

1 monitor plaintiff's brain activity. (Id. at 4.) Plaintiff alleges that defendants infected him with
2 illegal deadly viruses. (Id.) Plaintiff alleges that defendants messed up his intestinal track for
3 experimental purposes. (Id.) Plaintiff alleges that defendants caused him other health problems
4 by the use of chemicals. (Id.) Plaintiff also alleges that he suffers from a hernia on his testicles
5 that is causing him pain and suffering. (Id.) Plaintiff alleges that he has been denied medical care
6 for his hernia. (Id.) Plaintiff alleges that defendants denied him access to a drug-addiction
7 program by making false statements. (Id. at 5.) Plaintiff alleges that defendants denied him
8 health care "with racial bias." (Id.)

9 As the undersigned previously advised plaintiff, when sued in official and individual
10 capacities, the Ninth Circuit has held that an attorney general or deputy attorney general has
11 absolute immunity, except they "are not immune from any actions that are wholly unrelated to or
12 outside of their official duties." Bly-Magee v. California, 236 F.3d 1014, 1018 (9th Cir. 2001).
13 Plaintiff's claim alleging that defendant Bonta failed to investigate alleged wrongdoing by prison
14 officials against plaintiff appears related to his official duties as California State Attorney
15 General. Accordingly, defendant Bonta is entitled to absolute immunity as to this claim.

16 Plaintiff's remaining claims against defendant Bonta appear unrelated to defendant
17 Bonta's official duties. The Civil Rights Act under which this action was filed provides as
18 follows:

19 Every person who, under color of [state law] . . . subjects, or causes
20 to be subjected, any citizen of the United States . . . to the deprivation
21 . . . shall be liable to the party injured in an action at law, suit in equity,
or other proper proceeding for redress.

22 42 U.S.C. § 1983. The statute requires that there be an actual connection or link between the
23 actions of the defendants and the deprivation alleged to have been suffered by plaintiff. See
24 Monell v. Department of Social Servs., 436 U.S. 658 (1978) ("Congress did not intend § 1983
25 liability to attach where . . . causation [is] absent."); Rizzo v. Goode, 423 U.S. 362 (1976) (no
26 affirmative link between the incidents of police misconduct and the adoption of any plan or policy
27 demonstrating their authorization or approval of such misconduct). "A person 'subjects' another
28 to the deprivation of a constitutional right, within the meaning of § 1983, if he does an affirmative

1 act, participates in another's affirmative acts or omits to perform an act which he is legally
2 required to do that causes the deprivation of which complaint is made." Johnson v. Duffy, 588
3 F.2d 740, 743 (9th Cir. 1978).

4 Moreover, supervisory personnel are generally not liable under § 1983 for the actions of
5 their employees under a theory of respondeat superior and, therefore, when a named defendant
6 holds a supervisory position, the causal link between him and the claimed constitutional
7 violation must be specifically alleged. See Fayle v. Stapley, 607 F.2d 858, 862 (9th Cir. 1979)
8 (no liability where there is no allegation of personal participation); Mosher v. Saalfeld, 589 F.2d
9 438, 441 (9th Cir. 1978) (no liability where there is no evidence of personal participation), cert.
10 denied, 442 U.S. 941 (1979). Vague and conclusory allegations concerning the involvement of
11 official personnel in civil rights violations are not sufficient. See Ivey v. Board of Regents, 673
12 F.2d 266, 268 (9th Cir. 1982) (complaint devoid of specific factual allegations of personal
13 participation is insufficient).

14 As with the original complaint, plaintiff does not plead sufficient facts linking defendant
15 Bonta to the alleged deprivations. Plaintiff also fails to allege sufficient facts linking the doe
16 defendants to the alleged deprivations. The undersigned previously advised plaintiff of the legal
17 standard for linking defendants to the alleged deprivations. (ECF No. 6 at 4-5.)

18 The undersigned also again finds that plaintiff's claims are vague and conclusory, and
19 largely unbelievable. For example, plaintiff does not allege when and where the alleged
20 deprivations occurred and by whom they were performed. On these grounds, the undersigned
21 also recommends dismissal of this action. Ashcroft v. Iqbal, 556 U.S. 662, 678 (2009) ("A claim
22 has facial plausibility when the plaintiff pleads factual content that allows the court to draw the
23 reasonable inference that the defendant is liable for the misconduct alleged."); Jones v.
24 Community Development Agency, 733 F.2d 646, 649 (9th Cir. 1984) (vague and mere
25 conclusory allegations unsupported by facts are not sufficient to state section 1983 claims).

26 In conclusion, the undersigned recommends that this action be dismissed because plaintiff
27 has been granted adequate opportunity to cure the pleadings defects and failed to do so. Akhtar v.
28 Mesa, 698 F.3d 1202, 1212 (9th Cir. 2012) ("A district court should not dismiss a pro se

1 complaint without leave to amend unless ‘it is absolutely clear that the deficiencies of the
2 complaint could not be cured by amendment.’”) (quoting Schucker v. Rockwood, 846 F.2d 1202,
3 1203-04 (9th Cir. 1998) (per curiam)).

4 Plaintiff’s amended complaint also contains a motion for a preliminary injunction. (ECF
5 No. 9 at 7-15.) Plaintiff appears to seek injunctive relief based on the claims raised in the
6 amended complaint and also based on claims challenging the validity of his
7 conviction/confinement. Because the undersigned recommends dismissal of the claims raised in
8 the amended complaint, plaintiff’s motion for a preliminary injunction based on these claims
9 should be denied. Plaintiff’s request for injunctive relief based on claims challenging the validity
10 of his conviction/confinement should be denied because these claims are not properly raised in
11 this civil rights action. Nettles v. Grounds, 830 F.3d 922, 927 (9th Cir. 2016) (en banc)
12 (“Challenges to the validity of any confinement or to particulars affecting its duration are the
13 province of habeas corpus[.]”).¹

14 Accordingly, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the Clerk of the Court shall appoint a
15 district judge to this action; and

16 IT IS HEREBY RECOMMENDED that:

- 17 1. Plaintiff’s motion for injunctive relief (ECF No. 9) be denied; and
- 18 2. This action be dismissed.

19 These findings and recommendations are submitted to the United States District Judge assigned to
20 the case, pursuant to the provisions of 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1). Within fourteen days after being
21 served with these findings and recommendations, plaintiff may file written objections with the

22 ¹ In the motion for injunctive relief, plaintiff appears to allege that some of his claims challenging
23 his criminal proceedings may be brought in a civil rights action because he lacks a remedy in
24 habeas to raise these claims. See Nonette v. Small, 316 F.3d 872 (9th Cir. 2002) (holding that
25 plaintiff, who lacked a remedy in habeas, was entitled to proceed with a civil rights action).
26 Assuming plaintiff lacks a habeas remedy, plaintiff’s claims challenging his criminal proceedings
27 are unrelated to the claims raised in the amended complaint. The court cannot grant injunctive
28 relief based on claims not raised in the amended complaint. Pac. Radiation Oncology, LLC v.
Queens’s Med. Ctr., 810 F.3d 631,633 (9th Cir. 2015). Moreover, “[u]nrelated claims against
unrelated defendants belong in different suits.” George v. Smith, 507 F.3d 605, 607 (7th Cir.
2007). Assuming plaintiff lacks a habeas remedy, plaintiff’s claims challenging his criminal
proceedings should be raised in a different action.

1 court and serve a copy on all parties. Such a document should be captioned “Objections to
2 Magistrate Judge’s Findings and Recommendations.” Plaintiff is advised that failure to file
3 objections within the specified time may waive the right to appeal the District Court’s order.

4 Martinez v. Ylst, 951 F.2d 1153 (9th Cir. 1991).

5 Dated: August 3, 2023

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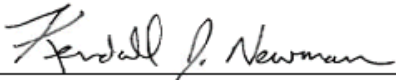
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KENDALL J. NEWMAN
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE