

the absence of a genuine factual issue, the district court should deny summary judgment even if no opposing evidentiary matter is presented.” Id. (citing Resolution Trust Corp. v. Gill, 960 F.2d 336, 340 (3d Cir. 1992)).

Applying these principles, the fact that defendants did not present refuting evidence is not dispositive. Throughout the course of his submissions, plaintiff consistently relies on the principle that “defendants, as non-moving party, are required to do more than demonstrate some metaphysical doubt as to the material fact of a properly supported summary judgement motion to defeat it” from a patent case subsequently overturned by the Federal Circuit. See Medrad, Inc. v. Tyco Healthcare Group LP, 391 F. Supp. 2d 374 (W.D. Pa. 2005) (quoting Matsushita Elec. Indus. Co. v. Zenith Radio Corp., 475 U.S. 574, 586 (U.S. 1986)), rev’d, 466 F.3d 1047 (Fed. Cir. 2006)). This quotation is taken out of context. The court in Matsushita held that only after the “moving party has carried its burden under Rule 56(c)” must the non-moving party come forward and demonstrate that the record contains no genuine issues of material fact. Matsushita, 475 U.S. at 586.

Genuine issues of material fact abound in the instant case. Plaintiff essentially claims that he was assaulted by defendants. The only evidence plaintiff offers to support this claim is his own affidavit. Clearly, this affidavit alone fails to establish the absence of genuine factual issues.

The in determining whether excessive force was used in the prison environment, the thrust of the inquiry is “whether force was applied in a good-faith effort to maintain or restore discipline, or maliciously and sadistically to cause harm.” Smith v. Mensinger, 293 F.3d 641, 647-50 (3d Cir. 2002) (quoting Brooks v. Kyler, 204 F.3d 102, 106 (3d Cir. 2000)). A reasonable trier of fact may well reject plaintiff’s rendition of the event and conclude based on the setting and circumstances underlying plaintiff’s claims that defendants did not use excessive force because any force was applied in good-faith for a legitimate purpose. Accordingly, genuine issues of material fact remain and plaintiff’s motion for summary judgement must be denied in any event.

Plaintiff’s remaining objections merely incorporate the arguments set forth in his motion

for summary judgment, all of which are adequately addressed in the report and recommendation as augmented by the foregoing analysis. Accordingly, the above order is appropriate.

s/ David Stewart Cercone
David Stewart Cercone
United States District Judge

cc: Counsel of Record

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