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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

NOEL RAY SMITH,
Plaintiff,
v.
BARBARA ROBERTS, et al.,
Defendants.

Case No. [16-cv-04764-JSC](#)

ORDER OF SERVICE

INTRODUCTION

Plaintiff, a California prisoner, filed this pro se civil rights complaint under 42 U.S.C. § 1983 against prison officials for violating his rights at the California Training Facility in Soledad, California (C.T.F.).¹ Plaintiff’s application to proceed *in forma pauperis* is granted in a separate order. For the reasons explained below, the complaint is ordered served upon Defendants.

STANDARD OF REVIEW

Federal courts must engage in a preliminary screening of cases in which prisoners seek redress from a governmental entity or officer or employee of a governmental entity. 28 U.S.C. § 1915A(a). The Court must identify cognizable claims or dismiss the complaint, or any portion of the complaint, if the complaint “is frivolous, malicious, or fails to state a claim upon which relief may be granted,” or “seeks monetary relief from a defendant who is immune from such relief.” *Id.* § 1915A(b). Pro se pleadings must be liberally construed. *Balistreri v. Pacifica Police Dep’t*, 901 F.2d 696, 699 (9th Cir. 1990).

Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 8(a)(2) requires only “a short and plain statement of the claim showing that the pleader is entitled to relief.” “Specific facts are not necessary; the

¹ Plaintiff consented to the jurisdiction of a United States Magistrate Judge pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 636(c). (ECF No. 1 at 4.)

1 statement need only give the defendant fair notice of what the . . . claim is and the grounds upon
2 which it rests.” *Erickson v. Pardus*, 127 S. Ct. 2197, 2200 (2007) (citations omitted). Although to
3 state a claim a complaint “does not need detailed factual allegations, . . . a plaintiff’s obligation to
4 provide the grounds of his entitle[ment] to relief requires more than labels and conclusions, and a
5 formulaic recitation of the elements of a cause of action will not do. . . . Factual allegations must
6 be enough to raise a right to relief above the speculative level.” *Bell Atlantic Corp. v. Twombly*,
7 127 S. Ct. 1955, 1964-65 (2007) (citations omitted). A complaint must proffer “enough facts to
8 state a claim for relief that is plausible on its face.” *Id.* at 1974.

9 To state a claim under 42 U.S.C. § 1983, a plaintiff must allege two elements: (1) that a
10 right secured by the Constitution or laws of the United States was violated, and (2) that the alleged
11 violation was committed by a person acting under the color of state law. *West v. Atkins*, 487 U.S.
12 42, 48 (1988).

13 **LEGAL CLAIMS**

14 Plaintiff alleges that Defendant Barbara Roberts, a supervisor at a C.T.F. employer, caused
15 him to be removed from his prison job assignment based upon his disabilities. He alleges that
16 Defendants William Anderson and Greg Sheffield, a Superintendent and Administrator
17 respectively at the C.T.F., denied Plaintiff reinstatement at his work assignment when they denied
18 his administrative appeals of his removal. Finally, Plaintiff alleges that Defendant Scott Kernan,
19 who is the Director of the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, caused the
20 other Defendants to be inadequately trained in the requirements of the Americans with Disabilities
21 Act (“ADA”), the Rehabilitation Act, and various class action settlement agreements. When
22 liberally construed, Plaintiff’s allegations state cognizable claims for relief under Section 1983
23 against Defendants for violating the ADA and the Rehabilitation Act. Plaintiff’s claims that their
24 actions violate various class actions are not cognizable, however, because such claims must be
25 brought in the class actions through the class representatives. *See Gillespie v. Crawford*, 858 F.2d
26 1101, 1103 (5th Cir. 1988) (en banc) (“Individual members of the class and other prisoners may
27 assert any equitable or declaratory claims they have, but they must do so by urging further actions
28 through the class representative and attorney, including contempt proceedings, or by intervention

1 in the class action.").

2 **CONCLUSION**

3 1. The Clerk shall issue a summons and Magistrate Judge jurisdiction consent form
4 and the United States Marshal shall serve, without prepayment of fees, the summons, Magistrate
5 Judge jurisdiction consent form, a copy of the complaint with attachments, and a copy of this
6 order on **Barbara Roberts, CALPIA Supervisor; William Anderson, CALPIA**
7 **Superintendent; and Greg Sheffield, CALPIA Administrator**, at the **California Training**
8 **Facility in Soledad, California**, and upon **Secretary Scott Kernan** at the **California**
9 **Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation in Sacramento, California**.

10 The Clerk shall also mail a courtesy copy of the Magistrate Judge jurisdiction consent
11 form, the complaint with all attachments and a copy of this order to the California Attorney
12 General's Office.

13 2. Defendants shall complete and file the Magistrate Judge jurisdiction consent form
14 within the deadline provided on the form. They shall also file an answer in accordance with the
15 Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

16 3. To expedite the resolution of this case:

17 a. No later than **91** days from the date this order is issued, Defendants shall file a
18 motion for summary judgment or other dispositive motion. The motion shall be supported by
19 adequate factual documentation and shall conform in all respects to Federal Rule of Civil
20 Procedure 56, and shall include as exhibits all records and incident reports stemming from the
21 events at issue. If Defendants are of the opinion that this case cannot be resolved by summary
22 judgment, they shall so inform the Court prior to the date the summary judgment motion is due.
23 All papers filed with the Court shall be promptly served on Plaintiff.

24 b. At the time the dispositive motion is served, Defendants shall also serve, on a
25 separate paper, the appropriate notice required by *Rand v. Rowland*, 154 F.3d 952, 953-954 (9th
26 Cir. 1998) (en banc). See *Woods v. Carey*, 684 F.3d 934, 940-941 (9th Cir. 2012).

27 c. Plaintiff's opposition to the dispositive motion, if any, shall be filed with the
28 Court and served upon Defendants no later than **28 days** from the date the motion is filed.

1 Plaintiff must read the attached page headed "NOTICE -- WARNING," which is provided to him
2 pursuant to *Rand v. Rowland*, 154 F.3d 952, 953-954 (9th Cir. 1998) (en banc).

3 d. Defendants shall file a reply brief no later than **14** days after the opposition is
4 filed.

5 e. The motion shall be deemed submitted as of the date the reply brief is due. No
6 hearing will be held on the motion unless the Court so orders at a later date.

7 4. All communications by Plaintiff with the Court must be served on Defendants or
8 their counsel once counsel has been designated, by mailing a true copy of the document to
9 Defendants or their counsel.

10 5. Discovery may be taken in accordance with the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.
11 No further Court order under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 30(a)(2) is required before the
12 parties may conduct discovery.

13 6. It is Plaintiff's responsibility to prosecute this case. Plaintiff must keep the Court
14 informed of any change of address by filing a separate paper with the clerk headed "Notice of
15 Change of Address." He also must comply with the Court's orders in a timely fashion. Failure to
16 do so may result in the dismissal of this action for failure to prosecute pursuant to Federal Rule of
17 Civil Procedure 41(b). Reasonable requests for an extension of a deadline will be allowed upon a
18 showing of good cause if the request is filed prior to the deadline.

19 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

20 Dated: November 9, 2016

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22 JACQUELINE SCOTT CORLEY
23 United States Magistrate Judge
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NOTICE -- WARNING (SUMMARY JUDGMENT)

If Defendants move for summary judgment, they are seeking to have your case dismissed. A motion for summary judgment under Rule 56 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure will, if granted, end your case.

Rule 56 tells you what you must do in order to oppose a motion for summary judgment. Generally, summary judgment must be granted when there is no genuine issue of material fact-- that is, if there is no real dispute about any fact that would affect the result of your case, the party who asked for summary judgment is entitled to judgment as a matter of law, which will end your case. When a party you are suing makes a motion for summary judgment that is properly supported by declarations (or other sworn testimony), you cannot simply rely on what your complaint says. Instead, you must set out specific facts in declarations, depositions, answers to interrogatories, or authenticated documents, as provided in Rule 56(e), that contradict the facts shown in Defendant's declarations and documents and show that there is a genuine issue of material fact for trial. If you do not submit your own evidence in opposition, summary judgment, if appropriate, may be entered against you. If summary judgment is granted, your case will be dismissed and there will be no trial.

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

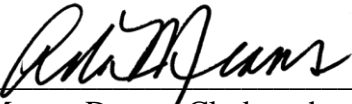
I, the undersigned, hereby certify that I am an employee in the Office of the Clerk, U.S. District Court, Northern District of California.

That on November 9, 2016, I SERVED a true and correct copy(ies) of the attached, by placing said copy(ies) in a postage paid envelope addressed to the person(s) hereinafter listed, by depositing said envelope in the U.S. Mail, or by placing said copy(ies) into an inter-office delivery receptacle located in the Clerk's office.

Noel Ray Smith ID: B-72684
Correctional Training Facility - Central
P.O. Box 689
Z-Wing, Cell #130
Soledad, CA 93960-0689

Dated: November 9, 2016

Susan Y. Soong
Clerk, United States District Court

By: 
Ada Means, Deputy Clerk to the
Honorable JACQUELINE SCOTT CORLEY