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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**  
EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

RICKY RIVERA,

Plaintiff,

v.

DAVE DAVEY, et al.,

Defendants.

Case No. 1:16-cv-01817-AWI-BAM-PC

SCREENING ORDER DISMISSING  
COMPLAINT WITH LEAVE TO AMEND

(ECF No. 1)

THIRTY-DAY DEADLINE

Plaintiff Ricky Rivera (“Plaintiff”) is a state prisoner proceeding pro se and in forma pauperis in this civil rights action pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983. Plaintiff’s complaint, filed on December 2, 2016, is currently before the Court for screening.

**I. Screening Requirement and Standard**

The Court is required to screen complaints brought by prisoners seeking relief against a governmental entity and/or against an officer or employee of a governmental entity. 28 U.S.C. § 1915A(a). Plaintiff’s complaint, or any portion thereof, is subject to dismissal if it is frivolous or malicious, if it fails to state a claim upon which relief may be granted, or if it seeks monetary relief from a defendant who is immune from such relief. 28 U.S.C. § 1915A(b)(1), (2).

A complaint must contain “a short and plain statement of the claim showing that the

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

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

## 15 II. Allegations in Complaint

16 Plaintiff is currently housed at California State Prison – Corcoran (“Corcoran”) where the  
17 events in the complaint are alleged to have occurred. Plaintiff names the following defendants:  
18 (1) Warden Dave Davey; (2) Community Resource Manager M. Robicheaux; (3) Christian  
19 Chaplain Ed Crain; and (4) S.M.V. Chapoleun, Catholic Priests. Plaintiff contends that  
20 defendants violated his First Amendment rights to practice the Jewish obligatory prayers and  
21 holiday events during 2014 through 2016.

22 Plaintiff alleges that he arrived at Corcoran on June 23, 2014, from Wasco State Prison  
23 (“WSP”). While at WSP, Plaintiff was able to practice all requested religious prayers and rituals  
24 under the Jewish faith. Upon Plaintiff’s arrival at Corcoran, however, the requested prayers and  
25 holiday events have been repeatedly denied by Defendants Robicheaux, Crain, Chapoleun and  
26 Davey since July 2014.

27 Plaintiff contends that he followed all instructional procedures and guidelines after his  
28 arrival by submitted numerous CDCR-22 Inmate Request Forms to Facility 3A staff members,

1 including Defendants Davey, Robicheaux, Crain and Chapoleun to provide him with the facility  
2 chapel to practice obligatory Jewish prayers and holy day events. At the time of his requests in  
3 2014 and 2015, all other inmates of the Christian, Islamic, Catholic, Buddhist, and Kemectic  
4 Services were afforded their obligatory religious services at the facility chapel.

5 Plaintiff made personal requests to Defendants Crain and Chapoleun that went without  
6 accommodations and resulted in intentional denial of religious services for the Jewish faith.  
7 Plaintiff alleges that Defendants Crain and Chapoleun intentionally violated his First  
8 Amendment rights to practice and observe Jewish prayers and holy day events by repeatedly  
9 denying services.

10 On August 17 and 24, 2015, and November 21, 2015, Plaintiff sent several CDCR-22  
11 inmate request forms to Defendant Robicheaux (Defendants Crain and Chapoleun's supervisor)  
12 requesting her immediate assistance to rectify the continued denial and deprivation of Plaintiff's  
13 requested obligatory Jewish prayers and holy day events that were occurring at the facility.  
14 Defendant Robicheaux did not respond to Plaintiff's CDCR-22 requests. Plaintiff contends that  
15 her failure to rectify the violations committed by Defendants Crain and Chapoleun violated  
16 Plaintiff's First Amendment rights.

17 On November 15, 2015, Plaintiff submitted a CDCR-602 grievance to Defendant Davey,  
18 objecting to Defendants Crain, Chapoleun and Robicheaux's continued failure to comply with  
19 policies to afford the Plaintiff his equal opportunity to perform obligatory Jewish prayer services  
20 and holy day events that were afforded to all other religious inmates for Catholic, Christian,  
21 Islamic, Buddhist and Kemectic services. Plaintiff alleges that Defendant Davey's failure to  
22 timely intervene and rectify the violations committed by Defendants Crain, Robicheaux and  
23 Chapoleun violated Plaintiff's First Amendment rights to practice the obligatory Jewish prayers  
24 and holy day events in Facility 3A in 2014 and 2015. Plaintiff further alleges that Defendants  
25 Davey, Robicheaux, Crain and Chapoleun intentionally violated Plaintiff's Fourteenth  
26 Amendment right to Equal Protection under the law by failing to provide Plaintiff with equal  
27 access to the 3A Facility Chapel religious services that were afforded to all other inmates of  
28 Christian, Islamic, Catholic, Buddhist and Kemectic faiths from 2014 through 2016.

1 As relief, Plaintiff seeks compensatory and punitive damages, along with declaratory and  
2 injunctive relief.

### 3 **III. Discussion**

4 Plaintiff's complaint fails to comply with Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 8 and fails to  
5 state a cognizable claim upon which relief may be granted. As Plaintiff is a prisoner proceeding  
6 pro se, he will be granted leave to amend to the cure the deficiencies identified in his complaint  
7 to the extent he can do so in good faith. To assist Plaintiff, the Court provides the following  
8 pleading and legal standards.

#### 9 **A. Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 8**

10 Pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 8, a complaint must contain "a short and  
11 plain statement of the claim showing that the pleader is entitled to relief." Fed. R. Civ. P. 8(a).  
12 As noted above, detailed factual allegations are not required, but "[t]hreadbare recitals of the  
13 elements of a cause of action, supported by mere conclusory statements, do not suffice." *Iqbal*,  
14 556 U.S. at 678 (citation omitted). Plaintiff must set forth "sufficient factual matter, accepted as  
15 true, to 'state a claim to relief that is plausible on its face.'" *Iqbal*, 556 U.S. at 678 (quoting  
16 *Twombly*, 550 U.S. at 555). While factual allegations are accepted as true, legal conclusions are  
17 not. *Id.*; see also *Twombly*, 550 U.S. at 556–557; *Moss*, 572 F.3d at 969.

18 Although Plaintiff's complaint is short, it is not a plain statement of his claims  
19 demonstrating that he is entitled to relief. Plaintiff's complaint fails to include sufficient factual  
20 allegations to state a claim, including his religious affiliation or beliefs, what he requested by  
21 way of religious services and holy day events, when he requested it and why his requests were  
22 denied. Absent these basic facts, the Court cannot determine whether Plaintiff has stated a  
23 plausible claim on the face of his complaint. Plaintiff will be given leave to cure this deficiency.

#### 24 **B. Supervisory Liability**

25 Plaintiff seeks to hold Defendant Davey liable for the failure of his subordinates to ensure  
26 that Plaintiff's religious services and holy day needs were properly met. To the extent Plaintiff  
27 seeks to bring suit against Warden Davey based on his role as supervisor, Plaintiff may not do  
28 so.

1 Supervisory personnel may not be held liable under section 1983 for the actions of  
2 subordinate employees based on respondeat superior or vicarious liability. *Crowley v. Bannister*,  
3 734 F.3d 967, 977 (9th Cir. 2013); *accord Lemire v. California Dep't of Corr. and Rehab.*, 726  
4 F.3d 1062, 1074–75 (9th Cir. 2013); *Lacey v. Maricopa Cty.*, 693 F.3d 896, 915–16 (9th Cir.  
5 2012) (en banc). “A supervisor may be liable only if (1) he or she is personally involved in the  
6 constitutional deprivation, or (2) there is a sufficient causal connection between the supervisor’s  
7 wrongful conduct and the constitutional violation.” *Crowley*, 734 F.3d at 977 (internal quotation  
8 marks omitted); *accord Lemire*, 726 F.3d at 1074–75; *Lacey*, 693 F.3d at 915–16. “Under the  
9 latter theory, supervisory liability exists even without overt personal participation in the  
10 offensive act if supervisory officials implement a policy so deficient that the policy itself is a  
11 repudiation of constitutional rights and is the moving force of a constitutional violation.”  
12 *Crowley*, 734 F.3d at 977 (citing *Hansen v. Black*, 885 F.2d 642, 646 (9th Cir. 1989)) (internal  
13 quotation marks omitted).

14 Although Plaintiff alleges that he submitted a CDCR-602 grievance to Warden Davey,  
15 there is no indication in the complaint that Warden Davey received the grievance or that the  
16 grievance was not processed through the ordinary channels of review. There also is no  
17 indication that Defendant Davey otherwise knew of Plaintiff’s requests for religious services or  
18 holy day events and that those requests allegedly were denied. To state a claim against any  
19 supervisory defendant, Plaintiff must allege facts showing that the defendant participated in or  
20 directed conduct that violated Plaintiff’s constitutionally protected rights. Plaintiff has not  
21 alleged such facts in his complaint.

### 22 **C. First Amendment – Free Exercise of Religion**

23 “Inmates ... retain protections afforded by the First Amendment, including its directive  
24 that no law shall prohibit the free exercise of religion.” *O’Lone v. Estate of Shabazz*, 482 U.S.  
25 342, 348, 107 S.Ct. 2400, 96 L.Ed.2d 282 (1987) (internal quotations and citations omitted).  
26 However, “a prisoner’s right to free exercise of religion ‘is necessarily limited by the fact of  
27 incarceration.’” *Jones v. Williams*, 791 F.3d 1023, 1032 (9th Cir. 2015) (citation omitted). “‘To  
28 ensure that courts afford appropriate deference to prison officials,’ the Supreme Court has

1 directed that alleged infringements of prisoners’ free exercise rights be ‘judged under a  
2 ‘reasonableness’ test less restrictive than that ordinarily applied to alleged infringements of  
3 fundamental constitutional rights.’” *Id.* (quoting *O’Lone*, 482 U.S. at 349, 107 S.Ct. 2400.)  
4 “The challenged conduct ‘is valid if it is reasonably related to legitimate penological interests.’”  
5 *Id.* (quoting *O’Lone*, 482 U.S. at 349, 107 S.Ct. 2400). “A person asserting a free exercise claim  
6 must show that the government action in question substantially burdens the person’s practice of  
7 [his] religion.” *Jones*, 791 F.3d at 1031; *Shakur v. Schriro*, 514 F.3d 878, 884–85 (9th Cir.  
8 2008). “[T]he availability of alternative means of practicing religion is a relevant consideration”  
9 for claims under the First Amendment. *Holt v. Hobbs*, —U.S. —, 135 S.Ct. 853, 862 (2015).

10 Plaintiff’s conclusory allegations fail to state a cognizable claim. Plaintiff fails to set  
11 forth facts alleging his sincerely held religious beliefs. He also fails to set forth facts alleging  
12 that any denial substantially burdened the practice of his religion, that any denial was not  
13 reasonably related to legitimate penological interests or that he did not have alternative means of  
14 practicing his religion.

#### 15 **D. Fourteenth Amendment – Equal Protection**

16 The Equal Protection Clause requires that all persons who are similarly situated should be  
17 treated alike. *Lee v. City of Los Angeles*, 250 F.3d 668, 686 (2001); *City of Cleburne v. Cleburne*  
18 *Living Center*, 473 U.S. 432, 439, 105 S.Ct. 3249, 87 L.Ed.2d 313 (1985). “The Equal Protection  
19 Clause entitles each prisoner to ‘a reasonable opportunity of pursuing his faith comparable to the  
20 opportunity afforded fellow prisoners who adhere to conventional religious precepts.’ ” *Shakur*,  
21 514 F.3d at 891 (quoting *Cruz v. Beto*, 405 U.S. 319, 321-22 (1972) (per curiam)).

22 To state a claim, Plaintiff must allege facts sufficient to support a claim that prison  
23 officials intentionally discriminated against him on the basis of his religion by failing to provide  
24 him a reasonable opportunity to pursue his faith compared to other similarly situated religious  
25 groups. *Cruz*, 405 U.S. at 321-22; *Shakur*, 514 F.3d at 891.

26 Here, Plaintiff alleges that other religions have not been denied the same access to  
27 religious services and holy day events. However, Plaintiff’s assertions regarding other religions  
28 are conclusory at best and lack supporting factual allegations. Plaintiff also fails to allege

1 sufficient facts to demonstrate that he was denied the same opportunities because of his religious  
2 beliefs. Plaintiff therefore fails to state an Equal Protection Clause claim.

3 **IV. Conclusion and Order**

4 Plaintiff's complaint fails to comply with Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 8 and fails to  
5 state a cognizable claim for relief. The Court will grant Plaintiff leave to amend to cure the  
6 identified deficiencies to the extent he is able to do so in good faith. *Lopez v. Smith*, 203 F.3d  
7 1122, 1130 (9th Cir. 2000). Plaintiff's amended complaint should be brief, Fed. R. Civ. P. 8(a),  
8 but it must state what each named defendant did that led to the deprivation of Plaintiff's  
9 constitutional rights, *Iqbal*, 556 U.S. at 678-79, 129 S.Ct. at 1948-49. Although accepted as true,  
10 the "[f]actual allegations must be [sufficient] to raise a right to relief above the speculative level .  
11 . . ." *Twombly*, 550 U.S. at 555 (citations omitted). Additionally, Plaintiff may not change the  
12 nature of this suit by adding new, unrelated claims in his first amended complaint. *George v.*  
13 *Smith*, 507 F.3d 605, 607 (7th Cir. 2007) (no "buckshot" complaints). Finally, Plaintiff is  
14 advised that an amended complaint supersedes the original complaint. *Lacey*, 693 F.3d at 927.  
15 Therefore, Plaintiff's amended complaint must be "complete in itself without reference to the  
16 prior or superseded pleading." Local Rule 220.

17 Based on the foregoing, it is HEREBY ORDERED that:

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

24  
25 IT IS SO ORDERED.

26 Dated: November 22, 2017

26 /s/ Barbara A. McAuliffe  
27 UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE

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