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9 || Mario C. Zapata, ) No. CV 1-08-672-GMS

10 Plaintiff, ) ORDER

11 || VS.

12 || D. Holzboog, et al.,

13 Defendants.

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15 Plaintiff Mario C. Zapata, who is confined in the Avenal State Prison (ASP) in  
16 Avenal, California, has filed a *pro se* civil rights Complaint pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983  
17 (Doc. # 1). This case was reassigned to the undersigned judge on November 25, 2008 (Doc.  
18 # 6). The Court will dismiss the Complaint with leave to amend.

## I. Statutory Screening of Prisoner Complaints

20 The Court is required to screen complaints brought by prisoners seeking relief against  
21 a governmental entity or an officer or an employee of a governmental entity. 28 U.S.C.  
22 § 1915A(a). The Court must dismiss a complaint or portion thereof if a plaintiff has raised  
23 claims that are legally frivolous or malicious, that fail to state a claim upon which relief may  
24 be granted, or that seek monetary relief from a defendant who is immune from such relief.  
25 28 U.S.C. § 1915A(b)(1), (2).

26 The Court should not, however, advise the litigant how to cure the defects. This type  
27 of advice “would undermine district judges’ role as impartial decisionmakers.” *Pliler v.*

1     Ford, 542 U.S. 225, 231 (2004); see also Lopez, 203 F.3d at 1131 n.13 (declining to decide  
2     whether the court was required to inform a litigant of deficiencies). Plaintiff's Complaint  
3     will be dismissed for failure to state a claim, with leave to amend because the Complaint may  
4     possibly be saved by amendment.

5     **II.     Complaint**

6             In his Complaint, Plaintiff sues the following Defendants: (1) ASP Correctional  
7     Officer (CO) D. Holzboog; (2) ASP CO G. Flores; (3) ASP CO Sedano; ASP Correctional  
8     Sergeant E. Alfaro; ASP Warden Kathy Mendoza-Powers; ASP Correctional Captain S.  
9     Pennywell; Director of Adult Institutions; California Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger; and  
10    Secretary of Corrections James Tilton.

11            Plaintiff alleges that Holzboog, Flores, Sedano, Alfaro, Pennywell, and Mendoza-  
12    Powers have allowed numerous assaults in housing unit 650, allowed the housing units to be  
13    severely overcrowded and understaffed, allowed staff corruption, allowed inmates to control  
14    the housing units, failed to control tools (e.g. canes) that can be used as weapons, allowed  
15    staff to set up, encourage, and condone attacks on disabled inmates like Plaintiff, have failed  
16    to protect Plaintiff, have fostered a hostile environment, have allowed predatory inmates to  
17    be housed in open housing units, have allowed retaliation, and have opposed Plaintiff's  
18    transfer. Plaintiff further alleges that Tilton, Director of Adult Institutions, and  
19    Schwarzenegger have allowed the above conduct to continue and have not disciplined the  
20    other Defendants.

21     **III.     Failure to State a Claim**

22         **A.     Failure to Link Defendants with Injuries**

23            Although *pro se* pleadings are liberally construed, Haines v. Kerner, 404 U.S. 519,  
24    520-21 (1972), conclusory and vague allegations will not support a cause of action. Ivey v.  
25    Board of Regents of the University of Alaska, 673 F.2d 266, 268 (9th Cir. 1982). Further,  
26    a liberal interpretation of a civil rights complaint may not supply essential elements of the  
27    claim that were not initially pled. Id.

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1        To state a valid claim under § 1983, plaintiffs must allege that they suffered a specific  
2 injury as a result of specific conduct of a defendant and show an affirmative link between the  
3 injury and the conduct of that defendant. See Rizzo v. Goode, 423 U.S. 362, 371-72, 377  
4 (1976). To state a claim against a supervisory official, the civil rights complainant must  
5 allege that the supervisory official personally participated in the constitutional deprivation  
6 or that the supervisory official was aware of widespread abuses and, with deliberate  
7 indifference to the inmate's constitutional rights, failed to take action to prevent further  
8 misconduct. See Ortez v. Washington County, 88 F.3d 804, 809 (9th Cir. 1996); Taylor, 880  
9 F.2d at 1045; King v. Atiyeh, 814 F.2d 565, 568 (9th Cir. 1987); see also Monell v. New  
10 York City Department of Social Services, 436 U.S. 658, 691-92 (1978). There is no  
11 *respondeat superior* liability under § 1983, and therefore, a defendant's position as the  
12 supervisor of persons who allegedly violated Plaintiff's constitutional rights does not impose  
13 liability. Monell, 436 U.S. at 691-92; Taylor, 880 F.2d at 1045.

14       Plaintiff has not articulated any *specific* conduct on behalf of any Defendant. Indeed,  
15 Plaintiff makes only vague and conclusory allegations about the unconstitutional conditions  
16 of confinement at the ASP. Plaintiff must allege with specificity what each Defendant did  
17 that was violative of Plaintiff's constitutional rights. For this reason, the Court will dismiss  
18 Plaintiff's Complaint with leave to amend.

19       **B. Failure to Allege Facts Supporting a Constitutional Violation**

20       Plaintiff's Complaint also speaks generally about the conditions at the ASP. In a first  
21 amended complaint, Plaintiff must allege facts to support how *Plaintiff's* constitutional rights  
22 have specifically been violated.

23       **IV. Leave to Amend**

24       For the foregoing reasons, Plaintiff's Complaint will be dismissed for failure to state  
25 a claim upon which relief may be granted. Within 30 days, Plaintiff may submit a first  
26 amended complaint on the form provided with this Order. If Plaintiff fails to use the form  
27 provided with this Order, the Court may strike the amended complaint and dismiss this action  
28 without further notice to Plaintiff.

1        Plaintiff must clearly designate on the face of the document that it is the “First  
2 Amended Complaint.” The amended complaint must be retyped or rewritten in its entirety  
3 on the form provided with this Order and may not incorporate any part of the original  
4 Complaint by reference.

5        Plaintiff must comply with the instructions provided with the form. Plaintiff should  
6 pay close attention to the instructions provided with the form. If Plaintiff fails to comply  
7 with the instructions provided with the form, the Court may strike the amended complaint  
8 and dismiss this action without further notice to Plaintiff.

9        Among other requirements contained in the instructions, Plaintiff is advised that the  
10 instructions require him to provide information regarding the Court’s jurisdiction, provide  
11 information about the defendants, and divide his lawsuit into separate counts. In each count,  
12 Plaintiff must identify what federal constitutional civil right was violated, identify the issue  
13 most closely involved in that count, state which defendants violated that right and what those  
14 defendants did to violate that right, explain how Plaintiff was injured by the alleged violation  
15 of the constitutional right, and identify whether Plaintiff has exhausted any available  
16 administrative remedies. Plaintiff must repeat this process for each civil right that was  
17 violated. Plaintiff may allege only one claim per count.

18        A first amended complaint supersedes the original complaint. Ferdik v. Bonzelet, 963  
19 F.2d 1258, 1262 (9th Cir. 1992); Hal Roach Studios v. Richard Feiner & Co., 896 F.2d 1542,  
20 1546 (9th Cir. 1990). After amendment, the Court will treat an original complaint as  
21 nonexistent. Ferdik, 963 F.2d at 1262. Any cause of action that was raised in the original  
22 complaint is waived if it is not raised in a first amended complaint. King v. Atiyeh, 814 F.2d  
23 565, 567 (9th Cir. 1987).

24 **V.      Warnings**

25        **A.      Address Changes**

26        Plaintiff must file and serve a notice of a change of address in accordance with Rule  
27 83-182(f) and 83-183(b) of the Local Rules of Civil Procedure. Plaintiff must not include  
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1 a motion for other relief with a notice of change of address. Failure to comply may result in  
2 dismissal of this action.

## B. Copies

4 Plaintiff must submit an additional copy of every filing for use by the Court. See  
5 LRCiv 5-133(d)(2). Failure to comply may result in the filing being stricken without further  
6 notice to Plaintiff.

### **C. Possible Dismissal**

If Plaintiff fails to timely comply with every provision of this Order, including these warnings, the Court may dismiss this action without further notice. See Ferdik v. Bonzelet, 963 F.2d 1258, 1260-61 (9th Cir. 1992) (a district court may dismiss an action for failure to comply with any order of the Court).

12 | IT IS ORDERED:

13 (1) The Complaint (Doc. # 1) is **dismissed** for failure to state a claim. Plaintiff has  
14 **30 days** from the date this Order is filed to file a first amended complaint in compliance with  
15 this Order.

16 (2) If Plaintiff fails to file a first amended complaint within 30 days, the Clerk of  
17 Court must, without further notice, enter a judgment of dismissal of this action with prejudice  
18 that states that the dismissal counts as a “strike” under 28 U.S.C. § 1915(g).

19 (3) The Clerk of Court must include with this Order a copy of this judge's required  
20 form for filing a civil rights complaint by a prisoner.

21 DATED this 7th day of April, 2009.

G. Murray Snow  
G. Murray Snow  
United States District Judge