

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF GEORGIA  
MACON DIVISION

<b>PABLO F. MALDONADO,</b>	:	
<b>Plaintiff,</b>	:	
	:	
v.	:	<b>Case No. 5:19-cv-421 (MTT) (CHW)</b>
	:	
<b>Warden BENJAMIN FORD, et al.,</b>	:	<b>Proceedings Under 42 U.S.C. § 1983</b>
<b>Defendants.</b>	:	<b>Before the U.S. Magistrate Judge</b>
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**NOTIFICATION OF PRE-ANSWER MOTION TO DISMISS**

Before the Court is a motion to dismiss filed by the Defendants. (Doc. 55). The Court is required to advise Plaintiff of the significance of this motion. *See Griffith v. Wainwright*, 772 F.2d 822 (11th Cir. 1985) (per curiam). In an effort to afford Plaintiff, who is proceeding *pro se*, adequate notice and time to respond to the Defendants’ motion, the following notice is given.

When considering a motion to dismiss, the Court must accept as true all facts set forth in the plaintiff’s complaint. *Bell Atl. Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 556 (2007); *Wilchombe v. TeeVee Toons, Inc.*, 555 F.3d 949, 959 (11th Cir. 2009). “To survive a motion to dismiss, a complaint must contain sufficient factual matter, accepted as true, to ‘state a claim to relief that is plausible on its face.’” *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 678 (2009) (quoting *Twombly*, 550 U.S. at 570). The Complaint must include sufficient factual allegations “to raise a right to relief above the speculative level.” *Twombly*, 550 U.S. at 555. “[A] formulaic recitation of the elements of a cause of action will not do.” *Id.* Although the complaint must contain factual allegations that “raise a reasonable expectation that discovery will reveal evidence of” the plaintiff’s claims, *id.* at 556, “Rule 12(b)(6) does not permit dismissal of a well-pleaded complaint simply because ‘it strikes a savvy judge that actual proof of those facts is improbable.’” *Watts v. Fla. Int’l Univ.*, 495 F.3d 1289, 1295 (11th Cir. 2007) (quoting *Twombly*, 550 U.S. at 556).

## 1. AMENDING THE COMPLAINT

Defendants' motion to dismiss alleges there are certain deficiencies in Plaintiff's Complaint. In some situations, deficiencies in a complaint may be cured with a more carefully drafted complaint. Under Fed. R. Civ. P. 15(a)(1)(B), a plaintiff "may amend its pleadings once as a matter of course within . . . 21 days after service of a motion under Rule 12(b)." If Plaintiff thinks, based on Defendants' motion to dismiss, that a more carefully drafted complaint or more specific allegations would state a claim, he has 21 days to amend his complaint. Plaintiff should be aware that a dismissal could prevent him from re-filing his claims if the running of the applicable statute of limitations would bar further litigation. *Brennan v. Comm'r, Ala. Dep't of Corr.*, 626 F. App'x 939, 946 n.4 (11th Cir. 2015). Plaintiff should, therefore, take the opportunity to amend his complaint to cure, if possible, the deficiencies addressed in Defendants' motion to dismiss.

## 2. RESPONDING TO AN ALLEGED FAILURE TO EXHAUST

Normally, when considering a motion to dismiss, the Court limits its consideration to the pleadings and exhibits attached thereto, as well as the parties' briefs. If, however, the defendants have alleged that Plaintiff's claims should be dismissed for failure to exhaust administrative remedies available through the Georgia Department of Corrections, "[t]he judge properly may consider facts outside of the pleadings to resolve a factual dispute as to exhaustion where doing so does not decide the merits, and the parties have a sufficient opportunity to develop the record." *Trias v. Fla. Dep't of Corr.*, 587 F. App'x 531, 535 (11th Cir. 2014) (citing *Bryant v. Rich*, 530 F.3d 1368, 1376 (11th Cir. 2008)). If Plaintiff is responding to a motion to dismiss for failure to exhaust, this is his opportunity to "develop the record." *Id.* Plaintiff may provide the Court with affidavits and/or other documents showing that he has, in fact, exhausted available administrative remedies.

### 3. BRIEFS

Under the procedures and policies of this Court, motions to dismiss normally are decided on briefs. Plaintiff may submit his argument to this Court by filing a brief or briefs in opposition to the Defendants' motion to dismiss. Unless the Court has granted prior permission, any brief should not exceed 20 pages. M.D.Ga. Civ. R. 7.4. **FAILURE OF PLAINTIFF TO RESPOND TO AND REBUT THE LEGAL ARGUMENTS SET FORTH IN DEFENDANTS' BRIEFS MAY RESULT IN THESE STATEMENTS BEING ACCEPTED AS UNCONTESTED AND CORRECT.** The Court could grant judgment to Defendants and there would be no trial or further proceedings. Accordingly, Plaintiff is **NOTIFIED** of his right to amend his complaint, submit a response brief or briefs, and, if responding to a motion for dismissal for failure to exhaust administrative remedies, submit any affidavits and/or documents showing he has exhausted. As explained above, if Plaintiff fails to amend his complaint and the applicable statute of limitations has expired since he filed the original complaint, the Plaintiff will be barred from re-filing following dismissal. If Plaintiff fails to file a brief in opposition to a motion to dismiss, a final judgment may be rendered against him if otherwise appropriate under law. Any amendment, response brief, affidavits and/or other documents must be filed **WITHIN 21 DAYS of receipt of this Order**. Fed. R. Civ. P. 15(a)(1)(B); M.D.Ga. Civ. R. 7.2. Thereafter, the Court will consider the Defendants' motion to dismiss and any opposition to the same filed by Plaintiff, and will issue its ruling.

**SO ORDERED**, this 31st day of August, 2021.

s/ Charles H. Weigle  
Charles H. Weigle  
United States Magistrate Judge