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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

JOSEPH GOODWIN, JR.,

Plaintiff,

No. C 15-3368 EDL (PR)

v.

ORDER OF DISMISSAL

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF
CORRECTIONS, STATE PAROLE
UNIT 7,

Defendant.

Plaintiff, an inmate at Elmwood Correctional Facility, has filed a pro se civil rights complaint under 42 U.S.C. § 1983.¹ He has been granted leave to proceed in forma pauperis in a separate order. For the reasons stated below, the complaint is DISMISSED.

DISCUSSION

A. Standard of Review

Federal courts must engage in a preliminary screening of cases in which prisoners seek redress from a governmental entity or officer or employee of a governmental entity. 28 U.S.C. § 1915A(a). In its review the court must identify any cognizable claims, and dismiss any claims which are frivolous, malicious, fail to state a claim upon which relief may be granted, or seek monetary relief from a defendant who is immune from such relief. *Id.* at 1915A(b)(1),(2). Pro se pleadings must be liberally construed. *Balistreri v. Pacifica Police Dep't*, 901 F.2d 696, 699 (9th Cir. 1990).

Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 8(a)(2) requires only “a short and plain statement of the claim showing that the pleader is entitled to relief.” “Specific facts are not necessary;

¹ Plaintiff has consented to magistrate judge jurisdiction. (Docket No. 1 at 4.)

1 the statement need only give the defendant fair notice of what the . . . claim is and the
2 grounds upon which it rests.” *Erickson v. Pardus*, 551 U.S. 89, 93 (2007) (citations and
3 internal quotation marks omitted). Although in order to state a claim a complaint “does not
4 need detailed factual allegations, . . . a plaintiff’s obligation to provide the ‘grounds’ of his
5 ‘entitle[ment] to relief’ requires more than labels and conclusions, and a formulaic recitation
6 of the elements of a cause of action will not do. . . . Factual allegations must be enough to
7 raise a right to relief above the speculative level.” *Bell Atlantic Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S.
8 544, 555 (2007) (citations omitted). A complaint must proffer “enough facts to state a claim
9 for relief that is plausible on its face.” *Id.* at 570.

10 To state a claim under 42 U.S.C. § 1983, a plaintiff must allege two essential
11 elements: (1) that a right secured by the Constitution or laws of the United States was
12 violated, and (2) that the alleged deprivation was committed by a person acting under the
13 color of state law. *West v. Atkins*, 487 U.S. 42, 48 (1988).

14 **B. Legal Claims**

15 Although Plaintiff’s complaint is not a model of clarity, he seems to be complaining
16 that his constitutional rights have been violated because the California Department of
17 Corrections and Rehabilitation (“CDCR”) does not provide for housing or reimbursement for
18 housing upon release into parole. Plaintiff also states that he is disabled, as defined under
19 the Americans with Disabilities Act (“ADA”).

20 However, unless a state has waived Eleventh Amendment immunity, or Congress
21 has overridden it, a state cannot be sued. See *Kentucky v. Graham*, 473 U.S. 159, 167
22 n.14 (1985) (citing *Alabama v. Pugh*, 438 U.S. 781 (1978)). This immunity extends to
23 extends to suits against a state agency, such as the CDCR. See *Brown v. Cal. Dep’t of*
24 *Corrs.*, 554 F.3d 747, 752 (9th Cir. 2009). Therefore, the CDCR is DISMISSED with
25 prejudice.

26 In addition, there is no constitutional right to housing or reimbursement for housing
27 upon release from prison.

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