

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

11 WESLEY KANE CAMPBELL, Case No. 1:10-cv-02151 LJO JLT (PC)
12 Plaintiff,
13 vs.
14 BARACK OBAMA, et al., (Doc. 1)
15 Defendants.
FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATION
RECOMMENDING THIS ACTION
DISMISSED

17 Plaintiff is a state prisoner proceeding pro se with a civil rights action pursuant to 42 U.S.C.
18 § 1983. Plaintiff has paid the filing fee for this action. This proceeding was referred to the undersigned
19 magistrate judge in accordance with 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1) and Local Rule 302. Pending before the
20 Court is Plaintiff's complaint filed November 17, 2010.

21 | I. **SCREENING**

22 | A. **Screening Requirement**

23 The Court is required to review a case in which a prisoner seeks redress from a governmental
24 entity or officer. 28 U.S.C. § 1915A(a). The Court must review the complaint and dismiss any portion
25 thereof that is frivolous or malicious, fails to state a claim on which relief may be granted, or seeks
26 monetary relief against a defendant who is immune from such relief. 28 U.S.C. § 1915A(b). Leave to
27 amend may be granted to the extent that the deficiencies of the complaint can be cured by amendment.
28 Lopez v. Smith, 203 F.3d 1122, 1127-28 (9th Cir. 2000) (en banc).

1 **B. Rule 8(a)**

2 A complaint is governed by the notice pleading standard outlined in Federal Rule of Civil
3 Procedure 8(a), which provides in relevant part that:

4 A pleading that states a claim for relief must contain:

5 (1) a short and plain statement of the grounds for the court's jurisdiction, unless the court
6 already has jurisdiction and the claim needs no new jurisdictional support;

7 (2) a short and plain statement of the claim showing that the pleader is entitled to relief;
8 and

9 (3) a demand for the relief sought, which may include relief in the alternative or different
10 types of relief.

11 The Federal Rules of Civil Procedure adopt a flexible pleading policy. Nevertheless, a complaint
12 must "give the defendant fair notice of what the . . . claim is and the grounds upon which it rests[.]" Bell
13 Atlantic Corp. v. Twombly, 550 U.S. 544, 555 (2007) (quoting Conley v. Gibson, 355 U.S. 41, 47
14 (1957)). Vague and conclusory allegations are insufficient to state a claim. Ivey v. Board of Regents,
15 673 F.2d 266, 268 (9th Cir. 1982). "[A] plaintiff's obligation to provide the grounds of his entitlement
16 to relief requires more than labels and conclusions, and a formulaic recitation of the elements of a cause
17 of action will not do[.]" Twombly, 550 U.S. at 555 (citations and quotations omitted). Although a
18 complaint need not outline all of the elements of a claim, it must be possible to infer from the allegations
19 that all of the elements exist and that plaintiffs are entitled to relief under a viable legal theory. Walker
20 v. South Cent. Bell Telephone Co., 904 F.2d 275, 277 (5th Cir. 1990). In Ashcroft v. Iqbal, 129 S.Ct.
21 1937, 1949, (2009), the Court observed,

22 [T]he pleading standard Rule 8 announces does not require "detailed factual allegations,"
23 but it demands more than an unadorned, the-defendant-unlawfully-harmed-me
24 accusation. [Citations]. A pleading that offers "labels and conclusions" or "a formulaic
25 recitation of the elements of a cause of action will not do." [Citation]. Nor does a
26 complaint suffice if it tenders "naked assertion[s]" devoid of "further factual
27 enhancement." [Citation].

28 The Court further clarified that,

29 a complaint must contain sufficient factual matter, accepted as true, to "state a claim to
30 relief that is plausible on its face." [Citation]. **A claim has facial plausibility when the**
31 **plaintiff pleads factual content that allows the court to draw the reasonable**
32 **inference that the defendant is liable for the misconduct alleged. [Citation]. The**
33 **plausibility standard is not akin to a "probability requirement," but it asks for**

more than a sheer possibility that a defendant has acted unlawfully. [Citation]. Where a complaint pleads facts that are “merely consistent with” a defendant’s liability, it “stops short of the line between possibility and plausibility of ‘entitlement to relief.’”

4 Id., emphasis added. The Iqbal Court instructed, “Determining whether a complaint states a plausible
5 claim for relief will . . . be a context specific task that requires the reviewing court to draw on its judicial
6 experience and common sense.” *Id.* at 1950.

II. THE COMPLAINT

8 Plaintiff identifies President Barack Obama, Michelle Obama, George W. Bush, and Dick
9 Cheney as the defendants to this action. Plaintiff alleges that President Obama is allowing prison
10 officials to feed Plaintiff feces. Plaintiff also alleges that Michelle Obama is trying to defame Plaintiff
11 as being a sex offender. As to George W. Bush, Plaintiff alleges that the former President ignored
12 Plaintiff's letters to the White House and is now colluding with the Southside Street Gang to have
13 Plaintiff murdered. Lastly, Plaintiff alleges that Dick Cheney signed a contract to have Plaintiff
14 murdered. Based on these allegations, Plaintiff accuses Defendants of defamation, slander, libel,
15 professional negligence, and asbestos personal injury. In terms of relief, Plaintiff seeks an injunction
16 and monetary damages. (Compl., Doc. 1, at 1-6.)

III. DISCUSSION

18 As an initial matter, the Court notes that this action should have been brought under Bivens v.
19 Six Unknown Named Agents of Federal Bureau of Narcotics, 403 U.S. 388 (1971), and not under
20 § 1983. A Bivens action provides a remedy for violations of civil rights by federal actors, whereas an
21 action under § 1983 provides a remedy for violations of civil rights by state actors. Van Strum v. Lawn,
22 940 F.2d 406, 409 (9th Cir. 1991). Here, Plaintiff alleges that federal actors have violated his civil
23 rights.¹ A Bivens action is therefore the appropriate vehicle for Plaintiff to seek redress.

24 In any event, regardless of the case's designation, the Court finds that Plaintiff's allegations fail
25 to state a cognizable claim. The only claim that potentially implicates a federal right is Plaintiff's
26 allegation that President Obama is permitting prison officials to feed him food tainted with feces. This

¹ All of the named defendants in this action are federal actors with the exception of Michelle Obama who is neither a federal or state actor.

1 implicates Plaintiff's right under the Eighth Amendment to be free from cruel and unusual punishment.
2 Nevertheless, the allegation is so conclusory and devoid of factual support that it fails to state a claim.
3 More importantly, on its face, this allegation patently incredible. Iqbal, 129 S. Ct. at 1949.

4 Plaintiff's remaining claims, which include allegations of defamation and negligence, among
5 other things, all fall within the province of state law. Without commenting on the questionable merit
6 of these claims, the Court declines to exercise supplemental jurisdiction over them. Pursuant to 28
7 U.S.C. § 1367 the Court has the discretion to exercise supplemental jurisdiction over state law claims
8 that form part of the same case or controversy to which the Court has original jurisdiction. Acri v.
9 Varian Assoc., Inc., 114 F.3d 999, 1000 (9th Cir. 1997). As explained above, Plaintiff has failed to
10 allege any cognizable federal claim in this case. Supplement jurisdiction is therefore improper. See
11 United Mine Workers of America v. Gibbs, 383 U.S. 715, 726 (1966) (if all federal claims are dismissed
12 before trial, the state claims should be dismissed as well).

13 Finally, the Court will dismiss the complaint without leave to amend. It is this Court's
14 experience that unsupported, fantastic allegations such as the ones presented by Plaintiff in this case are
15 frivolous, utterly lacking an arguable basis in fact. See Netizke v. Williams, 490 U.S. 319, 325-28
16 (district courts have the power and experience to ferret out frivolous claims). Granting Plaintiff leave
17 to amend would therefore be futile and would simply waste this Court's limited time and scarce resources.
18 See Lopez, 203 F.3d at 1127 (leave to amend should be granted unless the court determines that the
19 pleading could not be cured by amendment).

20 **IV. CONCLUSION**

21 Accordingly, it is HEREBY RECOMMENDED that:

22 1. This action be dismissed for failure to state a cognizable claim; and
23 2. The Clerk of the Court be directed to enter judgment and close this case.

24 These findings and recommendations are submitted to the United States District Judge assigned
25 to the case, pursuant to the provisions of 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1)(B) and Rule 304 of the Local Rules of
26 Practice for the United States District Court, Eastern District of California. Within twenty-one days after
27 being served with these findings and recommendations, Plaintiff may file written objections with the
28 court. Such a document should be captioned "Objections to Magistrate Judge's Findings and

1 Recommendations.” The district judge will review these findings and recommendations pursuant to 28
2 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1)(c). Plaintiff is advised that failure to file objections within the specified time may
3 waive the right to appeal the district judge’s order. Martinez v. Ylst, 951 F.2d 1153 (9th Cir. 1991).

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5 IT IS SO ORDERED.

6 Dated: December 16, 2010

/s/ Jennifer L. Thurston
7 UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE

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