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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

JEAN MARC VAN DEN HUEVEL,  
  
Plaintiff,  
  
v.  
  
CALIFORNIA STATE LICENSE  
BOARD, ET AL.  
  
Defendants.

No. 2:22-cv-1269-KJM-CKD PS

ORDER GRANTING IFP REQUEST AND  
FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS TO  
DISMISS

(ECF No. 2.)

Plaintiff, who is proceeding without counsel in this action, requests leave to proceed in forma pauperis (“IFP”).<sup>1</sup> (ECF No. 2.) See 28 U.S.C. § 1915 (authorizing the commencement of an action “without prepayment of fees or security” by a person who is unable to pay such fees). Plaintiff’s affidavit makes the required financial showing, and so plaintiff’s request is granted.

However, the determination that a plaintiff may proceed without payment of fees does not complete the inquiry. Under the IFP statute, the court must screen the complaint and dismiss any claims that are “frivolous or malicious,” fail to state a claim on which relief may be granted, or seek monetary relief against an immune defendant. 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2). Further, the federal court has an independent duty to ensure it has subject matter jurisdiction in the case. See United Investors Life Ins. Co. v. Waddell & Reed Inc., 360 F.3d 960, 967 (9th Cir. 2004).

<sup>1</sup> Actions where a party proceeds without counsel are referred to a magistrate judge pursuant to E.D. Cal. L.R. 302(c)(21). See 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1) and Fed. R. Civ. P. 72.

1 **Legal Standards**

2 Pro se pleadings are to be liberally construed. Hebbe v. Pliler, 627 F.3d 338, 342 & n.7  
3 (9th Cir. 2010) (liberal construction appropriate even post-Iqbal). Prior to dismissal, the court is  
4 to tell the plaintiff of deficiencies in the complaint and provide an opportunity to cure—if it  
5 appears at all possible the defects can be corrected. See Lopez v. Smith, 203 F.3d 1122, 1130-31  
6 (9th Cir. 2000) (en banc). However, if amendment would be futile, no leave to amend need be  
7 given. Cahill v. Liberty Mut. Ins. Co., 80 F.3d 336, 339 (9th Cir. 1996).

8 Rule 8(a) requires that a pleading be “(1) a short and plain statement of the grounds for the  
9 court’s jurisdiction . . . ; (2) a short and plain statement of the claim showing that the pleader is  
10 entitled to relief; and (3) a demand for the relief sought, which may include relief in the  
11 alternative or different types of relief.” Each allegation must be simple, concise, and direct. Rule  
12 8(d)(1); see Swierkiewicz v. Sorema N.A., 534 U.S. 506, 514 (2002) (overruled on other grounds)  
13 (“Rule 8(a) is the starting point of a simplified pleading system, which was adopted to focus  
14 litigation on the merits of a claim.”).

15 A claim may be dismissed because of the plaintiff’s “failure to state a claim upon which  
16 relief can be granted.” Rule 12(b)(6). A complaint fails to state a claim if it either lacks a  
17 cognizable legal theory or sufficient facts to allege a cognizable legal theory. Mollett v. Netflix,  
18 Inc., 795 F.3d 1062, 1065 (9th Cir. 2015). To avoid dismissal for failure to state a claim, a  
19 complaint must contain more than “naked assertions,” “labels and conclusions,” or “a formulaic  
20 recitation of the elements of a cause of action.” Bell Atlantic Corp. v. Twombly, 550 U.S. 544,  
21 555-57 (2007). In other words, “[t]hreadbare recitals of the elements of a cause of action,  
22 supported by mere conclusory statements do not suffice.” Ashcroft v. Iqbal, 556 U.S. 662, 678  
23 (2009). Thus, a complaint “must contain sufficient factual matter, accepted as true, to state a  
24 claim to relief that is plausible on its face.” Id. “A claim has facial plausibility when the plaintiff  
25 pleads factual content that allows the court to draw the reasonable inference that the defendant is  
26 liable for the misconduct alleged.” Id.

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1 **The Complaint**

2 Plaintiff Jean Marc Van den Huevel, a citizen of California, seeks to bring suit against two  
3 named defendants, also citizens of California: the California State License Board and Sharon  
4 Hoefling. (ECF No. 1.) Plaintiff has attached a letter to his complaint. (Id. at 7-11.) The letter  
5 was written by defendant Sharon Hoefling to the California State License Board in 2005,  
6 complaining of plaintiff's work as an independent contractor. (Id.) Based on the attached letter,  
7 it appears that plaintiff was contracted to build cabinetry for defendant Sharon Hoefling in 2005.  
8 However, after a dispute arose, defendant Hoefling submitted a written complaint to the  
9 California State License Board. (Id.) The letter is dated April 1, 2005, and describes events that  
10 occurred in 2005. (Id.)

11 The nature of plaintiff's complaint is not altogether clear from the complaint. It appears  
12 from the letter that plaintiff seeks to sue defendants for the loss of his contractor's license in  
13 2005, and the resulting injuries. Plaintiff's complaint seeks \$850,000,000 in damages, among  
14 other relief. (See ECF No. 1 at 5.) Plaintiff attributes to defendants a number of injuries,  
15 including loss of opportunities, brain injury, PTSD, incarceration, and loss of pets. (Id.)  
16 Plaintiff's complaint contains a partial cite to 23 CFR § 635.100, a regulation concerning  
17 licensing and qualification of contractors under the Federal Highway Act. (ECF No. 1 at 3.)

18 **Analysis**

19 The undersigned recommends that plaintiff's complaint be dismissed with prejudice under  
20 Rule 12(b)(6) because plaintiff's complaint does not contain a cognizable legal theory. Fed. R.  
21 Civ. P 12(b)(6) (a claim may be dismissed because of the plaintiff's "failure to state a claim upon  
22 which relief can be granted.") 23 CFR § 635.100 concerns licensing and qualifications of  
23 contractors under the Federal Highway Act. The complaint does not allege any facts that allow  
24 the court to infer that plaintiff has standing to bring any cause of action under the Federal  
25 Highway Act. Thus, plaintiff has not stated a claim under 23 CFR § 635.100, which is cited to in  
26 the complaint. (ECF No. 1 at 3.)

27 Construing the complaint liberally, the court can infer from the complaint that plaintiff  
28 seeks to challenge the revocation of his license. But even construing plaintiff's claim as one for

1 violation of his due process rights, these facts do not conceivably amount to a cognizable cause of  
2 action due to the fact that the events occurred years prior.

3 While 42 U.S.C. § 1983 contains no statute of limitations, federal courts in California  
4 typically apply the state’s “statute of limitations for personal injury actions, along with the forum  
5 state’s law regarding tolling.” Canatella v. Van De Kamp, 486 F.3d 1128, 1132 (9th Cir. 2007);  
6 see also McDougal v. County of Imperial, 942 F.2d 668, 673-74 (9th Cir. 1991) (holding that  
7 Section 1985 claims should be governed by the same statute of limitations as 1983 claims). In  
8 California, personal injury claims must be brought within two years. California Code of Civil  
9 Procedure § 335.1 (2020). The court begins a statute of limitations analysis by determining when  
10 plaintiff’s claims accrued. See Miller v. Najera, 2020 WL 731176, at \*6-7 (E.D. Cal. Feb. 13,  
11 2020). “Although state law determines the length of the limitations period, federal law  
12 determines when a civil rights claim accrues.” Morales, 214 F.3d at 1153–54. Under federal law,  
13 “a claim accrues when the plaintiff knows or has reason to know of the injury which is the basis  
14 of the action.” Tworivers, 174 F.3d at 992.

15 From what the court can tell, plaintiff’s claims under Section 1983 would have begun to  
16 accrue at the latest, when his license was revoked on or around November 12, 2007. (ECF No. 1  
17 at 3.) Therefore, plaintiff would have needed to file any federal due process claims by November  
18 12, 2009. However, because plaintiff did not file this claim until 2022, any process claim is time-  
19 barred.

20 Plaintiff’s complaint attributes injuries that he has suffered to the loss of his license,  
21 including brain injury, incarceration, and loss of pets. (ECF No. 1 at 5.) While the court  
22 sympathizes with plaintiff, the Ninth Circuit has repeatedly held that “mere  
23 ‘continuing impact from past violations is not actionable.’ Knox v. Davis, 260 F.3d 1009, 1012–  
24 13 (9th Cir. 2001). Thus, plaintiff does not appear to have any arguments that his due process  
25 claims, though time-barred, are viable under a theory of continuing violation

26 Ordinarily, the court liberally grants a pro se plaintiff leave to amend. However, because  
27 the record here shows that plaintiff would be unable to cure the above-mentioned deficiencies  
28 through further amendment of the complaint, the court concludes that granting leave to amend

1 would be futile. Cahill, 80 F.3d at 339.

2 **ORDER AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

3 Accordingly, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that plaintiff's IFP application is GRANTED.

4 Further, it is RECOMMENDED that:

- 5 1. The action be DISMISSED WITH PREJUDICE; and  
6 2. The Clerk of Court be directed to CLOSE this case.

7 These findings and recommendations are submitted to the United States District Judge assigned to  
8 the case, pursuant to the provisions of 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1). Within fourteen (14) days after  
9 being served with these findings and recommendations, plaintiff may file written objections with  
10 the court. Such a document should be captioned "Objections to Magistrate Judge's Findings and  
11 Recommendations." Plaintiff is advised that failure to file objections within the specified time  
12 may waive the right to appeal the District Court's order. Turner v. Duncan, 158 F.3d 449, 455  
13 (9th Cir. 1998); Martinez v. Ylst, 951 F.2d 1153, 1156-57 (9th Cir. 1991).

14 Dated: December 13, 2022

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16 CAROLYN K. DELANEY  
17 UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE

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