

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF OKLAHOMA

JERROLD L. ALLERY,	)	
	)	
Plaintiff,	)	
	)	
vs.	)	Case No. CIV-10-216-JHP
	)	
KEN GRACE, Sheriff,	)	
	)	
Defendant.	)	

**OPINION AND ORDER**

This matter comes on for consideration of Defendant’s Motion to Dismiss or in the Alternative for Summary Judgment [Docket # 18] filed on November 19, 2010. The court has before it for consideration plaintiff’s complaint, the defendant’s motion, and a special report prepared at the direction of the court, in accordance with *Martinez v. Aaron*, 570 F.2d 317 (10<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1978). Plaintiff has not filed any response to the motion.

Plaintiff, an inmate of the Carter County Detention (CCDC) brought this action under the authority of 42 U.S.C. § 1983, seeking injunctive and monetary relief for alleged constitutional violations during his incarceration at the CCDC in Ardmore, Oklahoma. Plaintiff has not advised the court of his current address as required by Local Civil Rule 5.5(a), and recent mail sent to him by the court was returned with a notation of “Return to Sender Unable to Forward.” The defendant is Ken Grace, Sheriff of Carter County.

Plaintiff asserts he has been waiting since March 17, 2010 to be transferred from the CCDC to a DOC facility.<sup>1</sup> He alleges the conditions of confinement at CCDC violate the Eighth Amendment, and he is being denied his ability to accrue earned credits, which could

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<sup>1</sup>The special report indicates Plaintiff did not surrender to the Carter County Sheriff until April 2, 2010, at which time he was booked into the CCDC .

shorten his ultimate release from DOC custody. He states that the facility is so overcrowded that inmates have to sleep on the floor, the conditions are unsanitary, the inmates are being exposed to black mold, and there is no fresh air or sunshine. Further, he alleges there are threats of violence in the facility.

Plaintiff requests this Court issue an injunction directing the defendant to evacuate all inmates from the CCDC, until the black mold can be controlled. Plaintiff also asks the court to order a reduction in the inmate population to the designated capacity for the facility and to conform with the decree in the *Battle* case, CIV-72-095-JHP. Plaintiff was transferred to DOC on or about December 3, 2010,<sup>2</sup> so the court finds his requests for injunctive relief are moot. *See Green v. Branson*, 108 F.3d 1296, 1299-1300 (10<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1997) (citing *Cox v. Phelps Dodge Corp.*, 43 F.3d 1345 (10<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1994)). *See also Facio v. Jones*, 929 F.2d 541, 544 (10<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1991); *White v. State*, 82 F.3d 364, 366 (10<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1996). Moreover, to the extent plaintiff is complaining of violations of the *Battle* decisions, that case was closed for all purposes in 2001, and all injunctions were dissolved.

The defendant alleges plaintiff failed to exhaust his administrative remedies for his remaining claims, as required by the Prison Litigation Reform Act (PLRA). “No action shall be brought with respect to prison conditions under section 1983 of this title, or any other Federal law, by a prisoner confined in any jail, prison, or other correctional facility until such administrative remedies as are available are exhausted.” 42 U.S.C. § 1997e(a). Inmates are required to exhaust available administrative remedies, and suits filed before the exhaustion

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<sup>2</sup>See [http://docapp065p.doc.state.ok.us/servlet/page?\\_pageid=394&\\_dad=portal30&\\_schema=PORTAL30&doc\\_num=629344&offender\\_book\\_id=388479](http://docapp065p.doc.state.ok.us/servlet/page?_pageid=394&_dad=portal30&_schema=PORTAL30&doc_num=629344&offender_book_id=388479).

requirement is met must be dismissed. *Booth v. Churner*, 532 U.S. 731, 740-41 (2001); *Yousef v. Reno*, 254 F.3d 1214, 1216 n. 1 (10<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2001). “An inmate who begins the grievance process but does not complete it is barred from pursuing a § 1983 claim under the PLRA for failure to exhaust his administrative remedies.” *Jernigan v. Stuchell*, 304 F.3d 1030, 1032 (10<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2002) (citation omitted). In deciding a motion to dismiss based on nonexhaustion, the court can consider the administrative materials submitted by the parties. *See Steele v. Fed. Bureau of Prisons*, 355 F.3d 1204, 1212 (10<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2003), *abrogated in part on other grounds*, *Jones v. Bock*, 549 U.S. 199 (2007).

According to the special report, the CCDC has an inmate grievance policy that requires inmates to submit written grievances when an inmate believes he has been subjected to abuse, harassment, abridgement of civil rights, or a denial of specified privileges. A review of plaintiff’s records, however, indicates he failed to submit any written grievances regarding any of his claims prior to filing this complaint.

**ACCORDINGLY**, Defendant Ken Grace’s motion to dismiss [Docket # 18] is **GRANTED**. Plaintiff’s requests for injunctive relief are **DISMISSED WITH PREJUDICE**, and his remaining claims are **DISMISSED WITHOUT PREJUDICE** for failure to exhaust administrative remedies.

**IT IS SO ORDERED** this 17<sup>th</sup> day of June 2011.

  
James H. Payne  
United States District Judge  
Eastern District of Oklahoma