allegation of other facts, a *pro se* litigant is entitled to an opportunity to amend a complaint before dismissal of the action. See Lopez v. Smith, 203 F.3d 1122, 1127-29 (9th Cir. 2000) (*en banc*). Plaintiff's First Amended Complaint will be dismissed without leave to amend because further amendment would be futile.

II. First Amended Complaint

Plaintiff names the following Defendants in the First Amended Complaint: Warden A. Lamarque, Warden R. Calderon, Chief Deputy Warden D. Stockman, Correctional Captain A. Tucker, Correctional Counselor II K. Myles, Correctional Counselor II J.L. Garcia, Correctional Counselor III D. Oftedahl, Correctional Lieutenant J.M. Briddle, Correctional Counselor D. Vryhof, Correctional Counselor I D.T. Hawkes, Acting Director of California Department of Corrections S. Cambra, Jr., Deputy Director of Institutions Division L. Witek, Correctional Captain D. Hicinbothom, and Correctional Counselor III D. Davis.

Plaintiff alleges two grounds for relief in the First Amended Complaint:

- (1) Plaintiff's Eighth Amendment rights were violated when Defendants, with deliberate indifference to Plaintiff's safety, transferred Plaintiff to a general population unit where Plaintiff was assaulted twice by other inmates; and
- (2) Plaintiff's Eighth Amendment rights were violated when Defendants transferred Plaintiff to a general population unit and failed to protect Plaintiff from other inmates.

Plaintiff seeks declaratory relief and money damages.

III. Statute of Limitations

In the absence of waiver, the Court may raise the defense of statute of limitations *sua sponte*. See Levald, Inc. v. City of Palm Desert, 998 F.2d 680, 687 (9th Cir. 1993). See also Hughes v. Lott, 350 F.3d 1157, 1163 (11th Cir. 2003) (upholding *sua sponte* dismissal under 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B) of prisoner's time-barred complaint).

In a § 1983 action, the applicable statute of limitations is the forum state's statute of limitations for personal injury actions. Action Apartment Ass'n, Inc. v. Santa Monica Rent

Control Bd., 509 F.3d 1020, 1026 (9th Cir. 2007). The California statute of limitations for personal injury actions is two years. <u>Id.</u>; Cal. Civ. P. Code § 335.1.

Plaintiff filed his Complaint on August 8, 2005. Therefore, for this civil rights action to be timely, Plaintiff's claims must have accrued no earlier than August 8, 2003, two years before he filed his Complaint. See Cabrera v. City of Huntington Park, 159 F.3d 374, 379 (9th Cir. 1998) ("[A] claim generally accrues when the plaintiff 'knows or has reason to know of the injury which is the basis of the action.'" (quoting Elliott v. City of Union City, 25 F.3d 800, 802 (9th Cir. 1994))); see also Action Apartment Ass'n, Inc., 509 F.3d at 1026-27.

Plaintiff's allegations concern his transfer to general population units in the spring and summer of 2001. Specifically, Plaintiff claims that he was cleared for transfer to a general population unit on April 27, 2001, and that he was attacked 15 minutes after arriving at the general population unit. Plaintiff further claims that he was transferred to the Salinas Valley State Prison on August 9, 2001, where he was placed in a general population unit and again attacked. Plaintiff knew of his transfers and subsequent attacks at the time they occurred. The latest of Plaintiff's claims accrued in August 2001, more than four years before Plaintiff filed the present action. Plaintiff's claims are therefore barred by the statute of limitations and the Court will dismiss the First Amended Complaint and this action.

IT IS ORDERED:

- (1) The First Amended Complaint (Doc. #20) is **dismissed** for failure to state a claim pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915A(b)(1), and the Clerk of Court must enter judgment accordingly.
- (2) The Clerk of Court must make an entry on the docket stating that the dismissal for failure to state a claim counts as a "strike" under 28 U.S.C. § 1915(g).

DATED this 29th day of January, 2009.

Stephen M. McNamee United States District Judge