1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT 9 CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA 10 11 KASEY GRAHAM,) NO. CV 10-4618-RGK(E)12 Plaintiff,) MEMORANDUM AND ORDER DISMISSING 13 v. 14 MR. OROZCO (LAPD), et al.,) COMPLAINT WITH LEAVE TO AMEND 15 Defendants. 16 17 For the reasons discussed below, the Complaint is dismissed with 18 19 leave to amend. <u>See</u> 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B). 20 On June 30, 2010, Plaintiff, a detainee at the Metropolitan 21 22 Detention Center, filed this pro se civil rights case pursuant to 42 U.S.C. section 1983. Defendants are five Los Angeles police 23 officers, sued in their individual and official capacities. 24 25 Plaintiff alleges that the Defendants violated Plaintiff's rights 26 27 under the Fourth and Eighth Amendments, allegedly by filing false charges against Plaintiff and subjecting Plaintiff to malicious 28

prosecution.¹ Plaintiff alleges that, on May 15, 2009, a Los Angeles County Superior Court judge issued a search warrant containing allegedly false statements, specifically, statements concerning incidents that assertedly occurred after the court issued the warrant (Complaint, p. 5). Plaintiff alleges that he did not commit any crimes justifying his arrest or the issuance of a warrant (id.). Plaintiff further alleges that, on July 14, 2009, the Superior Court issued another search warrant containing allegedly false information. Plaintiff asserts that the allegedly false charges have caused Plaintiff to suffer "severe emotional distress and loss of enjoyment of life," as well as psychological suffering affecting Plaintiff's "physical stability and health concerns" (id.; attachment, p. 1). Plaintiff seeks damages, an investigation and interview by "Federal Internal Affairs," and "[n]egotiations" between the United States Attorney and Plaintiff or his counsel in the criminal case.²

The official capacity claims against the individual Defendants must be construed as claims against the City of Los Angeles. See Kentucky v. Graham, 473 U.S. 159, 165-66 (1985). Plaintiffs may not sue the City or any municipal entity on a theory of respondeat superior, which is not a theory of liability cognizable under 42 U.S.C. section 1983. Ashcroft v. Iqbal, 129 S. Ct. 1937, 1948 (2009); Polk County v. Dodson, 454 U.S. 312, 325 (1981); Gibson v.

Plaintiff's claims appear to relate to Plaintiff's pending criminal prosecution in this Court in <u>United States of America v. Kasey Robert Graham</u>, CR 09-1084-PSG.

 $^{^2\,}$ The prayer of the Complaint mentions an "attached" motion for appointment of counsel. However, no such motion is attached to the Complaint.

County of Washoe, Nev., 290 F.3d 1175, 1185 (9th Cir. 2002), cert. denied, 537 U.S. 1106 (2003). A municipal entity may be held liable only if the alleged wrongdoing was committed pursuant to a municipal policy, custom or usage. See Board of County Commissioners of Bryan County, Oklahoma v. Brown, 520 U.S. 397, 402-04 (1997); Monell v. New York City Department of Social Services, 436 U.S. 658, 691 (1978); see also Gibson v. County of Washoe, Nev., 290 F.3d at 1185-87 (describing "two routes" to municipal liability, where municipality's official policy, regulation or decision violated plaintiff's rights, or alternatively where municipality failed to act under circumstances showing its deliberate indifference to plaintiff's rights). Plaintiff must allege facts, not conclusions, to support his official capacity See Ashcroft v. Iqbal, 129 S. Ct. at 1949. The Complaint claims. contains no allegations supporting Plaintiff's official capacity claims.

To the extent Plaintiff seeks damages for emotional distress, Plaintiff has not alleged any specific physical injuries resulting from the challenged actions as required to support a claim for mental or emotional injury suffered while in custody. See 42 U.S.C. § 1997e(e) ("No Federal Civil action may be brought by a prisoner confined in a jail, prison, or other correctional facility, for mental or emotional injury suffered while in custody without a prior showing of physical injury."); 42 U.S.C. § 1997e(h) (defining "prisoner" to include any person "detained in any facility who is accused of . . . violations of criminal law"). Section 1997e(e) requires a showing of more than a de minimis physical injury in order to recover damages for emotional distress. Oliver v. Keller, 289 F.3d 623, 630 (9th Cir.

2002). Plaintiff's conclusory allegations that Defendants' actions purportedly affected Plaintiff's "physical stability and health concerns" do not suffice. See Ashcroft v. Iqbal, 129 S. Ct. at 1949; see also Jackson, Jr. v. Monterey County Jail, 2008 WL 269472, at *4 (N.D. Cal. 2008) (conclusory allegations of physical injury are insufficient).

To the extent Plaintiff seeks a federal "investigation" into Plaintiff's allegations of police misconduct or an order compelling the "US Attorney" to conduct "negotiations" with the defense in Plaintiff's pending criminal case, the Complaint is insufficient. "In our criminal justice system, the Government retains 'broad discretion' as to whom to prosecute." Wayte v. United States, 470 U.S. 598, 607 (1985). "[A] private citizen lacks a judicially cognizable interest in the prosecution or nonprosecution of another." Linda R. S. v. Richard D., 410 U.S. 614, 619 (1973).

ORDER

The Complaint is dismissed with leave to amend. If Plaintiff still wishes to pursue this action, he is granted thirty (30) days from the date of this Order within which to file a First Amended Complaint. The First Amended Complaint shall be complete in itself. It shall not refer in any manner to any prior complaint. Plaintiff shall not attempt to add additional parties without leave of Court.

See Fed. R. Civ. P. 21. Failure to file timely a First Amended Complaint in conformity with this Memorandum and Order may result in the dismissal of this action. See Simon v. Value Behavioral Health,

Inc., 208 F.3d 1073, 1084 (9th Cir.), amended, 234 F.3d 428 (9th Cir. 2000), cert. denied, 531 U.S. 1104 (2001), overruled on other grounds, Odom v. Microsoft Corp., 486 F.3d 541 (9th Cir.), cert. denied, 128 S. Ct. 464 (2007) (affirming dismissal without leave to amend where plaintiff failed to correct deficiencies in complaint, where court had afforded plaintiff opportunities to do so, and where court had given plaintiff notice of the substantive problems with his claims). IT IS SO ORDERED. DATED: July 7, 2010. UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE PRESENTED this 2nd day of July, 2010, by /S/ CHARLES F. EICK UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE