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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

PAUL LOUIS BLANK,
Plaintiff,
v.
WELLS FARGO BANK, INC.,
Defendant.

No. 2:17-cv-291-TLN-EFB PS

ORDER

Plaintiff seeks leave to proceed *in forma pauperis* pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 1915.¹ His declaration makes the showing required by 28 U.S.C. §1915(a)(1) and (2). *See* ECF No. 2. Accordingly, the request to proceed *in forma pauperis* is granted. 28 U.S.C. § 1915(a).

Determining that plaintiff may proceed *in forma pauperis* does not complete the required inquiry. Pursuant to § 1915(e)(2), the court must dismiss the case at any time if it determines the allegation of poverty is untrue, or if the action is frivolous or malicious, fails to state a claim on which relief may be granted, or seeks monetary relief against an immune defendant. As discussed below, plaintiff's complaint fails to state a claim and must be dismissed.

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¹ This case, in which plaintiff is proceeding *in propria persona*, was referred to the undersigned under Local Rule 302(c)(21). *See* 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1).

1 Although pro se pleadings are liberally construed, *see Haines v. Kerner*, 404 U.S. 519,
2 520-21 (1972), a complaint, or portion thereof, should be dismissed for failure to state a claim if it
3 fails to set forth “enough facts to state a claim to relief that is plausible on its face.” *Bell Atl.*
4 *Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 554, 562-563 (2007) (citing *Conley v. Gibson*, 355 U.S. 41
5 (1957)); *see also* Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b)(6). “[A] plaintiff’s obligation to provide the ‘grounds’ of
6 his ‘entitlement to relief’ requires more than labels and conclusions, and a formulaic recitation of
7 a cause of action’s elements will not do. Factual allegations must be enough to raise a right to
8 relief above the speculative level on the assumption that all of the complaint’s allegations are
9 true.” *Id.* (citations omitted). Dismissal is appropriate based either on the lack of cognizable
10 legal theories or the lack of pleading sufficient facts to support cognizable legal theories.
11 *Balistreri v. Pacifica Police Dep’t*, 901 F.2d 696, 699 (9th Cir. 1990).

12 Under this standard, the court must accept as true the allegations of the complaint in
13 question, *Hospital Bldg. Co. v. Rex Hosp. Trustees*, 425 U.S. 738, 740 (1976), construe the
14 pleading in the light most favorable to the plaintiff, and resolve all doubts in the plaintiff’s favor,
15 *Jenkins v. McKeithen*, 395 U.S. 411, 421 (1969). A pro se plaintiff must satisfy the pleading
16 requirements of Rule 8(a) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. Rule 8(a)(2) requires a
17 complaint to include “a short and plain statement of the claim showing that the pleader is entitled
18 to relief, in order to give the defendant fair notice of what the claim is and the grounds upon
19 which it rests.” *Twombly*, 550 U.S. at 555 (citing *Conley v. Gibson*, 355 U.S. 41 (1957)).

20 Additionally, a federal court is a court of limited jurisdiction, and may adjudicate only
21 those cases authorized by the Constitution and by Congress. *Kokkonen v. Guardian Life Ins. Co.*,
22 511 U.S. 375, 377 (1994). The basic federal jurisdiction statutes, 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 & 1332,
23 confer “federal question” and “diversity” jurisdiction, respectively. Federal question jurisdiction
24 requires that the complaint (1) arise under a federal law or the U. S. Constitution, (2) allege a
25 “case or controversy” within the meaning of Article III, § 2 of the U. S. Constitution, or (3) be
26 authorized by a federal statute that both regulates a specific subject matter and confers federal
27 jurisdiction. *Baker v. Carr*, 369 U.S. 186, 198 (1962). To invoke the court’s diversity
28 jurisdiction, a plaintiff must specifically allege the diverse citizenship of all parties, and that the

1 matter in controversy exceeds \$75,000. 28 U.S.C. § 1332(a); *Bautista v. Pan American World*
2 *Airlines, Inc.*, 828 F.2d 546, 552 (9th Cir. 1987). A case presumably lies outside the jurisdiction
3 of the federal courts unless demonstrated otherwise. *Kokkonen*, 511 U.S. at 376-78. Lack of
4 subject matter jurisdiction may be raised at any time by either party or by the court. *Attorneys*
5 *Trust v. Videotape Computer Products, Inc.*, 93 F.3d 593, 594-95 (9th Cir. 1996).

6 Plaintiff's one page complaint alleges that he was threatened by a Wells Fargo Manager
7 and forced to disclose the "nature of [a] financial transaction." ECF No. 1. He also claims that
8 the manager blocked his path to the teller when he was attempting "to make a one-cent deposit,"
9 and that this conduct is part of a pattern of intimidation intended to scare plaintiff and his
10 corporation. *Id.* He contends that defendant's actions violated the Americans with Disabilities
11 Act ("ADA")

12 Plaintiff's allegations are too vague and conclusory to state a claim for violation of the
13 ADA. To state a claim under Title III of the ADA, plaintiff must allege that "(1)[he] is disabled
14 within the meaning of the ADA; (2) the defendant is a private entity that owns, leases, or operates
15 a place of public accommodation; and (3) the plaintiff was denied public accommodations by the
16 defendant because of her disability." *Molski v. M.J. Cable, Inc.*, 481 F.3d 724, 730 (9th Cir.
17 2007). Plaintiff fails to plead any of these elements.

18 Accordingly, the complaint must be dismissed for failure to state a claim. However,
19 plaintiff is granted leave to file an amended complaint. *Lopez v. Smith*, 203 F.3d 1122, 1126-27
20 (9th Cir. 2000) (en banc) (district courts must afford pro se litigants an opportunity to amend to
21 correct any deficiency in their complaints). Should plaintiff choose to file an amended complaint,
22 the amended complaint shall clearly set forth the allegations against defendant and shall specify a
23 basis for this court's subject matter jurisdiction. Any amended complaint shall plead plaintiff's
24 claims in "numbered paragraphs, each limited as far as practicable to a single set of
25 circumstances," as required by Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 10(b), and shall be in double-
26 spaced text on paper that bears line numbers in the left margin, as required by Eastern District of
27 California Local Rules 130(b) and 130(c). Any amended complaint shall also use clear headings

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1 to delineate each claim alleged and against which defendant or defendants the claim is alleged, as
2 required by Rule 10(b), and must plead clear facts that support each claim under each header.

3 Additionally, plaintiff is informed that the court cannot refer to prior pleadings in order to
4 make an amended complaint complete. Local Rule 220 requires that an amended complaint be
5 complete in itself. This is because, as a general rule, an amended complaint supersedes the
6 original complaint. *See Loux v. Rhay*, 375 F.2d 55, 57 (9th Cir. 1967). Accordingly, once
7 plaintiff files an amended complaint, the original no longer serves any function in the case.
8 Therefore, “a plaintiff waives all causes of action alleged in the original complaint which are not
9 alleged in the amended complaint,” *London v. Coopers & Lybrand*, 644 F.2d 811, 814 (9th Cir.
10 1981), and defendants not named in an amended complaint are no longer defendants. *Ferdik v.*
11 *Bonzelet*, 963 F.2d 1258, 1262 (9th Cir. 1992). Finally, the court cautions plaintiff that failure to
12 comply with the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, this court’s Local Rules, or any court order
13 may result in a recommendation that this action be dismissed. *See E.D. Cal. L.R. 110.*

14 Accordingly, IT IS ORDERED that:

- 15 1. Plaintiff’s request for leave to proceed *in forma pauperis* (ECF No. 2) is granted.
- 16 2. Plaintiff’s complaint is dismissed with leave to amend, as provided herein.
- 17 3. Plaintiff is granted thirty days from the date of service of this order to file an amended
18 complaint. The amended complaint must bear the docket number assigned to this case and must
19 be labeled “First Amended Complaint.” Failure to timely file an amended complaint in
20 accordance with this order will result in a recommendation this action be dismissed.

21 DATED: January 9, 2018.

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23 EDMUND F. BRENNAN
24 UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE
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