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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF NEVADA**

Michael Foley,
Plaintiff
v.
Kurt Graham, et al.,
Defendants

2:16-cv-01871-JAD-VCF

**Order Adopting in Part Report and
Recommendation**

[ECF No. 3]

10 Michael Foley brings this civil-rights action against a handful of county officials. Magistrate
11 Judge Ferenbach screened Foley's complaint, and he recommends that I allow only Foley's
12 excessive-force claim to proceed and dismiss some claims with prejudice and others without
13 prejudice and with leave to amend. Foley objects to the dismissal of any of his claims. Having
14 reviewed the objected-to portions of the magistrate judge's report and recommendation de novo, I
15 adopt in part the report and recommendation, permit Foley's unlawful-arrest and excessive-force
16 claims to proceed, and give him until April 24, 2017, to file an amended complaint curing the
17 deficiencies outlined in this order.

18 **Discussion**

19 **A. Standards of review**

20 A district judge reviews objections to a magistrate judge's proposed findings and
21 recommendations de novo.¹ "The district judge may accept, reject, or modify the recommendation,
22 receive further evidence, or resubmit the matter to the magistrate judge with instructions."² The
23 standard of review applied to the unobjected-to portions of the report and recommendation is left to
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27 ¹ *United States v. Reyna-Tapia*, 328 F.3d 1114, 1121–22 (9th Cir. 2003).

28 ² *Id.*

1 the district judge's discretion.³

2 Because Foley is proceeding *in forma pauperis*, the court must review his complaint to
3 identify any cognizable claims and dismiss any claims that are frivolous, malicious, fail to state a
4 claim upon which relief may be granted, or seek monetary relief from a defendant who is immune
5 from such relief.⁴ To state a claim under 42 USC § 1983, a plaintiff must allege two essential
6 elements: (1) the violation of a right secured by the Constitution or laws of the United States and (2)
7 that the alleged violation was committed by a person acting under color of state law.⁵ Pro se
8 pleadings, however, must be liberally construed.⁶

9 Dismissal of a complaint for failure to state a claim upon which relief can be granted is
10 provided for in Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(6), and the court applies the same standards
11 under § 1915 when reviewing the adequacy of a pro se complaint. When a court dismisses a
12 complaint under § 1915(e), the plaintiff should be given leave to amend the complaint with
13 directions for curing its deficiencies unless it is clear from the face of the complaint that the
14 deficiencies could not be cured by amendment.⁷

15 **B. Foley's objections**

16 **1. Heck-barred claims**

17 The magistrate judge recommends that I dismiss with prejudice Foley's unlawful-arrest claim
18 as barred by *Heck v. Humphrey*.⁸ Foley objects, arguing that "regardless of the validity or status of
19 any underlying State action, [he] is entitled to freedom from bodily restraint in accord with due
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22 ³ *Id.* (stating that a "district judge must review the magistrate judge's findings and recommendations
23 *de novo if objection is made*, but not otherwise") (emphasis in original).

24 ⁴ See 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e).

25 ⁵ See *West v. Atkins*, 487 U.S. 42, 48 (1988).

26 ⁶ *Balistreri v. Pacifica Police Dep't*, 901 F.2d 696, 699 (9th Cir. 1990).

27 ⁷ See *Cato v. United States*, 70 F.3d 1103, 1106 (9th Cir. 1995).

28 ⁸ ECF No. 3 at 3.

1 process 24/7.”⁹

2 Under the Supreme Court’s decision in *Heck v. Humphrey*,¹⁰ a prisoner cannot use §1983 to
3 obtain damages or other relief where success would necessarily imply the unlawfulness of a (not
4 previously invalidated) conviction or sentence.¹¹ In other words, “if a criminal conviction arising out
5 of the same facts stands and is fundamentally inconsistent with the unlawful behavior for which §
6 1983 damages are sought, the §1983 action must be dismissed.”¹² A § 1983 action should be
7 allowed to proceed, however, if success on the merits will not necessarily invalidate a conviction
8 against the plaintiff.¹³

9 The magistrate judge reasoned that, because Foley does not allege that the state matter for
10 which he was taken into custody—failure to pay an \$840 family-court obligation—was reversed,
11 expunged, or declared invalid, his unlawful-arrest claim is *Heck*-barred. I disagree with this
12 conclusion. Foley claims that the officers arrested him at his home without a valid arrest warrant
13 because the warrant was not signed by a judge.¹⁴ Accepting this allegation as true as I must at this
14 stage, Foley could conceivably prevail on this type of unlawful-arrest claim without necessarily
15 invalidating the family-court judgment against him.

16 Accordingly, I permit Foley’s unlawful-arrest claim to proceed against the defendants who
17 allegedly perpetrated the unlawful arrest: investigators Graham and Bourne and John Doe #1. I
18 dismiss this claim without prejudice and with leave to amend against Sheriff Gillespie because
19 Graham alleges no facts to show how the sheriff personally participated in the alleged violation.
20 Upon amendment, Foley must keep in mind that there is no *respondeat superior* liability for § 1983

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22 ⁹ ECF No. 5 at 1–2.

23 ¹⁰ *Heck v. Humphrey*, 512 U.S. 477, 484 (1994).

24 ¹¹ *Wilkinson v. Dotson*, 544 U.S. 74, 81 (2005).

25 ¹² *Smithhart v. Towery*, 79 F.3d 951, 952 (9th Cir. 1996).

26 ¹³ *Heck*, 512 U.S. at 487.

27 ¹⁴ ECF No. 1-1 at 4.

1 actions; a supervisor is liable for the constitutional violations of his subordinates only if he
2 participated in or directed the violations or knew of them and failed to act to prevent them.¹⁵ I
3 dismiss this claim with prejudice against the Clark County Detention Center because the jail is an
4 inanimate building, not a person or entity capable of being sued.

5 Foley also alleges that John Doe defendants # 2–4 “caused false, deceptive, and misleading
6 documents to be used” to make his arrest and confinement appear lawful.¹⁶ These allegations are too
7 vague and conclusory to state a plausible claim for relief or to allow me to determine whether they
8 are *Heck*-barred. Foley’s claim against John Does #2–4 are therefore dismissed without prejudice
9 and with leave to amend. If Foley chooses to replead this claim, he should specify what types of
10 false information or documents were provided by what types of individuals and to whom.

11 **2. Defendants immune from suit**

12 Foley next objects to the magistrate judge’s determination that his claims against family-court
13 hearing master Tueton, doe prosecutor, and doe court staff are barred by absolute or quasi-judicial
14 immunity.¹⁷ Foley argues that these defendants are not entitled to immunity because they “recklessly
15 and deliberately disregarded and violated” his rights and acted “outside the scope and jurisdiction of
16 their respective positions.”¹⁸

17 I agree with the magistrate judge’s recommendation that the claims against these defendants
18 must be dismissed with prejudice on immunity grounds. Foley alleges that Teuton improperly
19 sentenced him to several days imprisonment for failing to pay support obligations, that the doe
20 prosecutor “argue[d] for the confinement and false imprisonment of Foley,” that doe # 6 was the
21 court bailiff at his improper family-court hearing, and that does #7–9 improperly transported him
22 from the Clark County Detention Center to the hearing.

23 Magistrate Judge Ferenbach correctly recommended dismissal of Foley’s claims against the

24 ¹⁵ See *Taylor v. List*, 880 F.2d 1045, (9th Cir. 1989).

25 ¹⁶ ECF No. 1-1 at 5.

26 ¹⁷ ECF No. 5.

27 ¹⁸ *Id.* at 2–3.

1 family court hearing master because actions taken by state judges in a lawsuit are absolutely immune
2 from § 1983 liability.¹⁹ All actions allegedly taken by the hearing master were in the context of
3 Foley’s family-court proceeding and are entitled to absolute immunity. This immunity extends to the
4 court bailiff and the officers who transported Foley to and from these proceedings.²⁰ Additionally,
5 prosecutors are “absolutely immune [from liability] for initiating a prosecution and for presenting the
6 state’s case.”²¹ Because all of Foley’s allegations against the John Doe prosecutor were in the course
7 of presenting the state’s case, these claims must also be dismissed with prejudice.

8 **C. Leave to amend**

9 Foley is granted leave to file an amended complaint to replead his claim for unlawful arrest
10 against Sheriff Gillespie and his allegations against John Does #2–4 that these defendants submitted
11 false documents in connection with his arrest. If Foley chooses to file an amended complaint, he is
12 cautioned that an amended complaint supersedes the original complaint and, thus, the amended
13 complaint must be complete in itself.²² Foley’s amended complaint must therefore contain all
14 claims, defendants, and factual allegations that he wishes to pursue in this lawsuit, but Foley must
15 not include claims that have been dismissed with prejudice by this order. Foley must file the
16 amended complaint on this court’s approved prisoner civil-rights form and write the words “First
17 Amended” above the words “Civil Rights Complaint” in the caption. If Foley chooses to file an
18 amended complaint, he must do so by April 24, 2017. If Foley fails to file an amended complaint by
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20 ¹⁹ *Swift v. California*, 384 F.3d 1184, 1188 (9th Cir. 2004).

21 ²⁰ *Mullis v. United States Bankruptcy Ct. for the Dist. of Nevada*, 828 F.2d 1385, 1390 (9th Cir.
22 1987).

23 ²¹ *Burns v. Reed*, 500 U.S. 478, 490–91 (1991); *County of Washoe v. Second Judicial Dist. Ct.*, 652
24 P.2d 1175, 1176 (Nev. 1982) (“Under the doctrine of common law immunity, it is well settled that a
25 district attorney is immune from damages for his actions and conduct arising from the performance
of his criminal prosecutorial function”).

26 ²² *See Hal Roach Studios, Inc. v. Richard Feiner & Co.*, 896 F.2d 1542, 1546 (9th Cir. 1989)
27 (holding that “[t]he fact that a party was named in the original complaint is irrelevant; an amended
28 pleading supersedes the original”); *see also Lacey v. Maricopa Cty.*, 693 F.3d 896, 928 (9th Cir.
2012) (holding that a plaintiff is not required to reallege in an amended complaint claims dismissed
with prejudice in order to preserve them for appeal).

1 this deadline, this case will proceed only on his unlawful-arrest claim against Investigators Graham
2 and Bourne and John Doe #1 and his excessive-force claim against Graham.

3 **Conclusion**

4 Accordingly, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the report and recommendation is ADOPTED
5 in part:

6 (1) All claims against the Clark County Detention Center, Hearing Master Teuton,
7 John Doe #5, and John Does court staff # 6–9 are DISMISSED with prejudice and
8 without leave to amend because amendment would be futile.

9 (2) Foley’s unlawful-arrest claim may proceed against Investigators Kurt Graham and
10 Kenneth Bourne and John Doe # 1; it is dismissed without prejudice and with leave to
11 amend against Sheriff Gillespie and John Does #1–4.

12 (3) Foley’s excessive-force claim may proceed against Investigator Graham.

13 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that Foley has until **April 24, 2017**, to file an amended
14 complaint. If Foley fails to file an amended complaint by this deadline, this case will proceed only
15 on his unlawful-arrest claim against Investigators Graham and Bourne and his excessive-force claim
16 against Graham.

17 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that if Foley files an amended complaint, the Clerk of Court is
18 directed not to issue summons on the amended complaint. The court will issue a separate order
19 screening the amended complaint and address the issue of summons at that time, if applicable.²³

20 Dated this 24th day of March, 2017.

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22 _____
23 Jennifer A. Dorsey
24 United States District Judge

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28 ²³ See 28 U.S.C. §1915(e)(2).