

1 On August 25, 2014, Homewood began an eviction proceeding in state court against
2 Trueman and Amini.² (ECF No. 1 at 2–3). Three days later the Nevada state court entered a
3 summary eviction order against Amini. (ECF No. 1 at 3).

4 On September 2, 2014, Trueman filed a notice of her pending bankruptcy regarding the
5 state court’s summary of eviction order. (ECF No. 1 at 3).

6 On or about September 2, 2014, deputy officers for the Las Vegas township constable³
7 (“deputy constable officers”) entered the property to remove Trueman and Amini from the
8 premises. (ECF No. 1 at 3). Amini informed the Homewood representative that Trueman filed
9 for bankruptcy. (ECF No. 1 at 3). Once the deputy constable officer verified Trueman did in fact
10 file for bankruptcy, the deputy constable officer and the Homewood representative left the
11 premises. (ECF No. 1 at 3).

12 Thereafter, on October 23, 2014, Dr. Le commenced a separate eviction proceeding in
13 Nevada state court against Trueman.⁴ (ECF No. 1 at 3). On October 25, 2014, the state court
14 denied Dr. Le’s request for summary eviction. (ECF No. 1 at 3).

15 On the morning of November 4, 2014, deputy constable officers and Las Vegas
16 Metropolitan Police Department (“LVMPD”) officers evicted Trueman and Amini from the
17 property. (ECF No. 1 at 3–4).

18 Two years later, on November 4, 2016, Trueman filed the instant complaint. (ECF No. 1).
19 Trueman alleges six causes of action against Clark County: (1) wrongful eviction; (2)
20 constitutional rights violation under 42 U.S.C. § 1983; (3) conversion; (4) negligent infliction of
21 emotional distress; (5) intentional infliction of emotional distress; and (6) negligence. (ECF No.
22 1).

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25 ² Case no. 14E018850.

26 ³ In January 2015, the Las Vegas township constable’s office was dissolved by the vote
27 and authority of Clark County. (ECF No. 1 at 4). Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department
28 (“LVMPD”) became the legal successor of the Las Vegas township constable. (ECF Nos. 1, 8 at
2 n.1).

⁴ Case no. 14E023794.

1 In the immediate motion, Clark County moves to dismiss plaintiff’s complaint for failure
2 to state a claim upon which relief can be granted. (ECF No. 8). The court will separately address
3 the § 1983 claim and address the remaining state law claims together.

4 **II. Legal Standard**

5 A court may dismiss a complaint for “failure to state a claim upon which relief can be
6 granted.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b)(6). A properly pled complaint must provide “[a] short and plain
7 statement of the claim showing that the pleader is entitled to relief.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 8(a)(2); Bell
8 Atlantic Corp. v. Twombly, 550 U.S. 544, 555 (2007). While Rule 8 does not require detailed
9 factual allegations, it demands “more than labels and conclusions” or a “formulaic recitation of the
10 elements of a cause of action.” Ashcroft v. Iqbal, 556 U.S. 662, 678 (2009) (citation omitted).

11 “Factual allegations must be enough to rise above the speculative level.” Twombly, 550
12 U.S. at 555. Thus, to survive a motion to dismiss, a complaint must contain sufficient factual
13 matter to “state a claim to relief that is plausible on its face.” Iqbal, 556 U.S. at 678 (citation
14 omitted).

15 In Iqbal, the Supreme Court clarified the two-step approach district courts are to apply
16 when considering motions to dismiss. First, the court must accept as true all well-pled factual
17 allegations in the complaint; however, legal conclusions are not entitled to the assumption of truth.
18 Id. at 678–79. Mere recitals of the elements of a cause of action, supported only by conclusory
19 statements, do not suffice. Id. at 678.

20 Second, the court must consider whether the factual allegations in the complaint allege a
21 plausible claim for relief. Id. at 679. A claim is facially plausible when the plaintiff’s complaint
22 alleges facts that allow the court to draw a reasonable inference that the defendant is liable for the
23 alleged misconduct. Id. at 678.

24 Where the complaint does not permit the court to infer more than the mere possibility of
25 misconduct, the complaint has “alleged—but not shown—that the pleader is entitled to relief.” Id.
26 (internal quotation marks omitted). When the allegations in a complaint have not crossed the line
27 from conceivable to plausible, plaintiff’s claim must be dismissed. Twombly, 550 U.S. at 570.

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1 The Ninth Circuit addressed post-Iqbal pleading standards in *Starr v. Baca*, 652 F.3d 1202,
2 1216 (9th Cir. 2011). The Starr court stated, in relevant part:

3 First, to be entitled to the presumption of truth, allegations in a complaint or
4 counterclaim may not simply recite the elements of a cause of action, but must
5 contain sufficient allegations of underlying facts to give fair notice and to enable
6 the opposing party to defend itself effectively. Second, the factual allegations that
are taken as true must plausibly suggest an entitlement to relief, such that it is not
unfair to require the opposing party to be subjected to the expense of discovery and
continued litigation.

7 Id.

9 **III. Discussion**

10 **A. 42 U.S.C. § 1983 (Claim 2)**

11 In the instant motion, the defendant argues the plaintiff failed to assert the official policy
12 or custom established by the defendant that controlled the former Las Vegas township constable’s
13 office. (ECF No. 8 at 7). In particular, the defendant contends that although local government
14 bodies are persons under § 1983 and can be sued for constitutional injuries, local governments are
15 liable only if they cause the alleged constitutional violation. (ECF No. 8 at 4). Thus, the defendant
16 maintains it cannot be held liable for the actions of the now dissolved Las Vegas township
17 constable’s office and its deputy constables because Clark County lacked authority to control the
18 operation of the Las Vegas township constable. (ECF No. 8 at 7). This court agrees.

19 Title 42 U.S.C. § 1983 provides a cause of action for the “deprivation of any rights,
20 privileges, or immunities secured by the Constitution and laws” of the United States. “To state a
21 claim under § 1983, a plaintiff must allege two essential elements: (1) that a right secured by the
22 Constitution or laws of the United States was violated, and (2) that the alleged violation was
23 committed by a person acting under the color of State law.” *Long v. Cnty. of L.A.*, 442 F.3d 1178,
24 1185 (9th Cir. 2006).

25 Municipalities and other local government are considered “persons” to whom § 1983
26 applies. *Monell v. Dep’t of Soc. Servs. of City of N.Y.*, 436 U.S. 658, 690 (1978). A local
27 government may be liable under § 1983 when execution of a government’s policy or custom
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1 inflicts an injury. *Id.* at 694. Additionally, more than the mere existence of an employee-employer
2 relationship is needed to demonstrate the liability of a local government. *Id.* at 693.

3 To establish the liability of a local government under § 1983, “the constitutional violation
4 must be caused by ‘a policy, practice, or custom of the entity,’ or be the result of an order by a
5 policy-making officer.” *Tsao v. Desert Palace, Inc.*, 698 F.3d 1128, 1139 (9th Cir. 2012). The
6 term “policy” in this context means “a deliberate choice to follow a course of action . . . made from
7 among various alternatives by the official or officials responsible for establishing final policy with
8 respect to the subject matter in question.” *Id.* at 1143 (quoting *Long*, 442 F.3d at 1185).

9 To that end, a plaintiff may allege that a defendant has policies “that result in the
10 municipality itself violating someone’s constitutional rights or instructing its employees to do so,
11 and those that result, through omission, in municipal responsibility for a constitutional violation
12 committed by one of its employees.” *Id.* (internal quotation omitted). A plaintiff alleging that a
13 defendant’s omission violated the former’s constitutional rights must show that defendant’s
14 corresponding policy indicates “deliberate indifference to the plaintiff’s constitutional right.” *Id.*
15 (internal quotations omitted).

16 Here, plaintiff’s complaint and opposition to the motion to dismiss simply assert that Clark
17 County’s liability is based on the fact that Clark County controlled the Las Vegas township
18 constable’s enterprise fund and monitored its finances. (ECF Nos. 1, 14). However, the plaintiff’s
19 claim fails because Clark County’s control over the constable’s funds does not represent a custom,
20 policy, or practice of Clark County which violates the plaintiff’s constitutional rights.

21 Additionally, the plaintiff claims the defendant is a successor-in-interest and liable for the
22 constitutional violations of its predecessor, Las Vegas township constable. (ECF No. 14 at 6).
23 However, pursuant to Nevada Revised Statute § 258.010(2), the successor-in-interest in the present
24 case is LVMPD, not the defendant. *Nev. Rev. Stat.* § 258.010 (2015).

25 In sum, the plaintiff’s complaint does not plausibly assert a constitutional claim brought
26 under § 1983 for which relief may be granted. Accordingly, the court will grant the defendant
27 Clark County’s motion to dismiss (ECF No. 8).

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B. State law claims

Under 28 U.S.C. § 1367(c)(3), district courts “may decline to exercise supplemental jurisdiction over [related claims] . . . if . . . the district court has dismissed all claims over which it has original jurisdiction.” 28 U.S.C. § 1367(c)(3).

The plaintiff presents no argument regarding why this court should retain jurisdiction over her state law claims once the federal claim is dismissed. (See ECF No. 14). Therefore, because the § 1983 claim is dismissed, and it is the only claim over which the court has original jurisdiction, the court declines to exercise supplemental jurisdiction over plaintiff’s remaining state law claims. See, e.g., *Wade v. Reg’l Credit Ass’n*, 87 F.3d 1098, 1101 (9th Cir. 1996) (holding that “where a district court dismisses a federal claim, leaving only state claims for resolution, it should decline jurisdiction over the state claims and dismiss them without prejudice”).

IV. Conclusion

Accordingly,

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, ADJUDGED, and DECREED that defendant Clark County’s motion to dismiss the complaint (ECF No. 8) be, and the same hereby is, GRANTED WITHOUT PREJUDICE consistent with the foregoing.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that plaintiff Trueman’s complaint (ECF No. 1) be, and the same hereby is, DISMISSED WITHOUT PREJUDICE.

DATED May 24, 2017.


UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE