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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF NEVADA

RAYMOND WATISON,)
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 Plaintiff,)
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 vs.)
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 MARY CARTER, *et al.*,)
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 Defendants.)
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 _____)

3:09-cv-00664-ECR-RAM

ORDER

This a *pro se* prisoner civil rights complaint pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983. Plaintiff filed a *pro se* civil rights complaint on September 24, 2009, in the First Judicial District Court of the State of Nevada in the County of Carson. Defendants Mary Carter, Craig Medieros, Don Helling, Joseph Rodriguez, Sean LeGier, Danilo Santos, Christine Carmazzi, and Rosa Rodriguez were served October 9, 2009. Defendants filed a Notice of Removal in this Court on November 9, 2009. (Docket #1). “The district courts shall have original jurisdiction of all civil actions under the Constitution, laws, or treaties of the United States.” 28 U.S.C. § 1331. Plaintiff has alleged violations of his rights under the U.S. Constitution. This Court now reviews the complaint. (Docket #1, Exhibit B).

I. Screening Standard

Pursuant to the Prisoner Litigation Reform Act (PLRA), federal courts must dismiss a prisoner’s claims, “if the allegation of poverty is untrue,” or if the action “is frivolous or malicious,” “fails to state a claim on which relief may be granted,” or “seeks monetary relief against a defendant

1 who is immune from such relief.” 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2). Dismissal of a complaint for failure to
2 state a claim upon which relief may be granted is provided for in Federal Rule of Civil Procedure
3 12(b)(6), and the Court applies the same standard under Section 1915(e)(2) when reviewing the
4 adequacy of a complaint or amended complaint.

5 Review under Rule 12(b)(6) is essentially a ruling on a question of law. *See Chappel*
6 *v. Laboratory Corp. of America*, 232 F.3d 719, 723 (9th Cir. 2000). Dismissal for failure to state a
7 claim is proper only if it is clear that the plaintiff cannot prove any set of facts in support of the claim
8 that would entitle him or her to relief. *See Morley v. Walker*, 175 F.3d 756, 759 (9th Cir. 1999). In
9 making this determination, the Court takes as true all allegations of material fact stated in the
10 complaint, and the Court construes them in the light most favorable to the plaintiff. *See Warshaw v.*
11 *Xoma Corp.*, 74 F.3d 955, 957 (9th Cir. 1996). Allegations in a *pro se* complaint are held to less
12 stringent standards than formal pleadings drafted by lawyers. *See Hughes v. Rowe*, 449 U.S. 5, 9
13 (1980); *Haines v. Kerner*, 404 U.S. 519, 520-21 (1972) (*per curiam*); *see also Balistreri v. Pacifica*
14 *Police Dep't*, 901 F.2d 696, 699 (9th Cir. 1990).

15 All or part of a complaint filed by a prisoner may therefore be dismissed *sua sponte* if
16 the prisoner’s claims lack an arguable basis either in law or in fact. This includes claims based on
17 legal conclusions that are untenable (*e.g.* claims against defendants who are immune from suit or
18 claims of infringement of a legal interest which clearly does not exist), as well as claims based on
19 fanciful factual allegations (*e.g.* fantastic or delusional scenarios). *See Neitzke v. Williams*, 490 U.S.
20 319, 327-28 (1989); *see also McKeever v. Block*, 932 F.2d 795, 798 (9th Cir. 1991).

21 **II. The Instant Complaint**

22 Plaintiff names the following defendants in the complaint: Mary Carter, Craig
23 Medieros, Don Helling, Joseph Rodriguez, Sean LeGier, Danilo Santos, Christine Carmazzi, and
24 Rosa Rodriguez. Plaintiff was incarcerated a Nevada State Prison during all times relevant to the
25 complaint. Plaintiff seeks declaratory and monetary relief against defendants. Plaintiff also seeks
26 injunctive relief to prevent alleged violations of his rights.

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A. Count I

Plaintiff alleges that on May 5, 2009, defendant LeGrier entered his cell and searched it. Plaintiff alleges that LeGrier rubbed his thigh against plaintiff’s thigh. Defendant LeGrier then left plaintiff’s cell laughing. Plaintiff alleges that this violated his Eighth Amendment rights, characterizing defendant LeGrier’s behavior as inhumane and oppressive. (Compl., at p. 9).

To constitute cruel and unusual punishment in violation of the Eighth Amendment, prison conditions must involve “the wanton and unnecessary infliction of pain.” *Rhodes v. Chapman*, 452 U.S. 337, 347 (1981). Although prison conditions may be restrictive and harsh, prison officials must provide prisoners with food, clothing, shelter, sanitation, medical care, and personal safety. *Id.*; *Toussaint v. McCarthy*, 801 F.2d 1080, 1107 (9th Cir. 1986); *Hoptowit v. Ray*, 682 F.2d 1237, 1246 (9th Cir. 1982). In Count I of the instant complaint, the facts alleged by plaintiff – that defendant LeGrier searched his cell, rubbed his thigh against plaintiff’s thigh, and left the cell laughing – do not support an Eighth Amendment claim. Count I is dismissed with prejudice.

B. Count II

Plaintiff alleges that on July 30, 2009, and again on August 11, 2009, defendant LeGrier refused to give him breakfast at his cell. Plaintiff alleges that LeGrier and spoke profanities to him. Plaintiff claims that this constitutes retaliation, cruel and unusual punishment, and a violation of equal protection. (*Id.*).

Mere verbal harassment or abuse is not sufficient to state a constitutional deprivation under 42 U.S.C. § 1983. *Oltarzewski v. Ruggiero*, 830 F.2d 136, 139 (9th Cir. 1987). Moreover, an isolated incident of an inmate not receiving a scheduled meal does not rise to the level of Eighth Amendment cruel and unusual punishment. Plaintiff has failed to allege any facts to indicate either retaliation or a violation of equal protection. Count II is dismissed with prejudice.

C. Count III

Plaintiff alleges that on July 7, 2009, defendant Santos became angry with plaintiff when he asked him to call a sergeant regarding the Rastafarian service that day. Plaintiff filed an

1 emergency grievance. Defendant Santos told plaintiff that his “emergency grievance isn’t going to
2 stand.” Plaintiff characterizes this as retaliation violating the First Amendment and a “reckless
3 threat” violating the Eighth Amendment. (Compl., at p. 11).

4 To constitute cruel and unusual punishment in violation of the Eighth Amendment,
5 prison conditions must involve “the wanton and unnecessary infliction of pain.” *Rhodes v.*
6 *Chapman*, 452 U.S. 337, 347 (1981). Plaintiff has alleged no facts in Count III to support an Eighth
7 Amendment claim against defendant Santos. Regarding defendant Santos’ comment to plaintiff,
8 mere verbal harassment or abuse is not sufficient to state a constitutional deprivation under 42
9 U.S.C. § 1983. *Oltarzewski v. Ruggiero*, 830 F.2d 136, 139 (9th Cir. 1987). Count III is dismissed
10 with prejudice for failure to state a cognizable claim.

11 **D. Count IV**

12 Plaintiff alleges that on July 5, 2009, correctional officer Joseph Rodriguez yelled at
13 plaintiff as his unit was lining up to go to the culinary for a meal. Plaintiff claims that this was
14 assault and violated the Eighth Amendment. (Compl., at p. 13). Mere verbal harassment or abuse is
15 not sufficient to state a constitutional deprivation under 42 U.S.C. § 1983. *Oltarzewski v. Ruggiero*,
16 830 F.2d 136, 139 (9th Cir. 1987). Plaintiff has alleged no facts to support an Eighth Amendment
17 claim against defendant Joseph Rodriguez, therefore, Count IV is dismissed with prejudice.

18 **E. Count V**

19 Plaintiff alleges that on May 27, 2009, he filed a complaint against correctional
20 officer Rosa Rodriguez. According to plaintiff, defendant Mary Carter then came to his unit and
21 took him into an office. Defendant Carter yelled at plaintiff. Defendant Carter then ordered
22 correctional officer Medieros to put plaintiff in handcuffs and take him to administrative segregation.
23 Plaintiff alleges that on May 29, 2009, he had a parole board hearing, and he attended the hearing in
24 chains and an orange jumpsuit. Plaintiff alleges that because he was in administrative segregation
25 when his parole hearing took place, he was denied parole. Plaintiff alleges that this violated the
26 Eighth Amendment, Fifth Amendment, Fourteenth Amendment, and First Amendment, describing it

1 as “due process [violation], retaliation, cruel and unusual punishment.” (Compl., at pp. 14-15).

2 Plaintiff fails to state a claim against either defendant Rosa Rodriguez or defendant
3 Mary Carter for violation of his constitutional rights. The claim regarding defendant Carter yelling
4 at plaintiff fails to state a claim, as mere verbal harassment or abuse is not sufficient to state a
5 constitutional deprivation under 42 U.S.C. § 1983. *Oltarzewski v. Ruggiero*, 830 F.2d 136, 139 (9th
6 Cir. 1987). Placement in administrative segregation does not implicate a deprivation of liberty in
7 violation of the Due Process Clause. *May v. Baldwin*, 109 F.3d 557, 565 (9th Cir. 1997). Plaintiff
8 has alleged no facts to support his claim of retaliation or cruel and unusual punishment. Regarding
9 plaintiff’s allegations concerning his parole hearing, there is no liberty interest in being released on
10 parole. *See Hewitt v. Helms*, 459 U.S. 460, 467 (1983), *abrogated in part on other groups by Sandin*
11 *v. Connor*, 515 U.S. 472 (1995); *Greenholtz v. Inmates of Neb. Penal & Corr. Complex*, 442 U.S. 1,
12 7 (1979); *Neal v. Shimoda*, 131 F.3d 818, 828 (9th Cir. 1997); *McQuillion v. Duncan*, 306 F.3d 895,
13 901-03 (9th Cir. 2002) (explaining that the test for liberty interests articulated in *Sandin*, 515 U.S.
14 472, does not apply to prisoners’ liberty interests in parole). As such, plaintiff’s allegations fail to
15 state a cognizable civil rights claim. Plaintiff fails to state a cognizable claim against defendants
16 Carter and Medieros. Count V is dismissed with prejudice.

17 **F. Count VI**

18 Plaintiff alleges that on July 13, 2009, he was issued a notice of classification hearing
19 “to debate if I should remain in a segregated unit or [be] released to general population.” (Compl., at
20 p. 16). Defendant Carmazzi conducted the hearing. Plaintiff alleges that defendant Carmazzi made
21 calls to other prison officials and she discussed “past issues with Associate Warden Mary Carter.”
22 Plaintiff alleges that defendant Carmazzi denied his request for a witness. Plaintiff alleges that
23 defendant Carmazzi violated his due process rights by denying his witness and by making phone
24 calls to other prison officials. (Compl., at p. 16).

25 Placement in administrative segregation does not implicate a deprivation of liberty in
26 violation of the Due Process Clause. *May v. Baldwin*, 109 F.3d 557, 565 (9th Cir. 1997). When a

1 prisoner is placed in administrative segregation, prison officials must, within a reasonable time after
2 the prisoner's placement, conduct an informal, non-adversary review of the evidence justifying the
3 decision to segregate the prisoner. *See Hewitt v. Helms*, 459 U.S. 460, 467 (1983), *abrogated in part*
4 *on other groups by Sandin v. Connor*, 515 U.S. 472 (1995); *see also Toussaint v. McCarthy*, 801
5 F.2d 1080, 1100 (9th Cir. 1986). Before review, the prison must receive some notice and an
6 opportunity to respond. *Hewitt v. Helms*, 459 U.S. at 476. The prisoner is not, however, entitled to
7 an opportunity to present witnesses. *Toussaint v. McCarthy*, 801 F.2d 1080, 1100 (9th Cir. 1986). In
8 the instant case, plaintiff's allegation that defendant Carmazzi refused to allow him to present a
9 witness does not state a cognizable claim for violation of plaintiff's constitutional rights. Count VI
10 is dismissed with prejudice.

11 **G. Count VII**

12 Plaintiff alleges that on July 8, 2009, correctional officers Medieros and Nye
13 inventoried plaintiff's property, as he was being transferred from general population to
14 administrative segregation. (Compl., at p. 17). When plaintiff received his property, he alleges that
15 two of his family photographs were missing. Plaintiff contends that defendant Medieros maliciously
16 withheld or destroyed the missing photographs. (*Id.*). Plaintiff submitted a property claim form
17 regarding the missing photographs. Plaintiff asserts that he was deprived of property in violation of
18 his due process rights.

19 An unauthorized intentional deprivation of property by a state employee does not
20 constitute a violation of the procedural requirements of the Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth
21 Amendment if a meaningful post-deprivation remedy for the loss is available. *See Hudson v.*
22 *Palmer*, 468 U.S. 517, 533-534 (1984). In this instance, plaintiff alleges that he filed a claim with
23 prison officials for the return of his property. The grievance process is sufficient to satisfy due
24 process requirements concerning the damage of plaintiff's property. Count VII of the complaint fails
25 to state a claim for a violation of plaintiff's constitutional rights and will be dismissed with
26 prejudice.

1 **H. Count VIII**

2 Plaintiff alleges that Don Helling, Assistant Director of Operations, denied his inmate
3 grievances on appeal. (Compl., at p. 18). Plaintiff alleges that this constitutes an Eighth
4 Amendment violation of cruel and unusual punishment and retaliation under the First Amendment.
5 (*Id.*).

6 Plaintiff as alleged no facts to indicate either an Eighth Amendment violation or
7 retaliation by defendant Helling. Regarding defendant Helling denying plaintiff's inmate grievances
8 and/or appeals, prisoners have no constitutional right to an inmate grievance system. *Olim v.*
9 *Wakinekona*, 461 U.S. 238, 249 (1983). Thus, the non-existence of, or the failure of prison officials
10 to properly implement an administrative appeals process within the prison system does not raise
11 constitutional concerns. *Buckley v. Barlow*, 997 F.2d 494, 495 (8th Cir. 1993); *Flick v. Alba*, 932
12 F.2d 728 (8th Cir. 1991). "[A prison] grievance procedure is a procedural right only, it does not
13 confer any substantive right upon the inmates." *Buckley*, 997 F.2d at 495 (citing *Azeez v.*
14 *DeRobertis*, 568 F. Supp. 8, 10 (N.D. Ill. 1982); *see also Mann v. Adams*, 855 F.2d 639, 640 (9th
15 Cir. 1988). "Hence, it does not give rise to a protected liberty interest requiring the procedural
16 protections envisioned by the Fourteenth Amendment." *Azeez v. DeRobertis*, 568 F. Supp. at 10;
17 *Spencer v. Moore*, 638 F. Supp. 315, 316 (E.D. Mo. 1986). Thus, a prison official's involvement
18 and actions in reviewing an inmate's grievance cannot serve as the basis for liability under a § 1983
19 action. *Buckley*, 997 F.2d at 495. Plaintiff may not maintain an action against defendant Helling
20 based on his actions regarding plaintiff's inmate grievances and appeals. Count VIII is dismissed
21 with prejudice, as there is no cognizable claim for violation of plaintiff's constitutional rights.

22 **I. Count IX**

23 Plaintiff alleges that on May 20, 2009, defendant Rosa Rodriguez yelled at him and
24 falsely accused him of calling her an expletive. (Compl., at p. 19). Mere verbal harassment or abuse
25 is not sufficient to state a constitutional deprivation under 42 U.S.C. § 1983. *Oltarzewski v.*
26 *Ruggiero*, 830 F.2d 136, 139 (9th Cir. 1987). Count IX is dismissed with prejudice.

1 **III. Plaintiff's Motion for Preliminary Injunction and Temporary Restraining Order**
2 **(Docket #20 and #21)**

3 Plaintiff has filed a motion for a preliminary injunction and temporary restraining
4 order. (Docket #20 and #21).¹ Injunctive relief, whether temporary or permanent, is an
5 “extraordinary remedy, never awarded as of right.” *Winter v. Natural Res. Defense Council*, 129 S.
6 Ct. 365, 376 (2008). “A plaintiff seeking a preliminary injunction must establish that he is likely to
7 succeed on the merits, that he is likely to suffer irreparable harm in the absence of preliminary relief,
8 that the balance of equities tips in his favor, and that an injunction is in the public interest.” *Am.*
9 *Trucking Ass'ns, Inc. v. City of Los Angeles*, 559 F.3d 1046, 1052 (9th Cir. 2009) (quoting *Winter*,
10 129 S. Ct. at 374). The standard for a permanent injunction is essentially the same as for a
11 preliminary injunction, with the exception that the plaintiff must show actual success, rather than a
12 likelihood of success. *See Amoco Prod. Co. v. Village of Gambell*, 480 U.S. 531, 546 n.12 (1987).

13 In the instant motion, plaintiff asserts that defendants Rosa Rodriguez, Joseph
14 Rodriguez, and Sean LeGier have subjected him to verbal harassment and have taken other actions
15 that mirror the allegations in the complaint. Plaintiff seeks an order preventing these three
16 defendants from violating his constitutional rights. The facts and law do not favor plaintiff, as there
17 is no probable success on the merits in this case. As discussed *supra*, the complaint fails to state a
18 claim for violation of plaintiff's constitutional rights as to all defendants and all claims. In the
19 motion for a preliminary injunction and temporary restraining order, plaintiff has not demonstrated
20 the possibility of irreparable harm. Because there is no probable success on the merits and no
21 possibility of irreparable harm, the motion for a preliminary injunction and temporary restraining
22 order is denied.

23 In addition, plaintiff has filed several motions that are without merit and frivolous.
24 These motions include: plaintiff's motion “to ask the court not to grant anymore extensions”
25 (Docket #6); plaintiff's motion for investigation (Docket #11); plaintiff's motion for an extension of

26 ¹ Plaintiff's motion for a preliminary injunction and temporary restraining order was docketed
as two motions. As such, Docket #20 and #21 are identical.

1 time (Docket #13) to serve summons and complaint; plaintiff's motion for entry of default (Docket
2 #14); plaintiff's "motion to grant relief sought in complaint against defendant Nye" (Docket #27);
3 plaintiff's motion to compel the production of documents (Docket #30); plaintiff's "motion for
4 funding to proceed with case" (Docket #36); and plaintiff's "motion for \$100.00 legal copy work
5 credit" (Docket #38). Each of these motions lack merit and are denied.

6 **IV. Conclusion**

7 **IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED** that defendants' motion for screening of the
8 complaint (Docket #2) and motion for an extension (Docket #3) are **GRANTED**.

9 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that plaintiff's motion "to ask the court not to grant
10 anymore extensions" (Docket #6) is **DENIED**.

11 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that defendants' motion for an extension of time
12 (Docket #8) to file the joint status report is **GRANTED**, *nunc pro tunc*, to the date of filing of status
13 report.

14 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that plaintiff's motion for investigation (Docket #11)
15 is **DENIED**.

16 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that defendants' motion to strike (Docket #12)
17 plaintiff's motion for investigation is **DENIED**.

18 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that plaintiff's motion for an extension of time
19 (Docket #13) to serve summons and complaint is **DENIED**.

20 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that plaintiff's motion for entry of default (Docket
21 #14) is **DENIED**.

22 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that plaintiff's motion for a preliminary injunction
23 and temporary restraining order (Docket #20 and #21) is **DENIED**.

24 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that defendants' motion to strike (Docket #23)
25 plaintiff's motion for a preliminary injunction and temporary restraining order is **DENIED**.

26 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that plaintiff's "motion to grant relief sought in

1 complaint against defendant Nye” (Docket #27) is **DENIED**.

2 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that plaintiff’s motion to compel the production of
3 documents (Docket #30) is **DENIED**.

4 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that plaintiff’s “motion for funding to proceed with
5 case” (Docket #36) is **DENIED**.

6 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that plaintiff’s “motion for \$100.00 legal copy work
7 credit” (Docket #38) is **DENIED**.

8 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that this action is **DISMISSED** with prejudice as to
9 all counts and all defendants.

10 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that the Clerk shall enter judgment accordingly.

11 Dated this 28th day of July, 2010.

12 
13 UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

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