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8	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT	
9	EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA	
10	LIA CHARLENE FAALEVAO,) 1:10-cv-00688 OWW GSA
11		ORDER DIRECTING PLAINTIFF TO FILE USM-285 FORMS
12	Plaintiff,)))
13	V.))
14	TIMOTHY DAVENPORT MECHEM, () INSURED, AND ALLSTATE ()))
15	INSURANCE COMPANY,))
16	Defendants.))
17		_)
18	Dising (CD is Charles Falles (CDIsing (CD))	
19 20	Plaintiff Lia Charlene Faalevao ("Plaintiff"), appearing pro se and proceeding in forma pauperis, filed a complaint alleging damages for personal injuries against Timothy Davenport	
21	Mechem and Allstate Insurance Company ("Defendants"). On June 10, 2010, following	
22	screening of Plaintiff's complaint, this Court directed Plaintiff to either file an amended	
23	complaint curing the deficiencies identified in the order, or to advise the Court, in writing, that	
24	she did not wish to file an amended complaint, but rather wished to proceed only against	
25	Defendant Mechem on a negligence cause of action. (Doc. 6 at 6.)	
26	On July 8, 2010, the Court received notice in writing from Plaintiff indicating that she has	
27	elected not to file an amended complaint, and instead wishes to proceed against Defendant	
28	Mechem solely on the negligence cause of action. (Doc. 9.)	
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Faalevao v. Mechem et al

Doc. 11

DISCUSSION

A. Screening Standard

Pursuant to Title 28 of the United States Code section 1915(e)(2), the Court must conduct an initial review of the complaint for sufficiency to state a claim. The Court must dismiss a complaint or portion thereof if the court determines that the action is legally "frivolous or malicious," fails to state a claim upon which relief may be granted, or seeks monetary relief from a defendant who is immune from such relief. 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2). If the Court determines that the complaint fails to state a claim, leave to amend may be granted to the extent that the deficiencies of the complaint can be cured by amendment.

A complaint must contain "a short and plain statement of the claim showing that the pleader is entitled to relief" Fed. R. Civ. P. 8(a)(2). Detailed factual allegations are not required, but "[t]hreadbare recitals of the elements of a cause of action, supported by mere conclusory statements, do not suffice." *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 129 S.Ct. 1937, 1949 (2009) (citing *Bell Atlantic Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 555, 127 S.Ct. 1955, 1964-65 (2007)). Plaintiff must set forth "sufficient factual matter, accepted as true, to 'state a claim that is plausible on its face." *Iqbal*, 129 S.Ct. At 1949 (quoting *Twombly*, 550 U.S. at 555). While legal conclusions can provide a framework of a complaint, they must be supported by factual allegations. *Iqbal*, 129 S.Ct. At 1950. While factual allegations are accepted as true, legal conclusion are not. *Iqbal* at 1949.

B. Analysis

Plaintiff alleges that on April 17, 2008, in Fresno, California, Defendant Mechem's vehicle struck her vehicle, and that the resulting collision caused property damage to Plaintiff's vehicle and personal injuries to Plaintiff in the form of "whiplash injuries to her neck, shoulders, and her back areas" Doc. 1 at 2. A claim for negligence requires a plaintiff establish that the defendant owed plaintiff a legal duty, that the defendant breached that duty, and that the breach proximately caused plaintiff's injuries. *Gilmer v. Ellington*, 159 Cal.App.4th 190, 196, 70 Cal.Rptr.3d 893 (2d Dist. 2008); *Ann M. v. Pacific Plaza Shopping Center*, 6 Cal.4th 666, 673,

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