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IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

RIKKI T. LEER,
Plaintiff,

No. C 14-3309 DMR (PR)

ORDER OF SERVICE

vs.

SAN MATEO COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPUTY
J. GOULART,
Defendant.

Plaintiff, who is currently incarcerated at High Desert State Prison, has filed a *pro se* civil rights action pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983 stemming from an incident during his previous incarceration at the San Mateo County Jail (“SMCJ”). Plaintiff has consented to magistrate judge jurisdiction, and this matter has been assigned to the undersigned Magistrate Judge.

His motion for leave to proceed *in forma pauperis* will be granted in a separate written Order.

Venue is proper because the events giving rise to the claims are alleged to have occurred at SMCJ, which is located in this judicial district. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b).

In his complaint, Plaintiff names San Mateo County Sheriff's Deputy J. Goulart. Plaintiff seeks declaratory relief and monetary damages.

DISCUSSION

I. Standard of Review

A federal court must conduct a preliminary screening in any case in which a prisoner seeks redress from a governmental entity or officer or employee of a governmental entity. 28 U.S.C. § 1915A(a). In its review, the court must identify any cognizable claims and dismiss any claims that

1 are frivolous, malicious, fail to state a claim upon which relief may be granted or seek monetary
2 relief from a defendant who is immune from such relief. *Id.* § 1915A(b)(1), (2). *Pro se* pleadings
3 must be liberally construed. *Balistreri v. Pacifica Police Dep't*, 901 F.2d 696, 699 (9th Cir. 1988).

4 To state a claim under 42 U.S.C. § 1983, a plaintiff must allege two essential elements:
5 (1) that a right secured by the Constitution or laws of the United States was violated, and (2) that the
6 alleged violation was committed by a person acting under the color of state law. *West v. Atkins*, 487
7 U.S. 42, 48 (1988).

8 **II. Excessive Force Claim**

9 Plaintiff alleges that on July 13, 2012, Defendant Goulart, who worked as a housing officer
10 at SMCJ, used excessive force when he attacked Plaintiff from behind using "handcuffs as if they
11 were brass knuckles," causing injury to Plaintiff. Dkt. 1 at 3. Plaintiff claims that he did nothing to
12 provoke Defendant Goulart to use such force. *Id.* Liberally construed, Plaintiff's claim is
13 cognizable under § 1983 as a violation of his Eighth Amendment right against cruel and unusual
14 punishment.

15 **CONCLUSION**

16 For the foregoing reasons, the Court orders as follows:

- 17 1. Plaintiff's allegations state a cognizable excessive force claim against Defendant
18 Goulart.
- 19 2. The Clerk of the Court shall mail a Notice of Lawsuit and Request for Waiver of
20 Service of Summons, two copies of the Waiver of Service of Summons, a copy of the complaint and
21 all attachments thereto (dkt. 1), a Magistrate Judge jurisdiction consent form, and a copy of this
22 Order to: **San Mateo County Sheriff's Deputy J. Goulart**. The Clerk of the Court shall also mail a
23 copy of the complaint and a copy of this Order to the San Mateo County Counsel's Office.
24 Additionally, the Clerk shall mail a copy of this Order to Plaintiff.
- 25 3. Defendant is cautioned that Rule 4 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure requires
26 Defendant to cooperate in saving unnecessary costs of service of the summons and complaint.
27 Pursuant to Rule 4, if Defendant, after being notified of this action and asked by the Court, on behalf
28 of Plaintiff, to waive service of the summons, fails to do so, Defendant will be required to bear the

1 cost of such service unless good cause be shown for Defendant's failure to sign and return the waiver
2 form. If service is waived, this action will proceed as if Defendant had been served on the date that
3 the waiver is filed, except that pursuant to Rule 12(a)(1)(B), Defendant will not be required to serve
4 and file an answer before **sixty (60) days** from the date on which the request for waiver was sent.
5 (This allows a longer time to respond than would be required if formal service of summons is
6 necessary.) Defendant is asked to read the statement set forth at the foot of the waiver form that
7 more completely describes the duties of the parties with regard to waiver of service of the summons.
8 If service is waived after the date provided in the Notice but before Defendant has been personally
9 served, the Answer shall be due **sixty (60) days** from the date on which the request for waiver was
10 sent or **twenty (20) days** from the date the waiver form is filed, whichever is later. **Defendant shall**
11 **also respond to the Notice of Assignment of Prisoner Case to a United States Magistrate Judge**
12 **for Trial by filing a consent/declination form on the date the Answer is due.**

13 4. Defendant shall answer the complaint in accordance with the Federal Rules of Civil
14 Procedure. The following briefing schedule shall govern dispositive motions in this action:

15 a. No later than **sixty (60) days** from the date the answer is due, Defendant shall
16 file a motion for summary judgment or other dispositive motion. The motion must be supported by
17 adequate factual documentation, must conform in all respects to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 56,
18 and must include as exhibits all records and incident reports stemming from the events at issue. A
19 motion for summary judgment also must be accompanied by a *Rand*¹ notice so that Plaintiff will
20 have fair, timely and adequate notice of what is required of him in order to oppose the motion.
21 *Woods v. Carey*, 684 F.3d 934, 935 (9th Cir. 2012) (notice requirement set out in *Rand* must be
22 served concurrently with motion for summary judgment). A motion to dismiss for failure to exhaust
23 available administrative remedies must be accompanied by a similar notice. However, the Court
24 notes that under the *new* law of the circuit, in the rare event that a failure to exhaust is clear on the
25 face of the complaint, Defendant may move for dismissal under Rule 12(b)(6) as opposed to the
26 previous practice of moving under an unenumerated Rule 12(b) motion. *Albino*, 747 F.3d at 1166

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28 ¹ *Rand v. Rowland*, 154 F.3d 952 (9th Cir. 1998).

1 (overruling *Wyatt*, 315 F.3d at 1119, which held that failure to exhaust available administrative
2 remedies under the Prison Litigation Reform Act, 42 U.S.C. § 1997e(a) ("PLRA"), should be raised
3 by a defendant as an unenumerated Rule 12(b) motion). Otherwise if a failure to exhaust is *not* clear
4 on the face of the complaint, Defendant must produce evidence proving failure to exhaust in a
5 motion for summary judgment under Rule 56. *Id.* If undisputed evidence viewed in the light most
6 favorable to Plaintiff shows a failure to exhaust, Defendant is entitled to summary judgment under
7 Rule 56. *Id.* But if material facts are disputed, summary judgment should be denied and the district
8 judge rather than a jury should determine the facts in a preliminary proceeding. *Id.* at 1168. If
9 Defendant is of the opinion that this case cannot be resolved by summary judgment, Defendant shall
10 so inform the Court prior to the date the summary judgment motion is due. All papers filed with the
11 Court shall be promptly served on Plaintiff.

12 b. Plaintiff's opposition to the dispositive motion shall be filed with the Court
13 and served on Defendant no later than **twenty-eight (28) days** after the date on which Defendant's
14 motion is filed.

15 c. Plaintiff is advised that a motion for summary judgment under Rule 56 of the
16 Federal Rules of Civil Procedure will, if granted, end your case. Rule 56 tells you what you must do
17 in order to oppose a motion for summary judgment. Generally, summary judgment must be granted
18 when there is no genuine issue of material fact -- that is, if there is no real dispute about any fact that
19 would affect the result of your case, the party who asked for summary judgment is entitled to
20 judgment as a matter of law, which will end your case. When a party you are suing makes a motion
21 for summary judgment that is properly supported by declarations (or other sworn testimony), you
22 cannot simply rely on what your complaint says. Instead, you must set out specific facts in
23 declarations, depositions, answers to interrogatories, or authenticated documents, as provided in
24 Rule 56(e), that contradicts the facts shown in the defendant's declarations and documents and show
25 that there is a genuine issue of material fact for trial. If you do not submit your own evidence in
26 opposition, summary judgment, if appropriate, may be entered against you. If summary judgment is
27 granted, your case will be dismissed and there will be no trial. *Rand*, 154 F.3d at 962-63.

28 Plaintiff also is advised that -- in the rare event that Defendant argues that the failure to

1 exhaust is clear on the face of the complaint -- a motion to dismiss for failure to exhaust available
2 administrative remedies under 42 U.S.C. § 1997e(a) will, if granted, end your case, albeit without
3 prejudice. To avoid dismissal, you have the right to present any evidence to show that you did
4 exhaust your available administrative remedies before coming to federal court. Such evidence may
5 include: (1) declarations, which are statements signed under penalty of perjury by you or others who
6 have personal knowledge of relevant matters; (2) authenticated documents -- documents
7 accompanied by a declaration showing where they came from and why they are authentic, or other
8 sworn papers such as answers to interrogatories or depositions; (3) statements in your complaint
9 insofar as they were made under penalty of perjury and they show that you have personal knowledge
10 of the matters state therein. As mentioned above, in considering a motion to dismiss for failure to
11 exhaust under Rule 12(b)(6) or failure to exhaust in a summary judgment motion under Rule 56, the
12 district judge may hold a preliminary proceeding and decide disputed issues of fact with regard to
13 this portion of the case. *Albino*, 747 F.3d at 1168.

14 (The notices above do not excuse Defendant's obligation to serve similar notices again
15 concurrently with motions to dismiss for failure to exhaust available administrative remedies and
16 motions for summary judgment. *Woods*, 684 F.3d at 935.)

17 d. Defendant shall file a reply brief no later than **fourteen (14) days** after the
18 date Plaintiff's opposition is filed.

19 e. The motion shall be deemed submitted as of the date the reply brief is due.
20 No hearing will be held on the motion unless the Court so orders at a later date.

21 5. Discovery may be taken in this action in accordance with the Federal Rules of Civil
22 Procedure. Leave of the Court pursuant to Rule 30(a)(2) is hereby granted to Defendant to depose
23 Plaintiff and any other necessary witnesses confined in prison.

24 6. All communications by Plaintiff with the Court must be served on Defendant or
25 Defendant's counsel, once counsel has been designated, by mailing a true copy of the document to
26 them.

27 7. It is Plaintiff's responsibility to prosecute this case. Plaintiff must keep the Court
28 informed of any change of address and must comply with the Court's orders in a timely fashion.

1 Pursuant to Northern District Local Rule 3-11 a party proceeding *pro se* whose address changes
2 while an action is pending must promptly file a notice of change of address specifying the new
3 address. *See* L.R. 3-11(a). The Court may dismiss without prejudice a complaint when: (1) mail
4 directed to the *pro se* party by the Court has been returned to the Court as not deliverable, and
5 (2) the Court fails to receive within sixty days of this return a written communication from the *pro*
6 *se* party indicating a current address. *See* L.R. 3-11(b).

7 8. Extensions of time are not favored, though reasonable extensions will be granted.
8 Any motion for an extension of time must be filed no later than **fourteen (14) days** prior to the
9 deadline sought to be extended.

10 IT IS SO ORDERED.

11 Dated: September 15, 2014



DONNA M. RYU
United States Magistrate Judge

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