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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

DOUGLAS L. GOLLADAY,
CDCR #AH-9802,

Plaintiff,

vs.

J. HAMBURG; A. JAVARES, LVN;
C/O DOLAN,

Defendants.

Case No.: 3:15-cv-2155-LAB-NLS

**ORDER DISMISSING FIRST
AMENDED COMPLAINT FOR
FAILING TO STATE A CLAIM
PURSUANT TO
28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B)(ii) AND
28 U.S.C. § 1915A(b)(1)**

Douglas L. Golladay (“Plaintiff”), a state prisoner currently incarcerated at Richard J. Donovan Correctional Facility (“RJD”) in San Diego, California, is proceeding pro se in this case pursuant to the Civil Rights Act, 42 U.S.C. § 1983.

I. Procedural History

Plaintiff initiated this case by filing a one-page letter in which he claimed to have been assaulted by a fellow prisoner and later denied medical attention. See Compl., ECF No. 1 at 1. Plaintiff also filed a Motion to Proceed In Forma Pauperis (“IFP”) and a Motion for Appointment of Counsel, followed by two additional letters seeking leave to amend his pleading in order to name the RJD officials he wished to hold liable. See ECF Nos. 2, 3, 5, 7.

1 On December 16, 2015, the Court granted Plaintiff's IFP Motion, denied his motion
2 for appointment of counsel, and granted him leave to amend. See ECF No. 8. The Court
3 deferred its mandatory screening as required by 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2) and § 1915A in
4 light of Plaintiff's anticipated amendment. *Id.* at 6-7. Plaintiff has since filed a First
5 Amended Complaint (ECF No. 11).

6 **II. Initial Screening pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1915(e)(2) and 1915A(b)**

7 As Plaintiff knows, the Court is obligated by the Prison Litigation Reform Act
8 ("PLRA") to review complaints filed by all persons proceeding IFP and by those, like
9 Plaintiff, who are "incarcerated or detained in any facility [and] accused of, sentenced for,
10 or adjudicated delinquent for, violations of criminal law or the terms or conditions of
11 parole, probation, pretrial release, or diversionary program," at the time of filing "as soon
12 as practicable after docketing." See 28 U.S.C. §§ 1915(e)(2) and 1915A(b). Under the
13 PLRA, the Court must sua sponte dismiss complaints, or any portions thereof, which are
14 frivolous, malicious, fail to state a claim, or which seek damages from defendants who are
15 immune. See 28 U.S.C. §§ 1915(e)(2)(B) and 1915A; *Lopez v. Smith*, 203 F.3d 1122, 1126-
16 27 (9th Cir. 2000) (en banc) (§ 1915(e)(2)); *Rhodes v. Robinson*, 621 F.3d 1002, 1004 (9th
17 Cir. 2010) (discussing 28 U.S.C. § 1915A(b)).

18 **A. Standard of Review**

19 "The purpose of § 1915A is 'to ensure that the targets of frivolous or malicious suits
20 need not bear the expense of responding.'" *Nordstrom v. Ryan*, 762 F.3d 903, 920 n.1 (9th
21 Cir. 2014) (quoting *Wheeler v. Wexford Health Sources, Inc.*, 689 F.3d 680, 681 (7th Cir.
22 2012)). "The standard for determining whether a plaintiff has failed to state a claim upon
23 which relief can be granted under § 1915(e)(2)(B)(ii) is the same as the Federal Rule of
24 Civil Procedure 12(b)(6) standard for failure to state a claim." *Watison v. Carter*, 668 F.3d
25 1108, 1112 (9th Cir. 2012); accord *Wilhelm v. Rotman*, 680 F.3d 1113, 1121 (9th Cir.
26 2012) (noting that screening pursuant to § 1915A "incorporates the familiar standard
27 applied in the context of failure to state a claim under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure
28 12(b)(6)").

1 Every complaint must contain “a short and plain statement of the claim showing that
2 the pleader is entitled to relief.” FED. R. CIV. P. 8(a)(2). Detailed factual allegations are not
3 required, but “[t]hreadbare recitals of the elements of a cause of action, supported by mere
4 conclusory statements, do not suffice.” *Iqbal v. Ashcroft*, 556 U.S. 662, 678 (2009) (citing
5 *Bell Atlantic Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 555 (2007)). “When there are well-pleaded
6 factual allegations, a court should assume their veracity, and then determine whether they
7 plausibly give rise to an entitlement to relief.” *Id.* at 679. “Determining whether a complaint
8 states a plausible claim for relief [is] . . . a context-specific task that requires the reviewing
9 court to draw on its judicial experience and common sense.” *Id.* The “mere possibility of
10 misconduct” falls short of meeting this plausibility standard. *Id.*; see also *Moss v. U.S.*
11 *Secret Service*, 572 F.3d 962, 969 (9th Cir. 2009).

12 While a plaintiff’s factual allegations are taken as true, courts “are not required to
13 indulge unwarranted inferences.” *Doe I v. Wal-Mart Stores, Inc.*, 572 F.3d 677, 681 (9th
14 Cir. 2009) (internal quotation marks and citation omitted). Indeed, while courts “have an
15 obligation where the petitioner is pro se, particularly in civil rights cases, to construe the
16 pleadings liberally and to afford the petitioner the benefit of any doubt,” *Hebbe v. Pliler*,
17 627 F.3d 338, 342 & n.7 (9th Cir. 2010) (citing *Bretz v. Kelman*, 773 F.2d 1026, 1027 n.1
18 (9th Cir. 1985)), it may not “supply essential elements of claims that were not initially
19 pled.” *Ivey v. Board of Regents of the University of Alaska*, 673 F.2d 266, 268 (9th Cir.
20 1982). Even before *Iqbal*, “[v]ague and conclusory allegations of official participation in
21 civil rights violations” were not “sufficient to withstand a motion to dismiss.” *Id.*

22 **B. Plaintiff’s Allegations**

23 Plaintiff contends that sometime in mid- to late August, 2015, he was “attacked” by
24 a fellow inmate named J. Hamburg, who “lived next door to [him]” shortly after they were
25 both released from their cells into the dayroom for breakfast. See ECF No. 11 at 4. Plaintiff
26 claims he was seated in his wheelchair when Hamburg struck him 4-6 times in the head
27 with a “bag full of state soap” about the “size of a basketball” and weighing 4-8 pounds.
28 *Id.* at 2, 8. Plaintiff claims a tower guard named Cummins and a Counselor named Lewis

1 (or Louis) were present, but there “were no guards on the floor” at the time. However, an
2 alarm was sounded and “[a]fter 1-2 minutes several guards came running in [and] looked
3 around to a[ss]ess the problem.” Id. at 8. Plaintiff contends Defendant Doran was the “floor
4 cop” at the time he was attacked, but he “was not in [the] building” at the time, and a
5 “second floor cop was at chow hall.” Id. at 2, 5.

6 After the attack, Hamburg was questioned, ordered to pack up his belongings, and
7 escorted out. Id. at 8. Plaintiff was taken to the gym and placed “into a cage” where
8 Defendant Javares, a nurse, evaluated his injuries, cleaned a wound on his arm, and gave
9 him a bandage. Id. at 3, 9. Plaintiff alleges Javares was then “called away by a guard,” and
10 provided no follow-up, except to “clean the blood coming out of the bandage.” Id. at 3.
11 According to the CDCR 7219 Medical Report of Plaintiff’s injuries, which he attached to
12 his First Amended Complaint, Plaintiff was evaluated by Javares at 7:25 a.m., reported
13 pain in the top of his head, had a “cut/laceration/slash” on his left forearm, and “dried
14 blood” on his face. Id. at 9. A physician was notified at 8:16 a.m. and Plaintiff was returned
15 to custody “ambulatory” approximately ten minutes later, at 8:25 a.m. Id.

16 Plaintiff seeks \$250,000 in general and punitive damages from Hamburg, whom he
17 surmises attacked him “to lower [an] account” he owed for a drug habit, id. at 4, 7, and the
18 same from both Defendant Dolan, whom he claims “should have known at least one of the
19 guards were supposed to have been on the floor,” id. at 2, 5, 7, and Nurse Javares who “did
20 not follow through with his work.” Id. at 2, 7.

21 **C. 42 U.S.C. § 1983**

22 Title 42 U.S.C. § 1983 provides a cause of action for the “deprivation of any rights,
23 privileges, or immunities secured by the Constitution and laws” of the United States. *Wyatt*
24 *v. Cole*, 504 U.S. 158, 161 (1992). To state a claim under § 1983, a plaintiff must allege
25 two essential elements: (1) that a right secured by the Constitution or laws of the United
26 States was violated, and (2) that the alleged violation was committed by a person acting
27 under color of state law. *West v. Atkins*, 487 U.S. 42, 48 (1988); *Long v. Cty. of Los Angeles*,
28 442 F.3d 1178, 1185 (9th Cir. 2006).

1 **D. “Under Color of State Law”**

2 Plaintiff alleges Defendants Javares and Dolan are prison officials assigned to RJD
3 at the time he was attacked, and that they acted in their official capacities at the time he
4 was injured. See ECF No. 11 at 2. “Generally, a public employee acts under color of state
5 law while acting in his official capacity or while exercising his responsibilities pursuant to
6 state law.” West, 487 U.S. at 42.¹

7 As to Defendant Hamburg, however, Plaintiff alleges only that he was an “inmate”
8 acting in his individual capacity. See ECF No. 11 at 2. Section 1983 only provides a cause
9 of action against persons acting under color of state law, West, 487 U.S. at 48, and no
10 remedy for purely private conduct. *Rendell-Baker v. Kohn*, 457 U.S. 830, 838 (1982).

11 A person “acts under color of state law [for purposes of § 1983] only when exercising
12 power ‘possessed by virtue of state law and made possible only because the wrongdoer is
13 clothed with the authority of state law.’” *Polk County v. Dodson*, 454 U.S. 312, 317-18
14 (1981) (quoting *United States v. Classic*, 313 U.S. 299, 326 (1941)). Purely private
15 conduct, no matter how wrongful, is not addressable under § 1983. *Ouzts v. Maryland Nat’l*
16 *Ins. Co.*, 505 F.2d 547, 550 (9th Cir. 1974).

17 Simply put—there is no right to be free from the infliction of constitutional
18 deprivations by private individuals or entities. See *Van Ort v. Estate of Stanewich*, 92 F.3d
19 831, 835 (9th Cir. 1996). And although a private person may act under color of state law
20 when engaging in a conspiracy with a state official to deprive a person of federal rights,
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23 ¹ Plaintiff does not allege that either Dolan or Javares acted in their individual capacities. See ECF No.
24 11 at 2. However, because he seeks damages from these state officials and is proceeding pro se, the Court
25 will presume, for purposes of screening his First Amended Complaint pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)
26 and § 1915A(b) only, that Plaintiff seeks to sue Dolan and Javares in their individual capacities as well,
27 since a suit for damages against them would otherwise be barred by the Eleventh Amendment. See
28 *Romano v. Bible*, 169 F.3d 1182, 1186 (9th Cir. 1999) (“We . . . have presumed that officials necessarily
are sued in their personal capacities where those officials are named in a complaint, even if the complaint
does not explicitly mention the capacity in which they are sued.”); see also *Hafer v. Melo*, 502 U.S. 21,
25 (1991) (plaintiff can establish personal liability in a § 1983 action simply by showing that the official
acted under color of state law in deprivation of a federal right.).

1 see *Tower v. Glover*, 467 U.S. 914, 920-23 (1984); *Dennis v. Sparks*, 449 U.S. 24, 27-28
2 (1980), or by otherwise “act[ing] as an ‘instrument or agent of the Government,’” *George*
3 *v. Edholm*, 752 F.3d 1206, 1215 (9th Cir. 2014) (*quoting Skinner v. Ry. Labor Execs.’*
4 *Ass’n*, 489 U.S. 602, 614 (1989)), Plaintiff’s First Amended Complaint does not contain
5 any “factual content” sufficient to show that a conspiracy existed between Hamburg and
6 any state official, or that Hamburg was “induce[d], encourage[d] or promote[d]” by a state
7 actor “to accomplish what [the state] [wa]s constitutionally forbidden to accomplish.”
8 *George*, 752 F.3d at 1215 (quoting *Norwood v. Harrison*, 413 U.S. 455, 465 (1973)
9 (internal quotation marks omitted)); *Iqbal*, 556 U.S. at 678. Therefore, Plaintiff’s claims
10 against Hamburg must be dismissed for failing to state a claim pursuant to 28 U.S.C.
11 § 1915(e)(2)(b)(ii) and § 1915A(b)(1). *Lopez*, 203 F.3d at 1126-27; *Rhodes*, 621 F.3d at
12 1004.

13 **E. Failure to Protect**

14 As to Defendant Dolan, the “floor cop,” Plaintiff contends only that he “should have
15 known at least one the guards [was] supposed to have been on the floor of H.U. [housing
16 unit] 8 on the day of [his] attack.” See ECF No. 11 at 2.

17 The Eighth Amendment requires that prison officials take reasonable measures to
18 guarantee the safety and well-being of prisoners. *Farmer v. Brennan*, 511 U.S. 825, 832–
19 33 (1994); *Johnson v. Lewis*, 217 F.3d 726, 731 (9th Cir. 2000). To state an Eighth
20 Amendment failure to protect claim, however, Plaintiff must allege facts sufficient to
21 plausibly show that (1) he faced conditions posing a “substantial risk of serious harm” to
22 his health or safety, and (2) the individual prison officials he seeks to hold liable were
23 “deliberately indifferent” to those risks. *Farmer*, 511 U.S. at 837; *Thomas v. Ponder*, 611
24 F.3d 1144, 1150 (9th Cir. 2010). To demonstrate deliberate indifference, Plaintiff must
25 show that the defendant both knew of and disregarded a substantial risk of serious harm to
26 his health and safety. *Farmer*, 511 U.S. at 837. Thus, Plaintiff must allege “the official
27 [was] both be aware of facts from which the inference could be drawn that a substantial
28 risk of serious harm exist[ed], and [that] he . . . also dr[e]w that inference.” *Id.*

1 Plaintiff's First Amended Complaint contains no facts to plausibly suggest that he
2 faced a "substantial risk of serious harm" at the time he was attacked by Hamburg; nor
3 does it contain allegations sufficient to reasonably infer that Dolan was aware Plaintiff
4 faced any risk at the hands of Hamburg, or any other inmate. *Id.*; *Iqbal*, 556 U.S. at 678.
5 Plaintiff also fails to allege that Dolan drew any such inference, or was aware of any facts
6 demonstrating an "obvious" risk. *Farmer*, 511 U.S. 842; see also *Lolli v. County of Orange*,
7 351 F.3d 410, 421 (9th Cir. 2003) ("Much like recklessness in criminal law, deliberate
8 indifference . . . may be shown by circumstantial evidence when the facts are sufficient to
9 demonstrate that a defendant actually knew of a risk of harm.").

10 Instead, Plaintiff simply claims Dolan was not present when he was injured, see ECF
11 No. 11 at 5, and that Dolan "should have known that at least one of the guards [was]
12 supposed to have been on the floor." *Id.* at 2. However, even "[i]f a person should have
13 been aware of the risk, but was not," the standard of deliberate indifference is not satisfied
14 "no matter how severe the risk." *Gibson v. Cnty. of Washoe*, 290 F.3d 1175, 1188 (9th Cir.
15 2002).

16 For these reasons, the Court finds Plaintiff's failure to protect claims against Dolan
17 also must be dismissed for failing to state a claim pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(b)(ii)
18 and § 1915A(b)(1). *Lopez*, 203 F.3d at 1126-27; *Rhodes*, 621 F.3d at 1004.

19 **F. Inadequate Medical Care**

20 Plaintiff also claims Nurse A. Javares evaluated him after he was attacked by
21 Hamburg, but he only "clean[ed] and bandage[d] [his] left forearm," "ask[ed] a question,"
22 and "wrote a few things upon a chart," before he was called away. See ECF No. 11 at 3.
23 Plaintiff seeks to hold Javares liable because he "never returned for any other follow up,"
24 and failed to "give [him] extra bandages," or "had [him] go to see an M.D." *Id.*

25 These allegations are simply insufficient to state a plausible Eighth Amendment
26 claim. Only "deliberate indifference to serious medical needs of prisoners constitutes the
27 unnecessary and wanton infliction of pain . . . proscribed by the Eighth Amendment."
28 *Estelle v. Gamble*, 429 U.S. 97, 103, 104 (1976) (citation and internal quotation marks

1 omitted). “A determination of ‘deliberate indifference’ involves an examination of two
2 elements: (1) the seriousness of the prisoner’s medical need and (2) the nature of the
3 defendant’s response to that need.” *McGuckin v. Smith*, 974 F.2d 1050, 1059 (9th Cir.
4 1991), overruled on other grounds by *WMX Techs., Inc. v. Miller*, 104 F.3d 1133 (9th Cir.
5 1997) (en banc) (quoting *Estelle*, 429 U.S. at 104).

6 First, “[b]ecause society does not expect that prisoners will have unqualified access
7 to health care, deliberate indifference to medical needs amounts to an Eighth Amendment
8 violation only if those needs are ‘serious.’” *Hudson v. McMillian*, 503 U.S. 1, 9 (1992),
9 citing *Estelle*, 429 U.S. at 103-104. “A ‘serious’ medical need exists if the failure to treat
10 a prisoner’s condition could result in further significant injury or the ‘unnecessary and
11 wanton infliction of pain.’” *McGuckin*, 914 F.2d at 1059 (quoting *Estelle*, 429 U.S. at 104).
12 “The existence of an injury that a reasonable doctor or patient would find important and
13 worthy of comment or treatment; the presence of a medical condition that significantly
14 affects an individual’s daily activities; or the existence of chronic and substantial pain are
15 examples of indications that a prisoner has a ‘serious’ need for medical treatment.” *Id.*,
16 citing *Wood v. Housewright*, 900 F.2d 1332, 1337-41 (9th Cir. 1990); *Hunt v. Dental Dept.*,
17 865 F.2d 198, 200-01 (9th Cir. 1989).

18 Here, Plaintiff contends he was hit in the head with a bag of soap, and the CDCR
19 7219 Medical Report completed by Defendant Javares and attached to Plaintiff’s pleading
20 shows he reported injuries consistent with his allegations: pain to the top of his head, a
21 “cut/laceration/slash” to his left forearm, and dried blood on his face. See ECF No. 11 at 9.
22 Plaintiff further admits that Javares evaluated these injuries immediately after the incident,
23 which occurred between 7 and 7:30 a.m., cleaned his wound, and bandaged his forearm.
24 *Id.* at 3. Javares’ report also indicates Javares notified a physician at 8:16 p.m. before he
25 was returned to custody as ambulatory at 8:25 a.m. *Id.* at 9.

26 Thus, even assuming Plaintiff’s injuries were sufficiently serious, *McGuckin*, 914
27 F.2d at 1059, his First Amended Complaint still fails to include sufficient “factual content”
28 to show that Javares acted with “deliberate indifference” to his needs. *Id.* at 1060; see also

1 Jett v. Penner, 439 F.3d 1091, 1096 (9th Cir. 2006); Iqbal, 556 U.S. at 678. “Deliberate
2 indifference is a high legal standard.” Toguchi v. Chung, 391 F.3d 1051, 1060 (9th Cir.
3 2004).

4 While Plaintiff implies Javares should have done more because he “may [have] had
5 a mild concussion and possible whiplash,” see ECF No. 11 at 11, his pleading lacks the
6 “further factual enhancement” which demonstrates Javares’ “purposeful act or failure to
7 respond to [his] pain or possible medical need,” or any “harm caused by [this]
8 indifference.” Iqbal, 556 U.S. at 678 (citing Twombly, 550 U.S. at 557); Wilhelm v.
9 Rotman, 680 F.3d 1113, 1122 (9th Cir. 2012) (citing Jett, 439 F.3d at 1096).

10 This is because to be deliberately indifferent, Javares’ acts or omissions must involve
11 more than an ordinary lack of due care. Snow v. McDaniel, 681 F.3d 978, 985 (9th Cir.
12 2012) (citation and quotation marks omitted); Wilhelm, 680 F.3d at 1122. “A difference of
13 opinion between a physician and the prisoner—or between medical professionals—
14 concerning what medical care is appropriate does not amount to deliberate indifference.”
15 Snow, 681 F.3d at 987 (citing Sanchez v. Vild, 891 F.2d 240, 242 (9th Cir. 1989)); Wilhelm,
16 680 F.3d at 1122-23. Instead, Plaintiff must plead facts sufficient to “show that the course
17 of treatment the [defendant] chose was medically unacceptable under the circumstances
18 and that the defendant[] chose this course in conscious disregard of an excessive risk to
19 [his] health.” Snow, 681 F.3d at 988 (citation and internal quotations omitted).

20 Plaintiff’s First Amended Complaint, however, contains no facts sufficient to show
21 that Javares or any other medical official acted with deliberate indifference to his plight by
22 “knowing of and disregarding an[y] excessive risk to his health and safety,” Farmer, 511
23 U.S. at 837, and “[m]ere negligence in diagnosing or treating a medical condition, without
24 more, does not violate a prisoner’s Eighth Amendment rights.” Toguchi, 391 F.3d at 1057
25 (citation omitted).

26 Accordingly, the Court finds that Plaintiff also fails to state an Eighth Amendment
27 inadequate medical care claim against Nurse Javares, and that therefore, his First Amended
28 Complaint is subject to sua sponte dismissal in its entirety pursuant to 28 U.S.C.

1 § 1915(e)(2)(B)(ii) and § 1915A(b)(1). See Lopez, 203 F.3d at 1126-27; Rhodes, 621 F.3d
2 at 1004.

3 **G. Leave to Amend**

4 A pro se litigant must be given leave to amend his or her complaint to state a claim
5 unless it is absolutely clear the deficiencies of the complaint cannot be cured by
6 amendment. See Lopez, 203 F.3d at 1130 (noting leave to amend should be granted when
7 a complaint is dismissed under 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e) “if it appears at all possible that the
8 plaintiff can correct the defect”). Therefore, while the Court finds Plaintiff’s First Amended
9 Complaint fails to state any claim upon which relief can be granted, it will provide him a
10 chance to fix, if he can, each pleading deficiency discussed in this Order.

11 **III. Conclusion and Order**

12 For all the reasons discussed, the Court:

13 1) **DISMISSES** Plaintiff’s First Amended Complaint (ECF No. 11) for failing
14 to state a claim upon which relief can be granted pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B)(ii)
15 and § 1915A(b)(1);

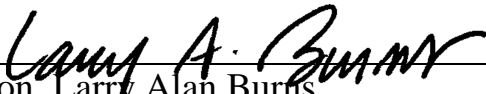
16 2) **GRANTS** Plaintiff forty-five (45) days leave in which to file a Second
17 Amended Complaint. Plaintiff is cautioned, however, that his Second Amended Complaint
18 must address all the deficiencies of pleading identified in this Order, and must be complete
19 in itself without reference to his previous pleadings. See S.D. CAL. CIVLR 15.1; Hal Roach
20 Studios, Inc. v. Richard Feiner & Co., Inc., 896 F.2d 1542, 1546 (9th Cir. 1989) (“[A]n
21 amended pleading supersedes the original.”); Lacey v. Maricopa Cnty, 693 F.3d 896, 928
22 (9th Cir. 2012) (noting that claims dismissed with leave to amend which are not re-alleged
23 in an amended pleading may be “considered waived if not repled.”); and

24 3) **CAUTIONS** Plaintiff that should he fail to file a Second Amended Complaint
25 within the time provided, the Court will enter a final Order of dismissal of this civil action
26 for failure to state a claim pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B)(ii) and § 1915A(b)(1),
27 and for failure to prosecute. See Ferdik v. Bonzelet, 963 F.2d 1258, 1260-61 (9th Cir. 1992)
28 (dismissal for failure to prosecute permitted if plaintiff fails to respond to a court’s order

1 requiring amendment of complaint); *Lira v. Herrera*, 427 F.3d 1164, 1169 (9th Cir. 2005)
2 (“If a plaintiff does not take advantage of the opportunity to fix his complaint, a district
3 court may convert the dismissal of the complaint into dismissal of the entire action.”);
4 *Edwards v. Marin Park*, 356 F.3d 1058, 1065 (9th Cir. 2004) (“The failure of the plaintiff
5 eventually to respond to the court’s ultimatum—either by amending the complaint or by
6 indicating to the court that it will not do so—is properly met with the sanction of a Rule
7 41(b) dismissal.”).

8 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

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10 Dated: May 23, 2016

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12 Hon. Larry Alan Burns
13 United States District Judge
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