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8 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
9 FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA  
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11 JASON SHAWN HUGHES,

12 Plaintiff,

13 v.

14 DESIREE VANCE, TJ GRUNDY, and  
15 COUNTY OF BUTTE,

16 Defendants.

No. 2:14-cv-1550-KJM-EFB PS

ORDER

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18 Plaintiff is a state prisoner proceeding without counsel in an action brought under 42  
19 U.S.C. § 1983. In addition to filing a complaint, plaintiff has filed an application to proceed in  
20 forma pauperis pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915, and requests for appointment of counsel and for  
21 injunctive relief. Further, the complaint is before the court for screening.

22 **I. Request to Proceed in Forma Pauperis**

23 Plaintiff's application makes the showing required by 28 U.S.C. § 1915(a)(1) and (2).  
24 Accordingly, by separate order, the court directs the agency having custody of plaintiff to collect  
25 and forward the appropriate monthly payments for the filing fee as set forth in 28 U.S.C.  
26 § 1915(b)(1) and (2).

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## II. Request for Appointment of Counsel

Plaintiff requests that the court appoint counsel. ECF No. 5. District courts lack authority to require counsel to represent indigent prisoners in section 1983 cases. *Mallard v. United States Dist. Court*, 490 U.S. 296, 298, 109 S.Ct. 1814, 104 L.Ed.2d 318 (1989). In exceptional circumstances, the court may request an attorney to voluntarily represent such a plaintiff. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(1); *Terrell v. Brewer*, 935 F.2d 1015, 1017 (9th Cir.1991); *Wood v. Housewright*, 900 F.2d 1332, 1335–36 (9th Cir. 1990). When determining whether “exceptional circumstances” exist, the court must consider the likelihood of success on the merits as well as the ability of the plaintiff to articulate his claims pro se in light of the complexity of the legal issues involved. *Palmer v. Valdez*, 560 F.3d 965, 970 (9th Cir. 2009). Having considered those factors, the court finds there are no exceptional circumstances in this case.

## III. Screening Requirement and Standards

Federal courts must engage in a preliminary screening of cases in which prisoners seek redress from a governmental entity or officer or employee of a governmental entity. 28 U.S.C. § 1915A(a). The court must identify cognizable claims or dismiss the complaint, or any portion of the complaint, if the complaint “is frivolous, malicious, or fails to state a claim upon which relief may be granted,” or “seeks monetary relief from a defendant who is immune from such relief.” *Id.* § 1915A(b).

A pro se plaintiff, like other litigants, must satisfy the pleading requirements of Rule 8(a) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. Rule 8(a)(2) “requires a complaint to include a short and plain statement of the claim showing that the pleader is entitled to relief, in order to give the defendant fair notice of what the claim is and the grounds upon which it rests.” *Bell Atl. Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 554, 562-563 (2007) (citing *Conley v. Gibson*, 355 U.S. 41 (1957)). While the complaint must comply with the “short and plain statement” requirements of Rule 8, its allegations must also include the specificity required by *Twombly* and *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 679 (2009).

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1 To avoid dismissal for failure to state a claim a complaint must contain more than “naked  
2 assertions,” “labels and conclusions” or “a formulaic recitation of the elements of a cause of  
3 action.” *Twombly*, 550 U.S. at 555-557. In other words, “[t]hreadbare recitals of the elements of  
4 a cause of action, supported by mere conclusory statements do not suffice.” *Iqbal*, 556 U.S. at  
5 678.

6 Furthermore, a claim upon which the court can grant relief must have facial plausibility.  
7 *Twombly*, 550 U.S. at 570. “A claim has facial plausibility when the plaintiff pleads factual  
8 content that allows the court to draw the reasonable inference that the defendant is liable for the  
9 misconduct alleged.” *Iqbal*, 556 U.S. at 678. When considering whether a complaint states a  
10 claim upon which relief can be granted, the court must accept the allegations as true, *Erickson v.*  
11 *Pardus*, 551 U.S. 89 (2007), and construe the complaint in the light most favorable to the  
12 plaintiff, *see Scheuer v. Rhodes*, 416 U.S. 232, 236 (1974).

#### 13 **IV. Screening Order**

14 Plaintiff alleges in his complaint that defendant TJ Grundy, a social worker with the  
15 County of Butte, Children’s Services Division, “engaged in deceitful conduct, fabricated  
16 evidence, withheld exculpatory evidence, conspired to falsely and maliciously detain” plaintiff’s  
17 children by “maliciously committing perjury under oath in court proceedings.” ECF No. 1 at 2.  
18 Plaintiff claims that defendant Grundy, at the direction of a family court judge, conducted an  
19 investigation and submitted a report with the family court that contained false allegations that  
20 plaintiff had stabbed an individual and was involved in domestic violence and witness  
21 intimidation. *Id.* at 3.

22 Plaintiff alleges that he brought his concerns regarding the false report to the family court  
23 judge’s attention, and requested that the judge assign another court investigator to the case. *Id.* at  
24 3. Plaintiff claims that after this request was made, defendant Grundy “became retaliatory,” and  
25 started harassing his children, *Id.* at 4, and began making threats and ultimately detained  
26 plaintiff’s children.

27 Plaintiff alleges that defendant Grundy called the District Attorney, Brent Redelsperger,  
28 and alleged that plaintiff had threatened him and requested that plaintiff be taken into custody.

1 *Id.* After a court hearing, plaintiff was taken into custody even though no police report regarding  
2 the alleged threat was ever filed. *Id.* Plaintiff further claims that defendant Grundy provided  
3 false testimony and withheld evidence in two separate state court cases. *Id.*

4 The complaint further alleges that defendant Vance, also a social worker with the County  
5 of Butte, Children Services Division, failed to bring plaintiff's children to see him at the Butte  
6 County Jail for a visitation ordered by the state court. *Id.* He further claims that Vance  
7 deliberately disobeyed the family court judge's orders and provided false testimony. *Id.* at 4-5.  
8 Plaintiff also claims that the County of Butte Children's Services Division and its representatives  
9 continue to violate his children's rights by not allowing them to visit plaintiff. *Id.* at 5. Plaintiff  
10 claims that defendants' conduct violates his 4th, 5th, 6th, and 8th Amendment rights. *Id.* at 6-7.

11 Plaintiff's complaint fails to state a claim under 42 U.S.C. § 1983. To state a claim under  
12 § 1983, plaintiff must allege: (1) the violation of a federal constitutional or statutory right; and (2)  
13 that the violation was committed by a person acting under the color of state law. *See West v.*  
14 *Atkins*, 487 U.S. 42, 48 (1988). Although plaintiff references several amendments to the  
15 Constitution, the complaint does not explain how defendants' actions resulted in the deprivations  
16 of any specific constitutional right. Instead of identifying each specific constitutional right  
17 defendants allegedly violated and setting forth facts in support of each specific deprivation,  
18 plaintiff provides a summary of facts and his conclusion that they resulted in a violation of  
19 various amendments to the constitution. As drafted, the court is unable to discern which specific  
20 constitutional provisions were allegedly violated and by whom, and what facts support each  
21 violation. Accordingly, plaintiff has failed to sufficiently allege a violation of a federal or  
22 statutory right.

23 Plaintiff also names the County of Butte as a defendant. To state a claim under § 1983,  
24 plaintiff must allege: (1) the violation of a federal constitutional or statutory right; and (2) that the  
25 violation was committed by a person acting under the color of state law. *See West v. Atkins*, 487  
26 U.S. 42, 48 (1988). Additionally, in *Monell v. Dep't of Soc. Servs.*, 436 U.S. 658 (1978), the  
27 Supreme Court held that although municipalities may be held liable as "persons" under 42 U.S.C.  
28 § 1983, they may not be held liable for the unconstitutional acts of its employees solely on a

1 respondeat superior theory. 436 U.S. at 691. Rather, the Supreme Court has “required a plaintiff  
2 seeking to impose liability on a municipality under § 1983 to identify a municipal ‘policy’ or  
3 ‘custom’ that caused the plaintiff’s injury.” *Bd. of Cnty. Comm’rs v. Brown*, 520 U.S. 397, 403  
4 (1997) (citing *Monell*, 436 U.S. at 694; *Pembaur v. Cincinnati*, 475 U.S. 469, 480-81 (1986); *City*  
5 *of Canton v. Harris*, 489 U.S. 378, 389 (1989)). Here, plaintiff’s complaint does not include any  
6 allegations that would support *Monell* liability against the County of Butte.

7 Therefore, plaintiff’s complaint will be dismissed. However, plaintiff is granted leave to  
8 file an amended complaint, if he can allege a cognizable legal theory against a proper defendant  
9 and sufficient facts in support of that cognizable legal theory. *Lopez v. Smith*, 203 F.3d 1122,  
10 1126-27 (9th Cir. 2000) (en banc) (district courts must afford pro se litigants an opportunity to  
11 amend to correct any deficiency in their complaints). Should plaintiff choose to file an amended  
12 complaint, the amended complaint shall clearly set forth the allegations against each defendant  
13 and shall specify a basis for this court’s subject matter jurisdiction. Any amended complaint shall  
14 plead plaintiff’s claims in “numbered paragraphs, each limited as far as practicable to a single set  
15 of circumstances,” as required by Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 10(b), and shall be in double-  
16 spaced text on paper that bears line numbers in the left margin, as required by Eastern District of  
17 California Local Rules 130(b) and 130(c). Any amended complaint shall also use clear headings  
18 to delineate each claim alleged and against which defendant or defendants the claim is alleged, as  
19 required by Rule 10(b), and must plead clear facts that support each claim under each header.

20 Additionally, plaintiff is informed that the court cannot refer to prior pleadings in order to  
21 make an amended complaint complete. Local Rule 220 requires that an amended complaint be  
22 complete in itself. This is because, as a general rule, an amended complaint supersedes the  
23 original complaint. *See Loux v. Rhay*, 375 F.2d 55, 57 (9th Cir. 1967). Accordingly, once  
24 plaintiff files an amended complaint, the original no longer serves any function in the case.  
25 Therefore, “a plaintiff waives all causes of action alleged in the original complaint which are not  
26 alleged in the amended complaint,” *London v. Coopers & Lybrand*, 644 F.2d 811, 814 (9th Cir.  
27 1981), and defendants not named in an amended complaint are no longer defendants. *Ferdik v.*  
28 *Bonzelet*, 963 F.2d 1258, 1262 (9th Cir. 1992). Finally, the court cautions plaintiffs that failure to

1 comply with the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, this court's Local Rules, or any court order  
2 may result in a recommendation that this action be dismissed. *See* Local Rule 110.

3 **V. Request for Injunctive Relief**

4 Plaintiff also filed a motion for injunctive relief, asking the court to order defendants to  
5 allow visitations with his children, prohibit defendants from continuing to present false statements  
6 in any court proceedings, and enjoining them from coming within 100 yards of plaintiff or his  
7 children. ECF No. 2. A preliminary injunction will not issue unless necessary to prevent  
8 threatened injury that would impair the court's ability to grant effective relief in a pending action.  
9 *Sierra On-Line, Inc. v. Phoenix Software, Inc.*, 739 F.2d 1415, 1422 (9th Cir.1984); *Gon v. First*  
10 *State Ins. Co.*, 871 F.2d 863 (9th Cir.1989). A preliminary injunction represents the exercise of a  
11 far reaching power not to be indulged except in a case clearly warranting it. *Dymo Indus. v.*  
12 *Tapeprinter, Inc.*, 326 F.2d 141, 143 (9th Cir.1964). In order to be entitled to preliminary  
13 injunctive relief, a party must demonstrate "that he is likely to succeed on the merits, that he is  
14 likely to suffer irreparable harm in the absence of preliminary relief, that the balance of equities  
15 tips in his favor, and that an injunction is in the public interest." *Stormans, Inc. v. Selecky*, 586  
16 F.3d 1109, 1127 (9th Cir. 2009) (citing *Winter v. Natural Res. Def. Council, Inc.*, 555 U.S. 7, 129  
17 S.Ct. 365, 172 L.Ed.2d 249 (2008)). The Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals has also held that the  
18 "sliding scale" approach it applies to preliminary injunctions as it relates to the showing a  
19 plaintiff must make regarding his chances of success on the merits survives *Winter* and continues  
20 to be valid. *Alliance for Wild Rockies v. Cottrell*, 632 F.3d 1127, at 1134–35 (9th Cir.2011).  
21 Under this sliding scale, the elements of the preliminary injunction test are balanced. As it relates  
22 to the merits analysis, a stronger showing of irreparable harm to plaintiff might offset a lesser  
23 showing of likelihood of success on the merits. *Id.* In cases brought by prisoners involving  
24 conditions of confinement, any preliminary injunction "must be narrowly drawn, extend no  
25 further than necessary to correct the harm the court finds requires preliminary relief, and be the  
26 least intrusive means necessary to correct the harm." 18 U.S.C. § 3626(a)(2).

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1 As discussed above, plaintiff's complaint must be dismissed for failure to state a claim  
2 upon which relief can be granted.<sup>1</sup> Accordingly, the court will deny plaintiff's motion for a  
3 preliminary injunction as premature. If plaintiff files an amended complaint that states a  
4 cognizable claim, the court will order service of the amended complaint upon the named  
5 defendant(s) and plaintiff can refile his request for whatever preliminary relief for which he  
6 believes he is entitled.

7 Accordingly, IT IS ORDERED that:

- 8 1. Plaintiff's request for leave to proceed *in forma pauperis*, ECF No. 9, is granted.
- 9 2. Plaintiff's request for appointment of counsel, ECF No. 5, is denied
- 10 3. The complaint is dismissed with leave to amend within 30 days. The amended  
11 complaint must bear the docket number assigned to this case and must be labeled "Amended  
12 Complaint." Failure to timely file an amended complaint in accordance with this order will result  
13 in a recommendation this action be dismissed.
- 14 4. Plaintiff's motion for injunctive relief, ECF No. 2, is denied without prejudice.

15 DATED: March 31, 2015.

16   
17 EDMUND F. BRENNAN

18 UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE  
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27 <sup>1</sup> It necessarily follows that he has not demonstrated a likelihood of success on the merits  
28 or even that serious questions have yet been raised that could support a preliminary injunction.  
See *Alliance for Wild Rockies*, 632 F.3d at 1134–35.