









THIS TESTIMONY.

HAD THE PLRA'S EXHAUSTION REQUIREMENTS FILTERED OUT A FRIVOLOUS CASE—OR LET PRISON OFFICIALS BURY AN EXPLOSIVE ONE BEFORE IT EVER REACHED A JURY?

IT'S IMPOSSIBLE TO SAY WITHOUT KNOWING WHETHER PERTTU REALLY WAS PREVENTING RICHARDS FROM FILING INTERNAL GRIEVANCES.

IF RICHARDS' ALLEGATIONS ABOUT PERTTU AND OTHER PRISON OFFICIALS INTERFERING WITH HIS EFFORTS TO PURSUE INTERNAL GRIEVANCE PROCEDURES WERE BASELESS, THEN THE PLRA HAD WORKED AS INTENDED.

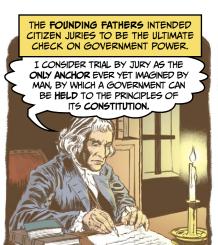


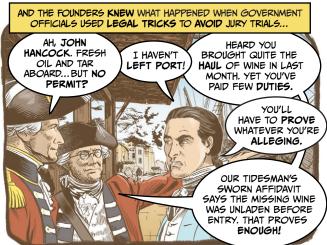




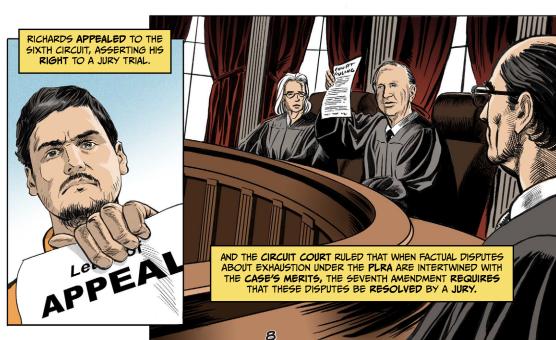
IN FACT,
QUESTIONS LIKE
THE CREDIBILITY
OF THE
WITNESSES WHO
SUPPORTED
RICHARDS AND HIS
FELLOW
PLANTIFFS...













"BEFORE
INQUIRING INTO THE
APPLICABILITY OF THE SEVENTH
AMENDMENT, WE MUST FIRST
ASCERTAIN WHETHER A
CONSTRUCTION OF THE PLRA IS
FAIRLY POSSIBLE BY WHICH THE
CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTION

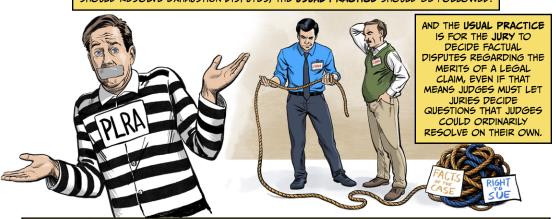
MAY BE AVOIDED."

IN THE STATUTE ITSELF.

IN DOING SO, ROBERTS
LIMITED THE COURT'S
HOLDING TO PLRA
CASES, RATHER THAN
ADOPTING A BROAD
CONSTITUTIONAL RULE
ABOUT INTERTWINED
FACTUAL DISPUTES.

BUT WHILE THE COURT'S DECISION WAS NARROWER THAN THE SIXTH CIRCUIT'S, IT ULTIMATELY AFFIRMED THE SIXTH CIRCUIT'S RULING.

IT DETERMINED THAT SINCE THE PLRA WAS **SILENT** ON WHETHER JUDGES OR JURIES SHOULD RESOLVE EXHAUSTION DISPUTES, THE **USUAL PRACTICE** SHOULD BE FOLLOWED.



IT PROVED TO BE A CLOSE CASE, WITH ROBERTS' OPINION NARROWLY SECURING A 5-4 MAJORITY.



