

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
DISTRICT OF NEVADA**

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JOSHUA DALKE,

Case No. 2:21-cv-00596-APG-DJA

Plaintiff,

## ORDER

V.

METRO POLICE DEPARTMENT,

Defendant.

This matter is before the Court on Plaintiff Joshua Dalke's Motion/Application for Leave to Proceed *in forma pauperis* (ECF No. 1) and Complaint (ECF No. 1-1) filed on April 12, 2021.

## I. *In Forma Pauperis* Application

Plaintiff has submitted the affidavit required by § 1915(a) showing an inability to prepay fees and costs or give security for them. Plaintiff is currently incarcerated and the Financial Certificate submitted along with his Application indicates that his inmate account has a current monthly balance of \$0, an average monthly balance of \$0, and an average monthly deposit of \$0. (ECF No. 1). Based on the financial information provided, the Court finds that Plaintiff is unable to pay an initial partial filing fee. Accordingly, Plaintiff's request to proceed in forma pauperis is granted pursuant to § 1915(a). However, even if this action is dismissed, the full filing fee of \$402.00 must still be paid pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(b)(2), as amended by the Prison Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Plaintiff shall be required to make payments of 20% of the preceding month's deposits to the prisoner's account, in months that the account exceeds \$10.00, until the full filing fee has been paid for this action. The Court will now review Plaintiff's Complaint.

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## II. Screening the Complaint

Upon granting a request to proceed in forma pauperis, a court must additionally screen a complaint pursuant to § 1915(e). Federal courts are given the authority dismiss a case if the action is legally “frivolous or malicious,” fails to state a claim upon which relief may be granted, or seeks monetary relief from a defendant who is immune from such relief. 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2). “To survive a motion to dismiss, a complaint must contain sufficient factual matter, accepted as true, to state a claim to relief that is plausible on its face.” *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 129 S.Ct. 1937, 1949 (2009) (internal quotations and citation omitted). When a court dismisses a complaint under § 1915(e), the plaintiff should be given leave to amend the complaint with directions as to curing its deficiencies, unless it is clear from the face of the complaint that the deficiencies could not be cured by amendment. *See Cato v. United States*, 70 F.3d 1103, 1106 (9th Cir.1995).

Rule 12(b)(6) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure provides for dismissal of a complaint for failure to state a claim upon which relief can be granted. Review under Rule 12(b)(6) is essentially a ruling on a question of law. *North Star Intern. v. Arizona Corp. Comm'n*, 720 F.2d 578, 580 (9th Cir. 1983). In considering whether the plaintiff has stated a claim upon which relief can be granted, all material allegations in the complaint are accepted as true and are to be construed in the light most favorable to the plaintiff. *Russell v. Landrieu*, 621 F.2d 1037, 1039 (9th Cir. 1980). Allegations of a pro se complaint are held to less stringent standards than formal pleadings drafted by lawyers. *Haines v. Kerner*, 404 U.S. 519, 520 (1972) (per curiam).

As a general matter, federal courts are courts of limited jurisdiction and possess only that power authorized by the Constitution and statute. *See Rasul v. Bush*, 542 U.S. 466, 489 (2004). Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331, federal district courts have original jurisdiction over “all civil actions arising under the Constitution, laws, or treaties of the United States.” “A case ‘arises under’ federal law either where federal law creates the cause of action or ‘where the vindication of a right under state law necessarily turn[s] on some construction of federal law.’” *Republican Party of Guam v. Gutierrez*, 277 F.3d 1086, 1088-89 (9th Cir. 2002) (quoting *Franchise Tax Bd. v. Construction Laborers Vacation Trust*, 463 U.S. 1, 8-9 (1983)). The presence or absence of

1 federal-question jurisdiction is governed by the “well-pleaded complaint rule.” *Caterpillar, Inc.*  
2 *v. Williams*, 482 U.S. 386, 392 (1987). Under the well-pleaded complaint rule, “federal  
3 jurisdiction exists only when a federal question is presented on the face of the plaintiff’s properly  
4 pleaded complaint.” *Id.* Here, Plaintiff alleges civil rights violations under 42 U.S.C. § 1983  
5 based on his arrest in 2005 for failure to register within 48 hours of arrival in Las Vegas, Nevada.  
6 However, because the Court finds that Plaintiff failed to properly bring a claim under Section  
7 1983 (see discussion below), federal question jurisdiction does not exist at this time.

8 42 U.S.C. § 1983 creates a path for the private enforcement of substantive rights created  
9 by the Constitution and Federal Statutes. *Graham v. Connor*, 490 U.S. 386, 393-94 (1989). To  
10 the extent that Plaintiff is seeking to state a claim under § 1983, a plaintiff “must allege the  
11 violation of a right secured by the Constitution and the laws of the United States, and must show  
12 that the alleged deprivation was committed by a person acting under color of law.” *West v.*  
13 *Atkins*, 487 U.S. 42, 48-49 (1988). A person acts under “color of law” if he “exercise[s] power  
14 possessed by virtue of state law and made possible only because the wrongdoer is clothed with  
15 the authority of state law.” *Id.*

16 Plaintiff seeks to bring claims pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983 alleging violation of his First,  
17 Fifth, Eighth, and Fourteenth Amendment rights against Metro. He claims that unknown officers  
18 arrested him based on information from someone at work because he had not registered within 48  
19 hours of arriving in Las Vegas despite having a misdemeanor conviction in 1999 for sexual  
20 misconduct. It appears that Plaintiff was also denied registration and told he did not change his  
21 address.

22 Overall, it is unclear what claim he seeks to bring against Metro and if he seeks to bring  
23 any claims against individual officers in either their personal or official capacities. Further,  
24 Plaintiff has failed to meet the standard for establishing that there was a policy or procedure that  
25 makes municipal liability appropriate here. Plaintiff will be given leave to amend and should  
26 include specific factual allegations setting forth each claim, against each defendant, in order for  
27 the Court to determine if his claims are able to survive screening.

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### III. Conclusion

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED that Plaintiff's Motion/Application to Proceed *in forma pauperis* (ECF No. 1) is **granted**. Plaintiff shall not be required to pay an initial partial filing fee. However, even if this action is dismissed, the full filing fee of \$402.00 must still be paid pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(b)(2).

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that Plaintiff is permitted to maintain this action to its conclusion without the necessity of prepaying any additional fees or costs or giving security therefor. This Order granting leave to proceed *in forma pauperis* shall not extend to the issuance of subpoenas at government expense.

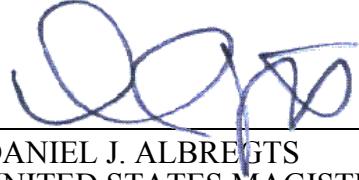
IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(b)(2), the California Department of Corrections shall pay to the Clerk of the United States District Court, District of Nevada, twenty percent of the preceding month's deposits to Plaintiff's account (inmate #AE0507), in the months that the account exceeds \$10.00, until the full \$402.00 filing fee has been paid for this action. The Clerk of the Court shall send a copy of this Order to Corcoran State Prison, Corcoran, CA, 93212.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the Clerk of the Court shall file Plaintiff's Complaint (ECF No. 1-1), but shall not issue summons.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the Complaint is dismissed without prejudice for failure to state a claim upon which relief can be granted, with leave to amend. Plaintiff will have until May 24, 2021 to file an amended complaint correcting the noted deficiencies. If Plaintiff chooses to amend the complaint, Plaintiff is informed that the Court cannot refer to a prior pleading (i.e., the original complaint) in order to make the amended complaint complete. This is because, as a general rule, an amended complaint supersedes the original complaint. Local Rule 15-1(a) requires that an amended complaint be complete in itself without reference to any prior pleading. Once a plaintiff files an amended complaint, the original complaint no longer serves any function in the case. Therefore, in an amended complaint, as in an original complaint, each claim and the involvement of each Defendant must be sufficiently alleged.

1                   **Failure to comply with this Order may result in the Court recommending that this**  
2                   **action be dismissed.**

3                   DATED: April 26, 2021.

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5                   DANIEL J. ALBREGTS  
6                   UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE

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