

his right to due process, and his first amendment rights as a result of an unclothed body cavity search and as a result of a subsequent disciplinary proceeding. Plaintiff also alleges state law claims against Defendants including fraud, sexual harassment, hate crimes, and breach of contract.

On March 8, 2010, Defendants filed a Motion to Dismiss Plaintiff's Complaint contending that Defendants are immune from suit for money damages in their official capacities, Plaintiff failed to exhaust his administrative remedies for all of his claims other than the due process claim stemming from the disciplinary proceeding, and Plaintiff's complaint fails to state facts sufficient to support a claim for relief under Rule 12b(6) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. (ECF No. 14).

On May 5, 2010, Plaintiff filed an Opposition to Defendants' Motion to Dismiss. (ECF No. 20). On May 13, 2010, Defendants filed a Reply. (ECF No. 21). On June 3, 2010, Plaintiff filed a Surreply. (ECF No. 23).

On June 24, 2010, Plaintiff filed an Affidavit of Truth. (ECF No. 28).

On July 29, 2010, the Magistrate Judge issued a Report and Recommendation ("R&R") recommending that Defendants' Motion to Dismiss be granted. (ECF No. 33). The R&R recommends that Plaintiff's claim for damages against Defendants should be dismissed because they are barred by the Eleventh Amendment. The R&R recommends that all of Plaintiff's claims, except for his due process claim related to the disciplinary proceeding, should be dismissed because Plaintiff did not exhaust his administrative remedies. The R&R recommends that Plaintiff's due process claim should be dismissed because it is barred by the favorable termination doctrine and, alternatively, because Plaintiff fails to state a claim.

In addition, the R&R recommends that Plaintiff's First and Eighth Amendment claims should be dismissed for failure to state a claim, the claims against Warden Small should be dismissed because they are based on respondent superior, and Plaintiff's state law claims should be dismissed for failure to comply with the California Tort Claims Act.

On September 2, 2010, Plaintiff filed Objections to Report and Recommendation.

(ECF No. 35).

3

1

2

4 5

6 7

8 9

10 11

12

13

14

15

16 17

18

19 20

21

22 23

24

25

26

27

28

On September 22, 2010, Plaintiff filed a Motion for Default Judgment due to Defendants' failure to respond to the Affidavit of Truth filed. (ECF No. 37).

## **OBJECTIONS TO REPORT & RECOMMENDATION**

Plaintiff contends that the R&R is based on "false pretenses" because Defendants "lied [to the] court and presented several false statements to support their grounds for dismissal." (ECF No. 35 at 1). Plaintiff contends that he previously requested discovery that "he informed the court would prove Defendant[s'] false statements . . . , but yet the court refused to allow [him] to obtain the necessary documents." Id. at 2. Plaintiff contends that the Magistrate Judge "adopt[ed] the Defendant[s'] false statements as facts" when issuing the R&R. Id. Plaintiff contends that "all of Plaintiff's claims are meritorious and should be adjudicated in court." *Id.* at 1.

## **DISCUSSION**

The duties of the district court in connection with the Report and Recommendation of a Magistrate Judge are set forth in Rule 72(b) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1). The district court "must make a de novo determination of those portions of the report . . . to which objection is made," and "may accept, reject, or modify, in whole or in part, the findings or recommendations made by the magistrate." 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1); *United States v. Remsing*, 874 F.2d 614, 617 (9th Cir. 1989).

The Court has considered all of Plaintiff's objections and reviewed de novo all portions of the R&R and filings in this case and concludes that the Magistrate Judge correctly recommended that Defendants' Motion to Dismiss be **GRANTED**. Because the Court finds that the R&R correctly recommends that Plaintiff's First Amendment claim should be dismissed for failure to exhaust, the Court will not address whether that claim should be dismissed for the additional reason of failure to state a claim.

## II. PLAINTIFF'S MOTION FOR DEFAULT JUDGMENT

Plaintiff seeks Default Judgment against Defendants because he served Defendants with an Affidavit of Truth on June 9, 2010 and "no answer, request for extension, or other

defense [was] filed by Defendants within the 30-days provided." (ECF No. 37 at 1). Plaintiff concludes that because Defendants did not respond, Plaintiff should be granted default judgment.

Rule 55 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure sets forth a two-step process for obtaining default judgment. *See Eitel v. McCool*, 782 F.2d 1470, 1471 (9th Cir. 1986). First, the clerk must enter a party's default, then, provided certain conditions are met, a court may enter a default judgment. *Id.* Pursuant to Rule 55(a), an entry of default is appropriate, "when a party against whom a judgment for affirmative relief is sought has failed to plead or otherwise defend, and that failure is shown by affidavit or otherwise." *Id.* 

In this case, the clerk has not entered default and Defendant was not required to respond to Plaintiff's affidavit. *See* Fed. R. Civ. P. 7 (identifying responsive pleadings); *Black's Law Dictionary*, 66 (9th ed. 2009) (explaining that an affidavit offers evidence). Plaintiff's Motion for Default Judgment is **DENIED**.

## CONCLUSION

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the Report and Recommendation (ECF No. 33) is **ADOPTED** in its entirety, except for the portion of the R&R which recommends that Plaintiff's First Amendment claim should be dismissed in the alternative for failure to state a claim page 14 line 7 through page 15 line 6. Plaintiff's Motion for Default Judgment (ECF No. 37) is **DENIED**. The clerk shall close the case.

DATED: December 14, 2010

DATED. December 14, 2010

WILLIAM Q. HAYES
United States District Judge