

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF
CALIFORNIA**

Johnathan Harper v. Kings County, et al.

Harper v. Kings County · No. 1:23-cv-00918-JLT-BAM (PC) · Decided December 17, 2025

SUMMARY

The document contains a magistrate judge's Findings and Recommendations recommending dismissal with prejudice of Johnathan Harper's civil rights action against Kings County and related defendants. The recommendation is based on lack of subject matter jurisdiction because the requested injunctive relief became moot after Plaintiff's release, as well as failure to comply with a court order and failure to prosecute.

OPINION

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT 9 EASTERN DISTRICT OF
CALIFORNIA 10 11 JOHNATHAN HARPER, Case No. 1:23-cv-00918-JLT-BAM (PC) 12
Plaintiff, FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS TO DISMISS ACTION, WITH
PREJUDICE, FOR 13 v. LACK OF SUBJECT MATTER JURISDICTION, FAILURE TO OBEY
14 KINGS COUNTY, et al., COURT ORDER, AND FAILURE TO PROSECUTE 15 Defendants.
(ECF No. 19) 16 FOURTEEN (14) DAY DEADLINE 17 18 I. Background 19 Plaintiff Johnathan
Harper ("Plaintiff") is a former pretrial detainee proceeding pro se in 20 this civil rights action
under 42 U.S.C. § 1983.

This action was removed from Kings County 21 Superior Court on June 16, 2023. 22 On
November 5, 2025, the Court screened the complaint and found that it failed to comply 23 with
Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 8 and the Court lacked subject matter jurisdiction over the 24
complaint as drafted. (ECF No. 19.)

The Court issued an order granting Plaintiff leave to file a 25 first amended complaint or a notice
of voluntary dismissal within thirty (30) days. (Id.) The 26 Court expressly warned Plaintiff that
the failure to comply with the Court's order would result in 27 a recommendation for dismissal of
this action for failure to prosecute and failure to comply with a 28 1 court order.

(Id.) Plaintiff failed to file an amended complaint or otherwise communicate with 2 the Court, and
the deadline to do so has expired. 3 II. Lack of Subject Matter Jurisdiction 4 A. Screening
Requirement 5 The Court is required to screen complaints brought by prisoners seeking relief
against a 6 governmental entity and/or against an officer or employee of a governmental entity.

28 U.S.C. 7 § 1915A(a). Plaintiff's complaint, or any portion thereof, is subject to dismissal if it is frivolous 8 or malicious, if it fails to state a claim upon which relief may be granted, or if it seeks monetary 9 relief from a defendant who is immune from such relief. 28 U.S.C. §§ 1915A(b). 10 A complaint must contain "a short and plain statement of the claim showing that the 11 pleader is entitled to relief...." Fed.

R. Civ. P. 8(a)(2). Detailed factual allegations are not 12 required, but "[t]hreadbare recitals of the elements of a cause of action, supported by mere 13 conclusory statements, do not suffice." *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 678 (2009) (citing *Bell 14 Atlantic Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 555 (2007)). While a plaintiff's allegations are taken as 15 true, courts "are not required to indulge unwarranted inferences." *Doe I v. Wal-Mart Stores, Inc.*, 16 572 F.3d 677, 681 (9th Cir.

2009) (internal quotation marks and citation omitted). 17 To survive screening, Plaintiff's claims must be facially plausible, which requires 18 sufficient factual detail to allow the Court to reasonably infer that each named defendant is liable 19 for the misconduct alleged. *Iqbal*, 556 U.S. at 678 (quotation marks omitted); *Moss v. U.S. Secret 20 Serv.*, 572 F.3d 962, 969 (9th Cir.

2009). The sheer possibility that a defendant acted unlawfully 21 is not sufficient, and mere consistency with liability falls short of satisfying the plausibility 22 standard. *Iqbal*, 556 U.S. at 678 (quotation marks omitted); *Moss*, 572 F.3d at 969. 23 B. Plaintiff's Allegations 24 Plaintiff is a former pretrial detainee.

The events in the complaint are alleged to have 25 occurred while Plaintiff was housed at the Kings County Jail in Hanford, California. Plaintiff 26 names the following defendants: (1) Kings County; (2) David Robinson, Sheriff; (3) J. Ruiz; 27 (4) Does 1–50, sued under Code Civ. Proc. § 474; and (5) Does 51–100, employees, personnel, 28 officials, officers, deputies, servants, managers, administrators, agents, and contractors of other 1 named defendants.

Plaintiff's use of the word "Defendants" throughout his complaint refers to all 2 defendants except the Doe Defendants. (ECF No. 1-1, p. 8.)¹ 3 Plaintiff alleges the following causes of action: Fourteenth Amendment Due Process; 4 Fourteenth Amendment Equal Protection – "class of one"; Fourteenth Amendment Pretrial 5 Punishment; First Amendment Freedom of Speech; Municipal Liability for Failure to Train, 6 Supervise, and Discipline; Municipal Liability for Long-Standing and Prevalent Unconstitutional 7 Policies and Customary Practices.

8 Plaintiff's complaint, which is nearly forty pages in length, challenges a variety of 9 policies, practices, and failures to supervise and train personnel of the Kings County Jail. These 10 include the mishandling of detainee grievances and complaints, "Group Retaliation" and "Group 11 Punishment," unequal access to tablets for use by inmates, unreasonable enforcement and 12 creation of policies regarding the dimming or covering of cell light fixtures unrelated to 13

institutional safety and security, and targeting Plaintiff for write-ups and interference with 14 Plaintiff's ongoing litigation, among others.

15 Plaintiff seeks the following relief: 16 (1) For a declaration that inmates are entitled to administrative remedy while in custody of the county sheriff; that citizen complaints are to be reasonably 17 investigated and appropriate disciplinary action taken—if any—and for a declaration that Group Retaliation and Group Punishment tactics are illegal to 18 use on inmates; that inmates are to be treated co-equally as for accessibility to 19 tablets; that inmates are to be treated co-equally regardless of exercise of legal rights or not; and, for inmates to be disciplined only for legitimate purposes 20 (2) For issuance of a TRO restraining Defendant J. Ruiz from taking Plaintiff's legal paperwork from his cell 21 (3) For issuance of a preliminary injunction enjoining Defendants David Robinson and Kings County to provide coequal access to tablets despite 22 financial ability, to discontinue Group Retaliation and Group Punishment 23 tactics against inmates, and to not discipline inmates except for legitimate purposes 24 (4) For costs of suit herein incurred; and (5) For such other and further relief as the Court may deem proper and just 25 26 1 The Court notes that the complaint provided is out of order according to the internal pagination of the document.

27 (See ECF No. 1-1, pp. 16–27.) Although the Court has read the complaint in the correct order according to the internal page numbering, for ease of reference the Court cites to the complaint using only the applicable CM/ECF 28 page numbering. 1 (ECF No. 1-1, pp. 42–43 (unedited text).) 2 C. Discussion 3 1. Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 8 4 Pursuant to Rule 8, a complaint must contain “a short and plain statement of the claim 5 showing that the pleader is entitled to relief.” Fed.

R. Civ. P. 8(a). Detailed factual allegations 6 are not required, but “[t]hreadbare recitals of the elements of a cause of action, supported by mere 7 conclusory statements, do not suffice.” *Iqbal*, 556 U.S. at 678 (citation omitted). Plaintiff must 8 set forth “sufficient factual matter, accepted as true, to ‘state a claim to relief that is plausible on 9 its face.’” *Iqbal*, 556 U.S. at 678 (quoting *Twombly*, 550 U.S. at 555).

While factual allegations 10 are accepted as true, legal conclusions are not. *Id.*; see also *Twombly*, 550 U.S. at 556–57; *Moss*, 11 572 F.3d at 969. 12 Here, Plaintiff's complaint is nearly forty pages in length, and is neither a short nor plain 13 statement of his claims. Plaintiff's complaint challenges a variety of policies allegedly in place at 14 the Kings County Jail, but does not clearly identify how each policy has affected Plaintiff, if at 15 all.

Plaintiff's allegations are lengthy and rambling, but also conclusory and often do not state 16 what happened, when it happened, or who was involved. General assertions regarding the 17 Defendants' acts or failures to act with respect to certain policies or practices are not sufficient to

18 state a cognizable claim. 19 2. Subject Matter Jurisdiction 20 As noted above, Plaintiff requests only declaratory and injunctive relief in this action.

At 21 the time of the events in the complaint and at the time this action was removed from Kings 22 County Superior Court, Plaintiff was a pretrial detainee housed at the Kings County Jail. (See 23 ECF No. 1.) On October 5, 2023, Plaintiff submitted a notice of change of address dated 24 September 29, 2023, indicating that he had been released from custody to a residential address in 25 Fresno County.

(ECF No. 13.) In January and February 2024, Plaintiff again updated his address 26 to indicate that he had moved to residential addresses in Sacramento County. (ECF Nos. 16–18.) 27 To the extent Plaintiff’s complaint seeks a declaratory judgment, it is unnecessary. “A 28 declaratory judgment, like other forms of equitable relief, should be granted only as a matter of 1 judicial discretion, exercised in the public interest.” *Eccles v. Peoples Bank of Lakewood Village*, 2 333 U.S. 426, 431 (1948). “Declaratory relief should be denied when it will neither serve a useful 3 purpose in clarifying and settling the legal relations in issue nor terminate the proceedings and 4 afford relief from the uncertainty and controversy faced by the parties.” *United States v. 5 Washington*, 759 F.2d 1353, 1357 (9th Cir.

1985). If this action reaches trial and the jury returns 6 a verdict in favor of Plaintiff, then that verdict will be a finding that Plaintiff’s constitutional 7 rights were violated. Accordingly, a declaration that any defendant violated Plaintiff’s rights is 8 unnecessary. 9 Insofar as Plaintiff seeks injunctive relief, any such request is now moot. Plaintiff is no 10 longer in custody or housed at the Kings County Jail.

Therefore, any injunctive relief he seeks 11 against the staff or officials of the Kings County Jail is moot. See *Andrews v. Cervantes*, 493 12 F.3d 1047, 1053 n.5 (9th Cir. 2007) (prisoner’s claims for injunctive relief generally become 13 moot upon transfer) (citing *Johnson v. Moore*, 948 F.2d 517, 519 (9th Cir. 1991) (per curiam) 14 (holding claims for injunctive relief “relating to [a prison’s] policies are moot” when the prisoner 15 has been moved and “he has demonstrated no reasonable expectation of returning to [the 16 prison]”)).

17 Plaintiff requests exclusively declaratory and injunctive relief in the complaint. As 18 Plaintiff has not reported a change of address located in or near Kings County since his release 19 from custody and there is no indication that Plaintiff has a “reasonable expectation” that he will 20 be held in custody at the Kings County Jail in the future, the Court finds that the complaint should 21 be dismissed, as Plaintiff’s claims are now moot.

Since his release from custody, Plaintiff is no 22 longer subject to the policies or practices of the Kings County Jail, and therefore there is no 23 longer a “case or controversy” before the Court. See *Societe de Conditionnement en Aluminium 24 v. Hunter Engineering Co., Inc.*, 655 F.2d 938,

942 (9th Cir. 1981) (citing 28 U.S.C. § 2201; 25 Aetna Life Ins. Co. v. Haworth, 300 U.S. 227, 239–40 (1937)).

The Court therefore finds that it 26 lacks subject matter jurisdiction to declare the policies of the Kings County Jail unconstitutional 27 or to provide any of the requested injunctive relief. 28 /// 1 III. Failure to Prosecute and Failure to Obey a Court Order 2 A. Legal Standard 3 Local Rule 110 provides that “[f]ailure... of a party to comply with these Rules or with 4 any order of the Court may be grounds for imposition by the Court of any and all sanctions...

5 within the inherent power of the Court.” District courts have the inherent power to control their 6 dockets and “[i]n the exercise of that power they may impose sanctions including, where 7 appropriate,... dismissal.” Thompson v. Hous. Auth., 782 F.2d 829, 831 (9th Cir. 1986). A 8 court may dismiss an action, with prejudice, based on a party’s failure to prosecute an action, 9 failure to obey a court order, or failure to comply with local rules.

See, e.g., Ghazali v. Moran, 46 10 F.3d 52, 53–54 (9th Cir. 1995) (dismissal for noncompliance with local rule); Ferdik v. Bonzelet, 11 963 F.2d 1258, 1260–61 (9th Cir. 1992) (dismissal for failure to comply with an order requiring 12 amendment of complaint); Malone v. U.S. Postal Serv., 833 F.2d 128, 130–33 (9th Cir. 1987) 13 (dismissal for failure to comply with court order).

14 In determining whether to dismiss an action, the Court must consider several factors: 15 (1) the public’s interest in expeditious resolution of litigation; (2) the Court’s need to manage its 16 docket; (3) the risk of prejudice to the defendants; (4) the public policy favoring disposition of 17 cases on their merits; and (5) the availability of less drastic sanctions.

Henderson v. Duncan, 779 18 F.2d 1421, 1423 (9th Cir. 1986); Carey v. King, 856 F.2d 1439, 1440 (9th Cir. 1988). 19 B. Discussion 20 Here, Plaintiff’s first amended complaint is overdue, and he has failed to comply with the 21 Court’s order.

The Court cannot effectively manage its docket if Plaintiff ceases litigating his 22 case. Thus, the Court finds that both the first and second factors weigh in favor of dismissal. 23 The third factor, risk of prejudice to defendant, also weighs in favor of dismissal, since a 24 presumption of injury arises from the occurrence of unreasonable delay in prosecuting an action.

25 Anderson v. Air W., 542 F.2d 522, 524 (9th Cir. 1976). The fourth factor usually weighs against 26 dismissal because public policy favors disposition on the merits. Pagtalunan v. Galaza, 291 F.3d 27 639, 643 (9th Cir. 2002).

However, “this factor lends little support to a party whose 28 responsibility it is to move a case toward disposition on the merits but whose conduct impedes 1 progress in that direction,” which is the case here. In re Phenylpropanolamine (PPA) Products 2 Liability Litigation, 460 F.3d 1217, 1228 (9th Cir. 2006) (citation omitted). 3 Finally, the Court’s warning to a party that failure to

obey the court's order will result in 4 dismissal satisfies the "considerations of the alternatives" requirement.

Ferdik, 963 F.2d at 1262; 5 Malone, 833 at 132–33; Henderson, 779 F.2d at 1424. The Court's November 5, 2025 screening 6 order expressly warned Plaintiff that his failure to file an amended complaint would result in a 7 recommendation of dismissal of this action for failure to prosecute and failure to comply with a 8 court order. (ECF No. 19.)

Thus, Plaintiff had adequate warning that dismissal could result from 9 his noncompliance. 10 Additionally, at this stage in the proceedings there is little available to the Court that 11 would constitute a satisfactory lesser sanction while protecting the Court from further 12 unnecessary expenditure of its scarce resources.

Although Plaintiff is not proceeding in forma 13 pauperis in this action, it appears that monetary sanctions will be of little use and the preclusion 14 of evidence or witnesses is likely to have no effect given that Plaintiff has ceased litigating his 15 case. 16 IV. Conclusion and Recommendation 17 Accordingly, the Court finds that dismissal is the appropriate sanction and HEREBY 18 RECOMMENDS that this action be dismissed for lack of subject matter jurisdiction, for failure to 19 obey a court order, and for Plaintiff's failure to prosecute this action.

20 These Findings and Recommendation will be submitted to the United States District Judge 21 assigned to the case, pursuant to the provisions of Title 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1). Within fourteen 22 (14) days after being served with these Findings and Recommendation, the parties may file 23 written objections with the Court.

The document should be captioned "Objections to Magistrate 24 Judge's Findings and Recommendation." Objections, if any, shall not exceed fifteen (15) pages 25 or include exhibits. Exhibits may be referenced by document and page number if already in 26 the record before the Court. Any pages filed in excess of the 15-page limit may not be 27 considered.

The parties are advised that failure to file objections within the specified time may 28 result in the waiver of the "right to challenge the magistrate's factual findings" on 1 appeal. *Wilkerson v. Wheeler*, 772 F.3d 834, 838–39 (9th Cir. 2014) (citing *Baxter v. Sullivan*, 2 923 F.2d 1391, 1394 (9th Cir. 1991)). 3 IT IS SO ORDERED. 4 5 Dated: December 17, 2025 /s/ Barbara A. McAuliffe
_ UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23
24 25 26 27 28