

1 if "something had happened between [Plaintiff] and [his girlfriend]." Plaintiff states that he
2 consistently told the officers that other than a "common argument," nothing had happened.

3 Approximately one hour later, Officer T. Robinson informed Plaintiff that he was being
4 taken to jail for a twelve-hour cool-down period. However, during booking, Plaintiff was informed
5 of charges against him for strangling, kidnaping, and coercion of his girlfriend. Plaintiff states that
6 he and his girlfriend immediately denied the validity of these allegations, yet Plaintiff was still
7 detained for an unspecified period of time.

8 As a result of the incident discussed above, Plaintiff filed a Civil Rights Complaint pursuant
9 to 42 U.S.C. § 1983, alleging a claim for a violation of his Fourth Amendment right to be free from
10 unreasonable seizure.

11 DISCUSSION

12 I. In Forma Pauperis Application

13 Plaintiff filed this instant action and attached a financial affidavit to his application and
14 complaint as required by 28 U.S.C. § 1915(a). Reviewing Plaintiff's financial affidavit pursuant to
15 28 U.S.C. § 1915, the Court finds that Plaintiff is unable to pre-pay the filing fee and Plaintiff's
16 request to proceed in forma pauperis will be granted.

17 II. Screening of the Complaint

18 Upon granting a request to proceed in forma pauperis, a court must additionally screen the
19 complaint pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e). Specifically, federal courts are given the authority to
20 dismiss a case if the action is legally "frivolous or malicious," fails to state a claim upon which
21 relief may be granted, or seeks monetary relief from an individual who is immune from such relief.
22 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2).

23 A complaint may be dismissed as frivolous where it is premised on a nonexistent legal
24 interest or delusional factual scenario. *Neitzke v. Williams*, 490 U.S. 319, 327-28 (1989). Moreover,
25 "a finding of factual frivolousness is appropriate when the facts alleged rise to the level of the
26 irrational or the wholly incredible, whether or not there are judicially noticeable facts available to
27 contradict them." *Denton v. Hernandez*, 504 U.S. 25, 33 (1992).

28 Dismissal of a complaint for failure to state a claim upon which relief may be granted is

1 provided for in Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(6), and the Court applies the same standard
2 under Section 1915(e)(2) when reviewing the adequacy of a complaint or amended complaint. *See*
3 *Chappel v. Laboratory Corp. of America*, 232 F.3d 719, 723 (9th Cir. 2000). Dismissal for failure
4 to state a claim is proper only if it is clear that the plaintiff cannot prove any set of facts in support
5 of the claim that would entitle him to relief. *See Morley v. Walker*, 175 F.3d 756, 759 (9th Cir.
6 1999). In making this determination, the court takes as true all allegations of material facts stated in
7 the complaint, and the court construes them in the light most favorable to the plaintiff. *See*
8 *Warshaw v. Xoma Corp.*, 74 F.3d 955, 957 (9th Cir. 1996). Allegations in a pro se complaint are
9 held to less stringent standards than formal pleadings drafted by lawyers. *See Hughes v. Rowe*, 449
10 U.S. 5, 9 (1980); *Haines v. Kerner*, 404 U.S. 519, 520-21 (1972) (per curiam). While the standard
11 under Rule 12(b)(6) does not require detailed factual allegations, a plaintiff must provide more than
12 mere labels and conclusions. *Bell Atlantic Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 553-56 (2007). A
13 formulaic recitation of the elements of a cause of action is insufficient. *Id.*; *Papasan v. Allain*, 478
14 U.S. 265, 286 (1986).

15 All or part of a complaint filed may therefore be dismissed sua sponte if the prisoner's
16 claims lack an arguable basis either in law or in fact. This includes claims based on legal
17 conclusions that are untenable (e.g. claims against defendants who are immune from suit or claims
18 of infringement of a legal interest which clearly does not exist), as well as claims based on fanciful
19 factual allegations (e.g. fantastic or delusional scenarios). *See Neitzke v. Williams*, 490 U.S. 319,
20 327-28 (1989); *see also McKeever v. Block*, 932 F.2d 795, 798 (9th Cir. 1991).

21 When a court dismisses a complaint under § 1915(e), the plaintiff should be given leave to amend
22 the complaint with directions as to curing its deficiencies, unless it is clear from the face of the
23 complaint that the deficiencies could not be cured by amendment. *See Cato v. United States*, 70
24 F.3d 1103, 1106 (9th Cir. 1995).

25 **A. Plaintiff's § 1983 Claims for Due Process Violations**

26 In his complaint, Plaintiff names Clark County District Attorney David Roger based on
27 allegations that he violated Plaintiff's due process rights when Mr. Roger participated in the various
28 investigations into and prosecution of Plaintiff. Prosecutors are absolutely immune from civil suits

1 for damages under § 1983 that challenge activities related to the initiation and presentation of
2 criminal prosecutions. *Imbler v. Pachtman*, 424 U.S. 409 (1976). Here, Plaintiff's allegations
3 relate to prosecutorial functions intimately associated with the judicial phase of the criminal
4 process. As a result, Plaintiff's claims against Clark County District Attorney David Roger must be
5 dismissed with prejudice on grounds of prosecutorial immunity. *Id.*; see also *Stevens v. Rifkin*, 608
6 F.Supp. 710, 728 (N.D. Cal. 1984); 28 U.S.C. § 1915A(b)(2).

7 **B. Plaintiff's § 1983 Claims for Unlawful Seizure**

8 Plaintiff claims that the his arrest constituted an unlawful seizure in violation of his Fourth
9 Amendment rights.

10 The Fourth Amendment protects "[t]he right of people to be secure in their persons, houses,
11 papers, and effects, against unreasonable search and seizure." U.S. Const. Amend. IV. An arrest
12 made without a warrant requires a showing of probable cause. *Gilker v. Baker*, 576 F.2d 245, 246
13 (9th Cir. 2001). An arrest made without probable cause or other justification provides the basis for
14 a claim of unlawful arrest under § 1983 as a violation of the Fourth Amendment. *Dubner v. City of*
15 *San Francisco*, 266 F.3d 959 (9th Cir. 2001). A warrantless arrest is reasonable where the officer
16 has probable cause to believe a crime has been or is being committed. *Devenpeck v. Alford*, 543
17 U.S. 146, 152 (2004). "If an officer has probable cause to believe that an individual has committed
18 even a very minor criminal offense in his presence, he may, without violating the Fourth
19 Amendment, arrest the offender." *Atwater v. City of Lago Vista*, 532 U.S. 318, 354 (2001).

20 Whether a police officer has probable cause to arrest is ascertained by looking at the facts
21 known to the officer at the time of the arrest. *Turner v. County of Washoe*, 759 F.Supp. 630, 634
22 (D.Nev. 1991). Probable cause exists if the facts and circumstances within the person's knowledge
23 and of which they have reasonably trustworthy information are sufficient to warrant a prudent man
24 in believing that the person had committed a crime. *Id.* The existence of probable cause vitiates
25 any claim of unlawful arrest. *Pierson v. Ray*, 386 U.S. 547 (1967); *Wyatt v. Cole*, 504 U.S. 158,
26 165 (1992); *Turner*, 759 F.Supp. at 633 (stating "It has long been established that a police officer
27 who arrests with probable cause is immune from suit in a civil rights action").

28 Whether charges are later dismissed does not affect the determination of whether probable cause

1 existed to support the arrest. *Beauregard v. Wingard*, 362 F.2d 901, 903 (9th Cir. 1996).

2 The plaintiff bears the burden of proof on the issue of unlawful arrest, which can be
3 satisfied by showing that the arrest was conducted without a valid warrant. *Dubner*, 266 F.3d at
4 965. If the arrest was warrantless, the burden then shifts to the defendant to provide some evidence
5 that the arresting officers had probable cause for a warrantless arrest. *Id.* The plaintiff still bears
6 the ultimate burden of proof, but the burden of production falls on the defendant. *Id.*

7 In this case, Barren alleges that the defendant police officers arrested him without a warrant
8 or probable cause. Plaintiff states that he was on his roof, flying a kite, when the Defendants
9 ordered him to come down off the roof, where they subsequently handcuffed and arrested Plaintiff
10 for the "strangulation, kidnap[,] and coercion" of Plaintiff's girlfriend. Plaintiff also alleges that
11 there is no evidence that would show the officers had probable cause for their warrantless arrest.
12 Specifically, Plaintiff alleges that he was not breaking any laws when he was arrested--he maintains
13 that after having an argument with his girlfriend approximately an hour before the Defendants
14 arrived, he was flying a kite from his rooftop. Further, Plaintiff alleges that his actions, coupled
15 with "unsubstantiated allegations," are not adequate cause for his arrest.

16 Thus, accepting as true all allegations of material fact stated in the complaint and having
17 construed them in the light most favorable to the Plaintiff, Barren has stated a viable claim for an
18 unlawful seizure based on Defendants' warrantless arrest of the Plaintiff on June 10, 2010.

19 **III. Conclusion**

20 Pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983, Plaintiff's claims against Defendants allege that a government
21 official violated at least one of Plaintiff's federal constitutional rights. The screening of Plaintiff's
22 Complaint (Dkt. #1) has been completed pursuant to § 1915(e). Accordingly,

23 **IT IS HEREBY ORDERED** that Plaintiff's Application to Proceed In Forma Pauperis
24 (Dkt. #1) is **granted**.

25 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that the movant herein is permitted to maintain this action
26 to conclusion without necessity of prepayment of any additional fees or costs or the giving of
27 security therefor. This Order granting leave to proceed in forma pauperis shall not extend to the
28 issuance of subpoenas at government expense.

