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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

DAVID LITMON, JR.,

No. C-10-3894 EMC

Plaintiffs

v.

**ORDER GRANTING DEFENDANTS’
MOTION TO STRIKE AND DISMISS
FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT**

EDMUND G. BROWN, Attorney General of
California,

(Docket No. 38)

Defendants.

_____ /

Previously, the Court gave Plaintiff David Litmon, Jr., leave to file a first amended complaint (“FAC”) containing an equal protection claim. *See* Docket No. 31 (order); *see also* Docket No. 35 (order). Currently pending before the Court is Defendants’ Edmund G. Brown, Jr. and Kamala D. Harris’s motion to strike and dismiss the FAC. Mr. Litmon failed to file an opposition to the motion. The Court finds this matter suitable for disposition without a hearing and thus **VACATES** the hearing on the motion set for September 19, 2011. The Court hereby **GRANTS** the motion to dismiss.

I. DISCUSSION

A. Motion to Strike

Under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(f), a “court may strike from a pleading an insufficient defense or any redundant, immaterial, impertinent, or scandalous matter.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(f). “The function of a 12(f) motion to strike is to avoid the expenditure of time and money that

1 must arise from litigating spurious issues by dispensing with those issues prior to trial.” *Fantasy,*
2 *Inc. v. Fogerty*, 984 F.2d 1524, 1527 (9th Cir. 1993) (internal quotation marks omitted).

3 In the instant case, Defendants ask the Court to strike the first and third causes of action pled
4 in the FAC. Defendants note that the Court’s order permitting Mr. Litmon to file a FAC allowed
5 him to assert a claim for equal protection only, and neither the first nor the third cause of action is a
6 claim for equal protection. Defendants further point out that the first and third causes of action are
7 essentially claims that the Court previously dismissed. The Court agrees on both points and
8 therefore grants the motion to strike the first and third causes of action from the FAC.

9 B. Motion to Dismiss

10 Under Rule 12(b)(6), a party may move to dismiss based on the failure to state a claim upon
11 which relief may be granted. *See* Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b)(6). A motion to dismiss based on Rule 12(b)
12 (6) challenges the legal sufficiency of the claims alleged. *See Parks Sch. of Bus. v. Symington*, 51
13 F.3d 1480, 1484 (9th Cir. 1995). In considering such a motion, a court must take all allegations of
14 material fact as true and construe them in the light most favorable to the nonmoving party, although
15 “conclusory allegations of law and unwarranted inferences are insufficient to avoid a Rule 12(b)(6)
16 dismissal.” *Cousins v. Lockyer*, 568 F.3d 1063, 1067 (9th Cir.2009). While “a complaint need not
17 contain detailed factual allegations . . . it must plead ‘enough facts to state a claim to relief that is
18 plausible on its face.’” *Id.* “A claim has facial plausibility when the plaintiff pleads factual content
19 that allows the court to draw the reasonable inference that the defendant is liable for the misconduct
20 alleged.” *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 129 S.Ct. 1937, 1949 (2009); *see also Bell Atl. Corp. v. Twombly*, 550
21 U.S. 544, 556 (2007). “The plausibility standard is not akin to a ‘probability requirement,’ but it
22 asks for more than sheer possibility that a defendant acted unlawfully.” *Id.*

23 In the instant case, Defendants argue that the equal protection claim should be dismissed
24 because (1) Governor Brown¹ has no role in enforcing California Penal Code § 290.012 and because
25 (2) it is not clear from the allegations how the statute is applied unequally.

26
27 ¹ Per the Court’s order of May 25, 2011, Mr. Litmon was given leave to amend to add an
28 equal protection claim against Governor Brown only and not Attorney General Harris because Mr.
Litmon had clarified in a prior brief that that claim was directed solely against Governor Brown.
See Docket No. 35 (Order at 1).

1 With respect to the first argument, Defendants correctly point out that,

2 [u]nder *Ex Parte Young* [which permits suits for injunctive relief
3 against state officials], the state officer sued “must have some
4 connection with the enforcement of the [allegedly unconstitutional]
5 act.” This connection must be fairly direct; a generalized duty to
6 enforce state law or general supervisory power over the persons
7 responsible for enforcing the challenged provision will not subject an
8 official to suit.

9 *Los Angeles County Bar Ass’n v. Eu*, 979 F.2d 697, 704 (9th Cir. 1992). In accordance with *Los*
10 *Angeles County Bar Association*, Judge Hamilton of this District has noted that the California
11 governor’s “duty to ‘supervise all executive and administrative officers of the State of California and
12 see that their official duties are performed’” is not enough to constitute a connection with
13 enforcement. *Gray Panthers of San Francisco v. Schwarzenegger*, No. C 09-2307 PJH, 2009 U.S.
14 Dist. LEXIS 78337, at *6 (N.D. Cal. Sept. 1, 2009). If such general responsibilities could be
15 sufficient, then “a state governor would be subject to suit in every case in which a plaintiff in his or
16 her state seeks prospective injunctive relief or declaratory relief against an official in that state.” *Id.*

17 In the instant case, Mr. Litmon has failed to include allegations establishing that Governor
18 Brown has a specific duty to enforce § 290.012. Indeed, the language of the statute suggests that the
19 duty to enforce belongs not to the Governor, but rather to the California Department of Justice. *See*
20 Cal. Pen. Code § 290.012(b) (“providing that “every person who has ever been adjudicated a
21 sexually violent predator . . . shall, after his or her release from custody, verify his or her address no
22 less than once every 90 days and place of employment, including the name and address of the
23 employer, *in a manner established by the Department of Justice*”); *see also* FAC at 2 (alleging that
24 the Attorney General “is responsible for the Policy . . . that requires Plaintiff to appear at the local
25 police station”). Alternatively, Mr. Litmon’s allegations suggest that the duty to enforce belongs to
26 local police stations. *See id.*

27 Defendants’ second argument – *i.e.*, that it is not clear from the FAC’s allegations how the
28 statute is applied unequally – also has merit. In the FAC, Mr. Litmon alleges as part of his equal
protection claim that “Penal Code Section 290.012 does not require other similarly situated Civil
Committees, with convictions for similar sex offenses to update their registration every 90 days in
person at the local Police Department.” FAC at 4. But the complaint fails to explain the basis on

1 which other persons received preferential treatment. *Cf. Marziano v. County of Marin*, No. C-10-
2 2740 EMC, 2010 WL 3895528, at *9 (N.D. Cal. Oct. 4, 2010) (noting that plaintiff had specified
3 that similarly situated persons were treated more favorably because they were given the opportunity
4 to telecommute but she was not; however, finding claim deficient because plaintiff did not “clearly
5 state the basis of her discrimination claim” – *e.g.*, race, gender). As such, the FAC fails to state a
6 non-conclusory plausible claim of discrimination.

7 Accordingly, the Court dismisses the equal protection claim asserted by Mr. Litmon for
8 failure to state a claim for relief. Mr. Litmon, however, shall be given one more opportunity to
9 amend his complaint to address the deficiencies identified above with respect to his equal protection
10 claim. The Court emphasizes that Mr. Litmon has leave to file an amended complaint to replead an
11 equal protection claim only – and not any other claim for relief. The Court also forewarns Mr.
12 Litmon that, if he fails to cure the above deficiencies, then the Court will likely dismiss the equal
13 protection claim with prejudice – *i.e.*, he will not be given a further opportunity to amend.


14 **II. CONCLUSION**

15 For the foregoing reasons, Defendants’ motion to strike and dismiss is granted. Mr. Litmon
16 has leave to file a second amended complaint to replead only an equal protection claim. No new
17 causes of action may be added, and no causes of action previously dismissed may be added either.
18 Mr. Litmon shall have thirty days from the date of this order to file and serve his second amended
19 complaint. If he does not do so, then the Clerk of the Court shall enter judgment in accordance with
20 this opinion and close the file in this case.

21 This order disposes of Docket No. 38.

22
23 IT IS SO ORDERED.

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25 Dated: September 12, 2011

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27 EDWARD M. CHEN
28 United States District Judge

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

DAVID LITMON, JR.,

No. C-10-3894 EMC

Plaintiffs

v.

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

EDMUND G. BROWN, Attorney General of
California,

Defendants.

_____ /

I, the undersigned, hereby certify that I am an employee in the U.S. District Court, Northern District of California. On the below date, I served a true and correct copy of the attached, by placing said copy/copies in a postage-paid envelope addressed to the person(s) listed below, by depositing said envelope in the U.S. Mail; or by placing said copy/copies into an inter-office delivery receptacle located in the Office of the Clerk.

DAVID LITMON, JR.
32314 Ruth Court
Union City, CA 94587

Dated: September 12, 2011

RICHARD W. WIEKING, CLERK

By: /s/ Leni Doyle
Leni Doyle
Deputy Clerk