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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
DISTRICT OF NEVADA**

FALASHA ALI,  
Plaintiff,  
v.  
CITY OF NORTH LAS VEGAS, *et al.*,  
Defendants.

Case No. 2:10-CV-01690-KJD-PAL

**ORDER**

Presently before the Court is Defendants’ Ken Ellingson, in his official capacity and individual capacity as Director, and North Las Vegas Detention Center’s Motion for Judgment on the Pleadings (#14). Plaintiff filed a Counter Affidavit (#15), a Notice and Opportunity to Exhaust Private Administrative Remedies (#17), a Notice of Dishonor (#18). Also before the Court is Plaintiff’s Motion for Entry of Clerks Default (#20). Defendants filed a Response to Motion for Entry of Clerks Default (#21), and a Reply to Response to Motion for Judgment on the Pleadings (#22).

**I. Background**

Plaintiff is a prisoner at Federal Correctional Institution-Victorville in Adelanto, California. On September 28, 2010, Plaintiff filed a civil rights complaint pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983 listing the following Defendants: “City of North Las Vegas; North Las Vegas Detention Center

1 (“NLVDC”); and Ken Ellingson, Director, individually and in his official capacity as Director of  
2 NLVDC (“Ellingson”), and John Doe Detention officers 1-2, inclusive.” Plaintiff alleges that while  
3 detained at the North Las Vegas Detention Center in the City of North Las Vegas, he was subjected  
4 to discrimination by “Directors, officers, Administrators, agents, and policies” of the City of North  
5 Las Vegas. Specifically, Plaintiff asserts he was “denied access to religious services, psychiatric care  
6 and maintenance, recreation, law library, and communal dining” while he was held in  
7 “Administrative Segregation and solitary confinement” there from January 1, 2007, through October  
8 of 2008. Plaintiff further alleges that he had a constitutional right to not be harmed or punished, and  
9 that Defendants breached their fiduciary duties by failing to protect him from that harm. Plaintiff is  
10 seeking \$870,400.00 in compensatory damages for the “extreme mental anguish, pain, and emotional  
11 distress” he suffered as a result of the discrimination.

## 12 II. Legal Standard for a *Pro Se* Litigant

13 Plaintiff is representing himself *pro se*. *Pro se* litigants are not held to the same standard as  
14 admitted or bar licensed attorneys. Haines v. Kerner, 404 U.S. 519, 520–21 (1972). Pleadings by *pro*  
15 *se* litigants, regardless of deficiencies, should only be judged by function, not form. Id. However, a  
16 *pro se* plaintiff is not entirely immune from the rules of civil procedure. Although the Court must  
17 construe the pleadings liberally, “[p]ro se litigants must follow the same rules of procedure that  
18 govern other litigants.” King v. Atiyeh, 814 F.2d 565, 567 (9th Cir.1987).

## 19 III. Motion for Judgment on the Pleadings

### 20 A. Legal Standard

21 “After the pleadings are closed—but early enough not to delay trial—a party may move for  
22 judgment on the pleadings.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(c). “Judgment on the pleadings is proper when there  
23 are no issues of material fact, and the moving party is entitled to judgment as a matter of law.” Gen.  
24 Conference Corp. of Seventh–Day Adventists v. Seventh–Day Adventist Congregational Church,  
25 887 F.2d 228, 230 (9th Cir. 1989). In ruling on a motion for judgment on the pleadings, the court  
26 accepts as true all well-pleaded factual allegations by the nonmoving party and construes the facts in

1 the light most favorable to that party. Id. Thus, when brought by a defendant, the same legal  
2 standard applies to a post-answer Rule 12(c) motion for judgment on the pleadings as applies to a  
3 pre-answer Rule 12(b)(6) motion to dismiss for failure to state claim upon which relief can be  
4 granted. See Johnson v. Rowley, 569 F.3d 40, 43–44 (2d Cir. 2009); see also Fed. R. Civ. P.  
5 12(h)(2)(B) (providing the defense of failure to state a claim may be raised by a motion under Rule  
6 12(c)); Aldabe v. Aldabe, 616 F.2d 1089, 1093 (9th Cir. 1980) (holding that a post-answer Rule  
7 12(b)(6) motion should be treated as a Rule 12(c) motion).

8 To survive a motion to dismiss for failure to state a claim, a complaint must satisfy the  
9 Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 8(a)(2) notice pleading standard. See Mendiondo v. Centinela Hosp.  
10 Med. Ctr., 521 F.3d 1097, 1103 (9th Cir. 2008). A complaint must contain “a short and plain  
11 statement of the claim showing that the pleader is entitled to relief.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 8(a)(2). The  
12 Rule 8(a)(2) pleading standard does not require detailed factual allegations; however, a pleading that  
13 offers only “labels and conclusions” or “a formulaic recitation of the elements of a cause of action”  
14 will not suffice. Ashcroft v. Iqbal, 129 S.Ct. 1937, 1949 (2009) (quoting Bell Atlantic Corp. v.  
15 Twombly, 127 S.Ct. 1955 (2007)).

16 Furthermore, Rule 8(a)(2) requires a complaint to “contain sufficient factual matter, accepted  
17 as true, to state a claim to relief that is plausible on its face.” Id. at 1949 (internal quotation marks  
18 omitted). A claim has facial plausibility when the pleaded factual content allows the court to draw  
19 the reasonable inference, based on the court’s judicial experience and common sense, that the  
20 defendant is liable for the misconduct alleged. See id. at 1949–50. “The plausibility standard is not  
21 akin to a probability requirement, but it asks for more than a sheer possibility that a defendant has  
22 acted unlawfully. Where a complaint pleads facts that are merely consistent with a defendant’s  
23 liability, it stops short of the line between possibility and plausibility of entitlement to relief.” Id. at  
24 1949 (internal quotation marks and citation omitted).

25 In reviewing a motion to dismiss, the court accepts the facts alleged in the complaint as true.  
26 Id. (citation omitted). However, “bare assertions ... amount[ing] to nothing more than a formulaic

1 recitation of the elements of a ... claim ... are not entitled to an assumption of truth.” Moss v. U.S.  
2 Secret Serv., 572 F.3d 962, 969 (9th Cir. 2009) (quoting Iqbal, 129 S.Ct. at 1951) (alteration in  
3 original) (internal quotation marks omitted). The court discounts these allegations because they do  
4 “nothing more than state a legal conclusion—even if that conclusion is cast in the form of a factual  
5 allegation.” Id. (citing Iqbal, 129 S.Ct. at 1951.) “In sum, for a complaint to survive a motion to  
6 dismiss, the non-conclusory ‘factual content,’ and reasonable inferences from that content, must be  
7 plausibly suggestive of a claim entitling the plaintiff to relief.” Id. (quoting Iqbal, 129 S.Ct. at 1949).

#### 8 B. Analysis

9 On November 28, 2011, Defendants filed a Motion for Judgment on the Pleadings to dismiss  
10 all claims against Ellingson and NLVDC. Defendants contend that any claims against NLVDC fail  
11 because it is not a real party in interest, and that claims against Ellingson fail because he had left  
12 employment with the City of North Las Vegas more than two years prior to the alleged violations.  
13 As discussed above, Plaintiff’s subsequent filings did not oppose the Motion for Judgment on the  
14 Pleadings in any way. Pursuant to Local Rule 7-2, Plaintiff’s failure to oppose Defendants’ motion  
15 constitutes a consent to the granting of the motion. Accordingly, the Motion for Judgment on the  
16 Pleadings is granted and all claims against Ellingson and NLVDC are dismissed. Even if Plaintiff’s  
17 subsequent filings had opposed the Motion for Judgment on the Pleadings, the motion would be  
18 granted on the merits.

19 Defendants have filed an affidavit by a Human Resources Analyst for the City of North Las  
20 Vegas which declares that Ellingson’s last day of employment with the City of North Las Vegas was  
21 July 12, 2004. In addition, Plaintiff admits in his “Counter Affidavit” (#15) that his complaint  
22 named Ellingson based on “false information” about the identity of the “current Director,  
23 Administrator, or Agent of NLVDC.” The function of Plaintiff’s complaint is to name as a  
24 defendant the director of NLVDC at the time of the alleged violations which began on January 1,  
25 2007. Ellingson was not employed by NLVDC at that time and he could not have committed the  
26 violations alleged in the complaint. Accordingly, the motion to dismiss Ellingson is granted.

1 The NLVDC is a facility used by the City of North Las Vegas Police Department's  
2 Detention/Corrections Division. That Division is organized under the Office of the Chief of Police  
3 which is part of the Police Department of the City of North Las Vegas. Fed. R. Civ. P. 17(a) requires  
4 that an action must be prosecuted in the name of the real party in interest, and Fed. R. Civ. P.  
5 17(b)(3) states that the law of the state where the court is located will determine a party's capacity to  
6 be sued. Under Nevada law, "[i]n the absence of statutory authorization, a department of the  
7 municipal government may not, in the departmental name, sue or be sued." Wayment v. Holmes,  
8 912 P.2d 816, 819 (Nev. 1996) (citing 64 C.J.S. Municipal Corporations § 2195 (1950)).

9 Nevada law does not permit the City of North Las Vegas Police Department to be sued in its  
10 departmental name, and a fortiori, the Police Department's NLVDC facility is not permitted to be  
11 sued. In addition, Plaintiff has not identified any statutory authority that permits NLVDC to be sued.  
12 The appropriate party is the City of North Las Vegas which has been named in this action.  
13 Accordingly, the motion to dismiss NLVDC is granted.

#### 14 IV. Motion for Entry of Clerks Default

##### 15 A. Legal Standard

16 Entry of default is only proper "[w]hen a party against whom a judgment for affirmative relief  
17 is sought has failed to plead or otherwise defend [the Complaint] ...." Fed. R. Civ. P. 55(a). There is  
18 no right to a default judgment; its entry is entirely within the discretion of the district court. See  
19 Draper v. Coombs, 792 F.2d 915, 925 (9th Cir. 1986); see also Rashidi v. Albright, 818 F.Supp.  
20 1354, 1356, n. 4 (D.Nev. 1993). Defaults are generally disfavored, see Eitel v. McCool, 782 F.2d  
21 1470, at 1472 (9th Cir. 1986), and courts will attempt to resolve motions for entry of default "so as to  
22 encourage a decision on the merits." See McMullen v. J.C. Penney Co., Inc., 205 F.R.D. 557, 558  
23 (D.Nev. 2002) citing TCI Group Life Ins. Plan v. Knoebber, 224 F.3d 691, 696 (9th Cir. 2001).

##### 24 B. Analysis

25 On March 20, 2012, Plaintiff filed a Motion for Entry of Clerks Default (#20) asserting that  
26 (1) Defendants were properly served with an "amended Civil Rights Complaint" on November 3,

1 2011, and (2) they failed to “plead or otherwise defend in a timely manner” to his “Counter  
2 Affidavit” (#15), “Notice and Opportunity to Exhaust Private Administrative Remedies” (#17), and  
3 “Notice of Dishonor” (#18).

4 Plaintiff’s “Counter Affidavit” (#15) addresses certain facts alleged by Defendants in the  
5 Motion for Judgment on the Pleadings (#14), however, Plaintiff concedes the truthfulness of those  
6 facts by offering up his excuses to explain them. First, regarding the allegation that Ellingson was  
7 not employed at NLVDC during the time of the alleged violations, Plaintiff states that he was  
8 misinformed by the prison law library clerk about the identity of the current director of the North Las  
9 Vegas Detention Center. Second, regarding Plaintiff’s failure to meet filing deadlines and provide  
10 service within prescribed time-frames, Plaintiff alleges a string of racial assaults, prison instability,  
11 and multiple institutional lock-downs occurring from January 1, 2010 “until the present” as the cause  
12 of his difficulty.

13 Because the “Counter Affidavit” (#15) merely restates claims made in the original complaint  
14 and does not dispute any of the allegations in the Motion for Judgment on the Pleadings, Defendants  
15 were under no obligation to respond or otherwise defend against it. In addition, Plaintiff’s “Notice  
16 of Opportunity to Exhaust Private Administrative Remedies” (#17), and “Notice of Dishonor” (#18)  
17 do not address Defendants’ Motion for Judgment on the Pleadings, and do not state any legally  
18 cognizable claims against Defendants or otherwise support Plaintiff’s causes of action against  
19 Defendants in any way. Because those filings added nothing to the Plaintiff’s original Complaint  
20 (#5) that Defendants did not already address in the Motion for Judgment on the Pleadings (#14),  
21 Defendants were not obligated to plead or otherwise defend against them.

22 Perhaps the only legally plausible claim that Plaintiff could have made (which he did not) is  
23 that Defendants failed to answer Plaintiff’s Amended Complaint (#7) within 21 days of service of  
24 process. Defendants’ attorney was properly served on November 3, 2011, and an answer was due by  
25 November 24, 2011, but Defendants failed to reply until November 28, 2011.

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1 This delay of response, however, would not be enough for this Court to grant Plaintiff's  
2 Motion for Entry of Clerks Default. Defendants allege that the City of North Las Vegas did not  
3 receive proof of service until November 9, 2011, and that their response on November 28, 2011 was  
4 within the twenty-one day time-frame. There is no right to a default decision, and because a decision  
5 on the merits is preferred, this Court would grant Defendants' motion for an extension of time.  
6 Accordingly, Plaintiff's Motion for Entry of Clerks Default is denied.

7 V. Conclusion

8 Accordingly, **IT IS HEREBY ORDERED** that Defendants' Motion for Judgment on the  
9 Pleadings (#14) is **GRANTED**;

10 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that Plaintiff's Motion for Entry of Clerks Default (#20) is  
11 **DENIED**.

12 DATED this 28<sup>th</sup> day of June 2012.

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16 Kent J. Dawson  
17 United States District Judge  
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