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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

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DISTRICT OF NEVADA

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9 NANA – I AM, MIGUEL BARRAZA,
10 DINORAH BARRAZA, JUDITH YANETH
11 BARRAZA, ROBERT STEVEN McMINN,
12 JUNIOR,

Plaintiffs,

v.

13 COUNTY OF CLARK, CITY OF LAS
14 VEGAS, LAS VEGAS METROPOLITAN
15 POLICE DEPARTMENT, JOSEPH
16 LOMBARDI, J. MARTINEZ, P.
17 ZARAGOZA, NICK FARESE, KENNETH
18 MEAD, D. KING, J. LAROSA, M.
19 MADLAWD, THE GOLDEN TEAM REAL
20 ESTATE – KELLER WILLIAMS, J.J.
CASPER, AMERIGAS, FERRELL GAS,
SUBURBAN GAS, BRENDA MOORE-
FLANK, FOX NEWS CHANNEL 5, AND
DOES 1 THRU 25,

Defendants.

Case No. 2:16-cv-01631-MMD-GWF

ORDER

(Def's' Motions to Dismiss
– ECF Nos. 5, 12, 15,
16, 17, 18, 20, 24)

I. SUMMARY

22 Plaintiffs filed this suit alleging a number of civil rights violations, torts, and
23 criminal acts committed against them by 18 named defendants and an unknown number
24 of Doe defendants. (ECF No. 1.) To date, no proof of service has been filed for 6
25 Defendants. (ECF No. 34.) Each of the remaining 12 Defendants has filed a motion to
26 dismiss. (ECF Nos. 5, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 24.) Several Defendants also joined in their
27 co-defendants motions to dismiss. (ECF Nos. 26, 29, 30.) Plaintiffs have not responded
28 to any of these motions. For the reasons below, the motions are granted.

1 **II. BACKGROUND**

2 Plaintiffs' 55-page complaint, though difficult to understand and filled with
3 irrelevant digressions, seems to center on a dispute about whether they were the lawful
4 occupants of a home in Las Vegas. The dispute led to confrontations with a number of
5 Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department ("LVMPD") officers, a neighbor, real estate
6 agents, public utilities, and a local news station.

7 The facts according to the Complaint are as follows. On March 5, 2016, Plaintiff
8 Nana – I AM gave Plaintiffs Miguel and Dinorah Barraza a "key along with a lawsuit and
9 a lease" to a home in Las Vegas.¹ (ECF No. 1 at 7.) When they first entered the home,
10 Plaintiffs set off an alarm, and a representative from the alarm company arrived and
11 contacted a real estate agent.² (*Id.*) That evening unnamed police officers arrived at the
12 home and inquired about Plaintiffs' presence. Plaintiffs showed the officers "their
13 paperwork" — perhaps meaning the lease and lawsuit mentioned above — and the
14 officers left. (*Id.*) Plaintiffs also allege (and it is unclear if they are referring to the same
15 event or a separate one) that Defendant Officers Larosa and Madlawd contacted Mr.
16 Barraza at his home and asked him questions regarding a report that he had threatened
17 the officers. Plaintiffs allege that Larosa and Madlawd trespassed when they came to the
18 door because no trespassing signs are posted on the property. (*Id.* at 15-16.)

19 The next day unnamed police officers arrived again and asked Ms. Barraza for
20 permission to enter the home. Ms. Barraza granted the officers permission to enter, and
21 the officers asked about a stove that had been installed by the real estate agent. (*Id.* at
22 7-8.)

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25 ¹Plaintiffs reference a lawsuit several times in their Complaint but do not explain
26 its nature or its relation to the current case. It seems Plaintiffs believe the lawsuit gave
27 them a legal basis for occupying the home, but they never explain why.

28 ²Plaintiffs refer to a real estate agent throughout the Complaint. In their
introductory section, Plaintiffs identify Defendant J.J. Casper as the sales manager of
Golden Team Real Estate. However, it is unclear whether Plaintiffs are referring to
Casper when using the term real estate agent throughout the pleadings.

1 A day later, police once again came to the home. This time, Plaintiffs have
2 identified Defendant Detective Jose Martinez as one of the officers. (*Id.* at 8.) Detective
3 Martinez told Plaintiffs that he believed the paperwork they had produced to show their
4 right to be in the home was fraudulent. (*Id.*) Plaintiffs allege that Detective Martinez
5 believed the papers were fraudulent because they were signed by a Mexican. (*Id.*)
6 Detective Martinez then asked Mr. Barraza if he could ask him a few questions, and
7 further informed Mr. Barraza that he could stop the conversation whenever he wanted.
8 (*Id.* at 8-9.) Detective Martinez asked Mr. Barraza for permission to enter the home,
9 which Mr. Barraza granted. (*Id.* at 9.) Detective Martinez asked questions about
10 Plaintiffs' presence in the home. He repeated "the same questions over and over again
11 but in different ways." (*Id.*) After about two hours, Mr. Barraza decided to stop answering
12 questions. Plaintiffs allege that Detective Martinez became upset and told Mr. Barraza's
13 daughter: "If she thinks that her and her parents are going to move from North Las
14 Vegas to an area like this and into a house like this, she should think again." (*Id.*)
15 Detective Martinez also told Plaintiffs that he was going to continue to investigate the law
16 suit and lease, and if he determined that they are fraudulent, he would return to arrest
17 them. (*Id.*)

18 The next day a representative from the power company came to the home and
19 disconnected the power. Plaintiffs allege the real estate agent arranged for the power to
20 be turned off. (*Id.*) Plaintiffs also allege the real estate company called Defendants
21 AmeriGas and Ferrel Gas Company and instructed them to refuse service to Plaintiffs.
22 Additionally, Plaintiffs allege a real estate agent approached an employee from
23 Defendant Suburban Gas,³ who had come to the home, and instructed him to similarly
24 refuse service. (*Id.* at 9-10.)

25 Mr. Barraza stayed in the house for three weeks without any gas or electricity. (*Id.*
26 at 10.) At an unspecified date, police officers returned at 1:00 a.m. and asked Mr.
27

28 ³The correct name of the Defendant is Suburban Propane, LP. (ECF No. 24 at 3.)

1 Barraza what other people were staying in the home and about the ages of his children.
2 As the officers left, they indicated that child protective services (“CPS”) would be
3 checking on Mr. and Ms. Barraza’s children. (*Id.*) The following day CPS stopped at the
4 home and left a business card in the door after nobody answered. (*Id.*) A few days later,
5 a case worker met with the Barraza’s children at their school, and later with the Barrazas
6 themselves. (*Id.* at 11.)

7 At another unspecified date, Plaintiffs allege that Golden Team Real Estate —
8 Keller Williams (“Keller Williams”) contacted the Barraza’s neighbor, Defendant Brenda
9 Moore-Flank and Defendant Fox News Channel 5 (“Channel 5”) “to continue their dirty
10 work.” (*Id.* at 12.) Channel 5 came to the home seeking to interview Plaintiffs and left a
11 card. (*Id.*) Nana I – AM contacted Channel 5 and informed them that Plaintiffs were not
12 interested in speaking with them. Though the complaint is not entirely clear, it seems that
13 Channel 5 may have aired a report that included Moore-Flank alleging Plaintiffs were
14 squatters and were involved in drug trafficking. (*Id.* at 12-13.)

15 On May 11, 2016, Detective Martinez returned and arrested Plaintiffs. Plaintiffs
16 allege that Detective Martinez did not show them a warrant and that no weapon or drugs
17 were found in the home. (*Id.* at 13.) Plaintiffs alleged that officers ransacked the house
18 and handcuffed the Barraza’s fifteen-year-old son for nearly two hours. (*Id.* at 17.)
19 According to Plaintiffs, Channel 5 was filming during the arrest and search. (*Id.*)

20 Plaintiffs were then taken to Clark County Detention Center and kept in restraints
21 for 36 hours. (*Id.*) Plaintiffs generally allege that the conditions at the Detention Center,
22 including the food, were poor. Ms. Barraza also alleges that she witnessed an officer kill
23 another inmate in front of her while she was incarcerated. (*Id.* at 18.)

24 The complaint goes on to include a prayer (*id.* at 18-19), references to the Foreign
25 Sovereign Immunities Act of 1976 (*id.* at 24), references to admiralty law (*id.* at 28),
26 Roman Curia Law (*id.*), allegations of treason (*id.* at 29), a reference to the emoluments
27 clause (*id.*), the United Nations (*id.* at 30), the constitution of the American Bar
28 Association (*id.*), the Federalist Papers (*id.* at 37), the Uniform Commercial Code (*id.* at

1 43), the Declaration of Independence (*id.* at 45), and dozens of court cases presented
2 with little or no context.

3 Plaintiffs claim these allegations amount to violations of federal civil rights law,
4 federal criminal law, and state torts. Plaintiffs seek \$150,000,000 in damages, gag
5 orders against two defendants, restraining orders against others, and other forms of
6 injunctive relief. (*Id.* at 46-47.)

7 **III. LEGAL STANDARDS**

8 **A. Motion to Dismiss**

9 A court may dismiss a plaintiff's complaint for "failure to state a claim upon which
10 relief can be granted." Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b)(6). A properly pled complaint must provide
11 "a short and plain statement of the claim showing that the pleader is entitled to relief."
12 Fed. R. Civ. P. 8(a)(2); *Bell Atlantic Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 555 (2007). While
13 Rule 8 does not require detailed factual allegations, it demands more than "labels and
14 conclusions" or a "formulaic recitation of the elements of a cause of action." *Ashcroft v.*
15 *Iqbal*, 556 US 662, 678 (2009) (*citing Papasan v. Allain*, 478 U.S. 265, 286 (1986)).
16 "Factual allegations must be enough to rise above the speculative level." *Twombly*, 550
17 U.S. at 555. Thus, to survive a motion to dismiss, a complaint must contain sufficient
18 factual matter to "state a claim to relief that is plausible on its face." *Iqbal*, 556 U.S. at
19 678 (internal citation omitted).

20 In *Iqbal*, the Supreme Court clarified the two-step approach district courts are to
21 apply when considering motions to dismiss. First, a district court must accept as true all
22 well-pled factual allegations in the complaint; however, legal conclusions are not entitled
23 to the assumption of truth. *Iqbal*, 556 U.S. at 679. Mere recitals of the elements of a
24 cause of action, supported only by conclusory statements, do not suffice. *Id.* at 678.
25 Second, a district court must consider whether the factual allegations in the complaint
26 allege a plausible claim for relief. *Id.* at 679. A claim is facially plausible when the
27 plaintiff's complaint alleges facts that allow a court to draw a reasonable inference that
28 the defendant is liable for the alleged misconduct. *Id.* at 678. Where the complaint does

1 not permit the court to infer more than the mere possibility of misconduct, the complaint
2 has “alleged — but not shown — that the pleader is entitled to relief.” *Id.* at 679 (internal
3 quotation marks omitted). When the claims in a complaint have not crossed the line from
4 conceivable to plausible, the complaint must be dismissed. *Twombly*, 550 U.S. at 570. A
5 complaint must contain either direct or inferential allegations concerning “all the material
6 elements necessary to sustain recovery under *some* viable legal theory.” *Twombly*, 550
7 U.S. at 562 (quoting *Car Carriers, Inc. v. Ford Motor Co.*, 745 F.2d 1101, 1106 (7th Cir.
8 1989) (emphasis in original)).

9 The notice pleading requirements of Rule 8(a) can be violated not only “when a
10 pleading says too little,” but also “when a pleading says too much.” *Knapp v. Hogan*, 738
11 F.3d 1106, 1109 (9th Cir. 2013) (citing *Cafasso, U.S. ex rel. v. Gen.Dynamics C4 Sys.,*
12 *Inc.*, 637 F.3d 1047, 1058 (9th Cir. 2011) (“[W]e have never held — and we know of no
13 authority supporting the proposition — that a pleading may be of unlimited length and
14 opacity. Our cases instruct otherwise.”) (citations omitted); *McHenry v. Renne*, 84 F.3d
15 1172, 1179-80 (9th Cir. 1996) (affirming a dismissal under Rule 8, and stating that
16 “[p]rolix, confusing complaints such as the ones plaintiffs filed in this case impose unfair
17 burdens on litigants and judges”)).

18 Mindful of the fact that “[t]he Supreme Court has instructed the federal courts to
19 liberally construe the ‘inartful pleading’ of *pro se* litigants,” the Court will view Plaintiffs’
20 pleadings with the appropriate degree of leniency. *Eldridge v. Block*, 832 F.2d 1132,
21 1137 (9th Cir. 1987) (quoting *Boag v. MacDougall*, 454 U.S. 364, 365 (1982)).

22 **B. Leave to Amend**

23 If the court grants a motion to dismiss, it must then decide whether to grant leave
24 to amend. The court should “freely give” leave to amend when there is no “undue delay,
25 bad faith[,] dilatory motive on the part of the movant, repeated failure to cure deficiencies
26 by amendments previously allowed, undue prejudice to the opposing party by virtue of . .
27 . the amendment, [or] futility of the amendment.” Fed.R.Civ.P. 15(a); *Foman v. Davis*,
28 371 U.S. 178, 182 (1962). Generally, leave to amend is only denied when it is clear that

1 the deficiencies of the complaint cannot be cured by amendment. *See DeSoto v. Yellow*
2 *Freight Sys., Inc.*, 957 F.2d 655, 658 (9th Cir. 1992).

3 **IV. DISCUSSION**

4 As an initial matter, 18 U.S.C. §§ 241, 242, and 1201, are criminal statutes that do
5 not create a private right of action. *See Jianjun Xie v. Oakland Unified Sch. Dist.*, No. C
6 12-02950 CRB, 2012 WL 5869707, at *5 (N.D. Cal. Nov. 19, 2012) (“[N]o private right of
7 action exists to enforce a criminal statutory provision” including §§ 242 and 1201) (citing
8 *Alexander v. Sandoval*, 532 U.S. 275, 286-88 (2001)). Therefore, Plaintiffs’ second, third,
9 and fifth causes of action are dismissed against all defendants with prejudice.

10 Additionally, Plaintiffs’ fourth cause of action lists a number of torts (based on
11 state law) in addition to the Fourth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution. It is not clear
12 which plaintiffs are asserting this claim against which defendants. The only defendant
13 specifically named in this section is Detective Martinez. To the extent that Plaintiffs
14 intended to assert their fourth cause of action against any other Defendants, it is
15 dismissed without prejudice for lack of clarity.

16 **A. Clark County’s Motion (ECF No. 5)**

17 Plaintiffs name Clark County as a defendant based on the County’s alleged
18 relationship with the LVMPD. (ECF No. 1 at 2.) Clark County notes that NRS § 280.280
19 grants the LVMPD independent legal status, separate and apart from both the City of
20 Las Vegas and the County. (ECF No. 5. at 2-3.)

21 The Court agrees that, absent passing references to jail conditions, the
22 allegations in the Complaint do not relate to Clark County. Therefore, Clark County’s
23 Motion is granted and the claims against the County are dismissed without prejudice.

24 **B. City of Las Vegas’ Motion (ECF No. 12)**

25 The City of Las Vegas also notes that LVMPD is a separate legal entity. (ECF No.
26 12 at 4.) Additionally, the City notes that the home in question is located outside of the
27 City’s jurisdiction, and there are no allegations in the Complaint that relate specifically to
28 the City itself. (*Id.* at 3-4.)

1 The Court agrees the Complaint does not contain allegations that support any
2 claims against the City of Las Vegas, and therefore the City's Motion is granted and any
3 claims against the City are dismissed without prejudice.

4 **C. Lombardo's Motion (ECF No. 15)**

5 The Complaint identified Joseph Lombardi [sic] as the Sheriff of Clark County and
6 the LVMPD. It alleges that the LVMPD officers committed crimes under Sheriff
7 Lombardo's authority. (ECF No. 1 at 3.)

8 Sheriff Lombardo argues that the Complaint contains no allegations about any
9 individual wrongdoing on his part, and further contains no allegations that he directed
10 any of the officer's alleged misconduct, knew of them, or failed to prevent them.

11 The Court agrees that the Complaint does not contain facts that support any
12 theory of liability against Sheriff Lombardo. The Sheriff's Motion is granted and any
13 claims against him are dismissed without prejudice.

14 **D. LVMPD's Motion (ECF No. 16)**

15 The LVMPD argues that though Plaintiffs have alleged wrongdoing on the part of
16 several LVMPD officers, they have not alleged any facts that would support liability for
17 the department itself under *Monell v. Dep't of Soc. Servs.*, 463 U.S. 658 (1978).

18 The Court agrees. The Complaint does not refer to any customs or policies
19 related to the alleged constitutional violations committed by the LVMPD officers. Nor
20 does the Complaint contain any other allegations related to LVMPD as a distinct entity.
21 LVMPD's Motion is granted, and all claims against it are dismissed without prejudice.

22 **E. Farese's Motion (ECF No. 17)**

23 The only reference to Nick Farese in the Complaint is an explanation that he
24 works for the LVMPD and that he is "responsible for the outrageous crime committed by
25 all of the defendants (officers) against the Plaintiffs and violated their civil rights." (ECF
26 No. 1 at 3-4.) There are no other references to Farese in the Complaint.

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1 Farese argues, correctly, that this is insufficient to support any claims against him.
2 The Court agrees and grants Farese's Motion. All claims against him are dismissed
3 without prejudice.

4 **F. King, Larosa, Martinez, Mead, and Zaragoza's Motion (ECF No. 18)**

5 Defendants King, Larosa, Martinez, Mead, and Zaragoza ("LVMPD Officer
6 Defendants") ask the Court to dismiss any claims against them asserted by Plaintiffs
7 Nana – I AM and Robert Steven McMinn. They additionally request Plaintiffs' first claim
8 be dismissed against Larosa, Zaragoza, Mead, and King.

9 Defendants are correct that the Complaint does not clearly state any factual basis
10 for Nana – I AM or Robert Steven McMinn to bring any of the listed claims against the
11 LVMPD Officer Defendants (or any other Defendant for that matter). To the extent
12 Plaintiffs Nana – I AM and McMinn are attempting to assert any claims, they are
13 dismissed without prejudice.

14 The Court also agrees that Plaintiffs' first cause of action does not clearly state
15 how Larosa, Zaragoza, Mead, or King participated in conduct that violated Plaintiff's
16 constitutional rights. Therefore, the first cause of action is dismissed against Larosa,
17 Zaragoza, Mead, and King without prejudice.

18 **G. Keller Williams' Motion (ECF No. 20)**

19 Plaintiffs allege that Keller Williams asked LVMPD to inspect a stove in the home
20 (ECF No. 1 at 7-8); instructed gas and electric providers to refuse service to them (*id.* at
21 9-10); convinced Plaintiffs' neighbor to complain about them (*id.* at 12), and finally
22 caused Channel 5 to report on Plaintiffs (*id.*).

23 Keller Williams is not a state actor for the purposes of § 1983. Further, as
24 explained above, Plaintiffs have not explained with sufficient clarity the nature of the tort
25 claims they reference in their fourth cause of action. For these reasons, Keller Williams'
26 Motion is granted. The claims against them related to Plaintiffs' first cause of action are
27 dismissed with prejudice, and the remaining claims are dismissed without prejudice.

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1 **H. Suburban Propane, LP's Motion (ECF No. 24)**

2 As Suburban Propane LP correctly notes, Plaintiffs' only allegation related to it is
3 that a technician responded to a call at Plaintiffs' home and left after speaking to a real
4 estate agent at the scene. (ECF No. 1 at 10.) The Court further notes that Suburban
5 Propane LP, like Keller Williams, is not a state actor.

6 The Court agrees with Suburban Propane LP that this sole allegation does not
7 support any of the legal claims proposed by Plaintiffs. Suburban Propane LP's Motion is
8 granted. Plaintiffs' first cause of action against Suburban Propane LP is dismissed with
9 prejudice. Any remaining claims are dismissed without prejudice.

10 **I. Unserved Defendants**

11 As noted, proof of services has not been filed with respect to 6 Defendants. (ECF
12 No. 34.) In light of the confusing allegations in the Complaint, the claims against these
13 defendants are not easily discernable and fail to satisfy Rule 8(a). It would be unfair to
14 require these Defendants to respond to the Complaint. Because the Court will give leave
15 to amend, the Court *sua sponte* dismisses claims against these remaining Defendants
16 without prejudice.

17 **V. CONCLUSION**

18 Accordingly, it is hereby ordered that each of the Defendants' Motions to Dismiss
19 (ECF Nos. 5, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 24) are granted.

20 It is further ordered Plaintiffs' second, third, and fifth causes of action based on
21 federal criminal statutes are dismissed against all Defendants with prejudice.

22 It is further ordered that Plaintiffs' fourth cause of action is dismissed against
23 Defendants Clark County, City of Las Vegas, LVMPD, Lombardo, Zaragoza, Farese,
24 Meed, King, Larosa, Keller Williams, and Suburban Propane LP without prejudice.

25 It is further ordered that Plaintiffs' first cause of action is dismissed against
26 Defendants Keller Williams and Suburban Propane LP with prejudice, and dismissed
27 against Defendants Clark County, City of Las Vegas, LVMPD, Lombardo, Zaragoza,
28 Farese, Meed, King, Larosa, and Martinez without prejudice.


1 It is further ordered that any claims brought by Plaintiff Nana – I AM and Robert
2 Steven McMinn are dismissed against all Defendants without prejudice.

3 It is further ordered that claims against Defendants M. Madlawd, JJ Casper,
4 Amerigas, Ferrell Gas, Brenda Moore-Flank and Fox News Channel 5 are dismissed
5 without prejudice.

6 It is further ordered that Plaintiffs are granted leave to amend their Complaint to
7 include a short and plain description of the allegations against the remaining claims
8 against the remaining defendants, if they so choose. The Amended Complaint must be
9 filed thirty (30) days after the entry of this order. Failure to file an amended complaint
10 within this deadline will result in dismissal of this action with prejudice.

11 Plaintiffs are advised that the esoteric legal argument presented in pages 24-45 of
12 their Complaint is not relevant and has no bearing on the sufficiency of their complaint.

13 DATED THIS 10th day of March 2017.

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17 MIRANDA M. DU
18 UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE
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