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8 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
9 CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA — WESTERN DIVISION
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11 MAURICE P. OLIVIER,
12 Plaintiff,
13 vs.
14 GLORIA MOLINA, et al.,
15 Defendants.
16

Case No. CV 08-7169-JFW (JWJ)

MEMORANDUM AND
ORDER DISMISSING
CIVIL RIGHTS COMPLAINT
WITH LEAVE TO AMEND

17
18 I. BACKGROUND

19 On November 7, 2008, plaintiff Maurice P. Olivier filed a "Civil Rights
20 Complaint Pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983" (hereinafter "Complaint").¹ This
21 Court screened the Complaint pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915A, the Federal
22 Rules of Civil Procedure, and the Local Rules of the Central District of
23 California.

24 Plaintiff alleges that defendants Gloria Molina, Yvonne B. Burke, Zev
25 Yaroslavsky, Don Knabe, Michael D. Antonovich, Leroy Baca, and Dr.

26
27 ¹ Plaintiff included an additional page between pages 4 and 5 of the Petition. For
28 clarity, this Court has numbered this page as "4a." Plaintiff also included eight pages
between pages 5 and 6 of the Petition; the Court has numbered these pages as "5a,"
"5b," "5c," "5d," "5e," "5f," "5g," and "5h," respectively.

1 Policarpio F. Enriquez violated plaintiff's due process rights while plaintiff was
2 incarcerated at the Los Angeles County Central Jail. (Complaint, pp. 2-5h.)
3 Plaintiff names all seven defendants in their official and individual capacities.
4 (Id. at 3-4a.)

5 Plaintiff alleges that defendants Molina, Burke, Yaroslavsky, Knabe,
6 Antonovich, and Baca violated plaintiff's constitutional rights by failing to
7 implement a court order to discontinue the practice of "floor sleeping."
8 (Complaint, pp. 5-5e.) Plaintiff alleges that he was forced to live and sleep on
9 a concrete floor for six days without "access to basic human needs such as a
10 bed, blanket, pillow, shower, toothbrush, toothpaste, soap, towell [sic], and
11 razors." (Id.)

12 Plaintiff also alleges that unspecified county employees assigned plaintiff
13 to cell A-20, which was infested with rats, mice, roaches, and red ants.
14 (Id. at 5f.) Plaintiff alleges that he was "forced to live in these horrid
15 conditions for 45 days," and that plaintiff contracted lice from the mattress he
16 was sleeping on. (Id.)

17 Finally, plaintiff alleges that defendant Dr. Enriquez prescribed plaintiff
18 with medication to treat high blood pressure, diabetes, and acid reflux disease.
19 (Id. at 5g.) Plaintiff claims that he did not actually receive any of the
20 prescribed medication for 43 days after his visit with Dr. Enriquez. (Id.)
21 Plaintiff alleges that Dr. Enriquez failed to verify that unspecified health care
22 departments followed up on Dr. Enriquez's medical orders. (Id.) Plaintiff also
23 appears to claim that Dr. Enriquez failed to provide plaintiff with appropriate
24 dental and eye care. (Id. at 5h-5i.)

25 Plaintiff seeks the following relief: a) compensatory and "continuing"
26 damages of \$33,000.00; and b) punitive damages of \$333,000.
27 (Complaint, p. 6.)

28 For the reasons discussed below, the Complaint is dismissed with leave to

1 amend.

2 3 II. STANDARD OF REVIEW

4 A court may dismiss a claim upon motion of the defendants or sua
5 sponte pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(6) for “failure to state
6 a claim upon which relief can be granted.” See Wong v. Bell, 642 F.2d 359,
7 361-62 (9th Cir. 1981). A Complaint may be dismissed for failure to state a
8 claim upon which relief can be granted if it appears beyond doubt that plaintiff
9 can prove no set of facts in support of the claim that would entitle him to
10 relief. See Hishon v. King & Spalding, 467 U.S. 69, 73, 104 S. Ct. 2229, 81
11 L. Ed. 2d 59 (1984) (citing Conley v. Gibson, 355 U.S. 41, 45-46, 78 S. Ct.
12 99, 2 L. Ed. 2d 80 (1957)). In reviewing a Complaint under this standard, the
13 Court must accept as true the allegations of the Complaint in question,
14 Hospital Bldg. Co. v. Rex Hospital Trustees, 425 U.S. 738, 740, 96 S. Ct.
15 1848, 48 L. Ed. 2d 338 (1976), construe the pleading in the light most
16 favorable to the plaintiff, and resolve all doubts in the plaintiff’s favor. Jenkins
17 v. McKeithen, 395 U.S. 411, 421, 89 S. Ct. 1843, 23 L. Ed. 2d 404 (1969).
18 However, the “court is not required to accept legal conclusions cast in the form
19 of factual allegations that cannot reasonably be drawn from the facts alleged
20 [citations omitted].” Clegg v. Cult Awareness Network, 18 F.3d 752, 754
21 (9th Cir. 1994).

22 Review of a complaint for failure to state a claim is generally limited to
23 the contents of the complaint. See Buckey v. City of Los Angeles, 968 F.2d
24 791, 794 (9th Cir.), cert. denied, 506 U.S. 999, 113 S. Ct. 599, 121 L. Ed. 2d
25 536 (1992). However, material which is properly submitted as part of the
26 complaint may be considered on a motion to dismiss, and such material is not
27 “outside” the complaint if the complaint specifically refers to the document(s)
28 and its authenticity is not questioned. See Branch v. Tunnell, 14 F.3d 449,

1 453 (9th Cir. 1994) (citations omitted), cert. denied, 512 U.S. 1219, 114 S. Ct.
 2 2704, 129 L. Ed. 2d 832 (1994). The Court may also properly consider
 3 material submitted as exhibits to the complaint, see Hal Roach Studios v.
 4 Richard Feiner & Co., 896 F.2d 1542, 1555 (9th Cir. 1990), and documents
 5 crucial to the plaintiff's claims, but not explicitly incorporated in the
 6 complaint. See Parrino v. FHP, Inc., 146 F.3d 699, 705-06 (9th Cir.), cert.
 7 denied, 525 U.S. 1001, 119 S. Ct. 510, 142 L. Ed. 2d 423 (1998) (citing
 8 Branch v. Tunnell, 14 F.3d at 454). The Court may properly consider matters
 9 of public record: for example, pleadings, orders and other papers on file in
 10 another action pending before the court, records and reports of administrative
 11 bodies, or the legislative history of laws, rules or ordinances. See Mack v.
 12 South Bay Beer Distributors, Inc., 798 F.2d 1279, 1282 (9th Cir. 1986).

13 The complaint may be dismissed where it discloses some fact that will
 14 necessarily defeat the claim. Franklin v. Murphy, 745 F.2d 1221, 1228-29
 15 (9th Cir. 1984). However, in a pro se civil rights case, the complaint must be
 16 construed liberally to afford the plaintiff the benefit of any doubt. Karim-
 17 Panahi v. Los Angeles Police Department, 839 F.2d 621, 623 (9th Cir. 1988).
 18 Before dismissing a pro se civil rights complaint for failure to state a claim, the
 19 plaintiff should be given a statement of the complaint's deficiencies and an
 20 opportunity to cure. Id. Only if it is absolutely clear that the deficiencies
 21 cannot be cured by amendment should the complaint be dismissed without
 22 leave to amend. Karim-Panahi, 839 F.2d at 623; see also Cato v. United
 23 States, 70 F.3d 1103, 1106 (9th Cir. 1995).

24 25 III. DISCUSSION

26 **A. Official Capacity Claims Against Municipal Officials.**

27 Plaintiff names Gloria Molina, Yvonne B. Burke, Zev Yaroslavsky, Don
 28 Knabe, Michael D. Antonovich, Leroy Baca, and Dr. Policarpio F. Enriquez as

1 defendants in their individual and official capacities. (Complaint, pp. 3-4a.)
 2 However, local officials named in their official capacities can be sued where
 3 “the action that is alleged to be unconstitutional implements or executes a
 4 policy statement, ordinance, regulation, or decision officially adopted and
 5 promulgated by that body’s officers.” Monell v. Department of Social Services,
 6 436 U.S. 658, 690, 690 n.55, 98 S. Ct. 2018, 2035-36 n.55, 56 L. Ed. 2d 611
 7 (1978).

8 A plaintiff may also establish municipal liability by demonstrating that a
 9 municipal official with final decision-making authority has a choice among
 10 alternative courses of action. See Pembaur v. City of Cincinnati, 475 U.S. 469,
 11 106 S. Ct. 1292, 89 L. Ed. 2d 452 (1986); Oviatt v. Pearce, 954 F.2d 1470,
 12 1474 (9th Cir. 1992).

13 Here, plaintiff sets forth no facts or allegations that the aforementioned
 14 defendants committed any violations which derived from an official municipal
 15 policy or practice. Plaintiff also makes no allegations that any of the
 16 defendants has final decision-making authority and was making a choice among
 17 alternative courses of action. Accordingly, plaintiff’s Complaint must be
 18 dismissed with leave to amend to allow plaintiff an opportunity to allege facts
 19 establishing liability against the aforementioned municipal defendants in their
 20 official capacities.

21 **B. Caption.**

22 Local Rule 11-3.8(d) provides that “[t]he names of the parties shall be
 23 placed below the title of the Court and to the left of center, and single spaced.”
 24 Therefore, the names of all the defendants must appear in the caption of the
 25 complaint. In the body of his Complaint, plaintiff identifies the following as
 26 defendants in this action: Gloria Molina, Yvonne B. Burke, Zev Yaroslavsky,
 27 Don Knabe, Michael D. Antonovich, Leroy Baca, and Dr. Policarpio F.
 28 Enriquez. (Complaint, pp. 3-4a.) However, plaintiff has only named Gloria

1 Molina, Leroy Baca, and Dr. Policarpio F. Enriquez in the caption of the
2 Complaint. Accordingly, the Complaint must be dismissed with leave to
3 amend to allow plaintiff to name in the Complaint caption all individuals
4 plaintiff intends to include as defendants in this action.

5
6 **ORDER**

7 For all the foregoing reasons, **IT IS HEREBY ORDERED AS**
8 **FOLLOWS:**

- 9 1. The Complaint is **dismissed with leave to amend** as to
10 defendants Gloria Molina, Yvonne B. Burke, Zev Yaroslavsky, Don
11 Knabe, Michael D. Antonovich, Leroy Baca, and Dr. Policarpio
12 F. Enriquez in order to allow plaintiff an opportunity to remedy
13 the deficiencies explained above.

14 Plaintiff shall have **twenty-one (21)** days from the date of this Order to
15 file a First Amended Complaint. The First Amended Complaint must comply
16 with all the applicable provisions of the Prison Litigation Reform Act, Pub. L.
17 No. 104-134, 110 Stat. 1321 (codified in Sections of Titles 18, 28 and 42
18 U.S.C.), the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, and the Local Rules for the
19 Central District of California.

20 The First Amended Complaint must be labeled with the case number
21 assigned to this case, and must be labeled "First Amended Complaint." In
22 addition, plaintiff is informed that the Court cannot refer to a prior pleading in
23 order to make plaintiff's First Amended Complaint complete. Local Rule 15-2
24 requires that an amended complaint be complete in and of itself without
25 reference to any prior pleading. This is because, as a general rule, an amended
26 complaint supersedes the original complaint. See Loux v. Rhay, 375 F.2d 55,
27 57 (9th Cir. 1967).

28 The Court Clerk is directed to enclose with this Order two copies of the

1 form civil rights complaint for plaintiff's use in preparing a First Amended
2 Complaint.

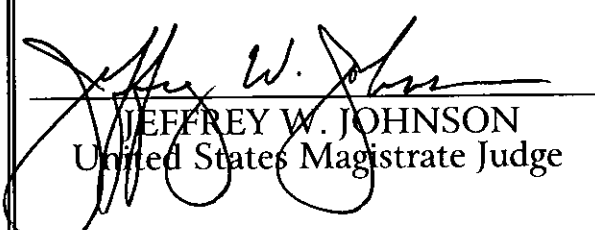
3 Failure to file a First Amended Complaint in accordance with this Order
4 will result in a recommendation that this action be dismissed with prejudice for
5 failure to prosecute and/or failure to comply with this Court's order. See Fed.
6 R. Civ. P. 41(b); see also Link v. Wabash R.R., 370 U.S. 626, 629-30, 82 S.Ct.
7 1386, 1388, 8 L.Ed.2d 734 (1962).

8
9 DATED: 7/21/09

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11 
12 JOHN F. WALTER
United States District Judge

13 Presented by:

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15 DATED: July 14, 2009

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18 JEFFREY W. JOHNSON
United States Magistrate Judge
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