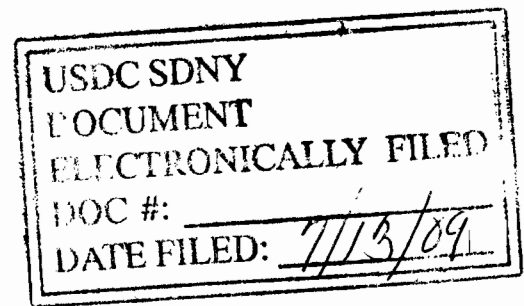


UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK



----- X  
CHRISTOPHER CHISHOLM,

Plaintiff,

- against -

NEW YORK CITY DEPARTMENT OF  
CORRECTION, *et al.*,

Defendants.  
----- X

MEMORANDUM  
OPINION AND ORDER

08 Civ. 8795 (SAS)

SHIRA A. SCHEINDLIN, U.S.D.J.:

**I. INTRODUCTION**

Christopher Chisholm, presently incarcerated and proceeding pro se, brings this action against the New York City Department of Correction (“DOC”) pursuant to section 1983 of Title 42 of the United States Code.<sup>1</sup> Defendants now move to dismiss pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(c). For the reasons stated below, the motion to dismiss is granted.

**II. BACKGROUND<sup>2</sup>**

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<sup>1</sup> Although Correction Officer (“CO”) Ricardo Lebron was originally named a defendant, the Court dismissed him as a party to this action on April 6, 2009 at a pre-trial conference.

<sup>2</sup> See Complaint (“Compl.”) II(D).

On February 2, 2008, Chisholm was escorted to his cell where the back food slot was left open. The back slot then “slammed shut” on his finger and released after fifteen to twenty seconds.<sup>3</sup> At the time of the incident, CO Lebron was stationed at the top tier.<sup>4</sup> Chisholm received medical attention an hour later, when a doctor cleaned, sutured and dressed the wound, and then placed his finger into a splint.

Chisholm filed a grievance report at the Otis Bantum Correctional Center (“OBCC”), which has adopted the Inmate Grievance Resolution Program (“IGRP”) of the DOC.<sup>5</sup> His grievance alleged “injuries, lack of professionalism and poor work ethics.”<sup>6</sup> After receiving a response that this was a “non-grievable issue,”<sup>7</sup> Chisholm appealed to the Warden, Commissioner, and the New York City Board of Correction.<sup>8</sup> Chisholm received no response regarding his appeal. He

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<sup>3</sup> *See id.*

<sup>4</sup> Although neither party identifies who shut the door, Chisholm alleges CO Lebron was responsible because “he was the only officer that was working the toptier . . . [and] paid no attention . . . [to his] cries for help.” *See id.*

<sup>5</sup> *See id.* ¶ IV(E).

<sup>6</sup> *Id.* ¶ F(1).

<sup>7</sup> *Id.* ¶ F(2).

<sup>8</sup> *See id.* Neither party has disclosed the identities of the Warden or Commissioner, neither of whom have been named as parties in this action.

did not request a hearing on his grievance or appeal to the Central Office Review Committee (“CORC”).<sup>9</sup> On September 5, 2008, he filed a complaint with this Court.

On April 20, 2009, defendants filed and served a motion to dismiss the Complaint in its entirety. On May 19, 2009, this Court sent Chisholm an Order directing him to file opposition papers to defendants’ motion by July 3, 2009.<sup>10</sup> Despite defendants’ notice and this Court’s Order, Chisholm failed to submit any opposition papers.

### III. LEGAL STANDARD

#### A. Exhaustion of Administrative Remedies<sup>11</sup>

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<sup>9</sup> See *id.* ¶ F(2).

<sup>10</sup> See 5/19/09 Order at 2.

<sup>11</sup> Although defendants raise this affirmative defense in their Answer, they did not raise it in their 4/21/09 Memorandum of Law in Support of Defendants’ Motion to Dismiss the Complaint Pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(c) (“Def. Mem.”); see also Answer ¶ 13. Defendants instead moved for judgment on the pleadings based on Chisholm’s failure to state a claim. See Def. Mem. at 1-2. District courts are widely acknowledged to possess the power to dismiss a Complaint *sua sponte*. See *Celotex Corp. v. Catrett*, 477 U.S. 317, 326 (1986). When it appears clearly upon the record that all of the evidentiary materials that a party might submit are before the court, a *sua sponte* grant of a motion to dismiss may be appropriate. See *Ramsey v. Coughlin*, 94 F.3d 71, 73-74 (2d Cir. 1996) (citing *Coach Leatherware Co. v. AnnTaylor, Inc.*, 933 F.2d 162, 167 (2d Cir. 1991)).

The Prison Litigation Reform Act (“PLRA”) requires that a prisoner exhaust all administrative remedies before bringing an action regarding prison conditions.<sup>12</sup> Failure to exhaust is an absolute bar to an inmate’s action in federal court: “[section] 1997e(a) requires exhaustion of available administrative remedies *before* inmate-plaintiffs may bring their federal claims to court at all.”<sup>13</sup> Furthermore, the United States Supreme Court has held that “the PLRA’s exhaustion requirements applies to all inmate suits about prison life, whether they involve general circumstances or particular episodes, and whether they allege excessive force or some other wrong.”<sup>14</sup>

The IGRP is a “well-established” five-step administrative grievance process in New York state prisons.<sup>15</sup> Under the IGRP,

[i]nmates must file their complaints with the Inmate Grievance Resolution Committee (“IGRC”) which attempts

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<sup>12</sup> See 42 U.S.C. § 1997e(a) (providing that: “[N]o action shall be brought with respect to prison conditions under § 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.” (“section 1997”). See also *Porter v. Nussle*, 534 U.S. 516, 516 (2002).

<sup>13</sup> *Neal v. Goord*, 267 F.3d 116, 122 (2d Cir. 2001) (quotation marks and citation omitted, emphasis in original).

<sup>14</sup> *Porter*, 543 U.S. at 532 (2002).

<sup>15</sup> See, e.g., *Williams v. City of New York*, No. 03 Civ. 5342, 2005 WL 2862007, at \*27 (S.D.N.Y. Nov. 4, 2005).

to informally resolve the grievance within 5 working days. If there is no resolution, the inmate may request a formal hearing before the IGRC, which will issue a recommendation within three working days. The inmate may appeal the IGRC's decision to the Warden, who has five working days to render a decision. The inmate may then appeal the Warden's decision to the [CORC] which has fifteen working days to render a decision. The inmate may then appeal the CORC decision to the Board of Correction. Only after these steps are followed can an inmate file suit in the district court.<sup>16</sup>

Courts have repeatedly emphasized that a prisoner must pursue all levels of the administrative procedure, even when he does not receive a response to his initial grievance, in order to properly exhaust, and “[s]trict compliance” with the procedure is required.<sup>17</sup>

While the Second Circuit has recognized that the PLRA's exhaustion requirement is mandatory, it has also recognized three exceptions to the exhaustion requirement:

when (1) administrative remedies are not available to the prisoner; (2) defendants have either waived the defense of failure to exhaust or acted in such a way as to estop them from raising the defense; or (3) special circumstances, such

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<sup>16</sup> *Bligen v. Griffen*, No. 06 Civ. 4400, 2007 WL 430427, at \*6 (S.D.N.Y. Feb. 8, 2007).

<sup>17</sup> *See, e.g., George v. Morrison*, No. 06 Civ. 3188, 2007 WL 1686321, at \*14-15 (S.D.N.Y. June 11, 2007) (citing cases); *McCoy v. Goord*, 255 F. Supp. 2d 233, 246 (S.D.N.Y. 2003) (internal quotations omitted).

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