Lee v. Brier P.D. et al.

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prior to dismissal of the action."). Lee alleged that he was given a disciplinary infraction and moved to a different cell with a violent offender for no reason other than in retaliation for filing a grievance against defendant Redding. Although Lee did not allege that his First Amendment rights were chilled by the alleged adverse action, he should be given an opportunity to amend prior to dismissal of this claim.

Dkt. 52 (Ninth Circuit Case No. 15-35794, Memorandum).

Accordingly, Mr. Lee is directed to file an amended complaint as to his retaliation claim only and is advised that, to sustain a civil rights action under § 1983, plaintiff must show (1) he suffered a violation of rights protected by the Constitution or created by federal statute, and (2) the violation was proximately caused by a person acting under color of state or federal law. See Crumpton v. Gates, 947 F.2d 1418, 1420 (9th Cir. 1991). In addition, Mr. Lee is advised that a First Amendment retaliation claim in the prison context requires him to prove: (1) the state actor took some adverse action against an inmate (2) because of (3) that prisoner's protected conduct, and that such action (4) chilled the inmate's exercise of his First Amendment rights, and (5) the action did not reasonably advance a legitimate correctional goal. Rhodes v. Robinson, 408 F.3d 559, 567–68 (9th Cir.2005).

Mr. Lee alleged that he was given a disciplinary infraction and moved to a different cell with a violent offender for no reason other than in retaliation for filing a grievance against defendant Redding. This is not sufficient to state a claim of retaliation. Plaintiff must allege facts describing the nature of the retaliatory acts taken against him, including who infracted him, the reason given for the infraction, who moved him to a different cell, how the infraction and move were motivated by the filing of his grievance against defendant Redding, and how he was harmed. Mr. Lee must also allege how the infraction and move chilled the exercise of his First Amendment rights and that the infraction and move were not made to advance a legitimate correctional goal.

The amended complaint must carry the same case number as this one and must be filed by May 26, 2017. If no amended complaint is timely filed, the Court will recommend that this matter be dismissed under 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B)(ii) for failure to state a claim on which relief can be granted. The Clerk is directed to send Plaintiff the appropriate forms for filing a 42 U.S.C. 1983 civil rights complaint along with a copy of this Order. DATED this 28th day of April, 2017. BRIAN A. TSUCHIDA United States Magistrate Judge