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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF NEVADA**

TODD EVANS,)	
)	
Plaintiff,)	3: 09-cv-0319-LRH-VPC
)	
vs.)	
)	ORDER
E. K. McDANIELS, <i>et al.</i> ,)	
)	
Defendants.)	
	/	

Plaintiff, an inmate at Ely State Prison, is proceeding *pro se* in this civil rights action pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983. The court has screened plaintiff’s civil rights complaint pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915A and finds that it must be dismissed in part.

I. Screening Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915A

Federal courts must conduct a preliminary screening in any case in which a prisoner seeks redress from a governmental entity or officer or employee of a governmental entity. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1915A(a). In its review, the Court must identify any cognizable claims and dismiss any claims that are frivolous, malicious, fail to state a claim upon which relief may be granted or seek monetary relief from a defendant who is immune from such relief. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1915A(b)(1),(2). *Pro se* pleadings, however, must be liberally construed. *Balistreri v. Pacifica Police Dep’t*, 901 F.2d. 696, 699 (9th Cir. 1988). To state a claim under 42 U.S.C. § 1983, a plaintiff must allege two essential elements: (1) that a right secured by the Constitution or laws of the United States was violated, and (2) that the alleged violation was committed by a person acting under color of state law. *See West v. Atkins*, 487 U.S. 42, 48 (1988).

1 In addition to the screening requirements under § 1915A, pursuant to the Prison Litigation
2 Reform Act of 1995 (PLRA), a federal court must dismiss a prisoner’s claim, “if the allegation of
3 poverty is untrue,” or if the action “is frivolous or malicious, fails to state a claim on which relief
4 may be granted, or seeks monetary relief against a defendant who is immune from such relief.” 28
5 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2). Dismissal of a complaint for failure to state a claim upon which relief can be
6 granted is provided for in Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(6), and the Court applies the same
7 standard under § 1915 when reviewing the adequacy of a complaint or an amended complaint.
8 When a court dismisses a complaint under § 1915(e), the plaintiff should be given leave to amend
9 the complaint with directions as to curing its deficiencies, unless it is clear from the face of the
10 complaint that the deficiencies could not be cured by amendment. *See Cato v. United States*, 70
11 F.3d 1103, 1106 (9th Cir. 1995).

12 Review under Rule 12(b)(6) is essentially a ruling on a question of law. *See Chappel v.*
13 *Laboratory Corp. of America*, 232 F.3d 719, 723 (9th Cir. 2000). Dismissal for failure to state a
14 claim is proper only if it is clear that the plaintiff cannot prove any set of facts in support of the claim
15 that would entitle him or her to relief. *See Morley v. Walker*, 175 F.3d 756, 759 (9th Cir. 1999). In
16 making this determination, the Court takes as true all allegations of material fact stated in the
17 complaint, and the Court construes them in the light most favorable to the plaintiff. *See Warshaw v.*
18 *Xoma Corp.*, 74 F.3d 955, 957 (9th Cir. 1996). Allegations of a pro se complainant are held to less
19 stringent standards than formal pleadings drafted by lawyers. *See Hughes v. Rowe*, 449 U.S. 5, 9
20 (1980); *Haines v. Kerner*, 404 U.S. 519, 520 (1972) (per curiam). While the standard under Rule
21 12(b)(6) does not require detailed factual allegations, a plaintiff must provide more than mere labels
22 and conclusions. *Bell Atlantic Corp. v. Twombly*, 127 S.Ct. 1955, 1964-65 (2007). A formulaic
23 recitation of the elements of a cause of action is insufficient. *Id.*, see *Papasan v. Allain*, 478 U.S.
24 265, 286 (1986).

25 All or part of a complaint filed by a prisoner may therefore be dismissed *sua sponte* if the
26 prisoner’s claims lack an arguable basis either in law or in fact. This includes claims based on legal
27 conclusions that are untenable (e.g., claims against defendants who are immune from suit or claims
28 of infringement of a legal interest which clearly does not exist), as well as claims based on fanciful

1 factual allegations (e.g., fantastic or delusional scenarios). *See Neitzke v. Williams*, 490 U.S. 319,
2 327-28 (1989); *see also McKeever v. Block*, 932 F.2d 795, 798 (9th Cir. 1991).

3 **II. Screening of the Complaint**

4 Plaintiff sues defendants E. K. McDaniels, Dr. Bishop, Dr. Milner, S C/O Bradford, S C/O
5 Romero, and several Doe defendants in both their individual and official capacities for violation of
6 his constitutional rights.

7 **A. Defendants**

8 The Civil Rights Act under which this action was filed provides:

9 Every person who, under color of [state law] . . . subjects, or causes
10 to be subjected, any citizen of the United States. . . to the deprivation
11 of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured by the Constitution. . .
shall be liable to the party injured in an action at law, suit in equity, or
other proper proceeding for redress. 42 U.S.C. § 1983.

12 The statute plainly requires that there be an actual connection or link between the actions of the
13 defendants and the deprivation alleged to have been suffered by plaintiff. *See Monell v. Department*
14 *of Social Services*, 436 U.S. 658 (1978); *Rizzo v. Goode*, 423 U.S. 362 (1976). The Ninth Circuit has
15 held that “[a] person ‘subjects’ another to the deprivation of a constitutional right, within the
16 meaning of section 1983, if he does an affirmative act, participates in another’s affirmative acts or
17 omits to perform an act which he is legally required to do that causes the deprivation of which
18 complaint is made.” *Johnson v. Duffy*, 588 F.2d 740, 743 (9th Cir. 1978).

19 **B. Count I**

20 In count one, petitioner first alleges that on August 4, 2006, he was found guilty of a
21 disciplinary violation without any notice of the charges and without a hearing. Petitioner identifies
22 the applicable case number.

23 Congress has provided no specific statute of limitations for section 1983 actions. Instead,
24 state statutes of limitations apply in section 1983 cases unless the state laws are inconsistent with
25 federal law. 42 U.S.C. § 1988. The Supreme Court has held that for purposes of selecting a statute
26 of limitations, section 1983 actions are best characterized as personal injury actions. *Wilson v.*
27 *Garcia*, 471 U.S. 261 (1985). The applicable statute of limitations for 1983 actions brought in
28 Nevada is two years. NRS 11.190(4)(e); *Perez v. Seevers*, 869 F.2d 425, 426 (9th Cir. 1989), *cert*,

1 *denied*, 493 U.S. 860 (1989). Federal law determines when a cause of action accrues; a federal
2 claim accrues when the plaintiff knows or has reason to know of the injury which is the basis of the
3 action. *Bagley v. CMC Real Estate Corp.*, 923 F.2d 758, 760 (9th Cir. 1991).

4 The court finds that plaintiff's claim based on a finding of guilt in a disciplinary matter on
5 August 4, 2006, is barred by the statute of limitations. This portion of count one will therefore be
6 dismissed with prejudice for failure to state a claim.

7 Petitioner makes repeated claims throughout his complaint that defendants have taken
8 paperwork and other personal property from his cell. In *Hudson v. Palmer*, the United States
9 Supreme Court held that intentional deprivation of an inmate's property by prison employees does
10 not violate the Due Process Clause, provided that adequate state post-deprivation remedies are
11 available. 468 U.S. 517, 533-534 (1984). Nevada law provides for civil actions for the wrongful
12 deprivation of property by state officials. *See* NRS 41.031; NRS 41.0322.¹ Plaintiff may seek
13 redress in the state system, but he cannot sue in federal court on the claim that the state deprived him
14 of property without due process of the law. Therefore, plaintiff's claims for deprivation of property
15 will be dismissed with prejudice.

16 Plaintiff claims that defendants have given rival gang members personal information about
17 him garnered from searches of his cell and his mail. Alleged sources of information includes
18 address books, letters, pictures of family members, visiting files, and legal documents. Petitioner
19 also claims that defendants have subjected him to sleep deprivation through constant noise from
20 speakers and from banging on pipes. Petitioner claims that this was done in retaliation of his use of
21 the prison grievance system.

22 Allegations of retaliation against a prisoner's First Amendment rights to speech or to petition
23 the government may support a section 1983 claim. *Rizzo v. Dawson*, 778 F.2d 527, 532 (9th Cir.
24 1985); *see also Valandingham v. Bojorquez*, 866 F.2d 1135 (9th Cir. 1989). To establish a prima

25
26 ¹ A person who is or was in the custody of the Department of Corrections may not proceed with
27 any action against the Department or any of its agents, former officers, employees or contractors to
28 recover compensation for the loss of his personal property, property damage, personal injuries or any
other claim arising out of a tort pursuant to NRS 41.031 unless the person has exhausted his
administrative remedies provided by NRS 209.243 and the regulations adopted pursuant thereto.

1 facie case, plaintiff must allege and show that defendants acted to retaliate for his exercise of a
2 protected activity, and defendants' actions did not serve a legitimate penological purpose. *See*
3 *Barnett v. Centoni*, 31 F.3d 813, 816 (9th Cir. 1994); *Pratt v. Rowland*, 65 F.3d 802, 807 (9th Cir.
4 1995). A plaintiff asserting a retaliation claim must demonstrate a "but-for" causal nexus between
5 the alleged retaliation and plaintiff's protected activity (i.e., filing a legal action). *McDonald v. Hall*,
6 610 F.2d 16, 18 (1st Cir. 1979); *see Mt. Healthy City School Dist. Bd. of Educ. v. Doyle*, 429 U.S.
7 274 (1977). The prisoner must submit evidence, either direct or circumstantial, to establish a link
8 between the exercise of constitutional rights and the allegedly retaliatory action. *Pratt*, 65 F.3d at
9 806. Timing of the events surrounding the alleged retaliation may constitute circumstantial evidence
10 of retaliatory intent. *See Soranno's Gasco, Inc. v. Morgan*, 874 F.2d 1310, 1316 (9th Cir. 1989).
11 The court finds that the allegations in plaintiff's complaint are sufficient to state a retaliation claim
12 against defendants.

13 To constitute cruel and unusual punishment in violation of the Eighth Amendment, prison
14 conditions must involve "the wanton and unnecessary infliction of pain." *Rhodes v. Chapman*, 452
15 U.S. 337, 347 (1981). Although prison conditions may be restrictive and harsh, prison officials must
16 provide prisoners with food, clothing, shelter, sanitation, medical care, and personal safety. *Id.*;
17 *Toussaint v. McCarthy*, 801 F.2d 1080, 1107 (9th Cir. 1986); *Hoptowit v. Ray*, 682 F.2d 1237, 1246
18 (9th Cir. 1982). Where a prisoner alleges injuries stemming from unsafe conditions of confinement,
19 prison officials may be held liable only if they acted with "deliberate indifference to a substantial risk
20 of serious harm." *Frost v. Agnos*, 152 F.3d 1124, (9th Cir. 1998) (citing *Farmer v. Brennan*, 511
21 U.S. 825, 835 (1994)). The deliberate indifference standard involves an objective and a subjective
22 prong. First, the alleged deprivation must be, in objective terms, "sufficiently serious." *Farmer v.*
23 *Brennan*, 511 U.S. at 834 (citing *Wilson v. Seiter*, 501 U.S. 294, 298 (1991)). Second, the prison
24 official must "know of and disregard an excessive risk to inmate health or safety." *Id.* at 837. Thus,
25 "a prison official may be held liable under the Eighth Amendment for denying humane conditions of
26 confinement only if he knows that inmates face a substantial risk of harm and disregards that risk by
27 failing to take reasonable measures to abate it." *Farmer v. Brennan*, 511 U.S. at 835; *see Keenan v.*
28 *Hall*, 83 F.3d 1083, 1090 (9th Cir. 1996), *amended by* 135 F.3d 1318 (9th Cir. 1998) (prisoners have

1 an Eighth Amendment right to an environment reasonably free of excess noise); The court finds that
2 plaintiff states a colorable Eighth Amendment conditions of confinement claim based on his
3 allegations of sleep deprivation by defendants

4 Prison officials have a duty to take reasonable steps to protect inmates from physical abuse.
5 *Hoptowit v. Ray*, 682 F.2d at 1250-51; *Farmer v. Brennan*, 511 U.S. 825, 833 (1994). To establish a
6 violation of this duty, the prisoner must establish that prison officials were “deliberately indifferent
7 to a serious threat to the inmates’s safety.” *Farmer v. Brennan*, 511 U.S. at 834. The deliberate
8 indifference standard involves an objective and a subjective prong. First, the alleged deprivation
9 must be, in objective terms, “sufficiently serious.” *Farmer v. Brennan*, 511 U.S. at 834(citing *Wilson*
10 *v. Seiter*, 501 U.S. 294, 298 (1991)). Second, the prison official must “know of and disregard an
11 excessive risk to inmate health or safety.” *Id.* at 837; see *Somers v. Thurman*, 109 F.3d 614, 622 (9th
12 Cir. 1997) (verbal harassment intended to humiliate or endanger an inmate may violate the Eight
13 Amendment.) The court finds that plaintiff’s allegations in count one state a colorable Eighth
14 Amendment failure to protect claim based on his allegations of defendants giving his personal
15 information to rival gang members.

16 **C. Count II**

17 In count two, plaintiff specifies multiple acts of harassment by defendants similar to those
18 alleged in count one. These acts include the creation of noise to deprive him of sleep for two to three
19 days at a time, deprivation of food, and deprivation of incoming mail. These allegations are
20 sufficient to state colorable First and Eighth Amendment claims under the authorities discussed
21 above.

22 **D. Count III**

23 In count three, plaintiff alleges ongoing violations of prisoners’ constitutional rights,
24 resulting from lack of training of staff and lack of accountability to the Warden. These alleged
25 violations include gang members being “crossed out” on a regular basis, and having inmates assault
26 each other for the staff’s entertainment. As set forth above, the statute on which this civil rights
27 action is based plainly requires that there be an actual connection or link between the actions of the
28 defendants and the deprivation alleged to have been suffered by plaintiff. In count three, plaintiff

1 does not identify any defendant who committed the acts he alleged. The court will therefore dismiss
2 count three for failure to state a claim.

3 **III. Motion for Temporary Restraining Order**

4 On December 9, 2009, plaintiff filed a motion for a temporary restraining order. (Docket #9.)
5 In his motion, plaintiff alleges irreparable injury based on claims of torture and sleep deprivation.

6 Rule 65(b) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure allows the Court to issue a temporary
7 restraining order. The Court can issue a temporary restraining order if the moving party has shown
8 either "(1) a likelihood of success on the merits and the possibility of irreparable injury, or (2) the
9 existence of serious questions going to the merits and the balance of hardships tipping in [the
10 moving party's] favor." *Oakland Tribune, Inc. v. Chronicle Publishing Company, Inc.*, 762 F.2d
11 1374, 1376 (9th Cir. 1985), *quoting Apple Computer, Inc. v. Formula International, Inc.*, 725 F.2d
12 521, 523 (9th Cir. 1984). The two formulations represent two points on a sliding scale with the focal
13 point being the degree of irreparable injury shown. *Oakland Tribune*, 762 F.2d at 1376. "Under
14 either formulation of the test, plaintiff must demonstrate that there exists a significant threat of
15 irreparable injury." *Id.* In the absence of a significant showing of irreparable injury, the Court need
16 not reach the issue of likelihood of success on the merits. *Id.*

17 Defendants will be directed to respond to plaintiff's motion.

18 **IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED** that the portion of count one based on a finding of guilt in
19 a disciplinary matter on August 4, 2006, is **DISMISSED with prejudice.**

20 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that plaintiff's claims for deprivation of property are
21 **DISMISSED with prejudice.**

22 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** count three is **DISMISSED.**

23 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that the court notes that the complaint received by the court
24 was without its last pages, would have contained plaintiff's request for relief and plaintiff's
25 signature. Plaintiff shall therefore file those final pages of the complaint with the court and serve
26 them on defendants at the below address within ten (10) days of receipt of this order.

27 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that the Clerk shall **electronically serve a copy of this**
28 **order, along with a copy of Plaintiff's complaint (docket #8) and a copy of plaintiff's motion**

1 for temporary restraining order (docket #9), to the Office of the Attorney General of the State
2 of Nevada, c/o Pamela Sharp, Supervising Legal Secretary, 100 North Carson St., Carson City,
3 Nevada 89701-4717. The Attorney General shall advise the court within **ten (10) days** of the date
4 of entry of this order whether they can accept service of process for the named defendants and the
5 last known address under seal of the defendants for which they cannot accept service. If the
6 Attorney General accepts service of process for any of the defendants, such defendant(s) shall file
7 and serve a response to plaintiff's motion for a temporary restraining order within the same ten (10)
8 days. Defendants shall file an answer or other response to the complaint within **thirty (30) days** of
9 the date of the notice of acceptance of service.

10 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that the parties **SHALL DETACH, COMPLETE, AND**
11 **FILE** the attached Notice of Intent to Proceed with Mediation form on or before **thirty (30) days**
12 from the date of the entry of this order.

13 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that henceforth, plaintiff shall serve upon defendants or, if an
14 appearance has been entered by counsel, upon their attorney(s), a copy of every pleading, motion or
15 other document submitted for consideration by the court. Plaintiff shall include with the original
16 paper submitted for filing a certificate stating the date that a true and correct copy of the document
17 was mailed to the defendants or counsel for defendants. If counsel has entered a notice of
18 appearance, the plaintiff shall direct service to the individual attorney named in the notice of
19 appearance, at the address stated therein. The court may disregard any paper received by a district
20 judge or magistrate judge which has not been filed with the Clerk, and any paper received by a
21 district judge, magistrate judge or the Clerk which fails to include a certificate showing proper
22 service.

23 DATED this 23rd day of July, 2010.

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26 _____
27 LARRY R. HICKS
28 UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

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Name

Prison Number (if applicable)

Address

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF NEVADA

_____,)
Plaintiff,)
v.)
_____)
_____)
Defendants.)
_____)

Case No. _____

**NOTICE OF INTENT TO
PROCEED WITH MEDIATION**

This case may be referred to the District of Nevada’s early inmate mediation program. The purpose of this notice is to assess the suitability of this case for mediation. Mediation is a process by which the parties meet with an impartial court-appointed mediator in an effort to bring about an expedient resolution that is satisfactory to all parties.

- 1. Do you wish to proceed to early mediation in this case? ___ Yes ___ No
- 2. If no, please state the reason(s) you do not wish to proceed with mediation? _____

- 3. List any and all cases, including the case number, that plaintiff has filed in federal or state court in the last five years and the nature of each case. (Attach additional pages if needed).

- 4. List any and all cases, including the case number, that are currently pending or any pending grievances concerning issues or claims raised in this case. (Attach additional pages if needed).

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5. Are there any other comments you would like to express to the court about whether this case is suitable for mediation. You may include a brief statement as to why you believe this case is suitable for mediation. (Attach additional pages if needed).

This form shall be filed with the Clerk of the Court on or before thirty (30) days from the date of entry of this order.

Counsel for defendants: By signing this form you are certifying to the court that you have consulted with a representative of the Nevada Department of Corrections concerning participation in mediation.

Dated this ____ day of _____, 2010.

Signature

Name of person who prepared or

Dated this _____ day of July, 2010.

UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE