

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEVADA

Vincent Boyd v. Lee et al.

Case No. 2:25-cv-01424-APG-EJY (D. Nev. Dec. 3, 2025) · No. 2:25-cv-01424-APG-EJY · Decided December 3, 2025

SUMMARY

The United States District Court for the District of Nevada screened Vincent Boyd’s First Amended Complaint. The court allowed Fourth Amendment excessive-force claims against Officers Beramen, Ceballos, and Miller to proceed, dismissed the false-arrest claim against those officers without prejudice with one final opportunity to amend, and recommended dismissal with prejudice of the discrimination claims. Claims arising from unrelated trespassing arrests were dismissed without prejudice and without leave to amend in this action, permitting separate lawsuits.

CASE DETAILS

COURT	United States District Court for the District of Nevada
WRITING FOR THE COURT	Elayna J. Youchah
JURISDICTION	United States District Court for the District of Nevada
DECIDED	December 3, 2025
DOCKET	2:25-cv-01424-APG-EJY
DISPOSITION	other
PROCEDURAL POSTURE	The court screened Plaintiff's First Amended Complaint after granting leave to proceed in forma pauperis. The magistrate judge issued an order addressing which claims could proceed and a report and recommendation concerning dismissal of other claims.
STANDARD OF REVIEW	Screening standard applicable to an in forma pauperis complaint; the court liberally construed the pro se allegations but required sufficient factual matter to state a plausible claim for relief.
PRECEDENTIAL VALUE	unknown
PARTIES	Vincent Boyd v. Lee et al., Scott Lee, North Las Vegas Police Officers Miller, Beramen, Ceballos, Benes, and Hann

TOPICS

- section 1983
- civil rights
- police misconduct
- civil procedure
- joinder

PRACTICE AREAS

civil rights

constitutional law

federal civil procedure

QUESTIONS PRESENTED

1. Whether Boyd stated a claim under 42 U.S.C. § 1983 or Title II of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 against Planet Fitness manager Scott Lee.
2. Whether Boyd adequately pleaded discrimination claims against the individual police officers.
3. Whether Boyd adequately pleaded a Fourth Amendment false-arrest claim against Officers Miller, Ceballos, and Beramen.
4. Whether Boyd adequately pleaded a Fourth Amendment excessive-force claim against Officers Miller, Ceballos, and Beramen.
5. Whether claims arising from unrelated trespassing arrests involving Officers Benes, Hann, and other officers could be joined in the same action under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 20.

HOLDINGS

1. Boyd failed to state a claim against Scott Lee. Calling or summoning the police did not transform the private manager into a state actor, and Lee was not himself a place of public accommodation under Title II.
2. Boyd failed to state discrimination claims against Officers Beramen, Ceballos, Miller, Benes, and Hann because he did not allege facts showing how or on what basis discrimination occurred.
3. Boyd failed to plead sufficient facts to show that the Planet Fitness encounter constituted an arrest or that any arrest lacked probable cause. The false-arrest claim was dismissed without prejudice, with one final opportunity to amend.
4. Boyd stated a Fourth Amendment excessive-force claim against Officers Beramen, Ceballos, and Miller, which could proceed.
5. Claims arising from unrelated trespassing arrests at different locations and involving different officers could not be joined in this lawsuit because they did not arise from the same transaction or occurrence or share sufficient common questions of law or fact.

KEY QUOTATIONS

“The “reasonableness” of a particular seizure, including an arrest of a person, “depends not only on when it is made, but also on how it is carried out.”” (at 3)

“The “most important” factor in assessing the reasonableness of a seizure is whether the individual posed an immediate threat to the safety of the officers or others.” (at 3)

““[U]nrelated claims against different defendants belong in separate lawsuits.”” (at 4)

FACTUAL BACKGROUND

Boyd alleged that Scott Lee, a Planet Fitness manager, called police after Boyd was shaving in a Planet Fitness locker room and refused to provide identification. Boyd alleged that Officers Beramen, Miller, and Ceballos then grabbed him, knocked his phone from his hand, tased him, and forced him onto his stomach, causing physical injuries. He also alleged separate trespassing arrests at Planet Fitness locations, a Smith's grocery store, and Craig Ranch Regional Park involving other officers.

PROCEDURAL HISTORY

Plaintiff's original Complaint asserted several claims, two of which were dismissed without prejudice with leave to amend. Plaintiff then filed a First Amended Complaint asserting claims against new defendants and additional allegations concerning several arrests. The court screened the FAC, allowed the Fourth Amendment excessive-force claim against Officers Beramen, Ceballos, and Miller to proceed, dismissed the false-arrest claim against those officers without prejudice with one final opportunity to amend, and recommended dismissal of the discrimination claims and unrelated trespassing-arrest claims.

DISPOSITION

other

CASES CITED

- Monell v. Department of Social Services, 436 U.S. 658, 690-95 (1978)
- Collins v. Womancare, 878 F.2d 1145, 1155 (9th Cir. 1989)
- Sherrell v. Bank of America, N.A., Case No. CV F 11-1785-LJO (JLT), 2011 WL 6749765, at *4 (E.D. Cal. Dec. 22, 2011)
- Richards v. Harper, 864 F.2d 85, 88 (9th Cir. 1988)
- Ivey v. Board of Regents of University of Alaska, 673 F.2d 266, 268 (9th Cir. 1982)
- Lacey v. Maricopa County, 693 F.3d 896, 918 (9th Cir. 2012)
- Hopkins v. City of Sierra Vista, Ariz., 931 F.2d 524, 527 (9th Cir. 1991)
- Graham v. Connor, 490 U.S. 386, 395, 397 (1989)
- Miller v. Clark County, 340 F.3d 959, 964 (9th Cir. 2003)
- Glenn v. Wash. County, 673 F.3d 864, 872 (9th Cir. 2011)
- Bryan v. MacPherson, 630 F.3d 805, 826 (9th Cir. 2010)
- Luchtel v. Hagemann, 623 F.3d 975, 980 (9th Cir. 2010)
- Jacobs v. CDCR, Case No. 1:17-cv-01599-DAD-JLTPC, 2019 WL 6827635, at *3 (E.D. Cal. Dec. 13, 2019)
- Owens v. Hinsley, 635 F.3d 950, 952 (7th Cir. 2011)
- Visendi v. Bank of America, N.A., 733 F.3d 863, 870 (9th Cir. 2013)
- Thomas v. Arn, 474 U.S. 140, 142 (1985)
- Martinez v. Ylst, 951 F.2d 1153, 1157 (9th Cir. 1991)
- Britt v. Simi Valley United School District, 708 F.2d 452, 454 (9th Cir. 1983)

OPINION

1 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT 2 DISTRICT OF NEVADA 3 * * * 4 VINCENT BOYD,
Case No. 2:25-cv-01424-APG-EJY 5 Plaintiff, ORDER 6 v. AND 7 LEE et al, REPORT AND
RECOMMENDATION 8 Defendants. 9 On August 6, 2025, the Court entered an Order granting
Plaintiff's application to proceed in 10 forma pauperis and screened Plaintiff's original Complaint.
ECF No. 4. Plaintiff subsequently filed 11 a First Amended Complaint ("FAC"), ECF No. 8, which
the Court screens under the standard stated 12 in ECF No. 4.

13 I. Discussion 14 Plaintiff's original Complaint asserted various allegations all of which failed to
state claims 15 upon which relief could be granted. Two claims were dismissed without prejudice
and with leave 16 to amend. ECF No. 4 at 6. One of those claims was based on an arrest at a
Planet Fitness (the 17 "Planet Fitness Arrest").1 Id. The second claim dismissed with leave to
amend alleged unclear 18 violations of law by the North Las Vegas Police Department.

Id. at 3-4. Plaintiff was offered an 19 opportunity to state a claim under *Monell v. Dept. of Soc.*
Servs., 436 U.S. 658, 690-95 (1978). Id. 20 at 4. 21 Plaintiff's FAC does not allege additional facts
in support of his prior asserted claims. 22 Instead, Plaintiff's FAC raises new claims against new
defendants. ECF No. 8.

Although the FAC 23 remains a jumble of allegations, a liberal interpretation of the allegations
seems to assert law 24 25 1 Plaintiff alleged that he was shaving in a Planet Fitness locker room
when management asked him to come to 26 the front desk because he was making patrons
uncomfortable. ECF No. 1-1 at 3. It appears Plaintiff did not comply and management warned
Plaintiff they would call the police.

Id. Plaintiff called Planet Fitness corporate headquarters, but 27 while he was on hold, police
arrived and demanded his name and identification. Id. Plaintiff repeatedly refused to provide
identification (albeit he provided his name). Id. Plaintiff was told if he did not provide
identification he would 1 enforcement arrested Plaintiff on multiple occasions for trespassing at
various Planet Fitness 2 locations, a Smith's grocery store, and the Craig Ranch Regional Park.

Id. at 3-6. 3 Regarding the Planet Fitness Arrest, Plaintiff now asserts the club manager, Scott Lee,
4 engaged in discrimination when he called the police. Id. at 4. Plaintiff identifies North Las Vegas
5 Police Officers Miller, Beramen, and Ceballos as those arriving at Planet Fitness and asking
Plaintiff 6 for identification. Id. Plaintiff says that after officers asked him to provide his date of
birth, Officer 7 Beramen grabbed Plaintiff's arm and knocked his phone from his hand; Officer
Miller tased 8 Plaintiff; and the officers then collectively forced Plaintiff onto his stomach.

Id. at 5. While on the 9 ground, Plaintiff says Officer Ceballos was on his back. Id. Plaintiff
concludes the encounter caused 10 internal bleeding, bleeding to his genitalia, and lasting injuries
to both shoulders. Id. 11 A. Plaintiff Does Not State a Claim Against Planet Fitness Manager Scott
Lee. 12 Plaintiff asserts an unidentified discrimination claim against Defendant Scott Lee.

Scott Lee 13 is a private party and to the extent Plaintiff is attempting to sue under 42 U.S.C. § 1983, there is no 14 alleged state action. Calling the police does not transform Mr. Lee from a private actor into a state 15 actor. *Collins v. Womancare*, 878 F.2d 1145, 1155 (9th Cir. 1989) (“[m]erely complaining to” or 16 summoning the police “does not convert a private party into a state actor”).

Further, if Plaintiff is 17 seeking to sue Mr. Lee under Title II of the 1964 Civil Rights Act, his claim fails because this law 18 prohibits discrimination in places of “public accommodation.” 42 U.S.C. § 2000a(b). Mr. Lee is 19 not a place of public accommodation. Hence, Plaintiff’s claims against Mr. Lee fail as a matter of 20 law and should be dismissed with prejudice.

21 B. Plaintiff’s Claims Against the Individual Police Officers. 22 1. Plaintiff’s Claims of Discrimination. 23 Plaintiff raises a vague allegation of discrimination by Officers Beramen, Ceballos, Miller, 24 Benes, and Hann.

In sum, Plaintiff fails to allege facts demonstrating how or on what basis the 25 discrimination supposedly occurred. ECF No. 8 at 4-6. In the Court’s August 6, 2025 Order, it 26 explained that Plaintiff cannot “simply allege a wrong has been committed and demand relief.” 27 *Sherrell v. Bank of Am., N.A.*, Case No. CV F 11-1785-LJO (JLT), 2011 WL 6749765, at *4 (E.D.

1 plausible claim for relief. The Court cannot supply essential elements of a claim that was not initially 2 pled—even in the context of a pro se plaintiff. *Richards v. Harper*, 864 F.2d 85, 88 (9th Cir. 1988); 3 *Ivey v. Board of Regents of University of Alaska*, 673 F.2d 266, 268 (9th Cir. 1982).

In the absence 4 of any facts that would support a viable claim of discrimination by Officers Beramen, Ceballos, 5 Miller, Benes, and Hann, the Court recommends dismissing this claim with prejudice as a review of 6 Plaintiff’s original Complaint and FAC lead the undersigned to conclude Plaintiff cannot state a 7 claim of discrimination. See ECF Nos. 1-1, 8.

8 2. Plaintiff’s False Arrest Claims Against Officers Miller, Ceballos, and Beramen. 9 To state a valid claim for false arrest under the Fourth Amendment of the U.S. Constitution, 10 a plaintiff “must plead facts that would show [defendant] ordered or otherwise procured the arrest[11] and the arrest[] w[as]... without probable cause.” *Lacey v. Maricopa County*, 693 F.3d 896, 918 12 (9th Cir.

2012). Probable cause exists when an officer has “a reasonable belief... that a crime has 13 been, is being, or is about to be committed.” *Hopkins v. City of Sierra Vista, Ariz.*, 931 F.2d 524, 14 527 (9th Cir. 1991) (internal quotation marks omitted). 15 Here, Plaintiff fails to allege sufficient facts to support a reasonable inference the Planet 16 Fitness Arrest lacked probable cause.

Indeed, all Plaintiff alleges is while he was on the phone with 17 Planet Fitness’s corporate office, the police officers asked him for identification. ECF No. 8 at 4. 18 Shortly thereafter, events took

place that are broadly construed as giving rise to an excessive force claim.

However, the alleged facts are insufficient to establish Plaintiff was arrested and, if so, the arrest was without sufficient indicia of probable cause. Although this is Plaintiff's second attempt to plead his claims, this is the first time he attempted to state a false arrest claim.

Thus, the Court dismisses Plaintiff's false arrest claim without prejudice and with one additional opportunity to plead his false arrest claim against Officers Miller, Ceballos, and Beramen. 3. Plaintiff's Excessive Force Allegations Against Officers Miller, Ceballos, and Beramen. The Court broadly and liberally construes Plaintiff's claims of assault as seeking to state an 1 from "unreasonable searches and seizures." The "reasonableness" of a particular seizure, including 2 an arrest of a person, "depends not only on when it is made, but also on how it is carried out." 3 *Graham v. Connor*, 490 U.S. 386, 395 (1989) (internal citations omitted) (emphasis in original).

4 The relevant inquiry is "whether the officers' actions are 'objectively reasonable' in light of the facts 5 and circumstances confronting them." *Id.* at 397. In determining the reasonableness of a seizure 6 effected by force, a court must balance the "nature and quality of the intrusion on the individual's 7 Fourth Amendment interests against the countervailing government interests at stake." *Miller v. 8 Clark Cnty.*, 340 F.3d 959, 964 (9th Cir.

2003) (internal citation and quotation marks omitted). 9 Courts evaluate the strength of the government's interest in using force—deadly or otherwise—by 10 examining three nonexclusive "Graham factors": (1) "whether the suspect poses an immediate threat 11 to the safety of the officers or others," (2) "the severity of the crime at issue," and (3) "whether he 12 is actively resisting arrest or attempting to evade arrest by flight." *Glenn v. Wash. Cnty.*, 673 F.3d 13 864, 872 (9th Cir.

2011) (internal citation and quotation marks omitted). The "most important" 14 factor in assessing the reasonableness of a seizure is whether the individual posed an immediate 15 threat to the safety of the officers or others. *Bryan v. MacPherson*, 630 F.3d 805, 826 (9th Cir. 2010) 16 (internal citation and quotation marks omitted). These factors are not exclusive.

Id. Instead, courts 17 "examine the totality of the circumstances and consider whatever specific factors may be appropriate 18 in a particular case." *Id.* (internal citation and quotation marks omitted). For example, the "quantum 19 of force" used to arrest a suspect may constitute such a relevant factor. *Luchtel v. Hagemann*, 623 20 F.3d 975, 980 (9th Cir. 2010) (internal quotation marks omitted).

21 Plaintiff says that while he was on the phone with Planet Fitness' corporate office, officers 22 approached him, Officer Beramen grabbed his arms and knocked his phone out of his hands, Plaintiff 23 was then tased by Officer Miller and forced onto his stomach, and while on his

stomach, Officer 24 Ceballos was “on his back.” ECF No. 8 at 4-5. Together, these alleged facts are sufficient to state 25 a Fourth Amendment violation under *Graham* as the totality of the circumstance described do not 26 demonstrate Plaintiff posed any threat of safety to the officers or others or that Plaintiff resisted 27 arrest.

Accordingly, the Court finds Plaintiff’s Fourth Amendment, excessive force claim may 1 C. Plaintiff’s Claims Relating to Other Trespassing Arrests Are Dismissed Without Prejudice so that Plaintiff May State Them in a Separate Lawsuit if He so Chooses. 2 3 Under Rule 20 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, Plaintiff cannot assert claims based 4 on unrelated events against various other defendants in a single lawsuit.

Plaintiff may join claims 5 against different defendants in a single action if (1) the claims arise out of the same transaction or 6 occurrence or series of transactions and occurrences, and (2) there are common questions of law or 7 fact. Fed. R. Civ. P. 20(a)(2). “[U]nrelated claims against different defendants belong in separate 8 lawsuits.” *Jacobs v. CDCR*, Case No. 1:17-cv-01599-DAD-JLTPC, 2019 WL 6827635, at *3 (E.D.

9 Cal. Dec. 13, 2019), report and recommendation adopted, Case No. 1:17-cv-01599-DAD-JLTPC, 10 2020 WL 1951945 (E.D. Cal. Apr. 23, 2020) (quoting *Owens v. Hinsley*, 635 F.3d 950, 952 (7th Cir. 11 2011)). 12 In Plaintiff’s FAC he raises allegations regarding arrests for trespassing between August 31, 13 2023 and May 11, 2024 that are not tethered to the allegations pertaining to the Planet Fitness Arrest.

14 ECF No. 8 at 3-5. Instead, in vague terms, Plaintiff contends that at various places he was arrested 15 for trespassing for unknown reasons. *Id.* For example, Plaintiff alleges he was arrested by Officer 16 Benes and an undisclosed partner for trespassing while Plaintiff was parked in the lot of a Smith’s 17 grocery store. *Id.* at 3-4. Plaintiff also alleges he was arrested by Officers Vardoulis and Runser— 18 who are not named in this suit—after Plaintiff had a disagreement with park security—while parked 19 at Craig Ranch Regional Park.

Id. at 5. Neither of these arrests relate to the Planet Fitness Arrest 20 underlying Plaintiff’s initial Complaint. Plaintiff’s allegations further differ based on the 21 circumstances of the arrest: Plaintiff was arrested while located in his car in the parking lots of 22 different establishments. See *id.* at 3, 5.

Although Plaintiff is alleging the same causes of action 23 against Officer Benes as the other Officers, this basis alone is insufficient to join Officer Benes as a 24 defendant. *Jacobs*, 2019 WL 6827635, at *3 (citing *Visendi v. Bank of Am., N.A.*, 733 F.3d 863, 870 25 (9th Cir. 2013) (allegations “that Defendants violated the same laws in comparable ways” is 26 insufficient to satisfy Rule 20).

27 Likewise, Plaintiff's claims against Officer Hann fail. Plaintiff says Officer Hann and 1 was on August 31, 2023, while Plaintiff was parked at Planet Fitness located on Maryland Parkway. 2 Id. at 3. The other occasion was three and one-half months later on December 14, 2023 while 3 Plaintiff was parked behind an unidentified Planet Fitness. Id. at 4. While these claims allege arrests 4 that involve trespassing at Planet Fitness locations, there is an inadequate basis to conclude the 5 arrests by Officer Hann arise out of the same transaction or occurrence, or series of transactions or 6 occurrences, as the original Planet Fitness Arrest.

Finally, the fact that Plaintiff is pursuing the same 7 causes of action against Officer Hann as the other named Officers does not make the allegations 8 similar for the purpose of Rule 20. Jacobs, 2019 WL 6827635, at *3 (citing Visendi, 733 F.3d at 9 870. 10 Because Plaintiff's allegations against Officer Benes and Officer Hann do not arise out of 11 the same transaction or occurrence, or series of transactions or occurrences, as the original Planet 12 Fitness Arrest, the Court dismisses these claims without prejudice, but without leave to amend in 13 this case.

Plaintiff may file separate lawsuit(s) against these Defendants should he choose to do so. 14 III. Order 15 IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that Plaintiff's Fourth Amendment Excessive Force claim 16 against Officers Beramen, Ceballos, and Miller may proceed. 17 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that Plaintiff's Fourth Amendment False Arrest claim against 18 Officers Beramen, Ceballos, and Miller is dismissed without prejudice and with one final 19 opportunity to amend.

20 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that if Plaintiff chooses to file an amended complaint that 21 complaint must be titled "Second Amended Complaint." The second amended complaint must be 22 filed no later than January 5, 2026 and must contain all claims and all facts in support of the claims 23 Plaintiff seeks to assert. Plaintiff must identify each defendant he seeks to sue and what claims he 24 asserts against that defendant.

If Plaintiff files a second amended complaint and fails to include the 25 facts necessary to support a claim raised he will not be granted leave to proceed with those claims. 26 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that if Plaintiff chooses to file a second amended complaint, 27 he must not file claims dismissed with prejudice. 1 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that failure to timely comply with this Order may result in a 2 recommendation to dismiss Plaintiff's case in its entirety.

3 IV. Recommendation 4 IT IS HEREBY RECOMMENDED that Plaintiff's claims under 42 U.S.C. § 1983 and Title 5 II of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 for discrimination be dismissed with prejudice and that no claim 6 against Planet Fitness or manager Scott Lee be accepted by the Court. 7 IT IS Further RECOMMENDED that Plaintiff's "discrimination" claim against Officers 8 Beramen, Ceballos, Miller, Benes, and Hann be dismissed with prejudice.

9 IT IS FURTHER RECOMMENDED that Plaintiff's claims arising from arrests for 10 trespassing at various locations by various officers between August 31, 2023 and May 11, 2024 be

11 dismissed without prejudice, but without leave to amend in this case. This recommendation does 12 not preclude Plaintiff from pursuing his claims against Officers Benes, Hann or others in a separate 13 lawsuit.

14 Dated this 3rd day of December, 2025. 15 16 ELAYNA J. YOUCHAH 17 UNITED STATES
MAGISTRATE JUDGE 18 19 NOTICE 20 Under Local Rule IB 3-2, any objection to this Report
and Recommendation must be in 21 writing and filed with the Clerk of the Court within fourteen
(14) days.

The Supreme Court holds 22 the courts of appeal may determine that an appeal has been waived
due to the failure to file objections 23 within the specified time. *Thomas v. Arn*, 474 U.S. 140, 142
(1985). The Ninth Circuit also held 24 that (1) failure to file objections within the specified time
and (2) failure to properly address and 25 brief the objectionable issues waives the right to appeal
the District Court's order and/or appeal 26 factual issues from the order of the District Court.

Martinez v. Ylst, 951 F.2d 1153, 1157 (9th Cir. 27 1991); *Britt v. Simi Valley United Sch. Dist.*,
708 F.2d 452, 454 (9th Cir. 1983).