

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF NEVADA

JULIE SIKORSKI, et al.,

Plaintiffs

vs.

GLEN WHORTON, et al.,

Defendants.

3:06-cv-00696-LRH-VPC

REPORT AND RECOMMENDATION
OF U.S. MAGISTRATE JUDGE

April 30, 2009

This Report and Recommendation is made to the Honorable Larry R. Hicks, United States District Judge. The action was referred to the undersigned Magistrate Judge pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1)(B) and LR IB 1-4. Before the court is plaintiffs' motion for partial summary judgment (#77) and defendants' motion for summary judgment (#78). Defendants opposed plaintiffs' motion (#81), and plaintiffs replied (#85). Plaintiffs opposed defendants' motion (#86) and defendants replied (#90). The court has thoroughly reviewed the record and the motions and recommends that plaintiffs' motion for partial summary judgment (#77) be denied and defendants' motion for summary judgment (#78) be granted.

I. HISTORY & PROCEDURAL BACKGROUND

A. Procedural Background

Plaintiff John Witherow ("Witherow") is currently incarcerated at Nevada State Prison ("NSP") in the custody of the Nevada Department of Corrections ("NDOC") (#78). Witherow's claims involve events that occurred while he was incarcerated at Lovelock Correctional Center ("LCC"). *Id.* Plaintiff Julie Sikorski ("Sikorski") is Witherow's mother (#61). Plaintiff Linda Dittmer ("Dittmer") is Witherow's sister. *Id.* Plaintiffs brought this action pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983, alleging prison officials violated their First and Fourteenth Amendment rights during Witherow's incarceration at LCC because defendants censored, refused to deliver, and returned various pieces of mail addressed to Witherow and failed to provide plaintiffs with notice and an opportunity to appeal their decisions. *Id.* Witherow also alleges that defendants retaliated against

1 him for his use of the prison grievance system. *Id.* Plaintiffs name as defendants Glen Whorton,
2 NDOC Director; Jackie Crawford, former NDOC Director; Greg Cox, NDOC Assistant Director
3 of Operations; Jack Palmer, LCC warden; Lenard Vare, former warden of LCC; Robert LeGrand,
4 LCC Associate Warden of Programs; Cami Perino and Celia Chacon, Correctional Caseworker
5 Specialists at LCC, Pamela Feil, Diana Carey, and Kristina Tupa, correctional officers at LCC;
6 Joe Gutierrez, training officer at LCC and John/Jane Doe IV-X, responsible for training
7 defendants Feil, Carey, and Tupa. *Id.* p. 2-4. Plaintiffs allege ten causes of action, as follows:

8 **Count I - Declaratory Relief** - plaintiffs request the court grant them declaratory
9 relief that they have clearly established rights to due process of law under the
10 Fourteenth Amendment, to freedom of speech, association, and to petition the
11 government for redress under the First Amendment, which rights are protected by
12 the Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment, and to be free from
13 retaliation for engaging in constitutionally protected activities. *Id.* p. 9.
14 Additionally, plaintiffs request the court grant them declaratory relief by
15 determining that the names and addresses of citizens of the United States are not
16 confidential and that NDOC employees may not prohibit a prisoner from receiving
17 via the mail the names and addresses of citizens without a valid regulation
18 advancing a legitimate penological interest. Further, that defendants Feil and Tupa
19 were not adequately trained by defendants Gutierrez and John/Jane Doe IV-X, and
20 that defendants Whorton and Crawford failed to “adopt, implement or enforce
21 adequate or sufficient regulations, policies or procedures for the training of NDOC
22 employees in their duties and responsibilities in the handling of prisoner mail and
23 correspondence.” *Id.*

24 **Count II - Injunctive Relief** - plaintiffs request permanent injunctive relief
25 requiring defendant Whorton and his successors, “to adopt, implement and
26 enforce adequate and sufficient regulations, policies and procedures to ensure all
27 NDOC employees involved in any manner in the handling of prisoner mail and
28 correspondence are adequate and sufficiently trained in the constitutional
requirements and NDOC regulations, policies and procedures governing and
controlling the handling of prisoner mail and correspondence.” *Id.*

Count III - Violation of First and Fourteenth Amendment Rights (Damages) -
plaintiffs allege that defendants Feil, Perino, Vare, and Cox denied Witherow’s
First and Fourteenth Amendment rights when defendant Feil censored and refused
to deliver to him mail from C. Rodriguez, which included a petition to then
governor Kenny Guinn signed by forty-eight non-inmates, without a legitimate
penological purpose, and when defendants Perino, Vare and Cox denied plaintiff’s
grievances. *Id.* p. 10.

Count IV and V - Violation of First and Fourteenth Amendment Rights (Damages) - plaintiffs allege that defendants Feil, Chacon, Palmer, and Cox denied their First and Fourteenth Amendment rights when defendant Feil “between November 7, 2005 and November 20, 2005 censored and refused to deliver to plaintiff Witherow mail from plaintiff[s] Sikorski [and Dittmer] and returned that mail to plaintiff[s] Sikorski [and Dittmer] without notice or an opportunity to appeal the censorship decision, and when defendants Chacon, Palmer, and Cox denied Plaintiff Witherow any relief in the grievance process.”

1 *Id.* p. 10-12.

2 **Count VI** - Violation of First and Fourteenth Amendment Rights (Damages) -
3 Witherow alleges that defendants Carey, LeGrand, Palmer, and Cox denied his
4 First and Fourteenth Amendment rights when defendants Carey and LeGrand
5 censored and refused to deliver mail from Connie Sager to Witherow on February
6 27, 2006, and when defendants LeGrand, Palmer, and Cox denied Witherow's
7 grievances. *Id.* p. 12.

8 **Count VII** - Violation of First and Fourteenth Amendment Rights (Damages) -
9 Plaintiffs allege that defendant Tupa violated Witherow's First and Fourteenth
10 Amendment rights when she "censored and refused to deliver to plaintiff
11 Witherow mailed from Pat Hines and when she returned that mail to Pat Hines
12 without notice or an opportunity to appeal the censorship decision." *Id.* p. 13.

13 **Count VIII** - Violation of First and Fourteenth Amendment Rights (Damages) -
14 Plaintiffs claim that defendants Feil, Chacon, Vare, and Cox violated Witherow's
15 First and Fourteenth Amendment rights when defendant Feil retaliated against
16 Witherow for using the grievance and judicial process, and when defendants
17 Chacon, Vare, and Cox denied Witherow's grievances. *Id.*

18 **Count IX** - Violation of First and Fourteenth Amendment Rights
19 (Damages/Failure to Train) - Plaintiffs contend that defendants Gutierrez and
20 John/Jane Doe IV-X violated plaintiffs' First and Fourteenth Amendment rights
21 when they "failed to adequately or sufficiently train Defendants Feil and Tupa in
22 their duties and responsibilities as mail room officers and in the handling of
23 prisoner mail and correspondence." *Id.* p. 14.

24 **Count X** - Violation of Constitutional First and Fourteenth Amendment Rights
25 (Damages/Failure to Adopt Training Procedures) - Plaintiffs assert that defendants
26 Whorton and Crawford violated plaintiffs' First and Fourteenth Amendment rights
27 when they "failed to adopt, implement and enforce adequate and sufficient
28 regulations, policies and procedures for the training of NDOC employees in the
constitutional requirements of NDOC regulations, policies and procedures
governing and controlling the handling of prisoner mail and correspondence and
their duties and responsibilities as mail room officers." *Id.* p. 14-15.

Plaintiffs also request punitive damages. *Id.* p. 15.

B. Factual Background

Based on plaintiffs' First Amended Complaint (#61), defendants' answer (#69), the pending motion for summary judgment (#s 78, 80, 82), opposition (#86), and reply (#90), and the pending motion for partial summary judgment (#77), opposition (#81), and reply (#85), and all exhibits attached to these documents, the following facts are undisputed and supported by

1 evidence:¹

2 **1. Petition (Count III)**

3 1. On December 28, 2004, defendant Feil opened and visually scanned a piece of
4 incoming, general mail, which was addressed to Witherow. Feil described the mail as a “Petition
5 for recommendations regarding parole & sentencing procedures,” (the “Petition”) and issued an
6 “unauthorized mail notification” to Witherow (#78, p. 3, D-MSJ 916, #86, p. 3).

7 2. On December 28, 2004, Witherow filed an informal grievance, appealing the
8 unauthorized mail notification (Grievance No. 2004-19-8297). Witherow claimed that his
9 receiving the Petition would not violate NDOC rules and regulations, and that Feil’s refusal to
10 deliver the Petition violated his First and Fourteenth Amendment rights, among others. Witherow
11 requested the name and address of the sender of the Petition. On January 10, 2005, defendant
12 Perino denied the informal grievance. She stated: “It is within the guidelines of AR 750 and NRS
13 209.365 to protect the citizens of the State of Nevada from their names and addresses being used
14 in an inappropriate manner. This [P]etition...should have been turned in to the Parole Board...The
15 citizens named give no indication that their names were written down with the intent of being
16 reviewed by you or anyone else except the governing body that would rewrite law” (#78, D-MSJ
17 917-919)

18 3. On January 19, 2005, Witherow filed a first level appeal, in which he claimed defendant
19 Perino’s response was “inaccurate and incorrect.” He stated that his Constitutional rights were
20 being violated and that no specific provisions of AR 750 or the Nevada Revised Statutes
21 prohibited him from having the names and addresses, because this information is public.
22 Defendant Vare again denied this grievance, reiterating that “there is no indication that there is
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24
25 ¹The court notes that defendants set out a “Concise Statement of Facts not Genuinely in
26 Issue” in their motion for summary judgment (#78, p. 2-14). In their opposition, plaintiffs responded
27 to this “Concise Statement,” disputing numerous of the facts (#86, p. 2-9). Plaintiffs also added
28 additional facts to their “Statement of Material Facts.” *Id.* p. 9-12. In their reply, defendants
responded to plaintiffs’ disputes (#90, p. 1-11). Defendants also discussed plaintiffs’ additional facts.
Id. p. 11-14. The parties also set out additional facts in the motion for partial summary judgment
(#77), opposition (#81), and reply (#85). The court will discuss these facts and analyze whether there
is indeed a factual dispute within the factual background section.

1 permission granted for this and the citizens have an expectation that their signature will be
2 forwarded to the governing body for which they were intended.” *Id.* D-MSJ 920-923.

3 4. Witherow then filed a second level grievance on January 31, 2005, arguing that the fact
4 that the Petition was mailed to him indicates that the signatories consented and intended to have
5 the Petition sent to Witherow. Finally, on February 22, 2005, defendant Cox again denied the
6 grievance. (*Id.* p. 3, D-MSJ 924-927; #86, p. 3; #90, p. 2).²

7 5. On April 4, 2005, the Petition was mailed to then Governor Kenny Guinn (#78, D-MSJ
8 717-718). The envelope containing the Petition also contained the following documents: (a) a
9 two-page document, entitled, “TO THE GOVERNOR AND LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE
10 OF NEVADA RECOMMENDATIONS REGARDING PAROLE AND SENTENCING
11 PROCEDURES” (emphasis in original); and (b) three pages containing the signatures and
12 addresses of forty-eight Nevada citizens (non-inmates) (#78, p. 4; D-MSJ 712-716).³

13 2. Lammers/Lader Letter (Count VIII)

14 1. On July 7, 2005, defendant Feil opened and visually scanned an article of incoming
15 general mail addressed to Witherow. The mail contained a letter from a Rebecca Lammers, in
16 which Lammers requested Witherow’s advice regarding another inmate, Philip Lader’s, legal
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18 ²Plaintiffs dispute the dates that defendants set out to describe the grievance period (#86, p.
19 3). However, as defendants point out, they were referring to the dates that Witherow submitted his
20 grievances, and plaintiffs were referring to the dates on which defendants responded. This is not a
21 genuine dispute. Both parties set out relevant dates. Defendants also dispute the “validity and
22 veracity of the grievance responses provided by Perino and Vare” (#86). However, defendants did
not discuss the validity or veracity of the grievance responses. They merely set out what the
responses said, as was self-evident by the responses themselves (#78, D-MSJ 919, 923).

23 ³Defendants dispute that the “unauthorized mail notification” was not also sent to Governor
24 Guinn. They state: “The envelope addressed to the Governor also contained a copy of the December
25 28, 2004 Unauthorized Mail Notification signed by Defendant Feil when Witherow left the office
26 of Defendant Carey” (#86, p. 4). However, the evidence demonstrates that the only two documents
27 recovered from the state archives are those described above (#78, D-DEC 006). Witherow states that
28 he cannot recall whether defendant Carey sealed the envelope after placing the documents, including
the unauthorized mail notification in it (#86-2, ex. 15). Plaintiffs have not presented evidence that
the envelope mailed to the governor contained the notification. Therefore, because the unauthorized
mail notification was not found in the state archives with the other documents, it is reasonable for
the court to assume that it was never sent.

1 claims (“Lader” letter or “Lammers/Lader” letter). Lammers attached a letter from Lader’s
2 attorney and a Nevada Supreme Court decision regarding Lader’s case (#78, D-MSJ 725-729).⁴

3 2. On July 8, 2005, defendant Feil issued Witherow a notice of charges, in violation of AR
4 700, 722, 724, as it appeared that he was helping an inmate in another institution with his legal
5 work. Witherow stated at his hearing that he was not doing legal work for Lader, and that he
6 cannot control what another person sends him in the mail. The charges against Witherow were
7 dismissed (#78, D-MSJ 719-722).

8 3. Scarborough Letter (Count VIII)

9 1. On or about August 29, 2005, an unknown LCC mail worker⁵ opened and visually
10 scanned an article of incoming general mail addressed to Witherow. The mail worker issued an
11 Unauthorized Mail Notification form to Witherow, in which he or she described the mail as “A
12 letter from inmate to inmate from Scarborough” (“Scarborough letter”) (#78, D-MSJ 885). On
13

14 ⁴Plaintiffs dispute that defendants refer to the letter from Lammers as the “Lader letter”
15 because it was not actually sent by Lader. This is not a factual dispute. It is inconsequential whether
16 the letter is referred to as the “Lammers” or the “Lader” letter. The letter and its attachments were
17 submitted to the court, and it is apparent that had Witherow replied to Lammers’ letter, she would
18 have passed this information on to Lader. Plaintiffs also dispute whether the letter violated the
19 provisions of AR 700, 722, and 724, as defendant Feil wrote in the notice of charges. However, in
20 the statement of facts, the issue is not whether the letter actually violated these provisions, but
21 whether defendant Feil wrote such on the notice of charges. As is plainly apparent by the notice,
22 defendant Feil stated that she based her decision to file a notice of charges on these provisions (#78,
23 D-MSJ 730).

24 ⁵Defendants claim that the unknown mail worker was not defendant Feil (#78, p. 6). Plaintiffs
25 dispute that defendants do not know who the mail worker is. They state that LCC has only one full
26 time mail room officer and that defendant Feil was the assigned LCC mail room officer on August
27 29, 2005. Because defendants have not identified this unknown mail worker, plaintiffs claim that
28 “[t]he permissible inference is that Defendants are concealing the identity of this allegedly unknown
person because that person would contradict the testimony of Feil” (#86, p. 5). Defendants state that
“[t]his issue was vetted in discovery, and the identity of the worker, whether a temporary or relief
worker, was not sufficiently established by Plaintiffs. The negative inference suggested by Plaintiffs
is improper and based on speculation, and would be inadmissible at trial for that reason” (#90, p. 5).
The court agrees that this inference is based on defendants speculation, and is therefore improper.
Defendants have presented no evidence that defendants are concealing the identity of this mail room
worker. Additionally, the court notes that plaintiffs refer to this unknown worker as “Felia” in their
complaint. However, they do not name “Felia” as a defendant, but allege that he or she acted based
on defendant Feil’s instructions.

1 August 30, 2005, Witherow sent an “inmate request form” to the mail room officer in which he
2 requested the correct spelling, return address of the sender, and the institution in which the person
3 is confined. Defendant Feil sent Witherow the name and return address. Witherow requested that
4 the letter be sent to his attorney or returned to the sender. Defendant Feil responded that the letter
5 was inmate-to-inmate piggybacked, and was now contraband (#78, D-MSJ 886-887). Witherow
6 did not file a grievance about this unauthorized mail notification or the withholding of the
7 Scarborough mail, and no disciplinary charges were brought against him (#78, p. 7; #86, p. 5).

8 2. The Scarborough mail was a letter to Witherow from someone named Chris, who
9 identified himself as another inmate in NDOC (#78, D-MSJ 884). It appears that Chris sent the
10 letter to his mother in Massachusetts, who then sent it to Witherow. He also asked Witherow to
11 send his response to his mother’s address, rather than directly to him. *Id.* D-MSJ 883 (“My mom
12 is moving back to Massachusetts as I write. The address to respond to is on the return on the
13 envelope”); D-MSJ 884 (“Oh, if you need a first initial for the return name, it’s J.”) The purpose
14 of the letter was to seek legal advice and assistance from Witherow. *Id.* D-MSJ 883 (discussing
15 his medical problems and electricity failure issues at the prison and asking Witherow if he would
16 be interested in helping him bring suit against NDOC).

17 4. Varnum - Returned Mail (Count VIII)

18 1. On September 19, 2005, defendant Feil opened and visually scanned an article that had
19 been returned to Witherow by the U.S. Postal Service as undeliverable. Witherow had asked the
20 addressee, a Jackie Varnum, to give newspaper clippings to another NDOC inmate, Joseph
21 Maresca, which Witherow thought might pertain to his case (#78, p. 8; D-MSJ 735, 738).

22 2. On September 20, 2005, defendant Feil issued a notice of charges against Witherow for
23 “piggybacking a letter to another inmate [which] is a blatant violation of AR 750 (#78, D-MSJ
24 735).

25 3. The hearing officer dismissed the charges against Witherow, finding that “such a relay
26 of information did not meet [the] requirement for inmate-to-inmate correspondence” (#78, p. 8).

27 4. On October 24, 2005, Witherow filed an informal grievance (Grievance No. 2005-19-
28 12643) against defendant Feil, alleging that Feil had retaliated against him “through unwarranted

1 and unfounded disciplinary reports in matters related to my mail....” Witherow went on to explain
2 that “the problem with C/O Feil began on 12/28/04 when she wrote an Unauthorized Mail
3 Notification” based on the Petition. Witherow claimed that defendant Feil “has since embarked
4 on a campaign to retaliate against me for engaging in those constitutionally protected activities
5 by writing unfounded and unwarranted disciplinary charges against me. Since that time she has
6 written 3 major and 1 general disciplinary charges against me. There was no factual basis for any
7 of those disciplinary charges and she only wrote those disciplinary charges against me to retaliate
8 and punish me for writing the above referenced grievance and for sending the Petition and
9 Unauthorized Mail Notification to the Governor” (#78 D-MSJ 871-873). Defendant Chacon
10 replied to Witherow’s grievance on October 27, 2005. She informed him that he needed to attach
11 “All documents & factual allegations available to [him],” pursuant to AR 740, 1.4.1.5, as
12 defendant Chacon did not have details of Feil’s charges, but only of Witherow’s complaints
13 against her. *Id.* D-MSJ 874. She also stated that “the evidence does not indicate that C/O Feil is
14 violating or has violated your 1st Amendment rights nor that she has embarked upon a campaign
15 to retaliate against you. She is simply conducting her duties as outlined in her job description.”
16 *Id.*

17 5. Witherow then filed a first level grievance, in which he reiterated his retaliation
18 allegations. Witherow again did not attach any supporting documents, but stated that the “NOC
19 are in NDOC I-File on me and the original of the records are available to staff in the grievance
20 process.” *Id.* D-MSJ 875. Defendant Vare denied the first level grievance on November 9, 2005,
21 because Witherow did not provide the required documentation, and because there was no
22 evidence of retaliation. *Id.* D-MSJ 876. The second level grievance was also denied.⁶ *Id.* D-MSJ
23

24 ⁶Plaintiffs dispute whether AR 740.02 § 1.4.1.5 requires Witherow to attach the
25 documentation. They also argue that “Defendants waived any objection to the alleged lack of
26 documentation by addressing the merit of the retaliation claim” (#86, p. 6). Plaintiffs cite no
27 authority to support their contention that under these circumstances, defendants’ act of addressing
28 both the substantive merits of a retaliation claim as well as a procedural defect somehow results in
a waiver of their right to again argue the procedural defect in the motion for summary judgment.
Parties often make both procedural and substantive arguments regarding an issue. Defendants did
not waive their right to object to the lack of documentation by addressing the merits of the retaliation

1 877-79.

2 **5. Sikorski/Dittmer Unopened Mail (Counts IV and V)**

3 1. On about November 15, 2005, defendant Feil returned mail from plaintiffs Sikorski and
4 Dittmer. The envelopes were not opened, and defendant Feil noted that the mail was
5 “unauthorized correspondence,” and “refused” because “tape [is] unauthorized,” which was found
6 on the outside of the envelopes (#78, D-MSJ 906-907). Witherow was not given notice that this
7 mail was returned to the senders unopened. *Id.*, D-MSJ 899. However, Witherow first discovered
8 on December 18, 2005 that this mail had been returned (#86, p. 9).

9 2. Witherow filed an informal grievance regarding the return of the Sikorski and Dittmer
10 mail on December 18, 2005 (Grievance No. 2005-19-15552). He objected to the fact that he had
11 not been given notice or an opportunity to appeal the decision to return the mail. He argued that
12 AR 750 required that such process be given to him. *Id.* D-MSJ 897-98. Defendant Chacon denied
13 Witherow’s grievance, but noted that “Per AR 750, you should have been notified by the Mail
14 Room with a DOC-1518, informing you that Unauthorized Mail was received at LCC and
15 returned to sender. Your mail was returned to sender through the U.S. Mail without being opened.
16 The mail in question was considered ‘Adulterated’ and the only option you would have had, had
17 you been afforded the opportunity, would be to send it out or have it destroyed. The Mailroom
18 officer’s failure to follow or know all of the proper procedures can’t be construed as an ‘illegal
19 activity’ or a purposeful ‘violation of your Constitutional Rights.’ LCC has addressed the issue
20 and will do everything to prevent this from occurring again.”⁷ *Id.* D-MSJ 899.

21 3. In Witherow’s First Level Grievance, he claimed that he was entitled to some recourse

22 _____
23 claim.

24 ⁷The court notes that defendants have since changed their position on whether, under AR 750,
25 prison officials are required to give notice and an opportunity to appeal a mail officer’s decision to
26 return unopened mail (#78, p. 11). They now argue that the “Unopened Mail Policy would have
27 allowed for the return of the Sikorski and Dittmer Mail without issuing an ‘unauthorized mail’ notice
28 to Witherow.” *Id.* Additionally, the Unopened Mail Policy has since been codified as LCC Operation
Procedure 750.01 § 7. *Id.* p. 10. Plaintiffs dispute whether any such policy existed at the time
Sikorski and Dittmer’s letters were returned. The court will address this issue in more detail in its
analysis of counts IV and V.

1 as LCC officials admitted that they violated AR 750. He also argued that placing tape on an
2 article of mail is not an adulteration as defined by AR 750. *Id.* D-MSJ 900-01. Defendant Palmer
3 again denied the grievance and set out the definition of adulterated mail. *Id.* D-MSJ 902.
4 Witherow’s grievance was again denied at the second level. *Id.*, D-MSJ 903-05.

5 **6. Hines Mail (Count VII)**

6 1. LCC received a letter from a Pat Hines (“Hines” Mail) on or about February 13, 2006
7 (*see* #78, D-MSJ 913 - postmarked date). Defendant Tupa⁸ returned this letter to the sender
8 unopened because it contained an address label sticker on the envelope, and she wrote “No
9 Stickers” on the envelope. Defendant Tupa did not issue an Unauthorized Mail Notification to
10 Witherow (#78, p. 12).⁹ Witherow first learned on April 12, 2006 that this mail had been returned
11 (#86, p. 9; #90, p. 11).

12 2. On April 18, 2006, Witherow filed an informal grievance regarding the return of the
13 Hines mail. He argued that he should have been afforded notice and an opportunity to appeal
14 before the mail was returned, pursuant to AR 750. He also complained of the training and
15 supervision of the mail room personnel (#78, D-MSJ 909-910). On May 3, 2006, Caseworker
16 Carla Van Pelt responded to Witherow’s grievance, stating that the Hines mail was returned due
17 to safety and security concerns because of the sticker placed on the envelope. She also noted that
18

19 ⁸Plaintiffs also state additional facts regarding their attempts to find out the identity of
20 defendant Tupa and their eventual substitution of defendant Tupa (#86, p. 10, ¶s 10-12). The court
21 has omitted these, as it is clear that plaintiffs name defendant Tupa in the Seventh Cause of Action.

22 ⁹The parties dispute the reason why defendant Tupa returned the mail and did not issue an
23 Unauthorized Mail Notification. Defendants argue that Tupa returned the mail unopened because
24 the address sticker made it “adulterated mail,” especially in light of the fact that Witherow’s address
25 was hand written on the label, making the label unnecessary, and giving rise to security concerns.
26 She did not issue the Notification to Witherow because she was acting in reliance on the “Unopened
27 Mail Policy,” which did not require her to issue such Notification (#78, p. 12; #90, p. 9). Plaintiffs
28 argue that mailing labels do not make envelopes “adulterated mail,” as defined by AR 750, and the
“decision defining mailing labels as adulterated mail was arbitrary...” They also claim that there was
no “Unopened Mail Policy,” and “the unwritten, unapproved and unpublished “policy” authorizing
the return of mail to sender without notice and an opportunity to appeal was [an] arbitrary invasion
and violation of Plaintiffs’ First and Fourteenth Amendment rights and of clearly established law”
(#86, p. 8).

1 she agreed with Witherow that AR 750 was violated when no Unauthorized Mail Notification
2 was sent to the inmate. She stated that she would send a copy of the grievance to higher
3 authorities to ensure mail room officers adhere to AR 750.¹⁰ It appears that Van Pelt did pass the
4 grievance along to defendant Le Grand, as there is a handwritten note on her response, which
5 reads: “Mail officers have been sending letters with stickers and lipstick back to sender as a
6 courtesy to the I/Ms and save them a stamp, but as Witherow points out, it violates AR 750.” *Id.*,
7 D-MSJ 910-912. Witherow filed no further grievances.¹¹ It is unclear whether defendant LeGrand
8 ever followed up with Van Pelt or Witherow.

9 7. **Sager Mail (Count VI)**

10 1. On February 27, 2006, defendant Carey opened and visually scanned an article of
11 incoming legal mail to Witherow from a Connie Sager (“Sager” Mail). The mail contained legal
12 documents of another inmate, where the names on the documents were blacked out, but still
13 visible (#78, D-MSJ 888, 893). Defendant Carey issued an Unauthorized Mail Notification
14 against Witherow and sent the article of mail to defendant LeGrand to approve or disapprove. *Id.*,
15 D-MSJ 888.

16 2. On February 28, 2006, Witherow filed an informal grievance (Grievance No. 2006-19-
17 3251) against defendant Carey for withholding the mail, which he claimed violated his
18 constitutional rights. *Id.* D-MSJ 889-891. Defendant LeGrand responded to this grievance on
19 March 1, 2006, stating that the mail was unauthorized because an inmate may not possess another

20
21 ¹⁰As they did previously with regard to defendant Chacon, defendants now reject the opinion
22 of the caseworker, Van Pelt, that Witherow was entitled to receive notice and an opportunity to
23 appeal pursuant to AR 750. They claim that, in hindsight, these statements were “mistakenly given
24 in error because the Unopened Mail Policy would have allowed for the return of the Hines Mail
without issuing an “unauthorized mail” notice to Witherow” (#78, p. 13; #96, p. 9). Plaintiffs again
dispute the existence of such a policy (#86, p. 8).

25 ¹¹The parties dispute whether Van Pelt denied or upheld Witherow’s grievance. Plaintiffs
26 argue that Van Pelt upheld plaintiff’s grievance because she agreed that AR 750 was violated.
27 Therefore, Witherow “prevailed on his grievance and there were no procedures available to him in
28 AR 740 to appeal the issues further” (#86, p. 8). Defendants position is that the grievance was denied
because “[i]t cannot be disputed that the first message disagrees with Witherow’s grievance, and,
hence is a denial of that portion of Witherow’s grievance. He was required to exhaust that portion
of his grievance, which he failed to do” (#96, p. 9).

1 inmate's legal work if the inmates are not in the same institution (among other requirements).
2 Further, the "documents contained sensitive information about another inmate's crime. These
3 documents are considered contraband and are prohibited by AR 722." *Id.*, D-MSJ 891.

4 3. Witherow then filed a first level grievance on March 15, 2006. He argued that he was
5 not violating AR 722 because the documents were sent to him by Sager, a free citizen, and not
6 by another inmate. He also claimed the inmate to whom the documents pertained ("Dickinson")
7 was not a Nevada inmate. *Id.* D-MSJ 892. Defendant Palmer again denied Witherow's grievance,
8 stating that Dickinson was a Nevada inmate, and that possessing another inmate's legal
9 documents was a violation of AR 722. *Id.* D-MSJ 893.

10 4. Witherow filed a second level grievance on March 27, 2006, arguing that information
11 pertaining to another inmate's crime is public record and not confidential, and there is no
12 regulation which prohibits him from having it. Defendant Cox again denied the grievance, and
13 stated: "The department will not allow you to have other inmate's legal materials or information
14 about their crime, except as authorized by AR 722 or a court order." *Id.* D-MSJ 894-896.¹²

15 II. DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS

16 A. Discussion

17 1. Summary Judgment Standard

18 Summary judgment allows courts to avoid unnecessary trials where no material factual
19 disputes exist. *Northwest Motorcycle Ass'n v. U.S. Dept. of Agriculture*, 18 F.3d 1468, 1471 (9th
20 Cir. 1994). The court grants summary judgment if no genuine issues of material fact remain in
21 dispute and the moving party is entitled to judgment as a matter of law. Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(c).
22 In deciding whether to grant summary judgment, the court must view all evidence and any
23 inferences arising from the evidence in the light most favorable to the nonmoving party. *Bagdadi*
24 *v. Nazar*, 84 F.3d 1194, 1197 (9th Cir. 1996). In inmate cases, the courts must

25 [d]istinguish between evidence of disputed facts and disputed
26 matters of professional judgment. In respect to the latter, our
27 inferences must accord deference to the views of prison

28 ¹²The court notes that a discussion of plaintiffs additional facts regarding Feil's and Tupa's
training is included in the discussion of causes of action IX and X.

1 authorities. Unless a prisoner can point to sufficient evidence
2 regarding such issues of judgment to allow him to prevail on the
merits, he cannot prevail at the summary judgment stage.

3 *Beard v. Banks*, 548 U.S. 521, 526, 126 S.Ct. 2572, 2576 (2006). Where reasonable minds could
4 differ on the material facts at issue, however, summary judgment should not be granted.
5 *Anderson v. Liberty Lobby, Inc.*, 477 U.S. 242, 251 (1986).

6 The moving party bears the burden of informing the court of the basis for its motion, and
7 submitting evidence which demonstrates the absence of any genuine issue of material fact.
8 *Celotex Corp. v. Catrett*, 477 U.S. 317, 323 (1986). Once the moving party has met its burden,
9 the party opposing the motion may not rest upon mere allegations or denials in the pleadings but
10 must set forth specific facts showing that there exists a genuine issue for trial. *Anderson*, 477
11 U.S. at 248. Rule 56(c) mandates the entry of summary judgment, after adequate time for
12 discovery, against a party who fails to make a showing sufficient to establish the existence of an
13 element essential to that party's case, and on which that party will bear the burden of proof at
14 trial. *Celotex*, 477 U.S. at 322-23.

15 2. Prisoners' General Constitutional Rights

16 "Lawful incarceration brings about the necessary withdrawal or limitation of many
17 privileges and rights, a retraction justified by the considerations underlying our penal system."
18 *Sandin v. Connor*, 515 U.S. 472, 485 (1995), citing *Jones v. North Carolina Prisoners' Union*,
19 433 U.S. 119, 125 (1977) and quoting *Price v. Johnston*, 334 U.S. 266, 285 (1948); see also *Shaw*
20 *v. Murphy*, 532 U.S. 223, 229 (2001) ("the constitutional rights that prisoners possess are more
21 limited in scope than the constitutional rights held by individuals in society at large.")

22 However, "prison walls do not form a barrier separating prison inmates from the
23 protections of the Constitution," *Turner v. Safley*, 482 U.S. 78, 84 (1987), "nor do they bar free
24 citizens from exercising their own constitutional rights by reaching out to those on the 'inside.'"
25 *Thornburgh v. Abbott*, 490 U.S. 401, 407 (1989). Nevertheless, these rights must be weighed with
26 "due regard for the 'inordinately difficult undertaking' that is modern prison administration." *Id.*
27 at 407 quoting *Turner*, 482 U.S. at 85. Prison officials must weigh the need for internal order and
28 security against the rights of prisoners and those on the outside who seek to communicate with

1 such prisoners. *Id.*

2 3. First Amendment Rights - Inmate Correspondence

3 Generally, prisoners have “a First Amendment right to send and receive mail.” *Witherow*
4 *v. Paff*, 52 F.3d 264, 265 (9th Cir. 1995) (per curium). However there must be a “delicate
5 balance” between prisoners’ First Amendment rights and the discretion given to prison
6 administrators to govern the order and security of the prison. *Thornburgh*, 490 U.S. at 407-08.
7 Prison officials have more leeway to regulate incoming than outgoing mail because of the greater
8 security risks inherent in materials coming into a prison. *Id.* at 413. *Turner* is applicable to
9 regulations and policies regarding all incoming mail; therefore, regulations and policies involving
10 incoming mail are “valid if [they] are reasonably related to legitimate penological interests.”
11 *Turner*, 482 U.S. at 89.

12 *Turner* sets out a four-part test which governs prison policies and regulations concerning
13 incoming mail: (1) whether there is a “‘valid, rational connection’ between the prison regulation
14 and the legitimate governmental interest put forward to justify it”; (2) whether there are
15 “alternative means of exercising the rights that remain open to prison inmates”; (3) what “the
16 impact accommodation of the asserted constitutional right will have on guards and other inmates,
17 and on the allocation of prison resources generally”; and, (4) whether the “absence of ready
18 alternatives is evidence of the reasonableness of a prison regulation.” *Turner*, 482 U.S. at 89-90.
19 As to the first element of the test, the *Turner* court found that in the First Amendment context it
20 is important to inquire whether the restriction operate in a “neutral fashion, without regard to the
21 content of the expression.” *Id.* at 90.

22 The *Turner* test applies to the constitutional rights of both the inmates and the outsiders
23 who communicate with them. *See Thornburgh*, 490 U.S. at 411, n. 9 (“[a]ny attempt to forge
24 separate standards for cases implicating the rights of outsiders is out of step [with cases in
25 between *Martinez* and *Turner*], which all involved regulations that affected the rights of prisoners
26 and outsiders.”). Finally, the court stated in *Turner* that prison officials may entirely prohibit
27 correspondence between inmates based on security concerns. *Turner*, 482 U.S. at 92-3.

28 ///

1 **4. Fourteenth Amendment Right to Due Process**

2 The procedural guarantees of the Fourteenth Amendment’s Due Process Clause apply only
3 when a constitutionally-protected liberty interest is at stake. *Tellis v. Godinez*, 5 F.3d 1314, 1316
4 (9th Cir. 1995), citing *Board of Regents of State Colleges v. Roth*, 408 U.S. 564 (1972). Liberty
5 interests can arise both under the Constitution and from state law. *Wolff v. McDonnell*, 418 U.S.
6 539, 557-58 (1974).

7 With respect to liberty interests created under the Constitution, the Court has held that
8 prisoners have a Fourteenth Amendment liberty interest in “uncensored communication by letter,”
9 although this interest is “qualified by necessity by the circumstances of imprisonment.” *Martinez*,
10 416 U.S. at 417-18; *see also Frost v. Symington*, 197 F.3d 348, 353 (9th Cir. 1999) (prisoner have
11 a “Fourteenth Amendment due process liberty interest in receiving notice that...incoming mail
12 is being withheld by prison authorities”), citing *Thornburgh*, 490 U.S. at 406. This liberty interest
13 is protected from “arbitrary government invasion,” and any decision to censor or withhold
14 delivery of mail must be accompanied by “minimum procedural safeguards.” *Martinez*, 416 U.S.
15 at 418. The Court in *Martinez* noted that the following minimum procedures were required: (1)
16 notifying the inmate of the rejection of a letter; (2) allowing the author of the letter a reasonable
17 opportunity to protest the decision; and (3) referring any complaints to a prison official other than
18 the person who made the censorship decision. *Id.* at 418-19. The Ninth Circuit “has repeatedly
19 acknowledged that withholding delivery of inmate mail must be accompanied by the minimum
20 procedural safeguards” established in *Martinez*. *Krug v. Lutz*, 329 F.3d 692, 697-98 (9th Cir.
21 2003), citing *Sorreles v. McKee*, 290 F.3d 965, 972 (9th Cir. 2002) and *Prison Legal News v. Cook*,
22 238 F.3d 1145 (9th Cir. 2001).

23 Regarding state-created liberty interests, the Supreme Court has held that states may under
24 some circumstances create liberty interests protected by the Due Process clause, but that those
25 liberty interests “will be generally limited to freedom from restraint which...impose[s] atypical
26 and significant hardship on the inmate in relation to the ordinary incidents of prison life.” *Id.* at
27 484.

28 ///

1 **B. Analysis**

2 Defendants move for summary judgment on all causes of action (#78). Plaintiffs move for
3 summary judgment on the first, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh causes of action. They state that
4 the “issues of liability of claims alleged in the...Eighth, Ninth and Tenth Causes of Action and
5 the amount of monetary damages should be reserved for determination by the trier of fact at trial”
6 (#77, p. 2).¹³

7 **1. Third Cause of Action - The Petition**

8 Defendants contend they are entitled to summary judgment on plaintiffs’ third cause of
9 action because Witherow does not have a First Amendment right to mail the Petition because the
10 forty-eight signatories did not signal their intent to communicate with Witherow, a convicted
11 prisoner, simply by signing the Petition. Defendants acknowledge that the “First Amendment
12 protects the flow of information to prisoners, and any limitation must reasonably relate to a
13 legitimate penological interest (#78, p. 17). However, defendants argue that the free-flow of
14 information to Witherow is not implicated “by the Signatories’ mere signing of the Petition,
15 because the Signatories did not ‘seek out’ communication with Witherow; rather, the Petition was
16 merely forwarded to Witherow by a third-party.” *Id.* Even assuming Witherow had a First
17 Amendment right to the Petition, defendants’ decision to withhold the Petition were rationally
18 related to a legitimate penological interest. *Id.* p. 18-20. Finally, defendants are entitled to
19 qualified immunity. *Id.* p. 20.

20 Plaintiffs ask for summary judgment because Witherow had a right to receive the Petition,
21 since the “signatories of the [P]etition voluntarily placed their names and addresses in the public
22 record when they signed the [P]etition;” therefore, these names and address are public
23 information, which “are not declared confidential by law” (#86, p. 14; #77, p. 13 (“The reason
24 provided for the refusal to claim the mailed [P]etitions to Witherow was that the names and
25 addresses of citizens are confidential. There is no statute, regulation, or other law declaring the
26 names and addresses of citizens confidential.”)). Further, the sender of the Petition clearly

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28 ¹³Plaintiffs do not discuss the second cause of action. Therefore, the court assumes that their
motion (#77) does not include it.

1 intended to deliver the Petition to Witherow, and there is no evidence that Witherow intended to
2 use the information in an inappropriate manner. *Id.* “There was no legitimate reason for not
3 delivering that mailed [P]etition to him” (#77, p. 13). Additionally, plaintiffs argue that because
4 there is no prison rule or regulation prohibiting Witherow from receiving or possessing the names
5 or addresses of private citizens, it is unnecessary to perform a *Turner* analysis on the validity of
6 a prison regulation. *Id.* Rather, “the analysis to be conducted is whether there was an arbitrary
7 government invasion of constitutional rights.” *Id.* p. 15. Additionally, defendants are not entitled
8 to qualified immunity because Witherow has a clearly established right to receive and possess
9 public record information.

10 Defendants reply that just because the signatories of the Petition voluntarily placed their
11 names and addresses in the public record does not automatically mean that it is proper to show
12 this particular information to an inmate (#90, p. 18). Defendants withheld the Petition “based on
13 the security concern that the public might have unwittingly set itself up for abuse or impropriety
14 by NDOC inmates. Protecting persons from abuse and harassment is a legitimate government
15 interest” (#81 p. 22). Further, it is immaterial whether Witherow intended to use the information
16 in an inappropriate manner. “Otherwise, inmates could engage in dangerous conduct, on the
17 theory that they had not yet been caught.” *Id.*

18 “It is well settled that the First Amendment protects the flow of information to prisoners;
19 any limitation must reasonably relate to a legitimate penological interest.” *Crofton v. Roe*, 170
20 F.3d 957, 959 (9th Cir. 1999). To determine whether a prison regulation or action is reasonably
21 related to a legitimate penological interest, courts apply the four-part *Turner* analysis, as set forth
22 in the legal background section above.¹⁴ Defendants first argue that Witherow has no First
23

24 ¹⁴Plaintiffs claim that a *Turner* analysis is inappropriate here because “[t]here is no prison
25 rule or regulation prohibiting or restricting Witherow from receiving or possessing the names or
26 addresses of citizens” (#86, p. 14-15). Rather, plaintiffs contend that the appropriate analysis is
27 whether there is an arbitrary government invasion of constitutional rights, as stated in *Procunier v.*
28 *Martinez*. *Id.* p. 15. The court does not fully understand this argument. *Turner* itself states that courts
will step in when “a prison regulation *or practice* offends a fundamental constitutional guarantee.”
Turner, 482 U.S. at 84, quoting *Martinez*, 416 U.S. at 405-06 (emphasis added). Here, plaintiffs ask
the court to declare as unconstitutional the prison’s practice of not allowing personal information of

1 Amendment right to the Petition because there is no evidence that the signatories intended to
2 communicate with Witherow specifically. Plaintiffs state that because the names and addresses
3 are public information and the sender of the Petition intended the Petition to be delivered to
4 Witherow, he has a First Amendment right to this information. The court disagrees. If the
5 signatories were unaware that the Petition would be sent to Witherow,¹⁵ a prisoner, it is irrelevant
6 whether the person who sent the Petition intended for Witherow to have this information.¹⁶

7
8 non-inmates to be sent to inmates where the former have not expressly authorized such. This is
9 precisely what *Turner* authorizes courts to do and what the *Turner* factors were meant to address.
10 Therefore, a *Turner* analysis is appropriate in this case. Further, even if the court were to only assess
11 whether prison officials acted arbitrarily in not giving the Petition to Witherow, plaintiffs have not
12 presented evidence that defendants' decisions and actions were arbitrary. Defendants state that they
13 intended to protect the forty-eight signatories to the Petition by not giving it to Witherow, a
14 convicted inmate, as there was no indication that the signatories intended to have their personal
15 information sent to Witherow, or even that they knew their personal information would be sent to
16 an inmate. They gave Witherow notice of this decision and he was able to appeal it. Witherow and
17 defendants came to an agreement whereby the Petition was forwarded to the Governor, who would
18 have been its ultimate recipient whether it was Witherow or defendants who sent the Petition.
19 Therefore, defendants actions were not an arbitrary invasion of Witherow's First Amendment rights.

20
21 ¹⁵In their motion for partial summary judgment, plaintiffs state that Witherow "drafted and
22 caused to be printed and circulated a Petition to the Nevada Governor and Legislator of
23 Recommendations Regarding Parole and Sentencing Procedures and an Instruction Sheet to
24 accompany that Petition requiring the Petition to be returned to the person that provided the Petition
25 after signatures had been obtained" (#77, p. 5, ex. 1, ¶s 8-9; ex. 4). However, this statement does not
26 demonstrate that the instruction sheet was actually circulated with the Petition. Further, the
27 instruction sheet does not inform the signatories that Witherow was the "person that provided the
28 Petition" or of his status as an inmate.

29
30 ¹⁶The court finds unpersuasive and inapplicable the law plaintiffs cite for the proposition that
31 Witherow is entitled to ALL information that is "public record information that is not declared
32 confidential by law" (#85, p. 13). Nev. Rev. Stat. § 239.010(1) states that "all public books and
33 public records of a governmental entity, the contents of which are not otherwise declared by law to
34 be confidential, must be open at all times during office hours to inspection by any person, and may
35 be fully copied or an abstract or memorandum may be prepared from those public books and
36 records...." This statute is not applicable here. No public books or records of a governmental entity
37 are at issue. Both *Nixon v. Warner*, 435 U.S. 589 (1978), and *Phoenix Newspaper v. U.S. Dist.
38 Court*, 156 F.3d 940 (9th Cir. 1998) are related to the public's right to have access to public court
39 records and to criminal trials. Again, neither of these cases is applicable here because there is no
40 criminal trial or public court records at issue. *Clements v. Cal. Dep't. Of Corrections*, 364 F.3d 1148,
41 upheld the district court's finding that a total ban on all mail containing any material printed from
42 the internet was unconstitutional. The court discussed a prisoner's general First Amendment rights.
43 However, that court specifically stated that "[t]his First Amendment right is operative unless it is

1 Even if Witherow did have a First Amendment right to the signatures and address
2 information, defendants demonstrated that the limitation is reasonably related to a legitimate
3 penological interest. First, there is a “‘valid, rational connection’ between the prison regulation
4 and the legitimate governmental interest put forward to justify it.” The governmental interest
5 defendants present is the protection of the forty-eight signatories. The withholding of the Petition
6 is rationally related to this interest. Second, there are “alternative means of exercising the rights
7 that remain open to prison inmates.” Witherow can solicit signatures for a petition and receive
8 personal information from private citizens if he discloses that the names and addresses of the
9 signatories will be sent to a prisoner. Third, “accommodation of the asserted constitutional right
10 will have [a significant impact] on guards and other inmates, and on the allocation of prison
11 resources generally.” The court agrees that there is cause for concern of a “ripple effect” that
12 could strain prison resources in having to police whether information was being used innocently
13 or with ill intent. *See Frost*, 197 F.3d at 358. Fourth, defendants have presented no alternatives
14 to the policy of not allowing an inmate the names and addresses of private citizens without
15 express, informed consent of the signatory. *Turner*, 482 U.S. at 89-90. Therefore, because the
16 *Turner* elements are met, defendants’ motion for summary judgment is granted as to the third
17 cause of action.

18 **2. Fourth and Fifth Causes of Action - Sikorski/Dittmer Unopened Mail**

19 Defendants assert that they are entitled to summary judgment on the fourth and fifth
20 causes of action because they properly returned unopened mail to defendants Sikorski and
21 Dittmer, and were not obligated to give defendant Witherow notice of their actions or an
22 opportunity to appeal (#78, p. 20). Administrative Regulation 750 does not create a liberty interest
23 to any procedural protections when mail is returned unopened. Defendants argue that the
24 “Unopened Mail Policy” is now codified at OP 750 and that the return of unopened mail for
25

26
27 ‘inconsistent with [a person’s] status as a prisoner or with the legitimate penological objectives of
28 the corrections system,’ and discusses the *Turner* factors in relation to the prison policy at issues.
Again, this case does not stand for the proposition that inmates are entitled to possess any and all
public record information.

1 various security reasons is rationally related to a legitimate penological interest. *Id.* p. 20-22.
2 Defendants also contend that even assuming a right-of-notification does exist, defendants would
3 still prevail under a *Turner* analysis. *Id.* p. 22. Finally, defendants are entitled to qualified
4 immunity. *Id.* p. 23.

5 Plaintiffs' view is that they have "the right to send and receive information to each other
6 by letters and to notice [and] an opportunity to appeal each censorship decision *before* the mail
7 is returned to sender" (#77, p. 14). Additionally, AR 750 does not include an "Unopened Mail
8 Policy;" rather the "Unopened Mail Policy" actually conflicts with AR 750 (#86, p. 16). Further,
9 "There is no valid, written approved and published policy authorizing the return of mail to sender
10 without notice. A warden does not have the authority to promulgate a policy that conflicts with
11 a prescribed, approved and published mail regulation." *Id.* (emphasis in original). Plaintiffs state
12 that Witherow does not claim a liberty interest under AR 750. They again argue that a *Turner*
13 analysis is not appropriate because the alleged "Unopened Mail Policy" did not actually exist. *Id.*
14 Plaintiffs also contend that defendants are not entitled to summary judgment because plaintiffs
15 "had a clearly established right to notice and an opportunity to appeal the decision to withhold
16 delivery of their mail *before* that mail was returned to sender." *Id.* (emphasis in original).

17 Defendants state that "Witherow's attack on the security and allocation-of-resource
18 considerations underlying AR 750 and the Unopened Mail Policy implicate disputed matters of
19 *professional judgment;*" therefore, the court should accord deference to the views of prison
20 authorities (#81, p. 24-25 and n. 49) (emphasis in original). Defendants argue that under a *Turner*
21 analysis, they did not violate plaintiffs' rights "when they refused to 'accept' from the USPS the
22 Sikorski-Dittmer mail for security concerns." *Id.* p. 25. They also respond that plaintiffs "offer
23 no legal support for the proposition that, '[a] warden does not have the authority to promulgate
24 a policy that conflicts with a prescribed, approved and published mail regulation.'" (#90, p. 18).
25 Finally, "even if returning the Sikorski-Dittmer Mail, and/or doing so without notice, was
26 unconstitutional under *Turner*, any such unconstitutionality was not clearly established or
27 sufficiently defined, given the competing authorities and the context of this case, at the time of
28 the acts, entitling Defendants to have [qualified] immunity..." (#81, p. 27).

1 AR 750 is the principal regulation governing general mail (AR 722 governs legal mail,
2 which is not applicable here). AR 750 defines “general correspondence” as any mail that is not
3 “privileged correspondence.” AR 750, definitions, D-MSJ 97. All general incoming mail may be
4 opened and inspected for contraband outside the presence of the inmate, and in all cases where
5 incoming mail is censored, the inmate and the sender are to be notified with the reason for the
6 censorship and given the opportunity to appeal the decision. AR 750.06.1.4, 1.5, 1.7, D-MSJ 984.
7 AR 750 defines censorship as “[t]he intent to suppress or delete anything considered
8 objectionable under this regulation. Censorship may include, but is not limited to: [1] Deleting
9 portions of a letter; [2] Returning the letter either in its entirety or in part to the sender; and, [3]
10 Removing printing or pictures, adulterated mail or rendering any portion of the contents
11 unintelligible.” AR 750, definitions, D-MSJ 973. General incoming correspondence may be
12 censored if, among other things, it is found that the correspondence contains threats of criminal
13 activity, addresses introducing contraband into the institution or sending contraband out of the
14 institution, or concerns plans for activities in violation of institutional rules or for criminal
15 activity. AR 750 (V)(E)(1)-(9). Additionally, if an inmate’s name is misspelled and there is no
16 identification number or an incorrect identification number, the mail will be returned unopened
17 to the sender. AR 750.03.1.2.5. AR 750 defines “adulterated mail” as “[i]tems of correspondence
18 or publications that have an unknown substance on it. Adulteration includes, but is not limited
19 to, lipstick, stickers, white out, perfumes, and other unknown foreign substances.” AR 750,
20 definitions, D-MSJ 973. With regard to “adulterated mail,” AR 750 states that “[a]ny envelope
21 or correspondence, magazine or book that has evidence of adulteration or a foreign substance
22 such as stickers, lipstick, or perfume will not be issued to the inmate.” AR 750.03.1.6, D-MSJ
23 981.

24 The court agrees with plaintiffs that when a prison rejects and returns or withholds opened
25 mail to the sender because of the *content* of the mail, the prisoner’s and the sender’s First
26 Amendment rights are implicated and the prisoner is therefore entitled to the due process
27 procedures set out in *Martinez* (“the decision to censor or withhold delivery of a particular letter
28 must be accompanied by minimum procedural safeguards....an inmate [must] be notified of the

1 rejection of a letter..., the author of that letter [must] be given a reasonable opportunity to protest
2 that decision, and...complaints [must] be referred to a prison official other than the person who
3 originally disapproved the correspondence.” 416 U.S. at 417-418). *See, e.g. Witherow v.*
4 *Crawford*, 3:01-cv-00404-LRH-VPC, #236, p. 3-4; *see also Frost v. Symington*, 197 F.3d 348 (9th
5 Cir. 1999) (holding that a prisoner has a “due process liberty interest in receiving notice that his
6 incoming [magazines are] being withheld by prison authorities” based on obscenity concerns),
7 *Sorrels v. McKee*, 290 F.3d 965, 972 (9th Cir. 2002) (holding that withholding delivery of inmate
8 mail must be accompanied by minimum procedural safeguards), *Prison Legal News v. Cook*, 238
9 F.3d 1145, 1152 (9th Cir. 2001) (holding that a prisoner has a “constitutionally protected right”
10 to receive a nonprofit organization’s newsletter).

11 However, none of these cases concerned a situation where mail was returned unopened
12 because of perceived defects on the envelope, such as stickers or an incomplete address, as
13 opposed to security concerns raised by the content of the mail. In *Martinez*, the Court struck down
14 prison regulations that authorized “censorship of statements that ‘unduly complain’ or ‘magnify
15 grievances,’ expression of ‘inflammatory political, racial, religious or other views,’ and matter
16 deemed ‘defamatory’ or ‘otherwise’ inappropriate.” 416 U.S. at 415. The other cases also
17 concern situations in which a prison censors or withholds delivery of mail based on the written
18 content of letters or publications. *Witherow*’s mail was returned unopened due to defects on the
19 envelope, specifically, the tape that was applied to the outside of the envelope, not because of the
20 content of the letters themselves or because any contraband was found inside the envelope. The
21 court finds this situation to be more similar to the facts in *Jeffries v. Snake River Corrections-*
22 *Oregon*, cited by defendants.

23 In *Jeffries*, an Oregon Department of Corrections regulation directed officers to first check
24 incoming mail for “noticeable violations” before accepting it into the prison. All mail with
25 noticeable violations was returned to the sender via the United States Postal Service with a sticker
26 notifying the sender of the violation. Inmates were not notified when their incoming mail was
27 returned to sender for a noticeable violation. 2008 WL 3200802 *1 (D. Or. 2008). The court
28 found that the prison’s “policy of screening inmates’ mail and prohibiting incoming mail

1 containing stickers or certain adhesives does not violate plaintiff's First Amendment right to
2 receive mail." *Id.* at *4. In reaching this conclusion, the court underwent a full *Turner* analysis.

3 The court stated:

4 The state government has a legitimate penological interest in
5 preventing narcotics, such as LSD, from coming into [the prison].
6 This interest is rationally served by prohibiting mail containing
7 adhesives and stickers, which can facilitate the transmission of
8 narcotics. Furthermore, prohibiting stickers and adhesives on
9 incoming mail does not deprive prisoners of their right to send and
10 receive mail; rather, inmates can still receive mail that is free from
11 contraband adhesives, and senders have the opportunity to resend
12 their letters after correcting the identified violations. Allowing
13 adhesives and stickers to be introduced into the prison would
14 result in adverse effects on guards, other inmates, and prison
15 resources generally, because it would enable inmates to receive
16 mail containing contraband such as narcotics.

17 *Id.* The court then discussed whether inmates had a right to notice when the prison rejected
18 incoming mail for noticeable violations. The court acknowledged that the lack of notice was
19 frustrating to the inmate, but stated that it was questionable whether an inmate has a First
20 Amendment right to be notified when his mail is rejected for noticeable violations. The court
21 likened the prison's policy of returned mail to the sender without notice to the intended recipient
22 to the "widely accepted U.S. Postal Service practice of not providing notice to intended recipients
23 when ordinary mail is returned for lack of postage or some other technical deficiency." *Id.* at *5.

24 Although the court did not believe inmates had a right to notice when mail was returned
25 for noticeable violations, it nonetheless went through a *Turner* analysis, assuming that it applied
26 "for the sake of argument." The court discussed the large volume of mail that the prison received,
27 and found that "[p]roviding notice to each inmate recipient for each letter with a noticeable
28 violation would drain already limited resources from security screening of mail that actually
enters the institution, heightening chances that contraband may inadvertently be allowed into the
prison." *Id.* Further, "[d]espite the lack of notice, plaintiff would still have access to this mail
once the sender corrects any deficiencies and re-sends the letter." *Id.* Therefore, because the court
concluded that the prison's policy of not providing notice every time a piece of mail is rejected
for having a noticeable violation satisfies the *Turner* requirements, it found that the policy did not
violate the First Amendment. *Id.*

1 Plaintiffs argue that a *Turner* analysis is not applicable in this case because the “Unopened
2 Mail Policy” was not “written, approved, and published” (#86, p. 16). They argue that the alleged
3 policy conflicts with AR 750 and clearly established law, and that “[a] *Turner analysis of the*
4 *alleged Unopened Mail Policy cannot be conducted because that policy did not, in fact, exist.*”
5 *Id.* Further, “[a] *Turner* analysis is not required because Plaintiffs are not challenging the validity
6 of a prescribed, approved and published regulation authorizing the infringement on Plaintiff’s
7 constitutional rights” (#85, p. 15) (emphasis in original). As the court previously stated, *Turner*
8 applies to prison regulations, policies, and practices. Both Feil and Tupa believed that tape and
9 stickers on envelopes made it adulterated as provided by AR 750. It appears that even though
10 there was not a written “unopened mail policy,” such policy existed in practice, and the mail room
11 workers engaged in complying with such policy. Defendant Vare, the Warden at the time, also
12 confirms the existence of the policy (#78, D-DEC 025). Additionally, the practice of returning
13 mail with noticeable defects on the envelopes without giving notice to the intended inmate
14 recipient does not conflict with AR 750. AR 750 requires notice and an opportunity to appeal
15 when mail is censored. Sikorski and Dittmer’s mail was not censored. Further, although tape is
16 not specifically listed in the definition of “adulterated mail,” the definition specifically states that
17 the list of examples of adulterated mail provided is not inclusive. Therefore, tape can reasonably
18 be considered a foreign substance within this definition. AR 750 states that any adulterated mail
19 “will not be issued to the inmate.” Therefore, a *Turner* analysis is appropriate here.

20 Defendants’ practice of returning mail to the sender unopened when such mail contains
21 an unknown or foreign substance (and is therefore “adulterated” under AR 750), is rationally
22 connected to a legitimate governmental interest. The state has a legitimate interest in preventing
23 illegal chemical drugs from coming into LCC, which can occur when such drugs are concealed
24 under tape or stickers (#78, p. 21). This interest is rationally served by prohibiting tape and
25 stickers on incoming mail. Second, plaintiffs have alternative means of exercising their right to
26 send and receive mail. Indeed, Sikorski and Dittmer both exercised this right by resending the
27 mail without tape. Third, there would be a great impact in accommodating the receipt of incoming
28 mail with tape or stickers. “Allowing adhesives and stickers to be introduced into the prison

1 would result in adverse effects on guards, other inmates, and prison resources generally, because
2 it would enable inmates to receive mail containing contraband such as narcotics.” *Jeffries*, 2008
3 WL 3200802, *4. Finally, plaintiffs do not provide any alternatives to the prison’s practice of
4 returning such mail unopened. As all of the *Turner* factors are satisfied, defendants practice of
5 returning such mail unopened is rationally related to a legitimate penological interest and does
6 not violate plaintiffs’ First Amendment rights.

7 Due Process also does not require defendants to provide plaintiffs notice and an
8 opportunity to appeal the decision. Plaintiffs claim no liberty interest under AR 750, and “[i]t is
9 questionable whether an inmate even has a First Amendment right to be given notice when his
10 mail is rejected for such violations.” *Id.* at *5. Additionally, under a *Turner* analysis, LCC’s
11 policy of not giving notice and an opportunity to appeal to inmates regarding mail that was
12 returned to the sender because of noticeable violations on the outside of the envelope does not
13 violate plaintiffs’ First or Fourteenth Amendment rights. First, defendants contend the
14 governmental interest at stake here is the conservation of prison resources. There is a valid and
15 rational connection between the practice of not providing notice to the inmate in these situations
16 and this legitimate governmental interest. Providing notice to every inmate for every piece of mail
17 containing tape, stickers, or other noticeable violations would misuse and drain very limited
18 prison resources, which could actually “heighten[] [the] chances that contraband may
19 inadvertently be allowed into the prison.” Second, inmates still have an alternative means of being
20 notified of the returned mail and of receiving such mail. The sender is notified of the violation
21 as soon as he or she receives the returned mail, as LCC staff mark that mail was returned because
22 of the tape, stickers, or other noticeable violation. The sender can then return this mail in an
23 envelope without tape, as actually occurred here. The sender could also inform the inmate via
24 telephone that the mail had been returned. Third, accommodation of giving notice and an
25 opportunity to appeal for every piece of mail with a noticeable violation would place a significant
26 burden on prison resources. Fourth, plaintiffs offer no ready alternatives to this practice that would
27 not strain limited prison resources.

28 Neither plaintiffs nor defendants have indicated any controlling cases, which discuss an

1 inmate's rights or a prison's duties when returning mail to the sender unopened for "noticeable
2 violations" on the envelope. Although *Jeffries* is not binding on this court, it is informative of
3 how another District Court has analyzed a prison's policy to return unopened mail without giving
4 notice. However, as there appear to be no binding cases discussing this issue, the law is certainly
5 not clearly established, and defendants are entitled to qualified immunity, as more fully discussed
6 below.

7 **a) Qualified Immunity**

8 "The doctrine of qualified immunity protects government officials from liability for civil
9 damages insofar as their conduct does not violate clearly established statutory or constitutional
10 rights of which a reasonable person would have known." *Pearson v. Callahan*, 129 S. Ct. 808,
11 815 (2009) (internal quotation marks omitted). "For a constitutional right to be clearly
12 established, its contours must be sufficiently clear that a reasonable official would understand that
13 what he is doing violates that rights. This is not to say that an official action is protected by
14 qualified immunity unless the very action in question has previously been held unlawful; but it
15 is to say that in the light of pre-existing law the unlawfulness must be apparent." *Hope v. Pelzer*,
16 536 U.S. 730, 739 (2002) (citation omitted).

17 "Although earlier cases involving 'fundamentally similar' facts can provide especially
18 strong support for a conclusion that the law is clearly established, they are not necessary to such
19 a finding." *Id.* At 741. Accordingly, qualified immunity will be denied if a case involves "the
20 mere application of settled law to a new factual permutation." *Porter v. Bowen*, 496 F.3d 1009,
21 1026 (9th Cir. 2007). However, even if the violated right was clearly established, it may be
22 difficult for an officer to fully appreciate how the legal constraints apply to the specific situation
23 he or she faces. *Motley v. Parks*, 432 F.3d 1072, 1077 (9th Cir. 2005 (en banc)). "Under such
24 circumstance, if the officer's mistake as to what the law requires is reasonable,...the officer is
25 entitled to the immunity defense." *Id.* (brackets and internal quotation marks omitted). In essence,
26 "[o]fficers are entitled to qualified immunity unless they have been given fair notice that their
27 conduct was unreasonable in light of the specific context of the case." *Winterrowd v. Nelson*, 480
28 F.3d 1181, 1186 (9th Cir. 2007) (internal quotation marks omitted).

1 Prior to *Pearson v. Callahan*, 129 S. Ct. 808 (2009), the Supreme Court mandated a two-
2 step framework for deciding the issue of qualified immunity. First, courts were to decide whether
3 “[t]aken in the light most favorable to the party asserting the injury, do the facts alleged show the
4 officer’s conduct violated a constitutional right?” *Saucier v. Katz*, 533 U.S. 194, 201 (2001). If
5 the court answered this question affirmatively, the court would then ask whether the constitutional
6 right was clearly established. *Id.* In *Pearson*, the Supreme Court reconsidered the two-step
7 framework and held that courts are not required to address whether there was a constitutional
8 violation before deciding whether the constitutional right at issue was clearly established. 129 S.
9 Ct. at 818. However, the Supreme Court also stated that courts may continue to follow the two-
10 step framework as a matter of discretion. *Id.*

11 The court has not found ,and plaintiffs have not cited, any case which stands for the
12 proposition that plaintiffs are entitled to notice and an opportunity to appeal before¹⁷ or after mail
13 is returned unopened due to defects on the envelope. Nearly all of the cases cited discuss when
14 due process is required when mail is rejected and returned to sender or withheld from the prisoner
15 due to the content of the letter or publication (obscenity, discussion of criminal activities, other
16 security concerns). *Jeffries* is the only case cited that discusses a prisoner’s rights when mail is
17 returned unopened. As stated earlier, this is a District of Oregon case and is therefore not binding
18 on this court. Plaintiffs have cited any Ninth Circuit cases that are binding on this court that come
19

20 ¹⁷ Although plaintiffs claim that “the issue is whether [unopened] mail may be returned to
21 sender *without notice* and an opportunity to appeal *before* the mail is returned to sender” (#85, p. 12,
22 n. 9, #77, p. 14) (first emphasis in original; second emphasis added), *Martinez* does not hold that
23 notice and opportunity to appeal be given before the mail is returned. *See* 416 U.S. 396. The cases
24 that plaintiffs cite also do not hold such and do not discuss when the mail is to be returned. *See Krug*,
25 329 F.3d at 697-98 (holding that inmates were entitled to a two-level review when appealing a
26 decision to reject mail), *Campbell v. Sumner*, 587 F. Supp. 376, 378 (D. Nev. 1984) (discussing a
27 prisoners right to have privileged mail opened in front of him). Further, in an unpublished opinion,
28 the Ninth Circuit found that even when mail is opened and rejected and returned¹⁷ because of its
contents, the mail may be returned to the sender before appeal, the sender can return it if the prisoner
prevails on appeal, and this is not a violation of the inmate’s procedural due process rights. *McGann*
v. Stock, 884 F.2d 582 (9th Cir. 1989) (unpublished). Therefore, although *Martinez* necessitates
“minimum procedural safeguards” when mail is withheld, it did not hold that a prison must retain
possession of an article of mail until after the appeals process is complete before it can return the
mail to the sender.

1 to the opposite (or even the same) conclusion as *Jeffries*. Therefore, the law is not clearly
2 established and defendants are entitled to qualified immunity.¹⁸

3 **3. Sixth Cause of Action - Sager Mail**

4 Defendants next contend that they are entitled to summary judgment on the sixth cause
5 of action because prison officials may prohibit correspondence between inmates based on security
6 concerns (#78, p. 23). Defendants state that the “Sager Mail” was returned because it contained
7 confidential information about another NDOC inmate and the crime committed by that inmate.
8 *Id.* Defendants again argue that plaintiff Witherow has no liberty interest in AR 750 and that their
9 policy of prohibiting correspondence between inmates is rationally related to a legitimate
10 penological interest and is valid under the *Turner* analysis. Defendants also defend their actions
11 based upon AR 569, which prohibits inmates from possessing “information that would endanger
12 the health or safety of the subject or other persons, endanger the security of any departmental
13 facility, [or] disclose personal information pertaining to a person other than the inmate when the
14 information would not reasonably be part of the inmate’s knowledge or experience” (#81, p. 28).
15 Additionally, defendants are entitled to qualified immunity.

16 Plaintiffs respond that because Sager was not an inmate, there was no inmate-to-inmate mail
17 involved, and that the Sager mail contained only public records and voluntarily disclosed
18 information that Sager was authorized to disclose (#86, p. 17). Plaintiffs contend that AR 722 is
19 not applicable here because Sager, and not another inmate, sent the documents (#77, p. 15-16).
20 Further, a *Turner* analysis is not appropriate because “*there is no regulation prohibiting or*

21
22 ¹⁸In reply, plaintiffs state that defendants are not entitled to qualified immunity because
23 “[p]laintiffs’ right to notice and an opportunity to appeal a decision to censor or withhold delivery
24 of mail were sufficiently clearly established and any reasonable person would, or should, know that
25 returning mail to sender without notice and an opportunity to appeal was a violation of Plaintiffs’
26 constitutional rights” (#85, p. 17). Plaintiffs seem to be referring to three different actions as one in
27 the same. Censoring is not the same as withholding delivery due to content, which is not the same
28 as returning mail unopened due to noticeable violations. As such, there are different due process
requirements related to each of these actions. Even if the law is clearly established with regard to
what due process is necessary when mail is censored or withheld because of the content of a letter
or contraband found in an envelope, that does not necessarily prove that the law is clearly established
as to what due process is necessary when mail is returned unopened and unread based on a noticeable
defect found on the *outside* of the envelope.

1 *restricting Witherow’s right to receive and possess public record information pertaining to*
2 *another inmate.” Id.* (emphasis in original). Finally, defendants are not entitled to qualified
3 immunity because Witherow had a clearly established right to receive and possess public records
4 and other information sent to him by a non-prisoner. *Id.* Defendants offer no reply to thier initial
5 arguments.

6 In *Turner v. Safley*, the Supreme Court held that a prison officials may entirely prohibit
7 correspondence between inmates based on security concerns. 482 U.S. at 92-3. AR 750 limits
8 correspondence “between all incarcerated persons...to immediate family members.” AR
9 750.04.1.1.2, D-MSJ 981. AR 722 allows inmates to provide legal assistance to other inmates.
10 AR 722.04.1.3.1; #78, D-MSJ 1010. Further, it allows the assisting inmate to be in possession
11 of another’s legal opinions, books, papers and forms, with the permission of the owner, the
12 inmate receiving assistance. AR 722.04.1.3.2. However, AR also specifically states that if the
13 inmate receiving assistance is transferred, released, or placed in segregation, the assisting inmate
14 must return all legal papers “unless a court order is obtained, or the inmate is an active co-
15 defendant or co-plaintiff on the current case being litigated” AR 722.04.1.3.3.

16 Although the legal documents in question were sent to Witherow by a non-inmate, and
17 were technically not correspondence between inmates, the mail contained another inmate’s legal
18 documents. Therefore, the mail can be characterized as “inmate-to-inmate piggybacking.” Under
19 *Turner*, defendants may entirely prohibit correspondence between inmates based on security
20 concerns. Defendants state that there is a “rational relationship between withholding the mail
21 from Witherow and promoting prison security because under AR 569 inmates are not allowed to
22 possess information that would endanger the health or safety of the subject or other persons,
23 endanger the security of any departmental facility, disclose personal information pertaining to a
24 person other than the inmate’s knowledge or experience” (#78, p. 23-24). The court agrees.
25 Defendants have a security interest in not allowing “unrestrained access” to prisoners’ records.
26 *Id.* p. 24. Therefore, the prohibition of correspondence between inmates was permissible in this
27 case. Additionally, pursuant to AR 722, Witherow is not permitted to be in possession of another
28 inmate’s legal files unless that inmate has given permission and lives in the same institution as

1 Witherow. Defendants did not violate Witherow’s First Amendment rights by withholding these
2 documents, and defendants’ motion for summary judgment is granted as to the sixth cause of
3 action.

4 **4. Seventh Cause of Action - Hines Mail**

5 Defendants argue that they are entitled to summary judgment on the seventh cause of
6 action because they properly returned mail from Pat Hines without notice to Witherow pursuant
7 to the Unopened Mail policy (#78, p. 24). The letter contained a sticker on the envelope, which
8 is prohibited by AR 750; therefore, defendant Tupa properly returned the letter and was not
9 required to give notice to Witherow. *Id.* p. 24-25. Defendants also contend they are entitled to
10 summary judgment based on a *Turner* analysis and qualified immunity. *Id.* p. 25. Additionally,
11 Witherow failed to exhaust his administrative remedies, and his claims in the seventh cause of
12 action should be dismissed for this reason. *Id.* p. 25-26.

13 Plaintiffs again contend that because there is no valid, written, approved and published
14 “Unopened Mail Policy” permitting the return of mail without notice, a *Turner* analysis is not
15 appropriate, and the court should determine whether there was an arbitrary government invasion
16 of constitutional rights (#86, p. 18). Plaintiffs assert that “there is no serious security concern over
17 substances being concealed under mailing labels. The real concern is the lack of staff and
18 financial resources, which cannot be the basis of the denial of due process.” *Id.* Additionally,
19 defendants are not entitled to qualified immunity because Witherow had a clearly established
20 right to notice that Hines’s mail was being withheld before the mail was returned to the sender.
21 *Id.* Finally, plaintiffs argue that Witherow did exhaust his administrative remedies “because he
22 prevailed on the grievance at the informal level and there is no procedure in AR 7[4]0 for
23 appealing to a higher level when prevailing at a lower level.” *Id.* p. 19.

24 Defendants stand on their previous arguments (#90, p. 18). Additionally, defendants point
25 out that plaintiffs admitted that Witherow only filed an informal grievance (GR 2006-19-6032).
26 Further, the grievance dealt with two issues, namely the return of the mail and the lack of notice.
27 “Witherow did not object to the responses of D-MSJ 912, that defended the return of the mail,
28 on safety and security grounds. Witherow believes that his grievance was upheld based on the

1 response by Van Pelt, stating that he should have received a notification that his mail was being
2 returned.” *Id.* p. 19. n. 43. However, defendants argue that the first issue, the return of the mail,
3 was not fully grieved. *Id.* p. 19.

4 This cause of action alleges analogous facts to causes of action IV and V, and the only
5 difference here is that Tupa is named defendant. Additionally, there are some exhaustion concerns
6 here that were not present in causes of action IV or V. As to exhaustion, the court agrees that
7 Witherow is not required to appeal a grievance when he prevails at the informal or first level.
8 However, the court also agrees with defendants that Witherow is required to appeal any issues
9 on which he did not prevail. Here, Witherow prevailed on the notice issue, but Van Pelt agreed
10 that defendant Tupa properly returned the mail unopened because of the sticker. Witherow objects
11 both to the fact that the mail was returned and to the lack of notice and opportunity to appeal,
12 although his primary concern appears to be lack of notice. Witherow properly grieved this issue.
13 However, regardless of whether Witherow properly grieved, there are no issues of material fact
14 as to whether defendants violated Witherow’s constitutional rights by returning the Hines mail
15 without giving Witherow notice or an opportunity to appeal. As the court explained in its analysis
16 of the fourth and fifth causes of action, the prison’s practice of returning mail to the sender
17 unopened when the envelope contains a “noticeable violation” is rationally related to a legitimate
18 penological interest. Further, Witherow does not have a clearly established right to such notice
19 and opportunity to appeal in this situation, as his mail was returned unopened, and not censored
20 or rejected based on the content of the mail. Thus, defendants are entitled to qualified immunity,
21 and defendants motion for summary judgment is granted as to the seventh cause of action.

22 **5. Eighth Cause of Action - Varnum/Returned Mail**

23 Witherow alleges that defendant Feil retaliated against him on multiple occasions.
24 Specifically, plaintiffs claim that Feil retaliated against Witherow on July 7, 2005, after Witherow
25 wrote grievances against her for refusing to deliver the Petition to him, by writing a notice of
26 charges against him, and by charging him with two major violations of the NDOC Code of Penal
27 Discipline “based upon a letter and legal documents sent to plaintiff Witherow by a person
28 unknown to him ...requesting his assistance with the legal problem of another prisoner”

1 (Lader/Lammers letter) (#61, p. 4-5). These charges were later dismissed. *Id.* Witherow also
2 contends that Feil retaliated against him on August 30, 2005, when she directed the mailroom
3 officer to censor and refuse to deliver the Scarborough letter to him. *Id.* p. 5, #78, D-MSJ 885.
4 The mailroom officer, whose identity is apparently unknown, as previously discussed, stated that
5 the mail was unauthorized because it was a “letter from inmate to inmate” (#78, D-MSJ 885).
6 Plaintiff did not file a grievance regarding this unauthorized mail notification because “he feared
7 Defendant Feil would again file retaliatory and baseless disciplinary charges against him” (#61,
8 p. 5). Witherow also claims that defendant Feil retaliated against him on September 19, 2005,
9 when she wrote a notice of charges against him for sending a letter and a newspaper article to a
10 non-inmate friend, a Jackie Varnum, in which Witherow asked Varnum to pass on the
11 information in the article to a friend confined in another NDOC prison. *Id.* p. 6. These charges
12 were also later dismissed. *Id.*

13 Defendants assert that summary judgment should be granted as to the eighth cause of
14 action because plaintiff Witherow will not be able to prove all of the elements of retaliation (#
15 78, p. 26). First, defendants claim that plaintiff cannot prove up “the ‘adverse action’ requirement
16 by stating that the adverse action, was his chilled first amendment rights.” *Id.* Next, plaintiffs
17 cannot demonstrate that defendant Feil’s actions as they concern Witherow’s mail, failed to
18 promote a legitimate correctional goal. *Id.* p. 27. Specifically, defendants contend that defendant
19 Feil’s actions in issuing a notice of charges against Witherow for the Lader letter advanced a
20 legitimate penological interest because “Feil had a valid basis for believing that Witherow
21 improperly solicited legal paperwork and piggy-backed correspondence from Lader, who clearly
22 sought legal advice from Witherow, and used inside colloquialisms, such as “Loose Cannon
23 Lader” and other informal language suggesting that Witherow had knowledge of the persons
24 involved, including the sender.” *Id.* p. 28. Witherow also suffered no adverse action because the
25 disciplinary charges were dismissed. *Id.*

26 With regard to the Scarborough letter, defendants assert that Feil was not involved in the
27 decision to withhold the mail, and that Feil based her decision to not forward the Scarborough
28 mail on security concerns about contraband. Witherow also suffered no adverse action because

1 no notice of charges was issued. Witherow also failed to exhaust his administrative remedies with
2 regard to the Scarborough mail. *Id.* As to the Varnum letter, defendants claim that Witherow
3 cannot prevail on his retaliation claim because “Witherow admitted that he sent newspaper
4 clippings to another inmate, and Feil honestly believed that doing so violated the rules. A good
5 faith belief motivated Feil’s actions, and she never retaliated against Witherow....” *Id.* As to the
6 Sikorski/Dittmer letters, defendants contend that Feil had a legitimate penological interest in
7 returning the letters because the envelopes contained tape, which created a security concern. *Id.*
8 Witherow also suffered no adverse action because the letters were ultimately returned to him. *Id.*
9 Finally, “based on the totality of the documents here, including grievances, appeals, and
10 references to other legal activity commenced by Witherow, including the *Evans-Witherow*
11 litigation, no reasonable juror could conclude that as a result of the alleged retaliatory acts,
12 Witherow suffered a “chilling” of his exercise of his First Amendment rights.” *Id.* p. 29.
13 Defendants also argue that defendants Chacon, Vare and Cox were reasonable in their responses
14 to Witherow’s grievances; therefore, summary judgment should be granted in their favor. *Id.* p.
15 29.

16 Plaintiffs claim that when Feil withheld the Petition, Witherow suffered “the adverse
17 action of having his rights violated and the accompanying emotional distress. He also suffered
18 deprivation of the public information contained in the [P]etition and a 3 month delay in having
19 his [P]etition sent to the Governor” (#86, p. 20). Plaintiffs further state that there is a disputed fact
20 in that Witherow had included the unauthorized mail notice in the envelope with the Petition
21 “when Witherow left the envelope in Carey’s possession. What Carey, Feil, the Governor, o[r]
22 the Governor’s staff did with the unauthorized notice is an issue for the jury to consider in light
23 of the evidence.” *Id.* Additionally, as to the Lader mail, plaintiffs claim that defendant Feil
24 fabricated a notice of charges regarding the letter Rebecca Lammers sent to Witherow because
25 she stated plaintiff received a letter from Lader. *Id.* Plaintiff also claims that he suffered adverse
26 action by being denied the Lader/Lammers letter, “the violation of his First Amendment right to
27 receive mail and emotional distress by having false disciplinary charges written against him.” *Id.*
28 As to the Varnum mail, plaintiff claims that Witherow suffered the adverse action of having false

1 disciplinary charges written against him and of being deprived of his mail for over one month.
2 *Id.* p. 21. As to the Sikorski/Dittmer mail, Witherow “suffered the adverse action of having his
3 rights violated, the deprivation of his mail for six (6) weeks, and anger, frustration and emotional
4 distress.” *Id.*

5 In reply, defendants stand on the arguments presented in their motion for summary
6 judgment (#90, p. 19). Additionally, they maintain that although the Petition was delayed three
7 months, Witherow did not suffer an actionable deprivation because “[d]elays encountered in the
8 handling of mail, for security purposes, do not violate a first amendment right,” and all delays in
9 this case arouse from security concerns. *Id.* Defendants also argue that “Plaintiffs err when
10 claiming emotional distress[] damages here, which are not recoverable under the PLRA, absent
11 a physical injury, which is not alleged here.” *Id.* p. 19, n. 44, citing 42 U.S.C. § 1997e(e) “(no
12 federal civil action may be brought by a prisoner for mental or emotional injury suffered while
13 in custody, without a prior showing of physical injury).”

14 Prisoners have a right to meaningful access to the courts, and prison authorities may not
15 penalize or retaliate against an inmate for exercising this right. *Bradley v. Hall*, 64 F.3d 1276,
16 1279 (9th Cir. 1995). Prison officials may be sued under Section 1983 for retaliating against a
17 prisoner for exercising his or her constitutional rights. *Pratt v. Rowland*, 65 F.3d 802, 806 & n.
18 4 (9th Cir. 1995). A retaliation claim involves five elements: “(1) An assertion that a state actor
19 took some adverse action against an inmate (2) because of (3) that prisoner’s protected conduct,
20 and that such action (4) chilled the inmate’s exercise of his First Amendment rights, and (5) the
21 action did not advance a legitimate correctional goal.” *Rhodes v. Robinson*, 408 F.3d 559, 567-68
22 (9th Cir. 2004). Retaliation claims must be evaluated in light of the deference accorded to prison
23 officials. *Id.* at 807. The inmate bears the burden of pleading and proving the absence of
24 legitimate correctional goals for the alleged retaliatory action. *Id.* at 806; *Bruce v. Ylst*, 351 F.3d
25 1283, 1288 (9th Cir. 2003). The Ninth Circuit has recognized that “timing can properly be
26 considered as circumstantial evidence of retaliatory intent.” *Pratt*, 65 F.3d at 808.

27 Viewing the evidence in the light most favorable to plaintiffs, the court concludes that
28 there are no issues of fact as to whether defendant Feil issued notices of charges against Witherow

1 for legitimate correctional reasons rather than in retaliation for plaintiff accessing the grievance
2 process. First, plaintiffs have not demonstrated that defendant Feil retaliated against Witherow
3 by withholding the Petition. Plaintiffs argue that Feil withheld the Petition because of a previous
4 lawsuit Witherow filed, *Evans-Witherow*. However, it appears that Feil did not know about this
5 case as she was not a named defendant; therefore, she could not have retaliated against Witherow
6 because of it. Moreover, Witherow did not suffer an adverse action because the Petition was
7 withheld. Defendant Feil did not issue a notice of charges and the Petition was sent to the
8 Governor.¹⁹ Further, Witherow does not demonstrate that defendant Feil’s withholding of the
9 Petition did not advance a legitimate penological goal. Feil states that she withheld the Petition
10 because she believed it would jeopardize the security of the signatories to do otherwise. This
11 action advances the legitimate correctional goals of safety and security. Finally, Witherow did not
12 exhaust his administrative remedies with regard to this retaliation claim.

13 Second, plaintiffs have also failed to demonstrate that defendant Feil retaliated against
14 Witherow by issuing a notice of charges in relation to the Lader/Lammers letter. The charges
15 against Witherow were dismissed, and he suffered no adverse action. Further, in this case, the fact
16 that the charges were dismissed does not undermine defendant Feil’s belief that Witherow
17 improperly solicited legal work. The court agrees that the use of colloquialisms such as “Loose
18 Cannon Lader” suggested that Witherow may have had knowledge of the sender and persons
19 involved. Therefore, plaintiffs have not shown that Feil acted with retaliatory intent rather than
20 to advance a legitimate correctional goal.

21 Third, plaintiffs have not demonstrated that defendant Feil retaliated against Witherow
22 by writing a notice of charges with regard to the Varnum mail. There is no evidence that Feil
23 acted with retaliatory intent. The charges against Witherow were dismissed. Additionally, the
24 mere act of issuing a notice of charges does not demonstrate that Feil was retaliating against
25

26 ¹⁹The court acknowledges that there was a three-month delay in sending the Petition to the
27 Governor. However, Witherow has not shown how this delay caused him to suffer a deprivation of
28 his First Amendment rights, as he was able to Petition the government. Further, the court agrees with
defendants that the PLRA does not allow damages for emotional distress without accompanying
physical injury, which is not alleged here.

1 Witherow since Feil’s reason for issuing the notice of charges advanced a legitimate correctional
2 goal of preventing inmate-to-inmate correspondence. Although the charges were dismissed,
3 Witherow has not demonstrated that Feil issued the notice of charges with a retaliatory motive
4 rather than because she actually believed the mail violated AR 750.

5 Fourth, plaintiffs have presented no evidence that Feil retaliated against Witherow by
6 returning the unopened Sikorski and Dittmer letters. This mail was returned to Witherow and no
7 notice of charges was issued against him. Further, returning this mail based on the tape found on
8 the envelope advanced a legitimate correctional goal of preventing drugs and contraband from
9 entering the prison.

10 Fifth, plaintiffs have presented no evidence that Feil was involved in the decision to issue
11 an unauthorized mail notification for the Scarborough mail. It does not appear that Feil issued the
12 unauthorized mail notification, and no notice of charges was filed against Witherow. Witherow
13 does not demonstrate that the withholding of the Scarborough mail did not advance a legitimate
14 correctional goal, as it contained a letter from another inmate, and as previously discussed, prison
15 officials may completely prohibit correspondence between inmates.

16 Finally, with regard to all of Witherow’s retaliation allegations, plaintiffs have not shown
17 that Witherow’s exercise of his First Amendment rights was chilled. Witherow has filed
18 numerous grievances and lawsuits against NDOC officials, including against defendant Feil.

19 **6. Count IX and X - Failure to Train**

20 Defendants contend that they are entitled to summary judgment on all claims in the ninth
21 and tenth causes of action, in which plaintiff alleges that defendants failed to adopt or implement
22 training procedures (#78, p. 29). Defendants state that mere negligence is insufficient to state a
23 claim under Section 1983, and that “Defendants’ actions were based in policy, including the
24 “Unopened Mail” policy, not on a failure to be adequately trained.” *Id.* If defendants did make
25 mistakes, they were merely negligent and did not violate plaintiffs’ constitutional rights. *Id.*
26 Defendants contend that Carey, Chacon, Feil, Perino, and Tupa all received adequate training. *Id.*
27 p. 30. Additionally, defendants are entitled to qualified immunity.

28 With regard to count IX, plaintiffs claim that defendants Vare, Palmer, LeGrand, and Does

1 VII-X have failed to provide any training to Feil and Tupa in their duties and responsibilities as
2 mail room officers in the handling of prison mail, which “establishes a deliberate indifference
3 and/or reckless disregard for the constitutional rights of prisoners and their correspondents in the
4 handling and delivery of their mail” (#86, p. 23). Additionally, defendants are not entitled to
5 qualified immunity. *Id.* As to count X, plaintiffs argue that “Defendants Whorton and Crawford
6 failed to adopt adequate or sufficient regulations for the training of NDOC employee[s] in
7 individual job assignments and, as a result...Defendants Feil and Tupa were not adequately or
8 sufficiently trained and Plaintiffs constitutional rights were violated.” *Id.* p. 24. Defendants reply
9 that Feil and Tupa received relevant training impacting an inmate’s constitutional rights and mail,
10 as evidenced by the certificates of training that defendants attached (#90, p. 20). Additionally,
11 defendant Gutierrez was the instructor for such classes. *Id.* Defendants argue that “Plaintiffs’
12 claims that Tupa and Feil were not trained are belied by the evidence presented, including training
13 certificates, which show that training was provided. According to the evidence supplied, much
14 of which Plaintiffs ignore, there is simply no basis for stating that a claim exists, for deliberate
15 indifference and or reckless disregard for the constitutional rights of prisoners and their
16 correspondence in the handling and delivery of their mail.” *Id.*

17 “It is well-established that a governmental officer may be held liable for damages for
18 constitutional wrongs engendered by his failure to adequately supervise or train his subordinates.”
19 *Ting v. United States*, 927 F.2d 1504, 1512 (9th Cir. 1991). The inadequacy of training “may serve
20 as a basis for liability under section 1983... ‘only where the failure to train amounts to deliberate
21 indifference to the rights of persons with whom the [subordinates] come into contact.’” *Id.*, citing
22 *City of Canton v. Harris*, 489 U.S. 378 (1989) (discussing the standard for municipal liability for
23 failure to train). “Supervisory liability can exist if [a defendant] implemented ‘a policy so
24 deficient that the policy itself is a repudiation of constitutional rights and is the moving force of
25 the constitutional violation.” *MacKinney v. Nielson*, 69 F.3d 1002, 1008 (9th Cir. 1995).

26 Defendants have attached all training certificates and programs schedules for defendants
27 Carey, Feil, Tupa, Chacon, and Perino (#78, D-MSJ 739-870). It appears that they all attended
28 a “Correctional Officer Basic Training Program,” numerous refresher courses, and had extensive

1 on-the-job training and testing. *Id.* As plaintiffs only allege that defendants Feil and Tupa were
2 not trained with regard to mail procedures, the court will focus on these two defendants.²⁰ With
3 regard to defendant Feil, she received a 220-hour Basic Training Program, which included
4 training on “Inmate Mail Handling Procedures,” “Legal Liability in Corrections,” “Inmate Civil
5 Rights,” “AG’s Legal Issues in Corrections,” and “Legal Terms Definition Review.” *Id.* D-MSJ
6 814-816. She was also tested on the Code of Penal Discipline. *Id.* D-MSJ 816. She received ten
7 hours of on-the-job training with defendant Gutierrez on property, including “unauthorized
8 procedures” and “package procedures.” *Id.* D-MSJ 818. She also attended multiple refresher
9 training on these issues. *Id.* D-MSJ 822, 831. Additionally, defendant Feil testified that she
10 received training consisting of asking peers, supervisors and the Lovelock post office for
11 assistance, as well as on-the-job training (#78, D-MSJ 265, p. 20, l. 20-25).

12 With regard to defendant Tupa, she participated in a 360-hour basic training program,
13 which included training in “Mailroom Procedure,” “Correctional Case Law,” “Inmate
14 Constitutional Rights,” and “Legal Terms and Definitions *Id.* D-MSJ 861-62. Tupa also read
15 numerous documents as part of her training, including the POST orders for the mail room officer,
16 the Institutional Procedure for mail room operations, and AR 750. *Id.* D-MSJ 299-300, p. 17-18.
17 Tupa also received on-the-job training from Feil, in which Feil told Tupa what to do on a daily
18 basis. *Id.* Feil also trained Tupa on AR 750. *Id.* D-MSJ 300, p. 19. Further, if Tupa had a question
19 about mail room procedures or AR 750, she asked questions of caseworkers and defendant
20 LeGrand. *Id.*

21 Based on this evidence, the training programs administered by NDOC and LCC are not
22 “so deficient that the [training program] itself is a repudiation of constitutional rights and is the
23 moving force of the constitutional violation.” There is no evidence of a failure to train that
24 amounts to deliberate indifference to the rights of inmates. Defendants Feil and Tupa both
25

26
27 ²⁰However, the court notes that there is also evidence that the other defendants received
28 training on mail handling procedures, property handing, discipline, inmate grievance procedures, and
legal issues (*see* #78, D-MSJ 744, 752, 757, 763, 769, 773 (Carey); D-MSJ 775, 776, 778, 785, 789,
794, 805 (Chacon); D-MSJ 839, 841 (Perino)).

1 received hundreds of hours of classroom and on-the-job training, including training on mailroom
2 procedures. They had refresher courses on inmate discipline and the legal rights of inmates. They
3 received on-the-job training on mailroom procedures. They asked superiors when they were
4 unsure of how to classify or deliver an article of mail. They read the ARs and IPs related to
5 mailroom procedures. Such training does not demonstrate that defendants Gutierrez, Whorton,
6 Crawford or other NDOC officials were deliberately indifferent to plaintiffs' constitutional rights.
7 The length and extent of introductory training courses, refresher courses, and on-the-job training
8 also does not demonstrate that defendants Whorton and Crawford failed to adopt, implement or
9 enforce training regulations or programs that were so deficient as to be a repudiation of plaintiffs
10 constitutional rights or the moving force of any constitutional violation.²¹

11 III. CONCLUSION

12 Based on the foregoing and for good cause appearing, the court concludes as follows:

13 First and Second Causes of Action: Defendants are entitled to summary judgment because
14 there are no issues of material fact as to whether plaintiffs are entitled to declaratory or injunctive
15 relief. Plaintiffs' constitutional rights were not violated. Therefore, such relief is improper.

16 Third Cause of Action: Defendants are entitled to summary judgment because there is no
17 issue of material fact as to whether Witherow had a First Amendment right to receive the Petition.

18 Fourth, Fifth, and Seventh Causes of Action: Defendants are entitled to summary
19 judgment because there are no issues of material fact as to whether defendants could return
20 unopened articles of mail to their senders because of noticeable violations on the outside of the
21 envelope, without giving Witherow notice and without giving Witherow or the senders and
22 opportunity to appeal. This practice does not violate plaintiffs' First or Fourteenth Amendment
23 rights.

24
25 ²¹As the court has granted summary judgment on all causes of action and for all defendants,
26 it does not discuss defendants arguments regarding "Doe" amendments. However, the court notes
27 that "the relation back provisions of state law, rather than Rule 15(c), govern a federal cause of
28 action pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983. *See Merritt v. County of Los Angeles*, 875 F.2d 765, 768 (9th
Cir. 1989). The court also does not discuss plaintiffs' first and second causes of action for
declaratory and injunctive relief because there are no issues of material fact as to whether plaintiffs
constitutional rights were violated.

1 Sixth Cause of Action: Defendants are entitled to summary judgment because there are
2 no issues of material fact as to whether defendants violated Witherow’s First and Fourteenth
3 Amendment rights when they withheld the Sager mail. Witherow does not have a right to possess
4 another inmate’s legal materials in this situation.

5 Eighth Cause of Action: Defendants are entitled to summary judgment because there are
6 no issues of material fact as to whether defendant Feil retaliated against Witherow for exercising
7 the grievance system. Plaintiffs have failed to demonstrate facts sufficient to uphold any of the
8 elements of retaliation.

9 Ninth and Tenth Causes of Action: Defendants are entitled to summary judgment because
10 there are no issues of material fact as to whether defendants Feil and Tupa were adequately
11 trained or whether defendants adopted and implemented sufficient training procedures.

12 As such, the court recommends that defendants’ motion for summary judgment (#78) be
13 **GRANTED** as to all counts, and plaintiffs’ motion for partial summary judgment (#77) be
14 **DENIED**.

15 The parties are advised:

16 1. Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1)(c) and Rule IB 3-2 of the Local Rules of Practice,
17 the parties may file specific written objections to this report and recommendation within ten days
18 of receipt. These objections should be entitled “Objections to Magistrate Judge’s Report and
19 Recommendation” and should be accompanied by points and authorities for consideration by the
20 District Court.

21 2. This report and recommendation is not an appealable order and any notice of appeal
22 pursuant to Fed. R. App. P. 4(a)(1) should not be filed until entry of the District Court’s
23 judgment.

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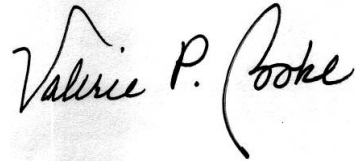
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IV. RECOMMENDATION

IT IS THEREFORE RECOMMENDED that defendants' motion for summary judgment (#78) be **GRANTED** as to all counts, and plaintiffs' motion for partial summary judgment (#77) be **DENIED**.

DATED: April 30, 2009.



UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE