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8 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
9 FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
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11 ORLANDO PAYNE,

12 Plaintiff,

13 v.

14 SAUNDER et al.,

15 Defendants.
16

No. 2:14-cv-2874 DAD P

ORDER

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

20 Plaintiff has submitted a declaration that makes the showing required by 28 U.S.C. §
21 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 U.S.C. §§
23 1914(a), 1915(b)(1). By this order, plaintiff will be assessed an initial partial filing fee in
24 accordance with the provisions of 28 U.S.C. § 1915(b)(1). By separate order, the court will direct
25 the appropriate agency to collect the initial partial filing fee from plaintiff's trust account and
26 forward it to the Clerk of the Court. Thereafter, plaintiff will be obligated for monthly payments
27 of twenty percent of the preceding month's income credited to plaintiff's prison trust account.
28 These payments will be forwarded by the appropriate agency to the Clerk of the Court each time

1 the amount in plaintiff's account exceeds \$10.00, until the filing fee is paid in full. 28 U.S.C. §
2 1915(b)(2).

3 SCREENING REQUIREMENT

4 The court is required to screen complaints brought by prisoners seeking relief against a
5 governmental entity or an officer or employee of a governmental entity. See 28 U.S.C. §
6 1915A(a). The court must dismiss a complaint or portion thereof if the prisoner has raised claims
7 that are legally "frivolous or malicious," that fail to state a claim upon which relief may be
8 granted, or that seek monetary relief from a defendant who is immune from such relief. See 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 fact.
11 Neitzke v. Williams, 490 U.S. 319, 325 (1989); Franklin v. Murphy, 745 F.2d 1221, 1227-28 (9th
12 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. Neitzke,
14 490 U.S. at 327. The critical inquiry is whether a constitutional claim, however inartfully
15 pleaded, has an arguable legal and factual basis. See Jackson v. Arizona, 885 F.2d 639, 640 (9th
16 Cir. 1989); Franklin, 745 F.2d at 1227.

17 Rule 8(a)(2) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure "requires only 'a short and plain
18 statement of the claim showing that the pleader is entitled to relief,' in order to 'give the
19 defendant fair notice of what the . . . claim is and the grounds upon which it rests.'" Bell Atlantic
20 Corp. v. Twombly, 550 U.S. 544, 555 (2007) (quoting Conley v. Gibson, 355 U.S. 41, 47 (1957)).
21 However, in order to survive dismissal for failure to state a claim a complaint must contain more
22 than "a formulaic recitation of the elements of a cause of action;" it must contain factual
23 allegations sufficient "to raise a right to relief above the speculative level." Bell Atlantic, 550
24 U.S. at 555. In reviewing a complaint under this standard, the court must accept as true the
25 allegations of the complaint in question, Hospital Bldg. Co. v. Rex Hospital Trustees, 425 U.S.
26 738, 740 (1976), construe the pleading in the light most favorable to the plaintiff, and resolve all
27 doubts in the plaintiff's favor. Jenkins v. McKeithen, 395 U.S. 411, 421 (1969).

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

2 Every person who, under color of [state law] . . . subjects, or causes
3 to be subjected, any citizen of the United States . . . to the
4 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.

5 42 U.S.C. § 1983. The statute requires that there be an actual connection or link between the
6 actions of the defendants and the deprivation alleged to have been suffered by plaintiff. See
7 Monell v. Department of Social Servs., 436 U.S. 658 (1978); Rizzo v. Goode, 423 U.S. 362
8 (1976). “A person ‘subjects’ another to the deprivation of a constitutional right, within the
9 meaning of § 1983, if he does an affirmative act, participates in another's affirmative acts or
10 omits to perform an act which he is legally required to do that causes the deprivation of which
11 complaint is made.” Johnson v. Duffy, 588 F.2d 740, 743 (9th Cir. 1978).

12 Moreover, supervisory personnel are generally not liable under § 1983 for the actions of
13 their employees under a theory of respondeat superior and, therefore, when a named defendant
14 holds a supervisory position, the causal link between him and the claimed constitutional
15 violation must be specifically alleged. See Fayle v. Stapley, 607 F.2d 858, 862 (9th Cir. 1979);
16 Mosher v. Saalfeld, 589 F.2d 438, 441 (9th Cir. 1978). Vague and conclusory allegations
17 concerning the involvement of official personnel in civil rights violations are not sufficient. See
18 Ivey v. Board of Regents, 673 F.2d 266, 268 (9th Cir. 1982).

19 PLAINTIFF'S COMPLAINT

20 In the present case, plaintiff has identified as defendants Correctional Officer Saunder,
21 Sergeant Speers, Lieutenant Ramsey, and Chief Deputy Warden St. Andre. All of the named
22 defendants appear to be employed at High Desert State Prison. According to the complaint,
23 plaintiff transferred to High Desert State Prison, and defendant Saunder was in charge of issuing
24 him his property there. Plaintiff alleges that defendant Saunder threw some of his personal
25 property into the trash. Plaintiff also alleges that defendant Speers threw plaintiff's itemized list
26 of personal property into the trash. In terms of relief, plaintiff requests reimbursement for his lost
27 property as well as additional damages. (Compl. at 5 & Attachs.)

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DISCUSSION

The allegations in plaintiff's complaint are so vague and conclusory that the court is unable to determine whether the current action is frivolous or fails to state a claim for relief. The complaint does not contain a short and plain statement as required by Fed. R. Civ. P. 8(a)(2). Although the Federal Rules adopt a flexible pleading policy, a complaint must give fair notice to the defendants and must allege facts that support the elements of the claim plainly and succinctly. Jones v. Community Redev. Agency, 733 F.2d 646, 649 (9th Cir. 1984). Plaintiff must allege with at least some degree of particularity overt acts which defendants engaged in that support his claims. Id. Because plaintiff has failed to comply with the requirements of Fed. R. Civ. P. 8(a)(2), the complaint must be dismissed. The court will, however, grant leave to file an amended complaint.

If plaintiff chooses to file an amended complaint, he must allege facts demonstrating how the conditions complained of resulted in a deprivation of his federal constitutional or statutory rights. See Ellis v. Cassidy, 625 F.2d 227 (9th Cir. 1980). The amended complaint must allege in specific terms how each named defendant was involved in the deprivation of plaintiff's rights. There can be no liability under 42 U.S.C. § 1983 unless there is some affirmative link or connection between a defendant's actions and the claimed deprivation. Rizzo, 423 U.S. 362; May v. Enomoto, 633 F.2d 164, 167 (9th Cir. 1980); Johnson, 588 F.2d at 743. Vague and conclusory allegations of official participation in civil rights violations are not sufficient. Ivey, 673 F.2d at 268.

In any amended complaint plaintiff elects to file, he must clarify what constitutional right he believes each defendant has violated and support each claim with factual allegations about each defendant's actions. If plaintiff wishes to proceed on a claim for loss of property, he is advised that the United States Supreme Court has held that "an unauthorized intentional deprivation of property by a state employee does not constitute a violation of the procedural requirements of the Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment if a meaningful postdeprivation remedy for the loss is available." Hudson v. Palmer, 468 U.S. 517, 533 (1984). Thus, where the state provides a meaningful postdeprivation remedy, only authorized, intentional

1 deprivations constitute actionable violations of the Due Process Clause. An authorized
2 deprivation is one carried out pursuant to established state procedures, regulations, or statutes.
3 Piatt v. McDougall, 773 F.2d 1032, 1036 (9th Cir. 1985); see also Knudson v. City of Ellensburg,
4 832 F.2d 1142, 1149 (9th Cir. 1987). In his complaint, plaintiff has not alleged any facts
5 suggesting that the taking of his property was authorized. The California Legislature has
6 provided a remedy for tort claims against public officials in California Government Code, §§ 900,
7 et seq. If plaintiff has not attempted to seek redress in the state system, he will not be able to sue
8 in federal court on the claim that the state deprived him of property without due process of the
9 law.

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

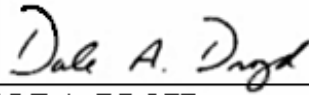
17 CONCLUSION

18 Accordingly, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that:

- 19 1. Plaintiff's motion to proceed in forma pauperis (Doc. No. 11) is granted.
- 20 2. Plaintiff is obligated to pay the statutory filing fee of \$350.00 for this action. The fee
21 shall be collected and paid in accordance with this court's order to the Director of the California
22 Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation filed concurrently herewith.
- 23 3. Plaintiff's complaint (Doc. No. 1) is dismissed.
- 24 4. Plaintiff is granted thirty days from the date of service of this order to file an amended
25 complaint that complies with the requirements of the Civil Rights Act, the Federal Rules of Civil
26 Procedure, and the Local Rules of Practice; the amended complaint must bear the docket number
27 assigned to this case and must be labeled "Amended Complaint"; failure to file an amended
28 complaint in accordance with this order will result in dismissal of this action.

1 5. The Clerk of the Court is directed to send plaintiff the court's form for filing a civil
2 rights action.

3 Dated: March 6, 2015

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6 DALE A. DROZD
7 UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE

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