

HONORABLE RONALD B. LEIGHTON

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON  
AT TACOMA

BARBARA STUART-ROBINSON,  
  
Plaintiff,  
  
v.  
  
CITY OF PUYALLUP POLICE  
DEPARTMENT,  
  
Defendant.

No. RBL C11-5772RBL

ORDER DENYING PLAINTIFF'S  
MOTION TO PROCEED IN FORMA  
PAUPERIS [Dkt. #1]

THIS MATTER comes before the court on plaintiff's Motion to Proceed *in forma pauperis*. [Dkt. #1.] The court has considered the motion and the remainder of the record herein.

Plaintiff requests that the court permit her to proceed *in forma pauperis* (IFP), that is, without paying the \$350 filing fee for a civil case. The district court may permit indigent litigants to proceed *in forma pauperis* upon completion of a proper affidavit of indigency. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1915(a). However, the court has broad discretion in denying an application to proceed in forma pauperis. *Weller v. Dickson*, 314 F.2d 598 (9th Cir. 1963), *cert. denied* 375 U.S. 845 (1963).

Plaintiff states that she has no income and no assets. Within the past two years, plaintiff filed at least six cases, in addition to the present one, in this court. *See Stuart-Robinson v. Green River Community College*, C10-112MAT (plaintiff granted IFP status; case dismissed on summary judgment); *Robinson v. Hampton*, C10-5189BHS (plaintiff granted IFP status; case dismissed on

1 motion for judgment on the pleadings); *Robinson v. State of Washington Department of*  
2 *Corrections*, C10-5652RBL (plaintiff granted IFP; case dismissed for lack of jurisdiction, on  
3 defendants' motion to dismiss); *Robinson v. City of Tacoma*, C11-5014RJB (IFP denied);  
4 *Robinson v. Department of Corrections*, C10-5861RBL (stayed); and *Robinson v. Advanced*  
5 *Communications Services*, 10-5919RBL (*in forma pauperis* denied).  
6

7 The closed cases involved significant motions practice by the defendants in those cases.  
8 In light of plaintiff's recent litigation history, the court has carefully reviewed the complaint in  
9 this matter. Because plaintiff filed this complaint *pro se*, the court has construed the pleadings  
10 liberally and has afforded plaintiff the benefit of any doubt. *See Karim-Panahi v. Los Angeles*  
11 *Police Dep't*, 839 F.2d 621, 623 (9th Cir.1988).  
12

13 Plaintiff's Proposed Complaint alleges that a Puyallup Police Officer told plaintiff at a  
14 bus stop that she was "going to f\*\*king jail if she did not sit down and shut up." Apparently  
15 plaintiff was "dropping F-bombs" at the bus stop when confronted by police. Plaintiff does not  
16 allege that she was arrested or that any force was used against her. She only alleges that this  
17 "harassment" put her in fear of going to jail and asserts violations of Article 1, Section 1 of the  
18 Washington State Constitution and RCW 9.15.030 (*sic*).<sup>1</sup> She alleges these violations of state  
19 law somehow violated her federal constitutional rights to due process and equal protection. She  
20 cites to 42 U.S.C. § 1983. Section 1983, however, does not provide a remedy for violations of  
21 state law. *See Galen v. County of Los Angeles*, 477 F.3d 652, 662 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2007). Because any  
22 amendment to the Complaint could not cure its deficiencies, this Court need not provide the  
23 plaintiff the opportunity to amend the Complaint prior to dismissal. *See Lucas v. Dept' of*  
24 *Corrections*, 66 F.3d 245, 248 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1995).  
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28 <sup>1</sup> RCW 9.15.030 does not exist. RCW 9.15 relates to laws against bigamy that were repealed in 1976. Her  
reference apparently is to another RCW chapter regarding threats, possibly RCW 9A.04.110(27).

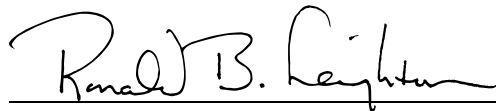
1 A federal court may dismiss *sua sponte* pursuant to Fed.R.Civ.P. 12(b)(6) when it is  
2 clear that the plaintiff has not stated a claim upon which relief may be granted. *See Omar v. Sea-*  
3 *Land Serv., Inc.*, 813 F.2d 986, 991 (9th Cir.1987) ("A trial court may dismiss a claim *sua*  
4 *sponte* under Fed.R.Civ.P. 12(b)(6).... Such a dismissal may be made without notice where the  
5 claimant cannot possibly win relief."). *See also Mallard v. United States Dist. Court*, 490 U.S.  
6 296, 307-08 (1989) (there is little doubt a federal court would have the power to dismiss  
7 frivolous complaint *sua sponte*, even in absence of an express statutory provision). A complaint  
8 is frivolous when it has no arguable basis in law or fact. *Franklin v. Murphy*, 745 F.2d 1221,  
9 1228 (9th Cir. 1984).  
10

11 This case has no arguable basis in law or fact. The complaint is **DISMISSED** as frivolous  
12 and for failure to state a claim.  
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14 In the event that plaintiff appeals this order, or appeals dismissal of this case based on  
15 failure to pay the filing fee, IFP status will be denied by this court, without prejudice to plaintiff  
16 to file with the Ninth Circuit U.S. Court of Appeals an application to proceed *in forma pauperis*.  
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18 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

19 DATED this 7<sup>th</sup> day of October, 2011.  
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22 RONALD B. LEIGHTON  
23 UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE  
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