

1 On screening, Plaintiff was allowed to proceed with a single claim of Eighth Amendment
2 excessive force against Rowley based on allegations that Rowley dragged Plaintiff to the point he could
3 not walk, threw Plaintiff into a van door, and hit Plaintiff over the head multiple times. (Screening Order,
4 ECF No. 6.)

5 In his motion, which is difficult to decipher, Plaintiff appears to state that in a reply filed in
6 support of a motion to strike, Deputy Attorney General Hardcastle and Beecroft referred to Plaintiff as
7 “misguided”, which Plaintiff refers to as an insult. He also appears to claim that Hardcastle referred to
8 Plaintiff as “ignorant” and a “minority.” He then states that Beecroft, Leslie and Hardcastle added time
9 to his sentence. In his response to his own motion, Plaintiff clarifies that he does not want his case
10 dismissed based on his summary judgment motion, but wants default entered in his favor.

11 II. LEGAL STANDARD

12 "The purpose of summary judgment is to avoid unnecessary trials when there is no dispute as to
13 the facts before the court." *Northwest Motorcycle Ass'n v. U.S. Dep't of Agric.*, 18 F.3d 1468, 1471 (9th
14 Cir. 1994) (citation omitted). In considering a motion for summary judgment, all reasonable inferences
15 are drawn in favor of the non-moving party. *In re Slatkin*, 525 F.3d 805, 810 (9th Cir. 2008) (citing
16 *Anderson v. Liberty Lobby, Inc.*, 477 U.S. 242, 255 (1986)). "The court shall grant summary judgment
17 if the movant shows that there is no genuine dispute as to any material fact and the movant is entitled
18 to judgment as a matter of law." Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(a). On the other hand, where reasonable minds could
19 differ on the material facts at issue, summary judgment is not appropriate. *See Anderson*, 477 U.S. at
20 250.

21 A party asserting that a fact cannot be or is genuinely disputed must support the assertion
22 by:

23 (A) citing to particular parts of materials in the record, including depositions, documents,
24 electronically stored information, affidavits or declarations, stipulations (including those
made for purposes of the motion only), admissions, interrogatory answers, or other
materials; or

25 (B) showing that the materials cited do not establish the absence or presence of a genuine
dispute, or that an adverse party cannot produce admissible evidence to support the fact.

26 Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(c)(1)(A), (B).
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III. DISCUSSION

As indicated above, it is difficult to decipher the basis of Plaintiff’s motion. Preliminarily, the grounds raised in the motion have nothing to do with the facts of the excessive force claim proceeding in this case against Rowley. Notwithstanding that important point, the court finds no support in the record for Plaintiff’s allegation that Deputy Attorney General Hardcastle or Beecroft insulted him in a filing, or that Hardcastle, Beecroft or Leslie are in any way responsible to extending his sentence. As Plaintiff has not met his burden under Rule 56 for a motion for summary judgment, his motion should be denied.

IV. RECOMMENDATION

IT IS HEREBY RECOMMENDED that the District Judge enter an order **DENYING** Plaintiff’s motion for summary judgment (ECF No. 38).

The parties should be aware of the following:

1. That they may file, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1)(C), specific written objections to this Report and Recommendation within fourteen days of receipt. These objections should be titled "Objections to Magistrate Judge's Report and Recommendation" and should be accompanied by points and authorities for consideration by the district judge.
2. That this Report and Recommendation is not an appealable order and that any notice of appeal pursuant to Rule 4(a)(1) of the Federal Rules of Appellate Procedure should not be filed until entry of judgment by the district court.

DATED: October 5, 2017.



WILLIAM G. COBB
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE