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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
For the Northern District of California

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
Northern District of California

MICHAEL JILES,

No. C 12-3795 MEJ

Plaintiff,

**ORDER RE DEFENDANTS' MOTION  
TO DISMISS (Docket No. 35)**

v.

CITY OF PITTSBURG, et al.,

Defendants.

**INTRODUCTION**

Plaintiff Michael Jiles (Plaintiff) brings this civil rights action against Defendants City of  
Pittsburg (Pittsburg), the Pittsburg Police Department (PPD), PPD Chief Aaron L. Baker, and  
individual PPD Officers Nicholas Pat Boccio, Philip Galer, Brian Mathews, Ryan Ruff, A.  
Bordenkircher, and R. Myers (collectively, Defendants). First Am. Compl. (FAC), Dkt. No. 23.  
Plaintiff alleges that the Officers unlawfully assaulted, battered, restrained, and searched him during a  
parole stop. *Id.* Defendants now move to dismiss parts of Plaintiff's FAC for failure to state a claim  
under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure (Rule) 12(b)(6). Dkt. No. 35. Plaintiff has filed an  
Opposition, to which Defendants have filed a Reply. Dkt. Nos. 38 and 39. The Court finds this  
matter suitable for disposition without a hearing and hereby VACATES the December 20, 2012  
hearing. Civil L.R. 7-1(b). After carefully considering the parties' briefs and the controlling legal  
authorities, the Court GRANTS IN PART and DENIES IN PART Defendants' Motion as set forth  
below.

1 **BACKGROUND**

2 The relevant facts as alleged in Plaintiff’s FAC are as follows.

3 On July 1, 2011, Plaintiff rode his motorcycle and parked it in the Pittsburg Marina parking  
4 lot, at which time Galer detained him for a parole search. FAC ¶ 8. Plaintiff requested to use the  
5 restroom several times, but Galer denied him permission to do so until he had completed his  
6 investigation. *Id.* Galer also told Plaintiff that “he could pee down his pants if he wanted too [sic].”  
7 *Id.* Plaintiff then ran towards the restroom, followed by Galer. *Id.* Galer slammed Plaintiff into the  
8 glass door of a parked van, at which point Boccio approached, grabbed Plaintiff’s hair, and repeatedly  
9 struck him in the head and chest with his knee. *Id.* Galer, Boccio, and Ruff forced Plaintiff to the  
10 ground in a face-down position and, while the three officers were on top of him, Mathews released  
11 his police dog on Plaintiff. *Id.* Plaintiff states that this altercation caused him serious physical  
12 injuries. *Id.* Plaintiff was then handcuffed and transported directly to Contra Costa County Hospital  
13 and treated for his injuries. *Id.* He was placed under arrest for claimed violations of California Penal  
14 Code sections 69 and 3056, and Health and Safety Code section 11351. *Id.*

15 Plaintiff alleges that he was assaulted, battered, restrained, and searched by Galer, Boccio,  
16 Mathews, and Ruff for no lawful reason and in violation of his civil rights. *Id.* ¶ 9. Plaintiff further  
17 alleges that Bordenkircher and Myers deliberately misstated the results of their investigative  
18 interviews with two witnesses. *Id.* Plaintiff brings the following claims: (1) excessive force and  
19 unlawful search and seizure under 42 U.S.C. § 1983 against Pittsburg, Baker, Boccio, Galer,  
20 Mathews, Ruff, Bordenkircher, and Myers; (2) a *Monell* claim against Pittsburg and Baker; (3)  
21 violation of 42 U.S.C. § 1981 against Pittsburg, Baker, Boccio, Galer, Mathews, Ruff, Bordenkircher,  
22 and Myers; (4) violation of California Civil Code section 51.7 against Pittsburg, Boccio, Galer,  
23 Mathews, Ruff, Bordenkircher, and Myers; (5) assault against Pittsburg, Boccio, Galer, Mathews,  
24 Ruff, Bordenkircher, and Myers; (6) battery against Pittsburg, Boccio, Galer, Mathews, Ruff,  
25 Bordenkircher, and Myers; (7) intentional infliction of emotional distress (IIED) against Pittsburg,  
26 Boccio, Galer, Mathews, Ruff, Bordenkircher, and Myers; (8) negligence against Pittsburg, Boccio,  
27 Galer, Mathews, Ruff, Bordenkircher, and Myers; (9) negligent selection, training, retention,

1 supervision, investigation, and discipline in violation of 42 U.S.C. § 1983 against Pittsburg and  
2 Baker; (10) violation of California Civil Code section 52.1 against Pittsburg, Boccio, Galer,  
3 Mathews, Ruff, Bordenkircher, and Myers; (11) injunctive and declaratory relief against Pittsburg  
4 and Baker; and (12) conspiracy against Boccio, Galer, Mathews, Ruff, Bordenkircher, and Myers.

5 Defendants filed the present Motion to Dismiss on November 15, 2012. Dkt. No. 35.  
6 Defendants move the Court for an order dismissing counts 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 10 as to some or all  
7 Defendants. *Id.* at 1. Defendants also move the Court for an order pursuant to Rule 12(e) on the  
8 grounds that the FAC is indefinite and unintelligible as to Pittsburg regarding alleged state claims.  
9 *Id.*

### 10 LEGAL STANDARD

11 A court may dismiss a complaint under Rule 12(b)(6) when it does not contain enough facts to  
12 state a claim for relief that is plausible on its face. *Bell Atl. Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 570  
13 (2007). “A claim has facial plausibility when the plaintiff pleads factual content that allows the court  
14 to draw the reasonable inference that the defendant is liable for the misconduct alleged.” *Ashcroft v.*  
15 *Iqbal*, 129 S.Ct. 1937, 1949 (2009). “The plausibility standard is not akin to a ‘probability  
16 requirement,’ but it asks for more than a sheer possibility that a defendant has acted unlawfully.” *Id.*  
17 (quoting *Twombly*, 550 U.S. at 557). “While a complaint attacked by a Rule 12(b)(6) motion to  
18 dismiss does not need detailed factual allegations, a plaintiff’s obligation to provide the ‘grounds’ of  
19 his ‘entitle[ment] to relief’ requires more than labels and conclusions, and a formulaic recitation of  
20 the elements of a cause of action will not do. Factual allegations must be enough to raise a right to  
21 relief above the speculative level.” *Twombly*, 550 U.S. at 555 (internal citations and parentheticals  
22 omitted).

23 In considering a motion to dismiss, a court must accept all of the plaintiff’s allegations as true  
24 and construe them in the light most favorable to the plaintiff. *Id.* at 550; *Erickson v. Pardus*, 551  
25 U.S. 89, 93-94 (2007); *Vasquez v. Los Angeles Cnty.*, 487 F.3d 1246, 1249 (9th Cir. 2007). If the  
26 court dismisses the complaint, it should grant leave to amend even if no request to amend is made  
27 “unless it determines that the pleading could not possibly be cured by the allegation of other facts.”  
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1 *Lopez v. Smith*, 203 F.3d 1122, 1127 (9th Cir. 2000) (quoting *Cook, Perkiss and Liehe, Inc. v. N. Cal.*  
2 *Collection Serv. Inc.*, 911 F.2d 242, 247 (9th Cir. 1990)).

3 **DISCUSSION**

4 Defendants only move to dismiss certain portions of Plaintiff’s Complaint.<sup>1</sup> The Court  
5 addresses the arguments from their Motion in turn below.

6 **A. First Cause of Action**

7 In his first cause of action under 42 U.S.C. § 1983, Plaintiff alleges that Pittsburg, Baker,  
8 Boccio, Galer, Mathews, Ruff, Bordenkircher, and Myers acted under color of law to deprive him of  
9 the right to be free from the use of excessive force and unlawful search and/or seizure, in violation of  
10 the Fourth Amendment to the United States Constitution. FAC ¶¶ 12-14. Defendants seek to dismiss  
11 this cause of action against Chief Baker because there are no allegations that he was at the scene of  
12 the incident, let alone used excessive force on Plaintiff. Mot. at 3. For the same reason, Defendants  
13 argue that the claim against Pittsburg is also improper. *Id.* at 3-4. Plaintiff argues that the FAC  
14 clearly alleges that the actions of the individual officers violated his rights, and that the violations  
15 were committed as a result of policies, procedures and customs of Pittsburg and the PPD. Opp’n at 6-  
16 7. Plaintiff further argues that Bordenkircher and Myers were an integral part of the conspiracy to  
17 harm him. *Id.* at 7-8.

18 Plaintiff’s argument regarding Pittsburg’s custom or policy is misplaced. In his FAC,  
19 Plaintiff brings two § 1983 excessive force causes of action against Defendants – the first cause of  
20 action against all Defendants and the second cause of action solely against Pittsburg and Baker. FAC  
21 ¶¶ 12-18. Defendants seek dismissal of the first cause of action, which contains no custom or policy  
22 allegations, only as to Pittsburg, Baker, Bordenkircher, and Myers. Defendants do not seek dismissal  
23 of the second cause of action, which relates to Plaintiff’s custom or policy allegations.

24 As to the first cause of action, the Court notes that there are no allegations that Pittsburg,

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26 <sup>1</sup>As a preliminary matter, the Court notes that Defendants seek dismissal of certain claims  
27 against the PPD. However, as Plaintiff separately listed the Defendants for each cause of action in  
28 his FAC and failed to allege any claims against the PPD, the Court finds that Plaintiff has failed to  
bring any claims against the PPD.

1 Baker, Bordenkircher, or Myers used excessive force on Plaintiff. Further, there is no respondeat  
2 superior liability under § 1983, and therefore, no liability is imposed against defendant supervisors or  
3 employers of persons who allegedly violated a plaintiff’s constitutional rights. *Monell v. New York*  
4 *City Dept. of Soc. Servs.*, 436 U.S. 658, 691 (1978); *Hamilton v. Endell*, 981 F.2d 1062, 1067 (9th  
5 Cir. 1992); *Taylor v. List*, 880 F.2d 1040, 1045 (9th Cir. 1989). Similarly, a local governmental  
6 entity such as Pittsburg “may not be sued under § 1983 for an injury inflicted solely by its employees  
7 or agents. Instead, it is when execution of a government’s policy or custom, whether made by its  
8 lawmakers or by those whose edicts or acts that may fairly be said to represent official policy, inflicts  
9 the injury that the government as an entity is responsible under § 1983.” *Monell*, 436 U.S. at 694.  
10 Thus, Pittsburg may not be held liable for the acts of its employees unless “the action that is alleged  
11 to be unconstitutional implements or executes a policy statement, ordinance, regulation, or decision  
12 officially adopted or promulgated by that body’s officers,” or if the alleged constitutional deprivation  
13 was “visited pursuant to a governmental ‘custom’ even though such a custom has not received formal  
14 approval through the body’s official decision-making channels.” *Id.* at 690-91; *see also Orin v.*  
15 *Barclay*, 272 F.3d 1207, 1216 (9th Cir. 2001). Further, “[u]nder Section 1983, supervisory officials  
16 are not liable for actions of subordinates on any theory of vicarious liability.” *Hanson v. Black*, 885  
17 F.2d 642, 645-46 (9th Cir. 1989). “A supervisor may be liable if there exists either (1) his or her  
18 personal involvement in the constitutional deprivation, or (2) a sufficient causal connection between  
19 the supervisor’s wrongful conduct and the constitutional violation.” *Id.* (citing *Thompkins v. Belt*,  
20 828 F.2d 298, 303-04 (5th Cir. 1987)).

21           Based on this standard, the Court finds that Plaintiff’s first claim fails to state facts sufficient  
22 to constitute a cause of action against Pittsburg, Bordenkircher, or Myers because there are no  
23 allegations that they used excessive force. Accordingly, Defendants’ Motion to Dismiss Plaintiff’s  
24 first cause of action is GRANTED WITHOUT LEAVE TO AMEND. As to Baker, Defendants’  
25 Motion is GRANTED WITH LEAVE TO AMEND, but only if Plaintiff can allege Baker’s personal  
26 involvement or a sufficient causal connection between his individual conduct and the constitutional  
27 violation.

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1 **B. Third and Fourth Causes of Action**

2 In his third cause of action under 42 U.S.C. § 1981, Plaintiff alleges that all named  
3 Defendants deprived him of the “full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings for the security of  
4 persons and property as is enjoyed by Caucasian citizens.” FAC ¶ 21. In his fourth cause of action  
5 under California Civil Code section 51.7, Plaintiff alleges that all named Defendants (except Baker)  
6 acted with racial prejudice against him as an African American, and that their conduct was based  
7 upon a pattern and practice of similar conduct. *Id.* ¶ 25. Defendants seek dismissal of these causes of  
8 action as to Pittsburg, Baker, Bordenkircher, and Myers, arguing that the same defects that plague the  
9 first cause of action apply equally to the third and fourth causes of action. Mot. at 4. In his  
10 Opposition, Plaintiff raises the same arguments as those discussed above for his first cause of action.

11 1. 42 U.S.C. § 1981

12 “Section 1981 prohibits racial discrimination through state or private action, and requires a  
13 showing of intentional discrimination on account of race.” *Brew v. City of Emeryville*, 138 F. Supp.  
14 2d 1217, 1224 (N.D. Cal. 2001) (citing *Evans v. McKay*, 869 F.2d 1341, 1344 (9th Cir. 1989)).  
15 Specifically, § 1981 provides that “[a]ll persons . . . shall have the same right . . . to make and enforce  
16 contracts, to sue, be parties, give evidence, and to the full and equal benefit of all laws and  
17 proceedings.” 42 U.S.C. § 1981.

18 Courts appear split on the question of whether claims of false arrest and excessive force form  
19 the basis for § 1981 claims of intentional discrimination. For example, in *Brew*, 138 F. Supp. 2d at  
20 1224, the District Court held that an African American’s claim of false arrest did not provide a basis  
21 for a § 1981 claim against a police officer, absent a showing of how the plaintiff’s arrest could be  
22 considered a racially discriminatory effort to deny him of his right to sue, be party, and give evidence.  
23 *See also Morgan v. Dist. of Col.*, 550 F. Supp. 465, 467 (D.D.C. 1982), *aff’d*, 725 F.2d 125 (D.C. Cir.  
24 1983) (dismissing plaintiffs’ § 1981 claim based on allegedly false arrest where “plaintiffs have made  
25 no allegation of an attempt by the Defendants to impair their legal rights to equal and full access to  
26 means of legal recourse.”). In other circuits, however, courts “have held that racially motivated  
27 arrests and searches made in the absence of probable cause” come within the rights protected by §  
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1 1981 because “they fall within the ‘equal benefits’ and ‘like punishments’ clauses of Section  
2 1981(a).” *Cunningham v. Sisk*, 136 Fed. Appx. 771, 777 (6th Cir. 2005) (not selected for  
3 publication); *see also Hunt v. Jaglowski*, 665 F. Supp. 681, 683 (N.D.Ill. 1987) (finding that a cause  
4 of action arose under 42. U.S.C. § 1981 where plaintiff “alleges that the police defendants acted with  
5 racial animus in depriving Hunt of his civil rights.”).

6 At this stage of the proceedings, however, Defendants only seek dismissal of Pittsburg, Baker,  
7 Bordenkircher, and Myers. As to Bordenkircher and Myers, the Court is disinclined to grant  
8 dismissal because Defendants provide no argument specific to them, instead referring the Court to  
9 their arguments regarding § 1983, discussed above. However, as § 1981 and § 1983 are not the same  
10 statute, it is not clear that the same arguments apply. Accordingly, Defendants’ Motion to Dismiss  
11 Plaintiff’s third cause of action is DENIED as to Bordenkircher and Myers.

12 As discussed above, a municipality cannot be held liable for constitutional injuries inflicted  
13 by its employees on a theory of respondeat superior. *Monell*, 436 U.S. at 691. The same policy or  
14 custom limitation applies to municipal liability under § 1981. *Fed’n of African Am. Contractors v.*  
15 *Oakland*, 96 F.3d 1204, 1214-15 (9th Cir. 1996). Moreover, “[I]liability for improper custom may not  
16 be predicated on isolated or sporadic incidents; it must be founded upon practices of sufficient  
17 duration, frequency and consistency that the conduct has become a traditional method of carrying out  
18 policy.” *Trevino v. Gates*, 99 F.3d 911, 918 (9th Cir. 1996). Thus, as he fails to allege any policy or  
19 custom in his § 1981 cause of action, Plaintiff’s claim as pled against Pittsburg is not proper.

20 Similarly, “under Section 1981, supervisors may not be held vicariously liable for actions of  
21 other employees.” *Brooks v. City of Fremont*, 2008 WL 1994889, at \*6 (N.D. Cal. May 5, 2008).  
22 Instead, as with § 1983 claims, a plaintiff must allege facts which demonstrate “an affirmative link to  
23 casually connect the actor with the discriminatory action.” *Id.* (citing *Simpson v. Martin, Ryan,*  
24 *Andrada, & Lifter*, 1997 WL 542701, \*4 (N.D. Cal. Aug. 26, 1997) (finding “[a] supervisor’s failure  
25 to prevent or remedy harassment is not an affirmative link making her personally liable”). Thus, to  
26 the extent Plaintiff sues Chief Baker in his official capacity, such a suit “is equivalent to a suit against  
27 the governmental entity itself.” *Larez v. City of Los Angeles*, 946 F.2d 630, 646 (9th Cir. 1991).

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1 Thus, the same analysis that applies to Plaintiff's *Monell* claims against Pittsburg also applies to  
2 Chief Baker. Plaintiff's claim against Baker as pled must also fail.

3           However, based on his Opposition, it appears that Plaintiff is attempting to bring a *Monell*  
4 cause of action against Pittsburg and Baker. Accordingly, the Court GRANTS Defendants' Motion  
5 to Dismiss Plaintiff's third cause of action with respect to Pittsburg and Baker WITH LEAVE TO  
6 AMEND. If Plaintiff chooses to amend his FAC, he must allege a separate *Monell* cause of action.  
7 Further, if Plaintiff chooses to bring a separate § 1981 claim against Baker in his individual capacity,  
8 he must allege Baker's personal involvement or a sufficient causal connection between his individual  
9 conduct and the constitutional violation.

10           2.       California Civil Code section 51.7

11           Section 51.7 protects individuals from violence on account of multiple protected  
12 characteristics, including race, sex, and marital status. *Austin B. v. Escondido Union Sch. Dist.*, 149  
13 Cal. App. 4th 869, 880 (2007).<sup>2</sup> To state a claim under section 51.7, the plaintiff must allege that: (1)  
14 the defendant threatened or committed violent acts against the plaintiff or his or her property; (2) a  
15 motivating reason for the defendant's conduct was his or her perception of a protected status; (3) the  
16 plaintiff was harmed; and (4) the defendant's conduct was a substantial factor in causing the plaintiff  
17 harm. *Id.* at 880-81.

18 The Court agrees with Defendants that the allegations in support of Plaintiff's Section 51.7 claim are  
19 insufficient as to Bordenkircher and Myers. As discussed above, the alleged violent acts were  
20 committed by Galer, Boccio, Ruff, and Mathews. Thus, Defendants' Motion is GRANTED  
21 WITHOUT LEAVE TO AMEND as to Bordenkircher and Myers. As to Pittsburg, courts have

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23           <sup>2</sup> Section 51.7 provides: "(a) All persons within the jurisdiction of this state have the right to  
24 be free from any violence, or intimidation by threat of violence, committed against their persons or  
25 property because of political affiliation, or on account of any characteristic listed or defined in  
26 subdivision (b) or (e) of Section 51, or position in a labor dispute, or because another person  
27 perceives them to have one or more of those characteristics. The identification in this subdivision of  
28 particular bases of discrimination is illustrative rather than restrictive; (b) This section does not  
apply to statements concerning positions in a labor dispute which are made during otherwise lawful  
labor picketing." Cal. Civ. Code § 51.7.

1 construed the statute to create liability on the part of an employer for a section 51.7 violation  
2 committed by one employee against another. *Winarto v. Toshiba Am. Elec. Components*, 274 F.3d  
3 1276, 1290, 1292-93 (9th Cir. 2001); *Stamps v. Superior Court*, 136 Cal. App. 4th 1441, 1457 (2006).  
4 Thus, as Defendants provide no arguments specific to Pittsburg’s liability under 51.7, their Motion to  
5 Dismiss Plaintiff’s fourth causes of action is DENIED as to Pittsburg.

6 **C. Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh Causes of Action**

7 In his fifth, sixth, and seventh causes of action, Plaintiff alleges that all Defendants (except  
8 Baker) are liable for assault, battery, and IIED, respectively. FAC ¶¶ 28-36. Defendants argue that  
9 these claims should be dismissed as to Bordenkircher and Myers because their alleged involvement is  
10 limited to misreporting of witness interviews. Mot. at 5. As to his assault and battery claims,  
11 Plaintiff argues that Defendants fail to recognize their potential liability as co-conspirators. Opp’n at  
12 11. However, as Plaintiff alleges conspiracy against Bordenkircher and Myers in his twelfth cause of  
13 action, any such claim here is redundant. Accordingly, the Court GRANTS WITHOUT LEAVE TO  
14 AMEND Defendants’ Motion to Dismiss Plaintiff’s fifth and sixth causes of action as to  
15 Bordenkircher and Myers.

16 As to his IIED claim against Bordenkircher and Myers, Plaintiff argues that deliberately  
17 falsifying a witness statement in a police report is outrageous and extreme conduct that would cause  
18 extreme emotional distress. Opp’n at 12. Assuming that Plaintiff’s FAC alleges a proper cause of  
19 action against Bordenkircher and Myers (and the Court makes no such finding here), Defendants  
20 argue that Plaintiff failed to include them in his claim under the Tort Claims Act<sup>3</sup>; thus, any such  
21 claim must fail. Mot. at 5.

22 The California Tort Claims Act requires that “all claims for money or damages against local  
23 public entities” or public employees acting within the scope of that employee’s public employment  
24 must be presented to the employer. Cal. Gov’t. Code §§ 905, 950.2. “[N]o suit for money or  
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26 <sup>3</sup> Defendants submitted Plaintiff’s Tort Claim in its Request for Judicial Notice (RJN), filed  
27 November 15, 2012. Dkt. No. 36. As Defendants’ RJN is unopposed, the Court GRANTS  
28 Defendants’ request and takes judicial notice of Plaintiff’s Tort Claim. Fed. R. Evid. 201.

1 damages may be brought against a public entity on a cause of action for which a claim is required to  
2 be presented . . . until a written claim therefor has been presented to the public entity and has been  
3 acted upon . . . or has been deemed to have been rejected.” Cal. Gov’t. Code § 945.4; *Maynard v.*  
4 *City of San Jose*, 37 F.3d 1396, 1406 (9th Cir. 1994) (stating that Tort Claims Act requirements apply  
5 to public employees as well); *Wilson-Combs v. Cal. Dep’t of Consumer Affairs*, 555 F. Supp. 2d  
6 1110, 1118 (E.D. Cal. 2008) (same); *Julian v. City of San Diego*, 183 Cal. App. 3d 169, 175 (1986)  
7 (same). Thus, a plaintiff’s state law claims are barred unless the plaintiff has complied with the  
8 requirements of the Tort Claims Act before commencing a civil action. *Mangold v. Cal. Pub. Util.*  
9 *Comm’n*, 67 F.3d 1470, 1477 (9th Cir. 1995).

10 The purpose of the Tort Claims Act is “to provide the public entity sufficient information to  
11 enable it to adequately investigate claims and to settle them, if appropriate, without the expense of  
12 litigation.” *City of San Jose v. Superior Court*, 12 Cal.3d 447, 455 (1974). Consequently, a claim  
13 need not contain the detail and specificity required of a pleading, but need only “fairly describe what  
14 [the] entity is alleged to have done.” *Shoemaker v. Myers*, 2 Cal. App. 4th 1407, 1426 (1992); *Turner*  
15 *v. State of Cal.*, 232 Cal. App. 3d 883, 888 (1991). As the purpose of the claim is to give the  
16 government entity notice sufficient for it to investigate and evaluate the claim, not to eliminate  
17 meritorious actions, *Blair v. Superior Court*, 218 Cal. App. 3d 221, 225 (1990), the claims statute  
18 “should not be applied to snare the unwary where its purpose has been satisfied.” *Elias v. San*  
19 *Bernardino Cnty. Flood Cont. Dist.*, 68 Cal. App. 3d 70, 74 (1977).

20 In his Tort Claim, Plaintiff alleged that Bordenkircher and Myers agreed “to misstate the truth  
21 of what occurred in bad faith and malicious fashion so as to deprive [him] of his various right [sic]  
22 under the Constitution . . . .” RJN, Ex. A, Attach. 4a. While not specifically addressing a claim for  
23 IIED, the Court finds that Plaintiff’s Tort Claim provides enough detail about the alleged facts of the  
24 case to put Defendants on proper notice of the potential for such a claim. In addition to allegations of  
25 excessive force related to the parole search, Plaintiff’s claim states that the officers’ participation  
26 included “false reporting” and “perjury.” *Id.* Given this level of detail, the Court finds that  
27 Plaintiff’s claim was sufficient notice for Pittsburg to investigate and evaluate a potential IIED claim  
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1 against Bordenkircher and Myers. Accordingly, Defendants’ Motion to Dismiss Plaintiff’s seventh  
2 cause of action is DENIED as to Bordenkircher and Myers.

3 As to Pittsburg, Defendants argue that it is named in the title of these three causes of action  
4 without any charging allegations; thus, its role, if any, is unknown. Mot. at 5. Plaintiff responds that  
5 Pittsburg is liable under the theory of respondeat superior. Opp’n at 17. However, as Plaintiff fails to  
6 allege this in his FAC, Defendants’ Motion to Dismiss Plaintiff’s fifth, sixth, and seventh causes of  
7 action is GRANTED WITH LEAVE TO AMEND as to Pittsburg.

8 **D. Eighth Cause of Action**

9 Plaintiff’s eighth cause of action is for negligence against all Defendants except Baker.  
10 Defendants argue that this count is improper as to Pittsburg given the lack of any statutory allegation.  
11 California’s Tort Claims Act provides that public entities are not liable for injuries “[e]xcept as  
12 otherwise provided by statute.” Cal. Gov. Code § 815(a). As such, a claim of direct liability against a  
13 public entity for negligence must be based on a specific statute creating a duty of care rather than on  
14 the general tort provisions embodied in Civil Code section 1714. *Camarillo v. City of Maywood*,  
15 2008 WL 4056994, at \*7 (C.D. Cal. Aug. 27, 2008) (citing *Eastburn v. Reg’l Fire Prot. Auth.*, 31  
16 Cal.4th 1175 (2003)). As Plaintiff fails to allege Pittsburg’s direct liability based on a specific  
17 statute, his claim must fail. However, in his Opposition, Plaintiff argues that Pittsburg is liable under  
18 a respondeat superior theory. Opp’n at 17. Public entities are “liable for injury proximately caused  
19 by an act or omission of an employee of the public entity within the scope of his employment.” Cal.  
20 Gov’t. Code § 815.2(a). The Court also recognizes that a public employee is liable for injury to the  
21 same extent as a private person, “except as otherwise provided by statute.” Cal. Gov’t. Code. §  
22 820(a). Therefore, section 812.2(a) provides for respondeat superior liability against public entities  
23 where their employees acted negligently within the scope of their employment. *Camarillo*, 2008 WL  
24 4056994, at \*7. Accordingly, the Court GRANTS Defendant’s Motion to Dismiss Plaintiff’s  
25 negligence claim as to Pittsburg, but WITH LEAVE TO AMEND to allege respondeat superior  
26 liability.

27 As to Bordenkircher and Myers, Defendants argue that there is no allegation specific to them.  
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1 Mot. at 9. The Court agrees. However, in his Opposition, Plaintiff argues that Bordenkircher and  
2 Myers misreported the statements of eyewitnesses, which fell below the standard of care of a  
3 reasonable police officer, did not comply with proper police department procedure, and legally  
4 caused severe emotional distress. Opp'n at 17. A party is liable for negligence when there is: (1) a  
5 legal duty to use reasonable care; (2) breach of that duty; and (3) proximate cause between the breach  
6 and the injury. *Phillips v. TLC Plumbing, Inc.*, 172 Cal. App. 4th 1133, 1139 (2009). In general, an  
7 officer is not immunized from any negligence in conducting an investigation. *Obas v. Cnty. of*  
8 *Monterey*, 2011 WL 738159, at \*12 (N.D. Cal. Feb. 22, 2011) (citing *McCorkle v. City of Los*  
9 *Angeles*, 70 Cal.2d 252, 261-62 (1969)). Thus, based on the argument presented in Plaintiff's  
10 allegation, the Court finds that he may state a valid claim for negligence. Accordingly, the Court  
11 GRANTS Defendants' Motion to Dismiss Plaintiff's negligence cause of action as to Bordenkircher  
12 and Myers WITH LEAVE TO AMEND.

13 **E. Tenth Cause of Action**

14 Plaintiff's tenth cause of action is for violation of California Civil Code section 52.1 as to all  
15 Defendants except Baker. FAC ¶¶ 47-51. Plaintiff alleges that Defendants "interfered with [his]  
16 exercise and enjoyment of his civil rights . . . through the wrongful force and/or arrest." *Id.* ¶ 48.  
17 Defendants argue that Plaintiff fails to state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action against  
18 Bordenkircher and Myers. Mot. at 10. In response, Plaintiff argues that Bordenkircher and Myers'  
19 "wrongful acts of falsifying the police report and witness statements were a direct violation of  
20 Plaintiff's rights, flowed from their abuse of their law enforcement authority and served to interfere  
21 with Plaintiffs [sic] Constitutional right to Equal Protection under the law and his right to be free  
22 from excessive force by police." Opp'n at 15-16.

23 Section 52.1 permits a civil action against a person who interferes or attempts to interfere by  
24 threats, intimidation or coercion with "exercise or enjoyment" of rights secured by the United States  
25 and California Constitutions and laws. *Meyers v. City of Fresno*, 2011 WL 902115, at \*6 (E.D. Cal.  
26 Mar. 15, 2011). "Section 52.1(b) provides a cause of action to any person who has been denied rights  
27 under the laws of California." *Winarto*, 274 F.3d at 1289, n. 13, *cert. denied*, 537 U.S. 1098 (2003).

28

1 A section 52.1 plaintiff must demonstrate that the constitutional violation “occurred and that the  
2 violation was accompanied by threats, intimidation or coercion within the meaning of the statute.”  
3 *Barsamian v. City of Kingsburg*, 597 F. Supp. 2d 1054, 1057 (E.D. Cal. 2009). The necessary  
4 elements for a section 52.1 claim are: “(1) defendants interfered with plaintiff’s constitutional rights  
5 by threatening or committing violent acts; (2) that plaintiff reasonably believed that if she exercised  
6 her constitutional rights, defendants would commit violence against her property; (3) plaintiff was  
7 harmed; and (4) defendants’ conduct was a substantial factor in causing plaintiff’s harm.” *Tolosko-*  
8 *Parker v. County of Sonoma*, 2009 WL 498099, at \*5 (N.D. Cal. Feb. 26, 2009).

9 Here, Plaintiff’s FAC fails to establish the necessary elements of a section 52.1 claim as to  
10 Bordenkircher and Myers. Plaintiff alleges that they falsified witness statements, but nowhere, either  
11 in his FAC or in his Opposition, does he allege that Bordenkircher and Myers threatened or  
12 committed violent acts. Accordingly, Defendants’ Motion to Dismiss Plaintiff’s section 52.1 cause of  
13 action is GRANTED WITHOUT LEAVE TO AMEND.

#### 14 CONCLUSION

15 For the reasons sets forth above, the Court **GRANTS IN PART** and **DENIES IN PART**  
16 Defendants’ Motion to Dismiss (Dkt. No. 35) as follows.

17 The Court **GRANTS WITHOUT LEAVE TO AMEND** Defendants’ Motion to Dismiss  
18 Plaintiff’s first cause of against Pittsburg, Bordenkircher, and Myers. The Court **GRANTS WITH**  
19 **LEAVE TO AMEND** Defendants’ Motion as to Chief Baker.

20 The Court **DENIES** Defendants’ Motion to Dismiss Plaintiff’s third cause of action as to  
21 Bordenkircher and Myers. The Court **GRANTS WITH LEAVE TO AMEND** Defendants’ Motion  
22 as to Pittsburg and Baker.

23 The Court **GRANTS WITHOUT LEAVE TO AMEND** Defendants’ Motion to Dismiss  
24 Plaintiff’s fourth cause of action as to Bordenkircher, and Myers. The Court **DENIES** Defendant’s  
25 Motion as to Pittsburg.

26 The Court **GRANTS WITHOUT LEAVE TO AMEND** Defendants’ Motion to Dismiss  
27 Plaintiff’s fifth cause of action as to Bordenkircher, and Myers. The Court **GRANTS WITH**

28

1 **LEAVE TO AMEND** Defendants' Motion as to Pittsburg.

2           The Court **GRANTS WITHOUT LEAVE TO AMEND** Defendants' Motion to Dismiss  
3 Plaintiff's sixth cause of action as to Bordenkircher and Myers. The Court **GRANTS WITH**  
4 **LEAVE TO AMEND** Defendants' Motion as to Pittsburg.

5           The Court **DENIES** Defendants' Motion to Dismiss Plaintiff's seventh cause of action as to  
6 Bordenkircher and Myers. The Court **GRANTS WITH LEAVE TO AMEND** Defendants' Motion  
7 as to Pittsburg.

8           The Court **GRANTS WITH LEAVE TO AMEND** Defendants' Motion to Dismiss  
9 Plaintiff's eighth cause of action as to Pittsburg, Bordenkircher, and Myers.

10           The Court **GRANTS WITHOUT LEAVE TO AMEND** Defendants' Motion to Dismiss as  
11 to Plaintiff's tenth cause of action as to Bordenkircher and Myers.

12           If Plaintiff chooses to file a second amended complaint, he must do so by December 27, 2012.  
13 As to Defendants' Motion for a More Definite Statement, Plaintiff should be mindful to plead his  
14 claims with greater specificity. Thus, for each cause of action, Plaintiff must state the specific facts  
15 he alleges are relevant to the claim rather than generally referring to his Statement of Facts.

16           **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

17  
18 Dated: December 7, 2012

  
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Maria-Elena James  
Chief United States Magistrate Judge