incident on April 15, 2009 in which Plaintiff's leg was broken, and the ensuing events. Plaintiff named as defendants Lieutenant Lewis, Warden DeRosa, Registered Nurse Mazzola, and Secretary Cate. In the initial Screening Order entered July 8, 2009, the Court found that Plaintiff failed to state a claim for retaliation, and failed to allege facts to establish a claim against various defendants. As a result, an answer to the inadequate medical care claim was required from Defendant Lewis.

B. First Amended Complaint

In response to the initial Screening Order, Plaintiff filed a Motion to Amend (#9) and lodged a proposed First Amended Complaint. The undersigned granted (#11) the motion to amend as a first amendment of right, but noted that the amended pleading failed to allege any facts, but instead referenced a non-existent attachment. The First Amended Complaint (#12) was filed. However, Plaintiff was advised that a recommendation of dismissal for failure to state a claim was likely, and screening and service stayed for twenty days to permit Plaintiff an opportunity to amend. Plaintiff has not moved to amend, and the twenty days expired August 20, 2009.

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III. APPLICATION OF LAW TO FACTS

28 U.S.C. § 1915A requires the Court to screen complaints brought by prisoners seeking relief against a governmental entity or officer or employee of a governmental entity. The Court must dismiss a complaint or portion thereof if the Plaintiff has raised claims that are legally "frivolous or malicious," that fail to state a claim upon which relief may be granted, or that seek monetary relief from a defendant who is immune from such relief. *Id.* 42 U.S.C. § 1997 applies the same standard to such complaints even if the defendants are not governmental entities, or officers or employees of a governmental entity. *Id.*

In screening complaints, however, the Court is obliged to liberally construe the Plaintiff's complaint:

The handwritten pro se document is to be liberally construed. . . . [A]

pro se complaint, "however inartfully pleaded," must be held to "less stringent standards than formal pleadings drafted by lawyers" and can only be dismissed for failure to state a claim if it appears "beyond doubt that the plaintiff can prove no set of facts in support of his claim which would entitle him to relief.' "

Estelle v. Gamble, 429 U.S. 97, 106 (1976) (quoting Haines v. Kerner, 404 U.S. 519, 520-21 (1972)).

To state a claim under §1983, a plaintiff must allege supporting facts that (1) the conduct about which he complains was committed by a person acting under the color of state law and (2) the conduct deprived him of a federal constitutional or statutory right. *Wood v. Ostrander*, 879 F.2d 583, 587 (9th Cir. 1989); *see Devereaux v. Abbey*, 263 F.3d 1070, 1074 (9th Cir. 2001).

Here, Plaintiff's First Amended Complaint asserts a single claim for denial of medical care, but fails to allege any "Supporting Facts" but instead includes the reference "See Attachment in Back." No attachment was filed. The only facts alleged are in the "Injury" portion of the form complaint, and simply allege a denial by "Defendants" of emergency medical treatment. Plaintiff again names Defendants Lewis, DeRosa, Mazzola and Cate, but makes no allegation of any specific conduct by any of them and makes no connection between any of them and the injury he sustained. A plaintiff must allege that he suffered a specific injury as a result of the conduct of a particular defendant and he must allege an affirmative link between the injury and the conduct of that defendant. *Rizzo v. Goode*, 423 U.S. 362, 371-72, 377 (1976). "A plaintiff must allege facts, not simply conclusions, that show that an individual was personally involved in the deprivation of his civil rights." *Barren v. Harrington*, 152 F.3d 1193, 1194 (9th Cir. 1998).

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Plaintiff's sole count fails to state a claim against any defendant. Accordingly, dismissal of the entire complaint is appropriate.

IV. RECOMMENDATION

IT IS THEREFORE RECOMMENDED pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915A, that Plaintiff's First Amended Complaint (#12) be dismissed, without prejudice.

IT IS FURTHER RECOMMENDED that Plaintiff be given 20 days to file a motion to amend and lodge a proposed second amended complaint, and that if Plaintiff fails to do so, that the Clerk of Court must enter a judgment of dismissal of this action without prejudice and without further notice to Plaintiff. V. EFFECT OF RECOMMENDATION This recommendation is not an order that is immediately appealable to the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals. Any notice of appeal pursuant to Rule 4(a)(1), Federal Rules of Appellate Procedure, should not be filed until entry of the district court's judgment. However, pursuant to Rule 72, Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, the parties shall have ten (10) days from the date of service of a copy of this recommendation within which to file specific written objections with the Court. Thereafter, the parties have ten (10) days within which to file a response to the objections. Failure to timely file objections to any factual determinations of the Magistrate Judge will be considered a waiver of a party's right to de novo consideration of the factual issues and will constitute a waiver of a party's right to appellate review of the findings of fact in an order or judgment entered pursuant to the recommendation of the Magistrate Judge. DATED: September 9, 2009 tates Magistrate Judge

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