

\*E-Filed 5/20/13\*

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA  
SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION

GREGORY C. HARRISON, SR.,

No. C 13-0177 RS (PR)

Plaintiff,

**ORDER DISMISSING COMPLAINT  
WITH LEAVE TO AMEND**

v.

STEVE FREITAS,

Defendant.

**INTRODUCTION**

This is a federal civil rights action filed pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983 by a *pro se* state prisoner. After review of the complaint pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915A(a), the Court DISMISSES the complaint with leave to file an amended complaint on or before July 1, 2013.

**DISCUSSION****A. Standard of Review**

A federal court must conduct a preliminary screening in any case in which a prisoner seeks redress from a governmental entity or officer or employee of a governmental entity. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1915A(a). In its review, the court must identify any cognizable claims and dismiss any claims that are frivolous, malicious, fail to state a claim upon which relief may be granted or seek monetary relief from a defendant who is immune from such relief. *See id.*

No. C 13-0177 RS (PR)  
ORDER DISMISSING COMPLAINT

1 § 1915A(b)(1),(2). *Pro se* pleadings must be liberally construed. *See Balistreri v. Pacifica*  
2 *Police Dep’t*, 901 F.2d 696, 699 (9th Cir. 1988).

3 A “complaint must contain sufficient factual matter, accepted as true, to ‘state a claim  
4 to relief that is plausible on its face.’” *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 129 S.Ct. 1937, 1949 (2009)  
5 (quoting *Bell Atlantic Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 570 (2007)). “A claim has facial  
6 plausibility when the plaintiff pleads factual content that allows the court to draw the  
7 reasonable inference that the defendant is liable for the misconduct alleged.” *Id.* (quoting  
8 *Twombly*, 550 U.S. at 556). Furthermore, a court “is not required to accept legal conclusions  
9 cast in the form of factual allegations if those conclusions cannot reasonably be drawn from  
10 the facts alleged.” *Clegg v. Cult Awareness Network*, 18 F.3d 752, 754–55 (9th Cir. 1994).  
11 To state a claim under 42 U.S.C. § 1983, a plaintiff must allege two essential elements:  
12 (1) that a right secured by the Constitution or laws of the United States was violated, and  
13 (2) that the alleged violation was committed by a person acting under the color of state law.  
14 *See West v. Atkins*, 487 U.S. 42, 48 (1988).

15 **B. Legal Claims**

16 Plaintiff alleges that defendant, his jailor, is denying him access to the courts by  
17 failing to give him sufficient access to legal materials. Prisoners have a constitutional right  
18 of access to the courts. *See Lewis v. Casey*, 518 U.S. 343, 350 (1996); *Bounds v. Smith*, 430  
19 U.S. 817, 821 (1977). Prison officials must provide prisoners with “the capability of  
20 bringing contemplated challenges to sentences or conditions of confinement before the  
21 courts.” *Casey*, 518 U.S. at 356. To establish a claim for a violation of the right of access to  
22 the courts, the prisoner must prove that there was an inadequacy in the prison’s legal access  
23 program that caused him an actual injury. *See id.* 518 U.S. at 350–55. To prove an actual  
24 injury, the prisoner must show that the inadequacy in the prison’s program hindered his  
25 efforts to pursue a nonfrivolous claim concerning his conviction or conditions of  
26 confinement. *See id.* at 354–55.

27 Plaintiff’s allegations do not meet these requirements. The Court cannot determine  
28

1 from the complaint what, if any, nonfrivolous claim the prisoner has regarding the legality,  
2 duration, or conditions of his confinement. Denial of library privileges without a connection  
3 to the basis of a valid claim is in and of itself insufficient. Thus, the complaint does not  
4 contain sufficient factual matter to state a claim for relief. Accordingly, the complaint is  
5 DISMISSED with leave to amend.


6 **Plaintiff shall file an amended complaint on or before July 1, 2013.** The first  
7 amended complaint must include the caption and civil case number used in this order  
8 (13-0177 RS (PR)) and the words FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT on the first page.  
9 Because an amended complaint completely replaces the previous complaints, plaintiff must  
10 include in his first amended complaint *all* the claims he wishes to present and *all* of the  
11 defendants he wishes to sue, including the excessive force claim found cognizable. *See*  
12 *Ferdik v. Bonzelet*, 963 F.2d 1258, 1262 (9th Cir. 1992). Any claims not raised in the  
13 amended complaint will be deemed waived. Plaintiff may *not* incorporate material from the  
14 prior complaint by reference. Failure to file an amended complaint in accordance with this  
15 order will result in dismissal of this action without further notice to plaintiff.

16 It is plaintiff's responsibility to prosecute this case. Plaintiff must keep the Court  
17 informed of any change of address by filing a separate paper with the clerk headed "Notice  
18 of Change of Address." He must comply with the Court's orders in a timely fashion or ask  
19 for an extension of time to do so. Failure to comply may result in the dismissal of this action  
20 pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 41(b).

21 Plaintiff's claims regarding his allegedly illegal placement in administrative  
22 segregation are DISMISSED without prejudice. As they are unrelated to his access to the  
23 courts claim, he must file them in a separate civil rights action.

24 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

25 DATED: May 20, 2013

26   
27 RICHARD SEEBORG  
28 United States District Judge