

** E-filed January 26, 2012 **

NOT FOR CITATION

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

SAN JOSE DIVISION

ANTHONY BRODZKI,

No. C11-05307 HRL

Plaintiff,

V.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

**ORDER GRANTING DEFENDANT'S
MOTION TO DISMISS AND
DENYING ALL OTHER PENDING
MOTIONS**

Defendant.

[Re: Docket Nos. 8, 9, 15, 16, 20]

On November 1, 2011, Anthony Brodzki filed *in forma pauperis* a civil complaint against the United States of America (“United States” or “government”), seeking \$500 million in damages for alleged harassment and torture by the United States government. Dkt. No. 1. (“Complaint”). According to the complaint, the government “continually tort [sic] . . . and harass[ed]” plaintiff using “water boarding techniques” because he is an “undocumented felon.” Id. He claims the government “want[s] [him] to sign [him]self in as sick.” Id. He also references a rape that allegedly took place when he was a child, which he claims the FBI refuses to investigate. Id.

This court granted plaintiff's request to proceed *in forma pauperis*. Dkt. No. 4. Plaintiff then filed a motion to appoint counsel. Dkt. No. 8. Defendant has moved to dismiss for lack of subject matter jurisdiction and failure to state a claim. Dkt. No. 9. Brodzki has not opposed the motion to dismiss, but has instead filed letters requesting 1) an injunction; 2) a temporary restraining order; and 3) an emergency temporary restraining order, all of which are virtually identical in character. Dkt. Nos. 16, 17, 20. The defendant has opposed the first motion for an injunction. Dkt. No. 17. As

1 the time for opposing defendant's motion to dismiss and plaintiff's first three motions have now
2 expired, the matters are deemed submitted. The court finds that a hearing is unnecessary at this time,
3 and VACATES the January 31 hearing.

4 **I. WHETHER ALL PARTIES HAVE CONSENTED TO THIS COURT'S
5 JURISDICTION**

6 A magistrate judge may not enter an order disposing of a claim or defense of a party unless
7 the parties have consented to trial by a magistrate judge. 28 U.S.C. 636(c)(1); Bennett v. General
8 Caster Serv. of N. Gordon Co., 976 F.2d 995, 997-999 (6th Cir. 1992). However, consent may be
9 inferred from the parties' conduct during litigation, Roell v. Withrow, 538 U.S. 580 (2003). In
10 Roell, a "general appearances before the Magistrate Judge, after [defendants] had been told of their
11 right to be tried by a district judge, suppl[ied] the consent necessary for the Magistrate Judge's"
12 jurisdiction." Id., 538 U.S. at 591. Where precisely along the "continuum of conduct" consent will
13 be implied is still an open question. See 14-73 Moore's Federal Practice - Civil § 73.03(6).

14 Here, defendant has expressly consented to proceed before a magistrate judge pursuant to 28
15 U.S.C. 636(c) and its consent is not at issue. The plaintiff has not expressly consented. Brodzki filed
16 two lawsuits against the United States, alleging very similar claims, in this district, both of which
17 are pending before the undersigned. In the first filed action, C11-05299-HRL, Brodzki v. United
18 States of America, Brodzki did mail to the court a signed consent form, received on November 10,
19 2011. Both he and the defendant have treated this action and C11-05299 as related or identical by
20 filing only one copy of their motions, with both case numbers written thereon. See, e.g., Dkt Nos. 8,
21 9, 15, 16, 17, 20. However, the consent form that Brodzki filed lists only the case number C11-
22 05299.¹ Since the court's receipt of the consent form in C11-05299, Brodzki has filed four motions
23

24

25 ¹ The case number on Brodzki's consent form is stamped rather than handwritten the page,
26 consistent with stamps used at the San Francisco courthouse in this district. The case name, date,
27 and signature on the form are handwritten by Brodzki. It is the court's belief that Brodzki mailed
28 one consent form without any case number written on it to the San Francisco courthouse. Once
received, the Clerk of the Court at that courthouse looked up the earliest filed case bearing
Brodzki's name and stamped the form with that case number, C11-05299. Thereafter, the Clerk of
the Court mailed the form to the undersigned's chambers in the San Jose courthouse. Thus, the
appearance of a single case number on the consent form does not, by itself, indicate whether
plaintiff intended to consent to the undersigned's jurisdiction only in C11-05299.

1 and several letters to the undersigned in both cases. See Dkt. Nos. 8, 14, 15, 16, 20, 21 (same for
2 C11-05299 and C11-05307). Indeed, he has acted identically in this case as he has in C11-05299.

3 Roell permits a magistrate judge to infer consent based on a litigant's willingness to proceed
4 before a magistrate judge after he has been instructed of his right to trial by a district judge. In Roell,
5 consent was implied in very particular and unusual circumstances. After explicitly advising the
6 parties of their right to consent to decline the magistrate judge's jurisdiction, but before all parties
7 had provided written consent, the magistrate judge proceeded all the way through trial upon referral
8 by the presiding district judge. Roell, 538 U.S. at 582-83. Once the plaintiff appealed, the appeals
9 court *sua sponte* remanded the case for determination of whether the parties had actually consented
10 to the magistrate judge's jurisdiction. Id. at 583-84.

11 In this case, the plaintiff mailed to the court a consent form within one week of filing his
12 complaint. Because the court only received a consent form for C11-05299, it issued a reminder in
13 this action to the parties requiring them to file consent or declination forms by December 28, 2011.
14 Dkt. No. 13. Plaintiff did not file a consent form in C11-05307 following that notice, but he has
15 filed six motions and letters since the reminder was issued. Dkt. Nos. 14, 15, 16, 19, 22. All of the
16 same documents were also filed in C11-05299. Thus, this court can find no indication of some
17 intention by the plaintiff to consent in one matter and not the other. Instead, the court concludes that
18 plaintiff intended to send a consent form applicable in both actions, which was then stamped with
19 only one case number by the Clerk's Office.

20 Therefore, the undersigned finds that all parties have consented to proceed before a
21 magistrate judge pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 636(c), and the undersigned has the authority to issue
22 dispositive relief in this action.

23 **II. DEFENDANT'S MOTION TO DISMISS**

24 A. For Lack of Subject Matter Jurisdiction

25 1. Legal Standard

26 A party may raise a lack of subject-matter jurisdiction by motion prior to filing an answer to
27 a complaint. FED. R. CIV. P. 12(b)(1). If the court determines that it does not have subject-matter
28 jurisdiction, it must dismiss the claim. FED. R. CIV. P. 12(h)(3). A lack of jurisdiction is presumed

1 unless the party asserting jurisdiction establishes that it exists. Kokkonen v. Guardian Life Ins. Co.
2 of Am., 511 U.S. 375, 377 (1994). A Rule 12(b)(1) motion may challenge either the sufficiency of
3 the pleadings to establish jurisdiction, or “the existence of subject matter jurisdiction in fact.”
4 Thornhill Pub. Co. v. General Tel. & Electronics Corp., 594 F.2d 730, 733 (9th Cir. 1979). When a
5 defendant challenges the actual existence of subject matter jurisdiction, the plaintiff’s allegations are
6 not taken as true and plaintiff bears the burden of proving that jurisdiction exists. Id.; Tosco Corp. v.
7 Communities for a Better Environment, 236 F.3d 495, 499 (9th Cir. 2001). Because plaintiff is
8 proceeding pro se, the court liberally construes his complaint. Id.

9 Federal courts have original jurisdiction over civil actions “arising under the Constitution,
10 laws, or treaties of the United States.” 28 U.S.C. § 1331. A claim “arises under” federal law if,
11 based on the “well-pleaded complaint rule,” the plaintiff alleges a federal cause of action. Vaden v.
12 Discovery Bank, 129 S. Ct. 1262, 1272 (2009). Defenses and counterclaims asserting a federal
13 question do not satisfy this requirement. Id. at 1273.

14 2. Discussion

15 Defendant asserts that this court lacks subject matter jurisdiction because 1) plaintiff has not
16 established that the government has waived its sovereign immunity in this action, and 2) plaintiff
17 has not shown he is eligible to bring suit under the Federal Tort Claims Act (“FTCA”). Dkt. No 9, p.
18 7. “The United States, as sovereign, is immune from suit save as it consents to be sued” United
19 States v. Sherwood, 312 U.S. 584, 586 (1941) (citations omitted). Waiver of the government’s
20 sovereign immunity “cannot be implied but must be unequivocally expressed.” United States v.
21 King, 395 U.S. 1, 4 (1969). The FTCA is one such unequivocal waiver. See 28 U.S.C. §§ 1346,
22 2671-2680 (2008). However, a plaintiff may not bring suit under the FTCA until and unless he has
23 first presents his claim to the “appropriate [f]ederal agency” and that agency finally denies the claim
24 in writing. See 28 U.S.C. § 2675(a). Only after these administrative remedies are exhausted does the
25 United States waive its sovereign immunity and make itself amenable to suit in federal court.

26 While Brodzki does not specify in his complaint what law provides the basis for his claim,
27 the court finds that, as he appears to seek money damages arising out of “injury . . . caused by the
28 negligent or wrongful act or omission of any employee of the Government while acting within the

1 scope of his office or employment,” the FTCA is the appropriate federal law under which to
2 consider the plaintiff’s claim. See 28 U.S.C. §§ 1346(b)(1); 2675(a). Brodzki has made no allegation
3 that he brought his claim to a federal agency, nor that any federal agency has denied his claim in
4 writing. Thus, this court cannot conclude that Brodzki has exhausted his administrative remedies
5 under the FTCA. Accordingly, the court finds that Brodzki has not proven waiver of the
6 government’s sovereign immunity and has not established that federal subject matter exists over this
7 action, and the court must dismiss this action pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b)(1).

8 B. For Failure to State a Claim

9 1. Legal Standard

10 On motion, a court may dismiss a complaint for failure to state a claim. FED. R. CIV. P.
11 12(b)(6). The federal rules require that a complaint include a “short and plain statement” showing
12 the plaintiff is entitled to relief. FED. R. CIV. P. 8(a)(2). The statement must “raise a right to relief
13 above the speculative level.” Bell Atl. Corp. v. Twombly, 550 U.S. 544, 55 (2007). However, only
14 plausible claims for relief will survive a motion to dismiss. Ashcroft v. Iqbal, 556 U.S. 662, 129
15 S.Ct. 1937, 1950, 173 L.Ed.2d 868 (2009). A claim is plausible if its factual content “allows the
16 court to draw the reasonable inference that the defendant is liable for the misconduct alleged.” Id. at
17 1949. A plaintiff does not have to provide detailed facts, but the pleading must include “more than
18 an unadorned, the-defendant-unlawfully-harmed-me accusation.” Id. at 1950.

19 In deciding a motion to dismiss, the court is ordinarily limited to the face of the complaint.
20 Van Buskirk v. Cable News Network, Inc., 284 F.3d 977, 980 (9th Cir. 2002). The factual
21 allegations pled in the complaint must be taken as true and reasonable inferences drawn from them
22 must be construed in favor of the nonmoving party. Cahill v. Liberty Mutual Ins. Co., 80 F.3d 336,
23 337-38 (9th Cir. 1996); Mier v. Owens, 57 F.3d 747, 750 (9th Cir. 1995) (citing Usher v. City of
24 Los Angeles, 828 F.2d 556, 561 (9th Cir. 1987)). However, the court cannot assume that “the
25 [plaintiff] can prove facts which [he or she] has not alleged.” Associated General Contractors of
26 California, Inc. v. California State Council of Carpenters, 459 U.S. 519, 526 (1983). “Nor is the
27 court required to accept as true allegations that are merely conclusory, unwarranted deductions of
28 fact, or unreasonable inferences.” Sprewell v. Golden State Warriors, 266 F.3d 979, 988 (9th Cir.

1 2001) (citing Clegg v. Cult Awareness Network, 18 F.3d 752, 754-55 (9th Cir. 1994)), amended on
2 other grounds by 275 F.3d 1187 (9th Cir. 2001).

3 2. Discussion

4 Defendant also claims that Brodzki's complaint should be dismissed for failure to state a
5 claim upon which relief can be granted. The government argues that the complaint is
6 "incomprehensible" and does not set forth any cognizable legal theories or supporting facts. Dkt.
7 No. 9, p. 8. Brodzki cites to the Bivens case in his complaint, which created a remedy for persons
8 whose constitutional rights were violated by federal officials acting in their individual capacities.
9 Bivens v. Six Unknown Named Agents of Federal Bureau of Narcotics, 403 U.S. 388 (1971). In
10 order to state a claim under Bivens, a plaintiff must sue some federal official in his individual
11 capacity; "an individual may not maintain a Bivens action for monetary damages against the United
12 States." Daly-Murphy v. Winston, 837 F.2d 348, 356 (9th Cir. Cal. 1987) (citing Arnsberg v. United
13 States, 757 F.2d 971, 980 (9th Cir. 1985)).

14 Brodzki's complaint does name some individuals, for instance, Amber Rogers, Jim Jacks,
15 Bill Casey, and Tim Doe, who he apparently believes to be federal officers of some kind. See
16 Complaint. However, he has not alleged that any of these individuals is a federal officer who has
17 harmed him while acting in an individual capacity, nor has he actually sued any federal officer in an
18 official or individual capacity. In addition, he does not offer any specific facts that would explain the
19 cause of his alleged injuries, except to say that Bill Casey "has allowed water boarding techniques to
20 be used on [plaintiff]," without offering any further facts to explain who committed the act, where,
21 or when it occurred. See Complaint. At no point does he allege facts that would suggest any
22 government official has acted in an individual capacity to cause him harm. Such allegations fall far
23 short of stating a claim for relief under Bivens. Accordingly, dismissal is also warranted under Rule
24 12(b)(6) for failure to state a claim.

25 3. Whether to Permit Amendment of the Complaint

26 "A court should freely give leave [to amend] when justice so requires." FED. R. CIV. P.
27 15(a)(2). "Four factors are commonly used to determine the propriety of a motion for leave to
28 amend. These are: bad faith, undue delay, prejudice to the opposing party, and futility of

1 amendment.”” Ditto v. McCurdy, 510 F.3d 1070, 1079 (9th Cir. 2007) (internal citations omitted).
2 “Futility of amendment can, by itself, justify the denial of a motion for leave to amend.” Bonin v.
3 Calderon, 59 F.3d 815, 845 (9th Cir. 1995). An amendment would be “futile” if there is no set of
4 facts can be proved which would constitute a valid claim or defense. See Miller v. Rykoff-Sexton,
5 Inc., 845 F.2d 209, 214 (9th Cir. 1988).

6 As discussed further in Section II, below, Brodzki has alleged facts that are fanciful and
7 appear to have little or no basis in reality. His claim that the government is “making him sick” until
8 he “signs in” makes no sense to this court. See Complaint. Plaintiff claims that government officers
9 tell him constantly that they are harassing him, yet he says that “[t]hey do not speak to [him].” Id.
10 Plaintiff’s assertion that the government actors “keep [him][at a distance and allow this to continue”
11 suggests that the alleged harassment and torture have occurred without any actual physical
12 interaction between plaintiff and his alleged attackers. Even if this court permitted him to amend his
13 complaint, for instance, to cure the deficiencies in subject matter jurisdiction or to state a claim
14 under Bivens, there are no facts plaintiff could possibly state that would make these factual
15 allegations plausible enough to survive another motion to dismiss. As many other district courts
16 have concluded, plaintiff’s complaint is frivolous and without merit, and amendment would indeed
17 be futile. See Section II.B, infra. Therefore, dismissal with prejudice is appropriate in this case.

18 C. Frivolous *In Forma Pauperis* Action

19 1. Legal Standard

20 A court must dismiss an *in forma pauperis* action if it finds that the action “fails to state a
21 claim on which relief may be granted” (comparable to the Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b)(6) standard) or that
22 the action “is frivolous or malicious.” 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B) (2006); see Neitzke v. Williams,
23 490 U.S. 319, 324 (1989). As the United States Supreme Court has explained, “[the *in forma*
24 *pauperis* statute] is designed largely to discourage the filing of, and waste of judicial and private
25 resources upon, baseless lawsuits that paying litigants generally do not initiate because of the costs
26 of bringing suit.” Neitzke, 490 U.S. at 327-28. A complaint, containing as it does both factual
27 allegations and legal conclusions, is “frivolous” where it lacks an arguable basis either in law or in
28 fact. Id. at 325 (definition of “frivolous . . . embraces not only the arguable legal conclusion, but

1 also the fanciful factual allegation”). When determining whether to dismiss a complaint as
2 “frivolous” under 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B)(i), a court has “the unusual power to pierce the veil of
3 the complaint’s factual allegations,” meaning that it “is not bound, as it usually is when making a
4 determination based solely on the pleadings, to accept without question the truth of the plaintiff’s
5 allegations.” Denton v. Hernandez, 504 U.S. 25, 32 (1992) (quoting Nietzke, 490 U.S. at 327).

6 2. Discussion

7 The Ninth Circuit has expressly held that frivolous litigation “is not limited to cases in which
8 a legal claim is entirely without merit [A] person with a measured legitimate claim may cross
9 the line into frivolous litigation by asserting facts that are grossly exaggerated or totally false.”
10 Molski v. Evergreen Dynasty Corp., 500 F.3d 1047, 1060-61 (9th Cir. 2007). Here, the court finds
11 that plaintiff has asserted “fanciful factual allegation[s]” that must be considered “totally false.” As
12 stated above, Brodzki claims \$500 million in damages for harassment and torture by the
13 government. Dkt. No. 1. He suggests that officers of the government can tell him things without
14 speaking to him or “tell[ing] [him] anything”, and torture him while keeping him “at a distance.”
15 See Complaint. This court can think of no explanation that would make these assertions plausible. In
16 addition, Brodzki offers no facts to support the plausibility of his claim for \$500 million in damages.

17 Moreover, Brodzki appears to have filed no less than 63 complaints since 2009 in district
18 courts across the country, many of which allege identical or similar claims to those asserted here.²
19 See also Dkt. No. 9, p. 2. The Northern District of Illinois has issued an order declaring Brodzki a
20 vexatious litigant for filing a dozen cases alleging facts substantially similar to those asserted in this
21 matter. See In re Brodzki, 2010 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 141705 (N.D. Ill. July 23, 2010). District courts
22 across the country have dismissed cases filed by Brodzki on facts quite like those before this court,
23 and many of those courts have found Brodzki’s actions to be frivolous. See, e.g., Brodzki v. United
24 States DOJ, 2011 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 122178 (D. Mass. Oct. 21, 2011); Brodzki v. City of N.

25 ² See, e.g., Brodzki v. Utah Ag, 2012 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 7689 (D. Utah 2012); Brodzki v. Chief of
26 the Colo. State Patrol, 2012 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 6240 (D. Colo. Jan. 19, 2012); Brodzki v. Fox Broad.,
27 2012 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 4928 (D. Del. Jan. 13, 2012); Brodzki v. Cook County, 2012 U.S. Dist.
LEXIS 3107 (D. Nev. Jan. 10, 2012); Brodzki v. United States DOJ, 2011 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 122178
(D. Mass. Oct. 21, 2011) (all asserting claims substantially similar, if not identical, to those alleged
in this action). See also Brodzki v. N. Richland Hills Police Dep’t, 413 Fed. Appx. 697 (5th Cir.
2011) (affirming dismissal by district court where Brodzki alleged similarly “fanciful” facts, though
of a different nature than the instant matter).

1 Richland Hills, 2011 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 126587 (E.D.N.Y. Oct. 31, 2011); Brodzki v. Texas, 2011
2 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 59232 (W.D. Tex. June 2, 2011). This court also concludes that the plaintiff's
3 action is frivolous.

4 For all of the foregoing reasons, this court DISMISSES plaintiff's complaint with prejudice.

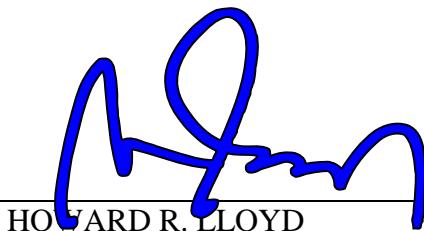
5 **III. PLAINTIFF'S PENDING MOTIONS**

6 Also before the court are plaintiff's pending motion to appoint counsel and his three motions
7 for injunctive relief. As this court finds that 1) it has no subject matter jurisdiction; 2) plaintiff fails
8 to state a claim upon which relief can be granted; and 3) plaintiff's complaint is frivolous, it
9 DENIES plaintiff's pending motions.

10 **CONCLUSION**

11 Based on the foregoing, IT IS ORDERED THAT defendant's motion to dismiss be
12 GRANTED and plaintiff's complaint be DISMISSED with prejudice. All other pending motions are
13 DENIED.

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15 Dated: January 26, 2012



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HOWARD R. LLOYD
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE

C11-05307 HRL Notice will be electronically mailed to:

Notice will be mailed to:

Anthony Brodzki
6900 Herman Jared Drive
North Richland Hills, TX 76182

Counsel are responsible for distributing copies of this document to co-counsel who have not registered for e-filing under the court's CM/ECF program.