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

10 RONNIE O. BROWN,

11 Plaintiff,

No. CIV S-09-0487 KJM P

12 vs.

13 KATHLEEN L. DICKINSON, et al.,

14 Defendants.

ORDER

15 _____/
16 Plaintiff is a state prisoner proceeding pro se. Plaintiff seeks relief pursuant to 42
17 U.S.C. § 1983 and has requested leave to proceed in forma pauperis pursuant to 28 U.S.C.
18 § 1915. This proceeding was referred to this court by Local Rule 72-302 pursuant to 28 U.S.C.
19 § 636(b)(1).

20 Plaintiff has submitted a declaration that makes the showing required by 28
21 U.S.C. § 1915(a). Accordingly, the request to proceed in forma pauperis will be granted.

22 Plaintiff is required to pay the statutory filing fee of \$350.00 for this action. 28
23 U.S.C. §§ 1914(a), 1915(b)(1). An initial partial filing fee of \$9.20 will be assessed by this
24 order. 28 U.S.C. § 1915(b)(1). By separate order, the court will direct the appropriate agency to
25 collect the initial partial filing fee from plaintiff's trust account and forward it to the Clerk of the
26 Court. Thereafter, plaintiff will be obligated for monthly payments of twenty percent of the

1 preceding month's income credited to plaintiff's prison trust account. These payments will be
2 forwarded by the appropriate agency to the Clerk of the Court each time the amount in plaintiff's
3 account exceeds \$10.00, until the filing fee is paid in full. 28 U.S.C. § 1915(b)(2).

4 The court is required to screen complaints brought by prisoners seeking relief
5 against a governmental entity or officer or employee of a governmental entity. 28 U.S.C.
6 § 1915A(a). The court must dismiss a complaint or portion thereof if the prisoner has raised
7 claims that are legally "frivolous or malicious," that fail to state a claim upon which relief may
8 be granted, or that seek monetary relief from a defendant who is immune from such relief. 28
9 U.S.C. § 1915A(b)(1),(2).

10 A claim is legally frivolous when it lacks an arguable basis either in law or in
11 fact. Neitzke v. Williams, 490 U.S. 319, 325 (1989); Franklin v. Murphy, 745 F.2d 1221, 1227-
12 28 (9th Cir. 1984). The court may, therefore, dismiss a claim as frivolous where it is based on an
13 indisputably meritless legal theory or where the factual contentions are clearly baseless.
14 Neitzke, 490 U.S. at 327. The critical inquiry is whether a constitutional claim, however
15 inartfully pleaded, has an arguable legal and factual basis. See Jackson v. Arizona, 885 F.2d
16 639, 640 (9th Cir. 1989); Franklin, 745 F.2d at 1227.

17 A complaint, or portion thereof, should only be dismissed for failure to state a
18 claim upon which relief may be granted if it appears beyond doubt that plaintiff can prove no set
19 of facts in support of the claim or claims that would entitle him to relief. Hishon v. King &
20 Spalding, 467 U.S. 69, 73 (1984) (citing Conley v. Gibson, 355 U.S. 41, 45-46 (1957)); Palmer
21 v. Roosevelt Lake Log Owners Ass'n, 651 F.2d 1289, 1294 (9th Cir. 1981). In reviewing a
22 complaint under this standard, the court must accept as true the allegations of the complaint in
23 question, Hospital Bldg. Co. v. Rex Hosp. Trustees, 425 U.S. 738, 740 (1976), construe the
24 pleading in the light most favorable to the plaintiff, and resolve all doubts in the plaintiff's favor,
25 Jenkins v. McKeithen, 395 U.S. 411, 421 (1969).

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1 The court finds the allegations in plaintiff's complaint are so vague and
2 conclusory that it fails to state a claim upon which relief can be granted. Although the Federal
3 Rules of Civil Procedure adopt a flexible pleading policy, a complaint must give fair notice and
4 state the elements of the claim plainly and succinctly. Jones v. Community Redev. Agency, 733
5 F.2d 646, 649 (9th Cir. 1984). Plaintiff must allege with at least some degree of particularity
6 overt acts which defendants engaged in that support plaintiff's claim. Id. Plaintiff's complaint
7 must be dismissed. The court will, however, grant leave to file an amended complaint.

8 If plaintiff chooses to amend the complaint, plaintiff must demonstrate how the
9 conditions complained of have resulted in a deprivation of plaintiff's constitutional rights. See
10 Ellis v. Cassidy, 625 F.2d 227 (9th Cir. 1980). While it is not clear, plaintiff appears to allege
11 that money has been inappropriately taken from his trust account. Plaintiff is informed that the
12 United States Supreme Court has held that "an unauthorized intentional deprivation of property
13 by a state employee does not constitute a violation of the procedural requirements of the Due
14 Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment if a meaningful postdeprivation remedy for the
15 loss is available." Hudson v. Palmer, 468 U.S. 517, 533 (1984). Thus, where the state provides
16 a meaningful postdeprivation remedy, only authorized, intentional deprivations constitute
17 actionable violations of the Due Process Clause. An authorized deprivation is one carried out
18 pursuant to established state procedures, regulations, or statutes. Piatt v. McDougall, 773 F.2d
19 1032, 1036 (9th Cir. 1985); see also Knudson v. City of Ellensburg, 832 F.2d 1142, 1149 (9th
20 Cir. 1987).

21 Also, the complaint must allege in specific terms how each named defendant is
22 involved. There can be no liability under 42 U.S.C. § 1983 unless there is some affirmative link
23 or connection between a defendant's actions and the claimed deprivation. Rizzo v. Goode, 423
24 U.S. 362 (1976); May v. Enomoto, 633 F.2d 164, 167 (9th Cir. 1980); Johnson v. Duffy, 588
25 F.2d 740, 743 (9th Cir. 1978). Furthermore, vague and conclusory allegations of official

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1 participation in civil rights violations are not sufficient. Ivey v. Board of Regents, 673 F.2d 266,
2 268 (9th Cir. 1982).

3 Finally, plaintiff is informed that the court cannot refer to a prior pleading in
4 order to make plaintiff's amended complaint complete. Local Rule 15-220 requires that an
5 amended complaint be complete in itself without reference to any prior pleading. This is
6 because, as a general rule, an amended complaint supersedes the original complaint. See Loux v.
7 Rhay, 375 F.2d 55, 57 (9th Cir. 1967). Once plaintiff files an amended complaint, the original
8 pleading no longer serves any function in the case. Therefore, in an amended complaint, as in an
9 original complaint, each claim and the involvement of each defendant must be sufficiently
10 alleged.

11 In accordance with the above, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that:

12 1. Plaintiff's request for leave to proceed in forma pauperis is granted.

13 2. Plaintiff is obligated to pay the statutory filing fee of \$350.00 for this action.
14 Plaintiff is assessed an initial partial filing fee of \$9.20 All fees shall be collected and paid in
15 accordance with this court's order to the Director of the California Department of Corrections
16 and Rehabilitation filed concurrently herewith.

17 3. Plaintiff's complaint is dismissed.

18 4. Plaintiff is granted thirty days from the date of service of this order to file an
19 amended complaint that complies with the requirements of the Civil Rights Act, the Federal
20 Rules of Civil Procedure, and the Local Rules of Practice; the amended complaint must bear the
21 docket number assigned this case and must be labeled "Amended Complaint"; plaintiff must file
22 an original and two copies of the amended complaint; failure to file an amended complaint in
23 accordance with this order will result in a recommendation that this action be dismissed.

24 DATED: April 20, 2009.

26 1/brow0487.14(2.19.09)


U.S. MAGISTRATE JUDGE