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8 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
9 FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
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11 ALFREDO J. BUENTELLO,

12 Plaintiff,

13 v.

14 CALIFORNIA MEDICAL FACILTIY, et
15 al.,

16 Defendants.
17

No. 2:16-cv-2559 CKD P

ORDER

18 Plaintiff is a state prisoner proceeding pro se and seeking relief pursuant to 42 U.S.C. §
19 1983. This proceeding was referred to this court by Local Rule 302 pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §
20 636(b)(1).

21 Plaintiff requests leave to proceed in forma pauperis. Since plaintiff has submitted a
22 declaration that makes the showing required by 28 U.S.C. § 1915(a), his request will be granted.
23 Plaintiff is required to pay the statutory filing fee of \$350.00 for this action. 28 U.S.C. §§
24 1914(a), 1915(b)(1). By separate order, the court will direct the appropriate agency to collect the
25 initial partial filing fee from plaintiff's trust account and forward it to the Clerk of the Court.
26 Thereafter, plaintiff will be obligated for monthly payments of twenty percent of the preceding
27 month's income credited to plaintiff's prison trust account. These payments will be forwarded by

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

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

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

15 In order to avoid dismissal for failure to state a claim a complaint must contain more than
16 "naked assertions," "labels and conclusions" or "a formulaic recitation of the elements of a cause
17 of action." Bell Atlantic Corp. v. Twombly, 550 U.S. 544, 555-557 (2007). In other words,
18 "[t]hreadbare recitals of the elements of a cause of action, supported by mere conclusory
19 statements do not suffice." Ashcroft v. Iqbal, 556 U.S. 662, 678 (2009). Furthermore, a claim
20 upon which the court can grant relief has facial plausibility. Twombly, 550 U.S. at 570. "A
21 claim has facial plausibility when the plaintiff pleads factual content that allows the court to draw
22 the reasonable inference that the defendant is liable for the misconduct alleged." Iqbal, 556 U.S.
23 at 678. When considering whether a complaint states a claim upon which relief can be granted,
24 the court must accept the allegations as true, Erickson v. Pardus, 127 S. Ct. 2197, 2200 (2007),
25 and construe the complaint in the light most favorable to the plaintiff, see Scheuer v. Rhodes, 416
26 U.S. 232, 236 (1974).

27 After conducting the required screening the court finds that plaintiff's complaint fails to
28 state a claim upon which relief can be granted. Although the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure

1 adopt a flexible pleading policy, a complaint must give fair notice and state the elements of the
2 claim plainly and succinctly. Jones v. Community Redev. Agency, 733 F.2d 646, 649 (9th Cir.
3 1984). Plaintiff must allege with at least some degree of particularity overt acts which defendants
4 engaged in that support plaintiff's claim. Id. Plaintiff's complaint must be dismissed. The court
5 will, however, grant leave to file an amended complaint.

6 If plaintiff chooses to amend the complaint, plaintiff must demonstrate how the conditions
7 complained of have resulted in a deprivation of plaintiff's constitutional rights. See Ellis v.
8 Cassidy, 625 F.2d 227 (9th Cir. 1980). Plaintiff complains about the denial of medical care.
9 Plaintiff is informed that denial or delay of medical care for a prisoner's serious medical needs
10 may constitute a violation of the Eighth Amendment. Estelle v. Gamble, 429 U.S. 97, 104-05
11 (1976). A prison official can be liable under the Eighth Amendment as a result of the official's
12 being at least deliberately indifferent to serious medical needs. Id. Plaintiff also complains about
13 prison conditions. In order to plead a claim for cruel and unusual punishment under the Eighth
14 Amendment concerning conditions of confinement, plaintiff must plead facts indicating a prison
15 official was at least deliberately indifferent to a substantial risk of serious physical harm. See
16 Farmer v. Brennan, 511 U.S. 825, 834 (1994).

17 Plaintiff's amended complaint must allege in specific terms how each named defendant is
18 involved. There can be no liability under 42 U.S.C. § 1983 unless there is some affirmative link
19 or connection between a defendant's actions and the claimed deprivation. Rizzo v. Goode, 423
20 U.S. 362 (1976). Vague and conclusory allegations of official participation in civil rights
21 violations are not sufficient, Ivey v. Board of Regents, 673 F.2d 266, 268 (9th Cir. 1982), and the
22 State of California and any department of the State of California are immune from suit under the
23 Eleventh Amendment.

24 Finally, plaintiff is informed that the court cannot refer to a prior pleading in order to
25 make plaintiff's amended complaint complete. Local Rule 220 requires that an amended
26 complaint be complete in itself without reference to any prior pleading. This is because, as a
27 general rule, an amended complaint supersedes the original complaint. See Loux v. Rhay, 375
28 F.2d 55, 57 (9th Cir. 1967). Once plaintiff files an amended complaint, the original pleading no

1 longer serves any function in the case. Therefore, in an amended complaint, as in an original
2 complaint, each claim and the involvement of each defendant must be sufficiently alleged.

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

4 1. Plaintiff's request for leave to proceed in forma pauperis (ECF No. 2) is granted.

5 2. Plaintiff is obligated to pay the statutory filing fee of \$350.00 for this action. All fees
6 shall be collected and paid in accordance with this court's order to the Director of the California
7 Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation filed concurrently herewith.

8 3. Plaintiff's complaint is dismissed.

9 4. Plaintiff is granted thirty days from the date of service of this order to file an amended
10 complaint that complies with the requirements of the Civil Rights Act, the Federal Rules of Civil
11 Procedure, and the Local Rules of Practice. The amended complaint must bear the docket
12 number assigned this case and must be labeled "Amended Complaint." Failure to file an
13 amended complaint in accordance with this order will result in a recommendation that this action
14 be dismissed.

15 Dated: February 6, 2017



CAROLYN K. DELANEY
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE

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