



1 A complaint must contain “a short and plain statement of the claim showing that the pleader is  
2 entitled to relief. . . .” Fed. R. Civ. P. 8(a)(2). Detailed factual allegations are not required, but  
3 “[t]hreadbare recitals of the elements of a cause of action, supported by mere conclusory statements,  
4 do not suffice.” Ashcroft v. Iqbal, 556 U.S. 662, 678, 129 S.Ct. 1937, 1949 (2009) (citing Bell  
5 Atlantic Corp. v. Twombly, 550 U.S. 544, 555, 127 S.Ct. 1955, 1964-65 (2007)). While a plaintiff’s  
6 allegations are taken as true, courts “are not required to indulge unwarranted inferences.” Doe I v.  
7 Wal-Mart Stores, Inc., 572 F.3d 677, 681 (9th Cir. 2009) (internal quotation marks and citation  
8 omitted).

9 To survive screening, Plaintiff’s claims must be facially plausible, which requires sufficient  
10 factual detail to allow the Court to reasonably infer that each named defendant is liable for the  
11 misconduct alleged. Iqbal, 556 U.S. at 678, 129 S.Ct. at 1949 (quotation marks omitted); Moss v.  
12 United States Secret Service, 572 F.3d 962, 969 (9th Cir. 2009). The sheer possibility that a defendant  
13 acted unlawfully is not sufficient, and mere consistency with liability falls short of satisfying the  
14 plausibility standard. Iqbal, 556 U.S. at 678, 129 S.Ct. at 1949 (quotation marks omitted); Moss, 572  
15 F.3d at 969.

## 16 **II. Plaintiff’s Allegations**

17 Plaintiff is currently housed at Sierra Conservation Center (“SCC”), where the events in the  
18 complaint are alleged to have occurred. Plaintiff names the following defendants: (1) Jeffrey Beard,  
19 Secretary of the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (“CDCR”); (2) Margo  
20 Wilkerson, Community Resource Manager, SCC; (3) Heidi Lackner, SCC Warden; (4) Chaplain  
21 Littlejohns; (5) M. Baldwin, Appeals Coordinator; (6) Kathleen Dickinson, Director of Adult  
22 Institutions; (7) Doe #1, SCC Mailroom Supervisor; (8) Doe #2 Religious Review Committee; (9)  
23 Frank Chavez; and (10) CDCR. Defendants are sued in their individual and official capacities.

24 Plaintiff’s complaint concerns allegations that Defendants have hindered his practice of his  
25 Asatru/Odinic faith. Specifically, Plaintiff alleges that a Chaplain did not show up to allow Plaintiff to  
26 practice his religion on December 9, 2008.

1 On December 29, 2008, Chaplain Littlejohns received a 602 grievance for delivery, but refused  
2 to accept or sign any documents. Chaplain Littlejohns instructed the practitioners to address the issues  
3 to Defendant Wilkerson.

4 On January 6, 2009, members of the Asatru/Odinic faith met with Defendant Wilkerson  
5 regarding issues of chapel times, calendar dates, recognition as a religious group, outdoor land and the  
6 failure to ducat practitioners for meetings and special events. Plaintiff alleges that Defendant  
7 Wilkerson either denied the requests or failed to act on the requests.

8 On February 9, 2009, the request for an outdoor worship area was denied due to safety and  
9 security of the institution.

10 On March 9, 2009, a book order was resubmitted. The books were ordered twice by  
11 Defendant Littlejohns because of the “discriminatory practices of Defendants to non-traditional faiths .  
12 . . . (ECF No. 1, p. 13.) Plaintiff alleges that other faiths do no experience such routine  
13 inconveniences.

14 On March 9, 2009, Lt. Knoig heard a citizen’s complaint against Defendant Wilkinson. Lt.  
15 Knoig would not allow an inmate minister for the Asatru/Odinic practitioners in violation of California  
16 regulations. Plaintiff argues that this was discrimination against him because other similarly situated  
17 persons are allowed inmate ministers.

18 On April 11, 2009, Defendant Wilkerson, Captain Gibbs and Chaplain Littlejohns interviewed  
19 Inmate Stien in connection with a 602 request for outdoor land use for religious purposes. The 602  
20 was partially granted, but no action was taken to conform the requested land use.

21 On May 11, 2009, a book order arrived. The order was sent to the lower yard and inmates on  
22 C-Facility (Tuolumne yard) received used books from the lower yard. Plaintiff alleges that this is the  
23 type of discrimination done by Chaplain Littlejohns, Defendant Wilkerson and other staff.

24 On May 11, 2009, Defendant Baldwin screened out a 602 appeal because too much time had  
25 elapsed. Plaintiff contends that time limits are not mandatory and this denial was another event to  
26 deprive the Asatru/Odinic practitioners their right to freely practice their faith.

27 On June 1, 2009, Chaplain Littlejohns stated that there would not be a meeting on June 9,  
28 2009, or a banquet on June 21, 2009, because there was no sponsor. Plaintiff alleges that custody

1 could have been assigned to oversee the banquet and that Asatru/Odinic practitioners do not require a  
2 church sanctioned person to oversee their functions.

3 On October 10, 2009, practitioners had a discussion with Chaplain Littlejohns regarding the  
4 use of a lighter to burn sage and other incense. Chaplain Littlejohns denied the request.

5 On November 2, 2009, an inmate filed a 602 grievance against the appeals coordinator for not  
6 properly processing grievances concerning the Asatru/Odinic faith.

7 On March 15, 2010, Plaintiff alleges that another inmate was placed in administrative lock-up  
8 in retaliation for filing grievances related to establishment of an Asatru/Odinic religious program at  
9 SCC.

10 On March 20, 2010, Chaplain Littlejohns escorted members of the Asatru/Odinic faith to the  
11 facility visiting room for an indoor Blot (congregational ceremony). Plaintiff alleges that denial of an  
12 outdoor ceremony, which is an essential part of Asatru/Odinic practice, caused a deprivation of his  
13 rights.

14 On April 3, 2010, ducats were issued to Asatru/Odinic practitioners, but SCC staff refused to  
15 honor them.

16 On April 5, 2010, Chaplain Littlejohns warned Asatru/Odinic members that if they continued  
17 to curse during services, then he would no longer be their sponsor. Plaintiff complained that this  
18 denied him freedom of expression and caused an unreasonable burden on his freedom of speech.

19 On April 17, 2010, CDCR issued a "Notice of Change to Regulations." The change required  
20 custody and staff to all practitioners excused time off. However, SCC did not allow excused time off  
21 without a threat of retaliation, such as losing a job or being passed over for promotions. Plaintiff  
22 alleges that this forced practitioners to choose between a job and the practice of faith.

23 On April 18, 2010, Defendant Lackner, while at Mule Creek State Prison, received a request  
24 for a job position to be created. Defendant Lackner had knowledge regarding the needs of non-  
25 traditional faiths from her previous employment, but Plaintiff alleges that he was denied the  
26 opportunity to practice his faith by those under Defendant Lackner's supervision.

27 On April 19, 2010, Asatru/Odinic members requested supplies from Chaplain Littlejohns, but  
28 no supplies were issued.

1 In June 2010, SCC issued a supplement to its Operations Manual. However, Plaintiff alleges  
2 that the supplement excluded a great deal of Asatru/Odinic practitioners' needs and did not allow for  
3 an outdoor area. Plaintiff alleges that Warden Chavez failed to research sacred artifacts.

4 On December, 20, 2010, Chaplain Littlejohns issued a memorandum regarding oils from Azure  
5 Green supply company. According to Plaintiff, the memorandum was ambiguous and any order of  
6 sacred oils and herbs would likely be denied.

7 On November 22, 2010, Defendant Wilkerson received a proposal regarding guidelines for  
8 ordering spiritual packages from the Men's Advisory Committee. The proposal was denied, along  
9 with special orders for religious purchases.

10 On June 6, 2011, Defendant Baldwin refused to process a grievance concerning Asatru/Odinic  
11 religious rights, including the use of a sacred outdoor religious area. Defendant Baldwin screened out  
12 the appeal and refused to allow exhibits explaining the necessity of the outdoor area.

13 On July 20, 2011, Defendant Wilkerson responded to a grievance regarding denial of an  
14 outdoor area for Asatru/Odinic practitioners. Defendant Wilkerson indicated that there was an outdoor  
15 area on C facility to accommodate various groups that require outdoor religious activities. Defendant  
16 Wilkerson also denied a request for a fire pit due to safety and security concerns. Defendant  
17 Wilkerson also indicated that Asatru/Odinic practitioners were not being denied state and federal  
18 funds to purchase religious items. On September 15, 2011, Defendant Lackner responded to the  
19 grievance at the Second Level and found that first level appeal was conducted properly.

20 On October 25, 2012, Defendant Dickinson issued a memorandum to Community Resource  
21 Managers regarding religious personal property and religious grounds. The memorandum reportedly  
22 prohibited the establishment of new outdoor worship areas.

23 On January 31, 2013, Defendant Doe #1, a mailroom supervisor, refused to process legal mail  
24 addressed to Defendant Wilkerson.

25 On February 11, 2013, Defendant Baldwin refused to process a grievance concerning the  
26 mailroom's processing of mail addressed to Defendant Wilkerson and Deacon Lewis.

27 On March 4, 2013, Defendant Wilkerson refused to process a request for religious items that  
28 were allowed Asatru/Odinic practitioners and Plaintiff. Defendant Wilkerson indicated that the

1 requested items were not allowed at SCC. However, Plaintiff claims that these items were allowed  
2 and were contained on a property matrix provided by Defendant Wilkerson.

3 On February 5, 2013, Defendant Baldwin refused to process a grievance directed to Defendant  
4 Wilkerson.

5 On January 18, 2013, Prison Guard Miller took Plaintiff's hammer, which was used in  
6 ceremony. Defendant Miller wrote a receipt for the confiscated property, but refused to return the  
7 hammer.

8 On June 22, 2013, while holding a Blot on the Tuolumne yard, Prison Guard Hanson referred  
9 to Plaintiff's faith as a "bunch of non-sense." Hanson indicated that he was going to put an end to  
10 Blots on the yard.

11 Prior to January 19, 2013, Plaintiff applied for supplies and requested a book order. Chaplain  
12 Littlejohns failed to identify the ordered books and ignored the request for supplies. On January 25,  
13 2013, Defendant Wilkerson indicated that the order was submitted, but final approval had not been  
14 authorized. Defendant Wilkerson suggested that practitioners contact Chaplain Littlejohns for a copy  
15 of the order. When approached, Chaplain Littlejohns suggested patience. Plaintiff alleges that the  
16 request for office supplies again was ignored.

17 Plaintiff further alleges that Defendant Doe #1, the mailroom supervisor, refused to process the  
18 civil complaint in this action.

19 Plaintiff asserts the following causes of action: (1) violation of the Establishment Clause  
20 against all defendants in their official and individual capacities; (2) violation of the Equal Protection  
21 Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment against all defendants in their official and individual capacities;  
22 (3) violation of the Free Exercise Clause of the First Amendment; (4) violation of the Religious Land  
23 Use and Institutional Persons Act ("RLUIPA") against CDCR and all defendants in their individual  
24 and official capacities; and (5) violation of the California Constitution against CDCR and all  
25 defendants in their individual and official capacities.

26 Plaintiff seeks declaratory and injunctive relief, along with damages.

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**III. Discussion**

**1. Linkage Requirement**

The Civil Rights Act under which this action was filed provides:

Every person who, under color of [state law] ... subjects, or causes to be subjected, any citizen of the United States ... to the deprivation of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured by the Constitution ... shall be liable to the party injured in an action at law, suit in equity, or other proper proceeding for redress.

42 U.S.C. § 1983. The statute plainly requires that there be an actual connection or link between the actions of the defendants and the deprivation alleged to have been suffered by Plaintiff. See Monell v. Dep’t of Soc. Servs., 436 U.S. 658, 98 S.Ct. 2018, 56 L.Ed.2d 611; Rizzo v. Goode, 423 U.S. 362, 96 S.Ct. 598, 46 L.Ed.2d 561 (1976). The Ninth Circuit has held that “[a] person ‘subjects’ another to the deprivation of a constitutional right, within the meaning of section 1983, if he does an affirmative act, participates in another’s affirmative acts, or omits to perform an act which he is legally required to do that causes the deprivation of which complaint is made.” Johnson v. Duffy, 588 F.2d 740, 743 (9th Cir. 1978).

Here, Plaintiff fails to link Defendant Jeffrey Beard and Doe #2 to any constitutional violation. If Plaintiff amends his complaint, he must allege what each individual did or failed to do that resulted in a violation of Plaintiff’s constitutional rights.

To the extent Plaintiff seeks to bring suit against Defendant Beard and Defendant Lackner based on their roles as supervisors, he may not do so. Supervisory personnel may not be held liable under section 1983 for the actions of subordinate employees based on respondeat superior or vicarious liability. Crowley v. Bannister, 734 F.3d 967, 977 (9th Cir. 2013); accord Lemire v. California Dep’t of Corr. and Rehab., 726 F.3d 1062, 1074–75 (9th Cir. 2013); Lacey v. Maricopa County, 693 F.3d 896, 915–16 (9th Cir. 2012) (en banc). “A supervisor may be liable only if (1) he or she is personally involved in the constitutional deprivation, or (2) there is a sufficient causal connection between the supervisor's wrongful conduct and the constitutional violation.” Crowley, 734 F.3d at 977 (internal quotation marks omitted); accord Lemire, 726 F.3d at 1074–75; Lacey, 693 F.3d at 915–16. “Under the latter theory, supervisory liability exists even without overt personal participation in the offensive

1 act if supervisory officials implement a policy so deficient that the policy itself is a repudiation of  
2 constitutional rights and is the moving force of a constitutional violation.” Crowley, 734 F.3d at 977  
3 (citing Hansen v. Black, 885 F.2d 642, 646 (9th Cir. 1989)) (internal quotation marks omitted).

## 4 **2. Official Capacity and Eleventh Amendment**

5 The Eleventh Amendment prohibits suits for monetary damages against a State, its agencies,  
6 and state officials acting in their official capacities. Aholelei v. Dep’t of Public Safety, 488 F.3d 1144,  
7 1147 (9th Cir. 2007). Plaintiff may not bring suit against the CDCR. Plaintiff also may not bring a  
8 suit for monetary damages against defendants in their official capacities.

## 9 **3. Establishment Clause of the First Amendment**

10 The Establishment Clause of the First Amendment “prohibits the enactment of a law or official  
11 policy that ‘establishes a religion or religious faith, or tends to do so.’” Newdow v. Lefevre, 598 F.3d  
12 638, 643 (9th Cir. 2010) (quoting Lynch v. Donnelly, 465 U.S. 668, 678, 104 S.Ct. 1355 (1984)). The  
13 clause applies to official condonement of a particular religion or religious belief, and to official  
14 disapproval or hostility towards religion. American Family Ass’n, Inc. v. City and County of San  
15 Francisco, 277 F.3d 1114, 1120-21 (9th Cir. 2002) (quotation marks and citations omitted).

16 Plaintiff alleges that Defendants’ denial of religious items and denial of funds to support the  
17 Asatru/Odinic religion violate the Establishment Clause by favoring mainstream religions. However,  
18 Plaintiff’s allegations do not demonstrate that the defendants are endorsing any other religion over his  
19 Asatru/Odinic faith. Plaintiff’s allegations related to mainstream religions are, at best, generalized and  
20 conclusory.

21 Further, Plaintiff’s allegations that certain items necessary to practice his faith have not been  
22 allowed or have been denied does not demonstrate that defendants are endorsing any other particular  
23 religion or belief. Restrictions are inherent in the prison setting. “[A] prisoner retains those First  
24 Amendment rights that are not inconsistent with his status as a prisoner or with the legitimate  
25 penological objectives of the corrections system.” Ashker v. California Dep’t Of Corr., 350 F.3d 917,  
26 922 (9th Cir. 2003) (internal citations and quotations omitted). Plaintiff’s belief that he is entitled to  
27 certain items that have been restricted does not suggest that Defendants are supporting any other  
28 particular religion or belief.



1 The Court therefore finds that Plaintiff has failed to state a claim under the Establishment  
2 Clause.

#### 3 **4. Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment**

4 The Equal Protection Clause requires that all persons who are similarly situated should be  
5 treated alike. Lee v. City of Los Angeles, 250 F.3d 668, 686 (2001); City of Cleburne v. Cleburne  
6 Living Center, 473 U.S. 432, 439, 105 S.Ct. 3249, 87 L.Ed.2d 313 (1985). “The Equal Protection  
7 Clause entitles each prisoner to ‘a reasonable opportunity of pursuing his faith comparable to the  
8 opportunity afforded fellow prisoners who adhere to conventional religious precepts.’” Shakur v.  
9 Schriro, 514 F.3d 878, 891 (9th Cir. 2008) (quoting Cruz v. Beto, 405 U.S. 319, 321-22 (1972) (per  
10 curiam)).

11 To state a claim, Plaintiff must allege facts sufficient to support a claim that prison officials  
12 intentionally discriminated against him on the basis of his religion by failing to provide him a  
13 reasonable opportunity to pursue his faith compared to other similarly situated religious groups. Cruz,  
14 405 U.S. at 321-22; Shakur, 514 F.3d at 891; Serrano v. Francis, 345 F.3d 1071, 1082 (9th Cir. 2003);  
15 Lee, 250 F.3d at 686.

16 Here, Plaintiff alleges that other religions have not been denied the same opportunities and  
17 materials as Plaintiff and those of his Asatru/Odinic faith. However, Plaintiff’s assertions regarding  
18 other mainstream religions are conclusory at best and lack supporting factual allegations. Plaintiff  
19 also has failed to allege sufficient facts to demonstrate that he was denied the same opportunities  
20 because of his religious beliefs. Plaintiff therefore has failed to state an Equal Protection Clause  
21 claim.

#### 22 **5. Free Exercise Clause of the First Amendment**

23 “Inmates . . . retain protections afforded by the First Amendment, including its directive that no  
24 law shall prohibit the free exercise of religion.” O’Lone v. Estate of Shabazz, 482 U.S. 342, 348  
25 (1987) (internal quotations and citations omitted). The protections of the Free Exercise Clause are  
26 triggered when prison officials substantially burden the practice of an inmate’s religion by preventing  
27 him from engaging in conduct which he sincerely believes is consistent with his faith. Shakur, 514  
28 F.3d at 884-85.

1 Plaintiff appears to allege that his rights were violated by the denial of access to chapel times,  
2 an outdoor worship space and various items, including a lighter, a hammer, office supplies and a fire  
3 pit.

4 *Chapel Access*

5 With regard to chapel access, Plaintiff's allegations do not demonstrate a continuing denial of  
6 access. At best, Plaintiff alleges that a Chaplain did not show up on December 9, 2008, and there was  
7 no sponsor available for a meeting and a banquet in June 2009. There is no indication that the  
8 inability to attend chapel/services on these three dates substantially burdened Plaintiff's ability to  
9 practice his religion. Further, Plaintiff's allegations that Defendant Littlejohns warned them to stop  
10 cursing during services or the requirement of a sponsor are not sufficient to demonstrate a substantial  
11 burden on his ability to practice his faith.

12 *Outdoor Worship Space*

13 Plaintiff alleges that denial of a sacred outdoor space caused a deprivation of his rights.  
14 However, Plaintiff's own allegations establish that Defendants provided an outdoor area on C facility  
15 to accommodate groups that required outdoor religious activities. Plaintiff has not demonstrated how  
16 this is insufficient for the practice of his faith.

17 *Religious Items*

18 With regard to religious items, Plaintiff first complains about book orders. However, it is  
19 evident from Plaintiff's allegations that Defendant Littlejohns submitted the requested book orders.  
20 Plaintiff's additional complaints about used books are not sufficient to state a Free Exercise claim.  
21 Additionally, Plaintiff's complaints about the denial office supplies or interference with mail do not  
22 state a Free Exercise claim.

23 Plaintiff also complains about denial of a hammer, outdoor fire pit and a lighter. However,  
24 these items are a threat to the safety and security of the institution. As noted above, a prisoner retains  
25 only those First Amendment rights that are not inconsistent with his status as a prisoner or with the  
26 legitimate penological objectives of the corrections system. Ashker, 350 F.3d at 922.

1 Plaintiff also complains about an anticipated denial of orders of sacred oils and herbs.  
2 However, Plaintiff has not alleged any actual denial of these items and that such denial prevented him  
3 from engaging in conduct that he sincerely believes is consistent with his faith.

#### 4 **6. Religious Land Use and Institutional Persons Act (“RLUIPA”)**

5 A claim under RLUIPA may proceed only for injunctive relief against defendants acting within  
6 their official capacities. Wood v. Yordy, 753 F.3d 899, 904 (9th Cir. 2014) (RLUIPA does not  
7 contemplate liability of government employees in individual capacity); Alvarez v. Hill, 667 F.3d 1061,  
8 1063 (9th Cir. 2012) (money damages not available for RLUIPA claim against defendants sued in  
9 their official capacity); Graddy v. Ding, 2014 WL 6634580, \*3 (E.D. Cal. Nov. 21, 2014).

10 To state a claim for violation of RLUIPA, Plaintiff must allege facts plausibly showing that the  
11 challenged policy and the practices it engenders impose a substantial burden on the exercise of his  
12 religious beliefs; Plaintiff bears the initial burden of persuasion on this issue. Hartmann v. California  
13 Dep’t of Corr. & Rehab., 707 F.3d 1114, 1124-25 (9th Cir. 2013) (quotation marks omitted).

14 “Courts are expected to apply RLUIPA’s standard with due deference to the experience and  
15 expertise of prison and jail administrators in establishing necessary regulations and procedures to  
16 maintain good order, security and discipline, consistent with consideration of costs and limited  
17 resources.” Id. (citing Cutter v. Wilkinson, 544 U.S. 709, 723, 125 S.Ct. 2325 (2003)) (internal  
18 quotation marks omitted).

19 As discussed above, Plaintiff has failed to demonstrate that any of the issues complained of  
20 have imposed a substantial burden on the practice of his faith, particularly when giving deference to  
21 prison procedures for maintaining order, security and discipline. Plaintiff therefore fails to state a  
22 claim under RLUIPA.

#### 23 **7. State Law**

24 Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1367(a), in any civil action in which the district court has original  
25 jurisdiction, the district court “shall have supplemental jurisdiction over all other claims in the action  
26 within such original jurisdiction that they form part of the same case or controversy under Article III,”  
27 except as provided in subsections (b) and (c). “[O]nce judicial power exists under § 1367(a), retention  
28 of supplemental jurisdiction over state law claims under 1367(c) is discretionary.” Acri v. Varian

1 *Assoc., Inc.*, 114 F.3d 999, 1000 (9th Cir. 1997). “The district court[] may decline to exercise  
2 supplemental jurisdiction over a claim under subsection (a) if . . . the district court has dismissed all  
3 claims over which it has original jurisdiction.” 28 U.S.C. § 1367(c)(3). The Supreme Court has  
4 cautioned that “if the federal claims are dismissed before trial, . . . the state claims should be dismissed  
5 as well.” United Mine Workers of America v. Gibbs, 383 U.S. 715, 726 (1966).

6 Here, Plaintiff contends that Defendants violated Article 1, Section 4 of the California  
7 Constitution, which provides for the free exercise and enjoyment of religion without discrimination  
8 and prohibits the establishment of religion. Analysis of a free exercise claim under the California  
9 Constitution is the same as that under the Free Exercise Clause of the First Amendment. Vernon v.  
10 City of Los Angeles, 27 F.3d 1385, 1392 (9th Cir. 1994). Similarly, analysis of an establishment of  
11 religion claim under the California Constitution is the same as that under the Establishment Clause of  
12 the First Amendment. McCollum v. State of California, 2006 WL 2263912, \*7 (N.D. Cal. 2006). For  
13 the same reasons that Plaintiff has failed to state Establishment Clause or Free Exercise Clause claims,  
14 Plaintiff fails to state a claim under the California Constitution.

15 Plaintiff may amend this claim. However, if Plaintiff fails to allege a cognizable federal claim  
16 in his amended complaint, then the Court will not exercise supplemental jurisdiction over his state law  
17 claim, even if he cures the deficiency and states a claim based on the California Constitution. 28  
18 U.S.C. § 1367(a); Herman Family Revocable Trust v. Teddy Bear, 254 F.3d 802, 805 (9th Cir. 2001).

## 19 **7. Grievance Process**

20 Plaintiff cannot pursue any claims against staff relating to their involvement in the  
21 administrative review of his inmate appeals. The existence of an inmate appeals process does not  
22 create a protected liberty interest upon which Plaintiff may base a claim that he was denied a particular  
23 result or that the appeals process was deficient. Ramirez v. Galaza, 334 F.3d 850, 860 (9th Cir. 2003);  
24 Mann v. Adams, 855 F.2d 639, 640 (9th Cir. 1988). To state a claim under section 1983, Plaintiff  
25 must demonstrate personal involvement in the underlying violation of his rights, Iqbal, 556 U.S. at  
26 677; Jones v. Williams, 297 F.3d 930, 934 (9th Cir. 2002), and liability may not be based merely on  
27 Plaintiff’s dissatisfaction with the administrative process or a decision on an appeal, Ramirez, 334  
28 F.3d at 860; Mann, 855 F.2d at 640.

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**IV. Conclusion and Order**

Plaintiff’s complaint fails to state a cognizable section 1983 claim. The Court will grant Plaintiff an opportunity to amend his complaint and cure the identified deficiencies to the extent that he is able to do so in good faith. Lopez v. Smith, 203 F.3d 1122, 1130 (9th Cir. 2000).

Plaintiff’s amended complaint should be brief, Fed. R. Civ. P. 8(a), but it must state what each named defendant did that led to the deprivation of Plaintiff’s constitutional rights, Iqbal, 556 U.S. at 678-79, 129 S.Ct. at 1948-49. Although accepted as true, the “[f]actual allegations must be [sufficient] to raise a right to relief above the speculative level . . . .” Twombly, 550 U.S. at 555 (citations omitted).

Additionally, Plaintiff may not change the nature of this suit by adding new, unrelated claims in his amended complaint. George v. Smith, 507 F.3d 605, 607 (7th Cir. 2007) (no “buckshot” complaints).

Finally, Plaintiff is advised that an amended complaint supersedes the original complaint. Lacey, 693 F.3d at 927. Therefore, Plaintiff’s amended complaint must be “complete in itself without reference to the prior or superseded pleading.” Local Rule 220.

Based on the foregoing, it is HEREBY ORDERED that:

1. The Clerk’s Office shall send Plaintiff a complaint form;
2. Plaintiff’s complaint is dismissed with leave to amend;
3. Within thirty (30) days from the date of service of this order, Plaintiff shall file a first amended complaint; and
4. If Plaintiff fails to file a first amended complaint in compliance with this order, this action will be dismissed for failure to obey a court order.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

Dated: December 22, 2014

/s/ Barbara A. McAuliffe  
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE