

FILED IN THE
U.S. DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

Dec 03, 2019

SEAN F. MCAVOY, CLERK

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6 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
7 EASTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
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9 DON A. MOORE,

10 Plaintiff,

11 v.

12 C.U.S. JENSEN, as agent for WA STATE

13 DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS,

14 Defendant.
15
16

No. 4:19-cv-05096-SAB

ORDER GRANTING

DEFENDANT'S MOTION FOR

SUMMARY JUDGMENT

17 Before the Court is Defendant's Motion for Summary Judgment on
18 Exhaustion of Remedies Affirmative Defense, ECF No. 15. The motion was heard
19 without oral argument. Plaintiff is proceeding *pro se*. Defendant is represented by
20 Assistant Attorney General Jacob E. Brooks.

21 On April 29, 2019, Plaintiff, a prisoner at the Coyote Ridge Corrections
22 Center, filed a *pro se* civil rights complaint pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983. ECF No.
23 1. The Court directed service on July 16, 2019, finding that Plaintiff sufficiently
24 stated a cognizable failure to protect claim under the Eighth Amendment. ECF No.
25 10.

26 Defendant now moves for summary judgment, asking the Court to dismiss
27 Plaintiff's § 1983 claim because he failed to timely exhaust his administrative
28 remedies and dismissing his negligence claim because Plaintiff failed to adhere to

**ORDER GRANTING DEFENDANT'S MOTION FOR SUMMARY
JUDGMENT ~ 1**

1 the required 60-day waiting period before commencing this action after filing his
2 tort claim with the State of Washington, as required by Wash. Rev. Code §
3 4.92.110. Plaintiff failed to file a timely response.¹

4 **Plaintiff's Complaint**

5 Plaintiff alleges that on the morning of May 3, 2016, in the Fox Unit, he was
6 the victim of a “racially motivated hate crime.” ECF No. 1 at 4. He asserts
7 Defendant CUS Jensen had been informed that Plaintiff was being threatened by
8 white supremacists in the days prior to the assault. *Id.* Plaintiff contends Defendant
9 CUS Jensen knew Plaintiff was vulnerable to attack due to his frail physical
10 condition. *Id.* at 6.

11 Plaintiff maintains there were no Corrections Officers on the floor or at the
12 observation desk when the assault occurred, and it took several minutes for officers
13 to respond. *Id.* at 5. As a result, Plaintiff states he suffered broken facial bones
14 requiring reconstructive surgery and the placement of metal plates and rods. *Id.* at
15 4. Plaintiff states he continues to suffer pain and constant drainage from his
16 sinuses. *Id.* He asserts the negligent failure to protect him from an “announced
17 assault.” *Id.*

18 Plaintiff acknowledged that a prisoner grievance procedure is available at
19 Coyote Ridge Correction Center but indicated he did not file a grievance as “it
20 seems unnecessary to grieve an assault.” *Id.* at 2. He stated he was afraid a
21 grievance would draw the ire of Defendant and other correction officers. *Id.* at 3.
22 He wrote he felt in danger of repercussion. *Id.*

23 **Motion Standard**

24 42 U.S.C. § 1997(e) provides:

25 (a) Applicability of administrative remedies
26

27 ¹ Plaintiff was provided a “Notice to *Pro se* Litigants of the Summary Judgment
28 Rule Requirements” on October 15, 2019. ECF No. 20.

1
2 No action shall be brought with respect to prison conditions under
3 section 1983 of this title, or any other Federal law, by a prisoner
4 confined in any jail, prison, or other correctional facility until such
administrative remedies as are available are exhausted.

5 Exhaustion is necessary even if the prisoner is seeking relief that the
6 administrative process does not provide. *Booth v. Churner*, 532 U.S. 731, 741
7 (2001) (holding administrative exhaustion is required even where grievance
8 process does not permit award of money damages and prisoner seeks only money
9 damages, as long as grievance tribunal has authority to take some responsive
10 action). That said, an inmate is required to exhaust only *available* remedies.
11 *Albino v. Baca*, 747 F.3d 1162, 1171 (9th Cir. 2014) (emphasis in original,
12 citation omitted). To be available, a remedy must be available “as a practical
13 matter”; it must be “capable of use; at hand.” *Id.* (citation omitted).

14 Failure to exhaust under the PLRA is “an affirmative defense the defendant
15 must plead and prove.” *Jones v. Bock*, 549 U.S. 199, 204 (2007). Once the
16 defendant has carried that burden, the prisoner has the burden of production in
17 which the prisoner must put forward evidence showing there is something in his
18 or her particular case that made the existing and generally available administrative
19 remedies effectively unavailable to him. *Albino*, 747 F.3d at 1172. That said, the
20 ultimate burden of proof remains with the defendant. *Id.*

21 If a failure to exhaust is clear on the face of the complaint, a defendant may
22 move for dismissal under Rule 12(b)(6). *Id.* at 1166. Otherwise, defendants must
23 produce evidence proving failure to exhaust in order to carry their burden. *Id.* If
24 undisputed evidence viewed in the light most favorable to the prisoner shows a
25 failure to exhaust, a defendant is entitled to summary judgment under Rule 56. *Id.*
26 If material facts are disputed, summary judgment should be denied, and the
27 district judge rather than a jury should determine the facts. *Id.*

1 If the district judge holds that the prisoner has exhausted available
2 administrative remedies, that administrative remedies are not available, or that a
3 prisoner’s failure to exhaust available remedies should be excused, the case may
4 proceed to the merits. *Id.* at 1171.

5 **Facts**

6 Defendant presented the following facts, which are undisputed since
7 Plaintiff did not file a response.

8 1. Upon arrival at the Washington State Penitentiary (“WSP”), inmates
9 receive briefing and information relating to prison policies and rules. *Declaration*
10 *of Roberto Mendiola*, ECF No. 17. This is conducted by a WSP, West Complex
11 (“WSP/WC”) representative during Chain Intakes. *Id.* This includes a copy of the
12 WSP/WC unit manual, Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA), Group Violence
13 Reduction Strategies memo, unit evacuation diagram, and the inmate is informed
14 of two mandatory orientations—in unit orientation and Education department
15 orientation. *Id.*

16 2. In addition to the Chain Intake briefings at WSP, all new inmates then
17 meet with their classification counselor within 30 days of arriving at WSP to
18 conduct a Classification Intake. *Id.* This meeting provides specific instruction on
19 the use of such things as kites, messaging kiosk, offender complaints (grievances),
20 in-cell emergency call button as well as a phone number for use in reporting
21 complaints and other issues, release planning and available programming at
22 WSP/WC. *Id.*

23 3. Inmates have to attend a mandatory orientation conducted in the living
24 unit. In this orientation, they receive a copy of the WSP Orientation manual and a
25 briefing about Classification, unit operations, custody determination, etc. *Id.* The
26 second mandatory orientation is conducted in the Education building where
27 representatives from the Education Department, Job Assignments, and Grievance
28 Department provide a briefing regarding their department operations. *Id.*

1 4. Inmates meet with the unit's Facility Risk Management Team (FRMT),
2 which includes the unit's CUS, Classification staff, Mental Health, and the unit
3 Sergeant. *Id.* At this meeting, rules, policies, and classification information is
4 again communicated to the inmates. *Id.*

5 5. Plaintiff attended these briefings as part of his intake at WSP. *Id.*

6 6. Plaintiff met with Mr. Mendiola on November 5, 2014. *Id.* Mr. Mendiola
7 communicated the grievance procedure to him. *Id.*

8 7. After Plaintiff was assaulted on May 3, 2016, he was assigned to the
9 Intensive Management Unit (IMU). He was discharged from the IMU on May 20,
10 2016. *Id.*

11 8. The IMU is staffed by a CUS, Sergeant, Classification counselors, at
12 least one DOC health care provider and at least 6 custody officers. Custody
13 officers conduct half hour checks. *Id.*

14 9. The health care providers, custody officers, and corrections counselors
15 in the IMU are available to help offenders with the grievance process. *Id.*

16 10. Within the IMU, inmates have access to request forms, kites, and
17 grievances. *Id.* Inmates located in the IMU are able to submit grievances. *Id.*

18 11. In Unit F, the unit of WSP that Plaintiff was located, grievance forms
19 and the grievance box are available in the unit dayroom which is a common area
20 for ease of inmate access. The kite box is located next to the grievance box for
21 ease of inmate access. *Id.*

22 12. The Washington Offender Grievance Program (OGP) allows prisoners
23 to file a grievance for inmate-on-inmate assaults. *Declaration of Dale Caldwell,*
24 *ECF No. 16.*

25 13. Plaintiff did not file a grievance regarding the assault that took place on
26 May 3, 2016. *Id.*

27 **Analysis**

28 Defendant has met his burden of showing that a grievance procedure was

1 available to Plaintiff and that Plaintiff failed to exhaust his administrative
2 remedies. Consequently, the burden shifts to Plaintiff to show that there was
3 something in his particular case that made these administrative remedies
4 effectively unavailable to him. He has failed to do so.

5 As such, Plaintiff's § 1983 claim is dismissed for failure to exhaust. The
6 Court declines to exercise supplemental jurisdiction over Plaintiff's negligence
7 claim.

8 Accordingly, **IT IS HEREBY ORDERED:**

9 1. Defendant's Motion for Summary Judgment, ECF No. 15, is
10 **GRANTED.**

11 2. Plaintiff's Complaint is **dismissed**, without prejudice.

12 **IT IS SO ORDERED.** The Clerk of Court is directed to enter this Order,
13 forward copies to Plaintiff and counsel, and close the file. The Court finds that an
14 appeal of this Order would not be taken in good faith.

15 **DATED** this 3rd day of December 2019.



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A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Stanley A. Bastian".

21 Stanley A. Bastian
22 United States District Judge
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