

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

4 **II. Screening**

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

11 **A. Legal Standard**

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

19 In considering whether a complaint states a claim upon which relief can be granted, the
20 court must accept the allegations as true, Erickson v. Pardus, 551 U.S. 89, 94 (2007), and construe
21 the complaint in the light most favorable to the plaintiff. See Scheuer v. Rhodes, 416 U.S. 232,
22 236 (1974). Pro se pleadings are held to a less stringent standard than those drafted by lawyers.
23 See Haines v. Kerner, 404 U.S. 519, 520 (1972). Still, to survive dismissal for failure to state a
24 claim, a pro se complaint must contain more than “naked assertions,” “labels and conclusions” or
25 “a formulaic recitation of the elements of a cause of action.” Bell Atlantic Corp. v. Twombly,
26 550 U.S. 544, 555-57 (2007). In other words, “[t]hreadbare recitals of the elements of a cause of
27 action, supported by mere conclusory statements do not suffice.” Ashcroft v. Iqbal, 556 U.S. 662,
28 678 (2009). Furthermore, a claim upon which the court can grant relief must have facial

1 plausibility. Twombly, 550 U.S. at 570. “A claim has facial plausibility when the plaintiff pleads
2 factual content that allows the court to draw the reasonable inference that the defendant is liable
3 for the misconduct alleged.” Iqbal, 556 U.S. at 678. Attachments to a complaint are considered
4 to be part of the complaint for purposes of a motion to dismiss for failure to state a claim. Hal
5 Roach Studios v. Richard Feiner & Co., 896 F.2d 1542, 1555 n.19 (9th Cir. 1990).

6 **B. Discussion**

7 The key consideration applicable to this complaint is that the federal rules contemplate
8 brevity. See Fed. R. Civ. P. 8(a)(2) (complaint must be “a short and plain statement”);
9 Swierkiewicz v. Sorema N.A., 534 U.S. 506, 514 (2002) (“Rule 8(a) is the starting point of a
10 simplified pleading system, which was adopted to focus litigation on the merits of a claim”).
11 Plaintiff’s claims must be set forth simply, concisely and directly. Fed. R. Civ. P. 8(d) (1)
12 (“[e]ach allegation must be simple, concise and direct”); McHenry v. Renne, 84 F.3d 1172, 1177
13 (9th Cir. 1996) (“[t]he Federal Rules require that averments ‘be simple, concise, and direct’”); see
14 Crawford-El v. Britton, 523 U.S. 574, 597 (1998) (reiterating that “firm application of the Federal
15 Rules of Civil Procedure is fully warranted” in prisoner cases).

16 The courts do grant leeway to pro se plaintiffs in construing their pleadings. See, e.g.,
17 Brazil v. U.S. Dept. of Navy, 66 F.3d 193, 199 (9th Cir. 1995) (“[a]lthough a pro se litigant . . .
18 may be entitled to great leeway when the court construes his pleadings, those pleadings
19 nonetheless must meet some minimum threshold in providing a defendant with notice of what it is
20 that it allegedly did wrong”). Even with leeway and liberal construction, however, the complaint
21 must not force the court and the defendants to guess at what is being alleged against whom,
22 require the court to spend its time “preparing the ‘short and plain statement’ which Rule 8
23 obligated plaintiffs to submit,” or require the court and defendants to prepare lengthy outlines “to
24 determine who is being sued for what.” McHenry, 84 F.3d at 1179. An excessively long and
25 repetitive pleading, containing much narrative and story-telling, naming many defendants and
26 other named individuals who may or may not be defendants, and with no clear statement of which
27 individuals did what, very likely will result in delaying the review required by 28 U.S.C. § 1915A

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1 and ultimately, an order dismissing plaintiff's action pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 41, for violation
2 of these instructions. Id.

3 In this case, plaintiff's complaint spans 22 single-spaced, handwritten pages with no clear
4 paragraph breaks. (ECF No. 1 at 1-22.) Plaintiff also attaches 57 pages of exhibits to the
5 complaint. (Id. at 23-79.) Several handwritten sections of the complaint are illegible, making it
6 impossible for the court to determine what all of the allegations are. (See, e.g., ECF No. 1 at 5, 9-
7 11, 21.) As best the court can tell, plaintiff alleges that defendants failed to accommodate for his
8 disability, leading to spinal injuries and severe pain. (Id. at 5-6.) Plaintiff appears to make claims
9 pursuant to Section 1983 and the ADA. (Id.)

10 The complaint however, consists of lengthy, winding narratives and story-telling.
11 Figuring out from this complaint what claims plaintiff is making, which allegations support which
12 claims, and which allegations are asserted against which defendants, would be excessively time-
13 consuming for the court, and in the end, the court would not know that it was correctly
14 interpreting the complaint. The Ninth Circuit has set forth some of the dangers of proceeding
15 with such a complaint:

16 As a practical matter, the judge and opposing counsel, in order to
17 perform their responsibilities, cannot use a complaint such as the
18 one plaintiff filed, and must prepare outlines to determine who is
19 being sued for what. Defendants are then put at risk that their
20 outline differs from the judge's, that plaintiffs will surprise them
with something new at trial which they reasonably did not
understand to be in the case at all, and that res judicata effects of
settlement or judgment will be different from what they reasonably
expected.

21 McHenry, 84 F.3d at 1179-80.

22 In short, the court is currently unable to conduct the screening required by 28 U.S.C. §
23 1915A, because plaintiff has failed to comply with the requirements of Fed. R. Civ. P. 8(a)(2) and
24 (d)(1). Accordingly, the complaint will be dismissed with leave to file an amended complaint. If
25 plaintiff chooses to file an amended complaint, he must submit a short and plain statement
26 demonstrating how the conditions or actions complained of have resulted in a deprivation of his
27 federal constitutional or statutory rights. See Ellis v. Cassidy, 625 F.2d 227 (9th Cir. 1980).
28 Plaintiff is advised that in an amended complaint he must clearly identify each defendant and the

1 action that defendant took that violated his constitutional rights. The court is not required to
2 review exhibits to determine what plaintiff's charging allegations are as to each named defendant.
3 The charging allegations must be set forth in the amended complaint so defendants have fair
4 notice of the claims plaintiff is presenting.

5 Any amended complaint must show the federal court has jurisdiction, the action is brought
6 in the right place, and plaintiff is entitled to relief if plaintiff's allegations are true. It must
7 contain a request for particular relief. Plaintiff must identify as a defendant only persons who
8 personally participated in a substantial way in depriving plaintiff of a federal constitutional right.
9 Johnson v. Duffy, 588 F.2d 740, 743 (9th Cir. 1978) (a person subjects another to the deprivation
10 of a constitutional right if he does an act, participates in another's act or omits to perform an act
11 he is legally required to do that causes the alleged deprivation). If plaintiff contends he was the
12 victim of a conspiracy, he must identify the participants and allege their agreement to deprive him
13 of a specific federal constitutional right.

14 The amended complaint should contain separate, clearly identified claims -- for example,
15 Eighth Amendment Claim, ADA Claim, Rehabilitation Act Claim, Retaliation Claim, etc. --
16 clearly identified at the beginning of each claim. The allegations of the complaint must be set
17 forth in sequentially numbered paragraphs (each paragraph number is one greater than the one
18 before, each paragraph has its own number, and no paragraph number is repeated anywhere in the
19 complaint). Each paragraph should be limited "to a single set of circumstances" where possible.
20 Fed. R. Civ. P. 10(b). Plaintiff must avoid excessive repetition of the same allegations. Plaintiff
21 must avoid narrative and storytelling. That is, the complaint should not include every detail of
22 what happened, nor recount the details of conversations. Rather, the amended complaint should
23 contain only those facts needed to show how a specific, named defendant legally wronged the
24 plaintiff.

25 In addition, plaintiff is informed that the court cannot refer to a prior pleading in order to
26 make plaintiff's amended complaint complete. Local Rule 220 requires that an amended
27 complaint be complete in itself without reference to any prior pleading. This is because, as a
28 general rule, an amended complaint supersedes the original complaint. See Pacific Bell

1 Telephone Co. v. Linkline Communications, Inc., 555 U.S. 438, 456 (2009) (“Normally, an
2 amended complaint supersedes the original complaint”) (citing 6 C. Wright & A. Miller, Federal
3 Practice & Procedure § 1476, pp. 556–557 (2d ed.1990)). Therefore, in an amended complaint,
4 as in an original complaint, each claim and the involvement of each defendant must be
5 sufficiently alleged.

6 **III. Conclusion**


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

- 8 1. Plaintiff’s request for leave to proceed in forma pauperis (ECF No. 2) is granted.
- 9 2. Plaintiff is obligated to pay the statutory filing fee of \$350.00 for this action.

10 Plaintiff is assessed an initial partial filing fee in accordance with the provisions of 28 U.S.C. §
11 1915(b)(1). All fees shall be collected and paid in accordance with this court’s order to the
12 Director of the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation filed concurrently
13 herewith.

- 14 3. The complaint is dismissed for the reasons discussed above, with leave to file an
15 amended complaint within thirty days from the date of service of this order. Failure to file an
16 amended complaint may result in a recommendation that the action be dismissed.

17 Dated: September 27, 2017

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20 DEBORAH BARNES
21 UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE
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25 TIM-DLB:10
26 DB / ORDERS / ORDERS.PRISONER.CIVIL.RIGHTS / tufu.2448.scm
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