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8	IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
9	FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
10	LOUIS GOINS,
11	Plaintiff, No. 2:11-cv-0475 LKK KJN (TEMP) PS
12	VS.
13	SACRAMENTO COUNTY, et al.,
14	Defendants. ORDER
15	/
16	Plaintiff is proceeding in this action without counsel. Plaintiff has requested
17	authority pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915 to proceed in forma pauperis. This proceeding was
18	referred to this court by Local Rule 72-302(c)(21).
19	Plaintiff has submitted the affidavit required by § 1915(a) showing that plaintiff is
20	unable to prepay fees and costs or give security for them. Accordingly, the request to proceed in
21	forma pauperis will be granted. 28 U.S.C. § 1915(a).
22	The federal in forma pauperis statute authorizes federal courts to dismiss a case if
23	the action is legally "frivolous or malicious," fails to state a claim upon which relief may be
24	granted, or seeks monetary relief from a defendant who is immune from such relief. 28 U.S.C.
25	§ 1915(e)(2).
26	A claim is legally frivolous when it lacks an arguable basis either in law or in fact.

<u>Neitzke v. Williams</u>, 490 U.S. 319, 325 (1989); <u>Franklin v. Murphy</u>, 745 F.2d 1221, 1227-28
 (9th Cir. 1984). The court may, therefore, dismiss a claim as frivolous where it is based on an
 indisputably meritless legal theory or where the factual contentions are clearly baseless. <u>Neitzke</u>,
 490 U.S. at 327.

5 In order to avoid dismissal for failure to state a claim a complaint must contain more than "naked assertions," "labels and conclusions" or "a formulaic recitation of the elements 6 7 of a cause of action." Bell Atlantic Corp. v. Twombly, 550 U.S. 544, 555-557 (2007). In other words, "[t]hreadbare recitals of the elements of a cause of action, supported by mere conclusory 8 9 statements do not suffice." Ashcroft v. Iqbal, 129 S. Ct. 1937, 1949 (2009). Furthermore, a claim upon which the court can grant relief has facial plausibility. Twombly, 550 U.S. at 570. 10 11 "A claim has facial plausibility when the plaintiff pleads factual content that allows the court to draw the reasonable inference that the defendant is liable for the misconduct alleged." Iqbal, 129 12 13 S. Ct. at 1949. When considering whether a complaint states a claim upon which relief can be granted, the court must accept the allegations as true, Erickson v. Pardus, 127 S. Ct. 2197, 2200 14 15 (2007), and construe the complaint in the light most favorable to the plaintiff, see Scheuer v. 16 Rhodes, 416 U.S. 232, 236 (1974).

17 In the complaint, plaintiff alleges claims under Title VII and the Americans with Disabilities Act. The conduct giving rise to plaintiffs claims occurred in 1988-1990. Plaintiff 18 19 alleges he was unable to file the instant litigation until recently. Plaintiff's allegations regarding 20 the tolling of the statute of limitations are insufficient. See Stoll v. Runyon, 165 F.3d 1238 (9th 21 Cir. 1999) (equitable tolling applies when plaintiff is prevented from asserting a claim by 22 wrongful conduct on the part of the defendant, or when extraordinary circumstances beyond the 23 plaintiff's control made it impossible to file timely claim). The court notes that in plaintiff's application to proceed in forma pauperis, plaintiff stated he was employed at a golf course for a 24 25 ten-week period in 2010, which suggests plaintiff has not continuously been under such a mental impairment that he was precluded from filing the instant action at an earlier time. Moreover, the 26

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complaint fails to allege that plaintiff has exhausted his administrative remedies or that he has
 been provided a right-to-sue letter from the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission or its
 state counterpart. Because of these deficiencies, the court will dismiss the complaint but grant
 leave to amend.

If plaintiff chooses to amend the complaint, plaintiff must set forth the
jurisdictional grounds upon which the court's jurisdiction depends. Federal Rule of Civil
Procedure 8(a). Further, plaintiff must demonstrate how the conduct complained of has resulted
in a deprivation of plaintiff's federal rights. See Ellis v. Cassidy, 625 F.2d 227 (9th Cir. 1980).
Plaintiff must also set forth allegations sufficient to toll the statute of limitations and must
demonstrate exhaustion of administrative remedies.

11 In addition, plaintiff is informed that the court cannot refer to a prior pleading in order to make plaintiff's amended complaint complete. Local Rule 15-220 requires that an 12 13 amended complaint be complete in itself without reference to any prior pleading. This is 14 because, as a general rule, an amended complaint supersedes the original complaint. See Loux v. 15 Rhay, 375 F.2d 55, 57 (9th Cir. 1967). Once plaintiff files an amended complaint, the original 16 pleading no longer serves any function in the case. Therefore, in an amended complaint, as in an 17 original complaint, each claim and the involvement of each defendant must be sufficiently 18 alleged.

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1. Plaintiff's request to proceed in forma pauperis is granted;

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

2. Plaintiff's complaint is dismissed; and

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

DATED: February 25, 2011

KENDALL J. NEWMAN UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE

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