

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF
CALIFORNIA

Michael Joseph Sanz v. Solano County Sheriff Office

No. 2:24-cv-00630 SCR P · No. No. 2:24-cv-00630 SCR P · Decided March 31, 2025

SUMMARY

The United States District Court for the Eastern District of California granted Michael Joseph Sanz leave to proceed in forma pauperis and screened his 42 U.S.C. § 1983 complaint. The court found a cognizable First Amendment mail-access claim concerning the use of the Pigeonly mail-screening service against the Solano County Sheriff’s Office and Lieutenant A. Hagen in his official capacity, but found no cognizable claims against Hagen in his individual capacity or the Solano County Justice Center. Plaintiff was given the choice to proceed on the screened claim or file an amended complaint.

CASE DETAILS

COURT	United States District Court for the Eastern District of California
WRITING FOR THE COURT	Sean C. Riordan
JURISDICTION	United States District Court for the Eastern District of California
DECIDED	March 31, 2025
DOCKET	No. 2:24-cv-00630 SCR P
DISPOSITION	other
PROCEDURAL POSTURE	Prisoner civil-rights complaint under 42 U.S.C. § 1983 screened under 28 U.S.C. § 1915A; plaintiff also moved to proceed in forma pauperis.
STANDARD OF REVIEW	Under 28 U.S.C. § 1915A, the court must dismiss a prisoner complaint that is frivolous, malicious, fails to state a claim, or seeks monetary relief from an immune defendant. In evaluating failure to state a claim, the court accepts well-pleaded allegations as true and construes the complaint liberally, particularly because plaintiff is proceeding pro se.
PRECEDENTIAL VALUE	Nonprecedential district court screening order
PARTIES	Michael Joseph Sanz v. Solano County Sheriff Office, Lt. A. Hagen, Solano County Justice Center

TOPICS

- first amendment
- civil rights
- prisoners rights
- section 1983
- pleadings

PRACTICE AREAS

civil rights

prisoner civil rights

constitutional litigation

civil procedure

QUESTIONS PRESENTED

1. Whether the allegations that the Pigeonly mail-screening policy delayed and photocopied prisoner mail, while destroying originals and allegedly having less burdensome alternatives, stated a cognizable First Amendment mail-access claim against the Sheriff's Office.
2. Whether the complaint stated an official-capacity First Amendment claim against Lt. Hagen.
3. Whether the complaint alleged sufficient personal participation to state an individual-capacity § 1983 claim against Lt. Hagen.
4. Whether alleged delays or errors in processing plaintiff's prison grievances stated a constitutional claim under § 1983.
5. Whether the Solano County Justice Center was a person subject to suit under § 1983.

HOLDINGS

1. The complaint stated a cognizable First Amendment mail-access claim against the Solano County Sheriff's Office because plaintiff alleged that the Pigeonly policy substantially delayed mail, delivered only copies of original materials, destroyed originals, and had potentially less burdensome alternatives, even though the policy served the legitimate purpose of screening for contraband.
2. The complaint stated a cognizable First Amendment mail-access claim against Lt. Hagen in his official capacity.
3. The complaint failed to state a cognizable individual-capacity First Amendment claim against Lt. Hagen because it did not adequately allege his personal participation or an actionable causal connection to the mail deprivation.
4. Alleged delays or errors in processing plaintiff's prison grievances did not state a constitutional claim under § 1983.
5. The Solano County Justice Center was not a proper § 1983 defendant because a jail or prison facility is not a person subject to suit under the statute.

KEY QUOTATIONS

"On a full record, the Turner analysis may ultimately favor defendants."

"Plaintiff's complaint states a cognizable First Amendment mail access claim against defendants Solano County Sheriff's Office and Lt. A. Hagen in his official capacity, but no other cognizable claims."

FACTUAL BACKGROUND

Plaintiff, a county prisoner, alleged that the Solano County Sheriff's Office and Lt. Hagen used Pigeonly to screen all incoming prisoner mail, causing letters and photographs to be delayed for nearly a month, photocopied, and allegedly destroyed in original form. He alleged that alternative screening methods, including

searches by jail K-9 officers, were available. He also alleged that Lt. Hagen mishandled or delayed his grievance concerning the mail policy.

PROCEDURAL HISTORY

Plaintiff filed a pro se § 1983 complaint alleging that defendants' use of the Pigeonly mail-screening service violated his First Amendment right to send and receive mail and that a defendant mishandled his prison grievances. The magistrate judge granted in forma pauperis status, screened the complaint, found one cognizable First Amendment claim, dismissed or declined to recognize the remaining claims at screening, and gave plaintiff the option either to proceed on the screened claim or file an amended complaint.

DISPOSITION

other

CASES CITED

- Neitzke v. Williams, 490 U.S. 319, 325, 327 (1989)
- Jackson v. Arizona, 885 F.2d 639, 640 (9th Cir. 1989)
- Bell Atlantic Corp. v. Twombly, 550 U.S. 544, 555-57, 570 (2007)
- Ashcroft v. Iqbal, 556 U.S. 662, 678 (2009)
- Erickson v. Pardus, 551 U.S. 89, 93-94 (2007)
- Scheuer v. Rhodes, 416 U.S. 232, 236 (1974)
- Benavidez v. County of San Diego, 993 F.3d 1134, 1144 (9th Cir. 2021)
- Monell v. Department of Social Services, 436 U.S. 658, 690-91, 694 (1978)
- Long v. County of Los Angeles, 442 F.3d 1178, 1185 (9th Cir. 2006)
- AE ex rel. Hernandez v. County of Tulare, 666 F.3d 631, 636 (9th Cir. 2012)
- Castro v. County of Los Angeles, 833 F.3d 1060, 1073 (9th Cir. 2016)
- Price v. Sery, 513 F.3d 962, 966 (9th Cir. 2008)
- Ulrich v. City & County of San Francisco, 308 F.3d 968, 984-85 (9th Cir. 2002)
- Witherow v. Paff, 52 F.3d 264, 265 (9th Cir. 1995) (per curiam)
- Turner v. Safley, 482 U.S. 78, 89-91 (1987)
- Thornburgh v. Abbott, 490 U.S. 401, 413 (1989)
- Morton v. Clark County Detention Center, No. 2:23-cv-0818 JAD DJA, 2024 WL 5381498, at *4 (D. Nev. July 31, 2024)
- Kentucky v. Graham, 473 U.S. 159, 165 (1985)
- Rizzo v. Goode, 423 U.S. 362, 370-71 (1976)
- Starr v. Baca, 652 F.3d 1202, 1207-08 (9th Cir. 2011)
- Johnson v. Duffy, 588 F.2d 740, 743 (9th Cir. 1978)
- Revis v. Syerson, No. 2:12-cv-2751 MCE EFB, 2015 WL 641629, at *5 (E.D. Cal. Feb. 12, 2015), aff'd sub nom. Revis v. Roche, 659 F. App'x 453 (9th Cir. 2016)

- Ramirez v. Galaza, 334 F.3d 850, 860 (9th Cir. 2003)
- Mann v. Adams, 855 F.2d 639, 640 (9th Cir. 1988)
- Wright v. Shannon, No. CIV F-05-1485 LJO YNP PC, 2010 WL 445203, at *5 (E.D. Cal. Feb. 2, 2010)
- Walker v. Vazquez, No. CIV F-09-0931 YNP PC, 2009 WL 5088788, at *6-7 (E.D. Cal. Dec. 17, 2009)
- Allison v. California Adult Authority, 419 F.2d 822, 822-23 (9th Cir. 1969)
- Brooks v. Pembroke City Jail, 722 F. Supp. 1294, 1301 (E.D.N.C. 1989)

OPINION

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT 9 FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF
CALIFORNIA 10 11 MICHAEL JOSEPH SANZ, No. 2:24-cv-00630 SCR P 12 Plaintiff, 13 v.
ORDER 14 SOLANO COUNTY SHERIFF OFFICE, et al., 15 Defendants. 16 17 18 Plaintiff is a
county prisoner proceeding pro se in this civil rights action under 42 U.S.C. § 19 1983.

Before the court is plaintiff's complaint for screening (ECF No. 1) and motion to proceed 20 in
forma pauperis (ECF No. 2). 21 IN FORMA PAUPERIS 22 Plaintiff has submitted a declaration
showing that he cannot afford to pay the entire filing 23 fee. See 28 U.S.C. § 1915(a)(2).

Accordingly, plaintiff's motion to proceed in forma pauperis is 24 granted. Plaintiff is permitted to
pay the \$350.00 filing fee in monthly installments that are 25 taken from the inmate's trust account
rather than in one lump sum. 28 U.S.C. §§ 1914(a).

As 26 part of this order, the prison is required to remove an initial partial filing fee from plaintiff's
trust 27 account. See 28 U.S.C. § 1915(b)(1). A separate order directed to CDCR requires monthly
28 /// 1 payments of twenty percent of the prior month's income to be taken from plaintiff's trust
account. 2 These payments will be taken until the \$350 filing fee is paid in full.

See 28 U.S.C. § 1915(b)(2). 3 SCREENING 4 I. Factual Allegations 5 Plaintiff's complaint
alleges First Amendment mail access violations against three 6 defendants: (1) the Solano County
Sheriff's Office; (2) Lt. A. Hagen, Facility Commander at the 7 Solano County Justice Center; and
(3) the Solano County Justice Center. (ECF No. 1 at 2.) 8 Plaintiff alleges that defendants Solano
County Sheriff's Office and Lt.

Hagen use a third-party 9 mail screening service called Pigeonly that operates from Las Vegas.
(ECF No. 1 at 3.) All mail 10 must be sent through Pigeonly where prisoner mail, letters, and
photos are scanned. Prisoners 11 then receive photocopies instead of the originals. (Id.) Plaintiff's
mail is returned to sender and 12 then re-sent through Las Vegas where it is then
copied/photocopied and sent to plaintiff.

(Id.) 13 This process can take close to a month and the original letters and photos are "left with
Pigeonly 14 to be destroyed." (Id.) Plaintiff alleges defendants' use of Pigeonly is unnecessary

because the 15 Sheriff's Office has K-9 officers on duty who can search the mail. (ECF No. 1 at 3.) 16 Plaintiff also raises claims regarding his grievances. He alleges that defendant Lt.

A. 17 Hagen erroneously sent his grievance back with a statement that his second-level appeal did not 18 exhaust administrative remedies. (ECF No. 1 at 4.) Lt. Hagen later corrected the grievance after 19 plaintiff directed his grievance to Sgt. Thomas Ferrara. Plaintiff claims defendant Hagen's 20 actions prolonged his ability to reach a resolution and exhaust his administrative remedies.

(Id.) 21 Plaintiff attached to the complaint his grievance dated February 8, 2024, which alleges the 22 county's use of Pigeonly violates his First Amendment rights." (ECF No. 1 at 13.) Plaintiff also 23 attached what appears to be his second-level appeal (id. at 12) dated February 10, 2024, and Lt. 24 Hagen's denial of that appeal dated February 15, 2024 (id. at 11).

Lt. Hagen response concurred 25 with the first-level denial handed down by Sergeant Dockery on February 9, 2024: 26 The First Amendment entitles prisoners to receive and send mail, however that right is subject to the institutions [sic] need to protect security.

The Pigeonly 27 system does not stop you from sending or receiving mail, it is designed to screen out any incoming contrabands of the facility, in particular to screen out controlled 28 substances which are a significant safety and security concern. 1 (Id. at 11.) 2 As relief, plaintiff is "seeking that the Sheriff Office of Solano [County] stops the use of 3 the mail screening service Pigeonly and \$500 for each letter (3) that has been photocopied and the 4 original destroyed." (ECF No. 1 at 6.)

Plaintiff attached notices of rejection for the letters that 5 state the mail was returned to sender in part because "[a]ll mail must go through Pigeonly." (Id. at 6 7-9.) 7 II. Legal Standards 8 A. Statutory Screening 9 The court is required to screen complaints brought by prisoners seeking relief against "a 10 governmental entity or officer or employee of a governmental entity." 28 U.S.C. § 1915A(a).

In 11 performing this screening function, the court must dismiss any claim that "(1) is frivolous, 12 malicious, or fails to state a claim upon which relief may be granted; or (2) seeks monetary relief 13 from a defendant who is immune from such relief." Id. § 1915A(b). A claim is legally frivolous 14 when it lacks an arguable basis either in law or in fact.

Neitzke v. Williams, 490 U.S. 319, 325 15 (1989). The court may dismiss a claim as frivolous if it is based on an indisputably meritless 16 legal theory or factual contentions that are baseless. *Neitzke*, 490 U.S. at 327.

The critical 17 inquiry is whether a constitutional claim, however inartfully pleaded, has an arguable legal and 18 factual basis. See *Jackson v. Arizona*, 885 F.2d 639, 640 (9th Cir. 1989). 19 To avoid dismissal for failure to state a claim a complaint must contain more than "naked 20

assertions,” “labels and conclusions” or “a formulaic recitation of the elements of a cause of 21 action.” *Bell Atlantic Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 555-557 (2007).

In other words, 22 “[t]hreadbare recitals of the elements of a cause of action, supported by mere conclusory 23 statements do not suffice.” *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 678 (2009). A claim upon which the 24 court can grant relief has facial plausibility. *Twombly*, 550 U.S. at 570. “A claim has facial 25 plausibility when the plaintiff pleads factual content that allows the court to draw the reasonable 26 inference that the defendant is liable for the misconduct alleged.” *Iqbal*, 556 U.S. at 678.

When 27 considering whether a complaint states a claim, the court must accept the allegations as true, 28 /// 1 *Erickson v. Pardus*, 551 U.S. 89, 93-94 (2007), and construe the complaint in the light most 2 favorable to the plaintiff, *Scheuer v. Rhodes*, 416 U.S. 232, 236 (1974). 3 B. 42 U.S.C. § 1983 4 A plaintiff may bring an action under 42 U.S.C. § 1983 to redress violations of “rights, 5 privileges, or immunities secured by the Constitution and [federal] laws” by a person or entity, 6 including a municipality, acting under the color of state law.

42 U.S.C. § 1983. To state a claim 7 under 42 U.S.C. § 1983, a plaintiff must show that (1) a defendant acting under color of state law 8 (2) deprived plaintiff of rights secured by the Constitution or federal statutes. *Benavidez v. 9 County of San Diego*, 993 F.3d 1134, 1144 (9th Cir. 2021). 10 Municipalities cannot be held vicariously liable under § 1983 for the actions of their 11 employees.

Monell v. Dep’t of Social Services, 436 U.S. 585 at 691, 694 (1978). “Instead, it is 12 when execution of a government’s policy or custom, whether made by its lawmakers or by those 13 whose edicts or acts may fairly be said to represent official policy, inflicts the injury that the 14 government as an entity is responsible under § 1983.” *Id.* at 694. Municipalities are considered 15 “persons” under § 1983 and therefore may be liable for causing a constitutional deprivation.

16 *Monell*, 436 U.S. 658, 690 (1978); *Long v. County of Los Angeles*, 442 F.3d 1178, 1185 (9th Cir. 17 2006). 18 To properly plead a *Monell* claim based on an unconstitutional custom, practice, or policy, 19 plaintiff must show that the government “had a deliberate policy, custom, or practice that was the 20 moving force behind the constitutional violation [plaintiff] suffered.” *AE ex rel.*

Hernandez v. 21 County of Tulare, 666 F.3d 631, 636 (9th Cir. 2012) (quotation marks and citation omitted). 22 Plaintiff must also show that the policy or custom of the government “reflects deliberate 23 indifference to the constitutional rights of its inhabitants.” *Castro v. County of Los Angeles*, 833 24 F.3d 1060, 1073 (9th Cir. 2016) (quotation marks and citation omitted).

Unless the challenged 25 policy is in writing, the municipal policy at issue must be the result of a “longstanding practice 26 or custom which constitutes the standard operating procedure of the

local government entity.” 27 *Price v. Sery*, 513 F.3d 962, 966 (9th Cir. 2008) (quoting *Ulrich v. City & Cnty. of San Francisco*, 28 308 F.3d 968, 984-85 (9th Cir. 2002) (quotation omitted)).

1 DISCUSSION 2 I. Defendant Solano County Sheriff’s Office 3 Plaintiff alleges that defendant Solano County Sheriff’s Office’s use of Pigeonly as a 4 third-party mail screening service violates his First Amendment right to mail access. (ECF No. 1 5 at 3.)

Under the First Amendment, prisoners have a right to send and receive mail. *Witherow v. Paff*, 52 F.3d 264, 265 (9th Cir. 1995) (per curiam). However, a prison may adopt regulations or 7 practices for inmate mail which limit a prisoner’s First Amendment rights if the regulations are 8 “reasonably related to legitimate penological interests.” *Turner v. Safley*, 482 U.S. 78, 89 (1987).

9 Prison regulations concerning incoming mail must be reviewed under the test articulated 10 by the Supreme Court in *Turner*. See *Thornburgh v. Abbott*, 490 U.S. 401, 413 (1989) 11 (distinguishing judicial tests for incoming and outgoing prison mail).

Under *Turner*, courts apply 12 four factors to determine the “reasonableness” of the prison rule at issue: (1) whether there is a 13 “‘valid, rational connection’ between the prison regulation and the legitimate governmental 14 interest put forward to justify it”; (2) “whether there are alternative means of exercising the right 15 that remain open to prison inmates”; (3) what “the impact accommodation of the asserted 16 constitutional right will have on guards and other inmates, and on the allocation of prison 17 resources generally”; and (4) whether there is an “absence of ready alternatives.” *Turner*, 482 18 U.S. at 89–91.

19 Here, the complaint and its exhibits show that defendant uses Pigeonly for the legitimate 20 purpose of preventing controlled substances and other contraband from entering the jail. 21 However, plaintiff adequately alleges that Pigeonly has unreasonably burdened his First 22 Amendment right by delaying his mail for close to a month, delivering only copies of original 23 photos and letters, and leaving the original photos and letters to be destroyed.

Plaintiff also 24 identifies an alternative (i.e., K-9 officers) available to defendants that would have a lesser impact 25 on his First Amendment rights. Further, plaintiff has satisfied Monell by identifying defendant’s 26 policy of using Pigeonly to screen incoming mail as the moving force behind his injury. 27 On a full record, the *Turner* analysis may ultimately favor defendants.

But for screening 28 purposes, the undersigned finds that plaintiff has stated a cognizable First Amendment mail 1 access claim against defendant Solano County Sheriff’s Office. See *Morton v. Clark Cnty. Det. 2 Ctr.*, No. 2:23-cv-0818 JAD DJA, 2024 WL 5381498, at *4 (D. Nev. July 31, 2024) (screening in 3 First Amendment claim against municipal defendant where the “manner in which Pigeonly 4 operates puts an undue burden on [plaintiff’s] First Amendment rights, and that there are 5 alternative methods to prevent contraband from entering the prison”).

6 II. Defendant Lt. Hagen 7 A. First Amendment Claims Relating to Pigeonly 8 Plaintiff also names defendant Lt. Hagen in his First Amendment mail access claim. 9 (ECF No. 1 at 3.) Plaintiff, however, does not state whether he is suing Lt. Hagen in his official 10 or individual capacity.

Because plaintiff is proceeding pro se, the court will screen the claim 11 under both capacities. See *Hebbe v. Pliler*, 627 F.3d 338, 342 (9th Cir. 2010) (“where the 12 petitioner is pro se, particularly in civil rights cases, [courts should] construe the pleadings 13 liberally and... afford the petitioner the benefit of any doubt.” (citations omitted).) 14 The official capacity analysis is straightforward.

Official-capacity suits “generally 15 represent only another way of pleading an action against an entity of which an officer is an 16 agent.” *Kentucky v. Graham*, 473 U.S. 159, 165 (1985) (quoting *Monell*, 436 U.S. at 690 n.55). 17 Therefore, for the same reasons laid out above pertaining to the liability of the Solano County 18 Sheriff’s Office, plaintiff has stated a cognizable First Amendment claim against defendant Lt.

19 Hagen in his official capacity. 20 But to attribute individual capacity liability to Lt. Hagen, § 1983 requires that there be an 21 actual connection or link between the actions of the defendant and the deprivation alleged to have 22 been suffered by plaintiff. See *Monell*, 436 U.S. at 694; *Rizzo v. Goode*, 423 U.S. 362, 370-71 23 (1976). Plaintiff may demonstrate that connection by alleging facts showing: (1) a defendant’s 24 “personal involvement in the constitutional deprivation,” or (2) that a defendant set “in motion a 25 series of acts by others” or “knowingly refus[ed] to terminate a series of acts by others, which 26 [the defendant] knew or reasonably should have known would cause others to inflict a 27 constitutional injury.” *Starr v. Baca*, 652 F.3d 1202, 1207-08 (9th Cir.

2011) (quotation marks 28 and citation omitted). The Ninth Circuit has held that “[a] person ‘subjects’ another to the 1 deprivation of a constitutional right, within the meaning of section 1983, if he does an affirmative 2 act, participates in another’s affirmative acts or omits to perform an act which he is legally 3 required to do that causes the deprivation of which complaint is made.” *Johnson v. Duffy*, 588 4 F.2d 740, 743 (9th Cir.

1978) (citation omitted). 5 The undersigned finds that plaintiff’s complaint does not adequately link Lt. Hagen to the 6 alleged First Amendment violation. Plaintiff alleges generally that Lt. Hagen “uses” Pigeonly in 7 his capacity as the Facility Commander (see ECF No. 1 at 3) but does not otherwise plead 8 Hagen’s personal involvement in his mail access issues.

Plaintiff did attach an exhibit showing 9 that Lt. Hagen denied his second-level appeal (*id.* at 11), but that fact alone is insufficient to 10 establish Lt. Hagen’s participation in the deprivation of plaintiff’s First Amendment right. See 11 *Revis v. Syerson*, No. 2:12-cv-2751 MCE EFB, 2015 WL 641629, at *5 (E.D. Cal. Feb. 12, 2015), subsequently *aff’d sub nom.*

Revis v. Roche, 659 F. App'x 453 (9th Cir. 2016) 13 (“[Defendant’s] signing of the Second Level Response is insufficient personal participation”); 14 Hernandez v. Cate, 918 F. Supp. 2d 987, 1018 (C.D. Cal. 2013) (“Plaintiff cannot state a section 15 1983 claim based solely on [defendants’] role in the inmate appeals process.” (citations omitted)). 16 Accordingly, the undersigned finds that plaintiff has stated a cognizable First Amendment 17 claim against defendant Lt.

Hagen in his official capacity only. 18 B. Claim Relating to Handling of Plaintiff’s Grievances 19 To the extent plaintiff contends Lt. Hagen’s delays in processing his grievances violated 20 his constitutional rights, that contention does not state a claim under § 1983. It is well established 21 that “inmates lack a separate constitutional entitlement to a specific prison grievance procedure.” 22 Ramirez v. Galaza, 334 F.3d 850, 860 (9th Cir.

2003) (citing Mann v. Adams, 855 F.2d 639, 640 23 (9th Cir. 1988)); see also Wright v. Shannon, No. CIV F-05-1485 LJO YNP PC, 2010 WL 24 445203, at *5 (E.D. Cal. Feb. 2, 2010) (plaintiff’s allegations that prison officials denied or 25 ignored his inmate appeals failed to state a cognizable claim under the First Amendment). Nor 26 does federal law require officials to process inmate grievances on a specific timeline.

See Walker 27 v. Vazquez, No. CIV F-09-0931 YNP PC, 2009 WL 5088788, at *6-7 (E.D. Cal. Dec. 17, 2009) 28 (plaintiff’s allegations that prison officials failed to timely process his inmate appeals failed to 1 state a cognizable claim under the Fourteenth Amendment).

Accordingly, the undersigned finds 2 that plaintiff has failed to state a cognizable First Amendment claim against defendant Lt. Hagen 3 regarding his handling of plaintiff’s grievances. 4 III. Defendant Solano County Justice Center 5 Finally, plaintiff fails to state a claim against defendant Solano County Justice Center. 6 Jail and prison facilities are not “persons” under § 1983.

Allison v. Cal. Adult Auth., 419 F.2d 7 822, 822-23 (9th Cir. 1969) (holding that a state prison is not a person under § 1983); see also 8 Brooks v. Pembroke City Jail, 722 F. Supp. 1294, 1301 (E.D.N.C. 1989) (“Claims under § 1983 9 are directed at ‘persons’ and the jail is not a person amenable to suit”). 10 OPTIONS FROM WHICH PLAINTIFF MUST CHOOSE 11 After conducting the screening required by 28 U.S.C. § 1915A(a), the court finds plaintiff 12 has stated a valid claim for relief under the First Amendment against defendants Solano County 13 Sheriff’s Office and Lt.

A. Hagen in his official capacity regarding their use of the Pigeonly mail 14 screening service. However, the allegations in the complaint are not sufficient to state a claim for 15 relief against defendant Hagen in his individual capacity; plaintiff failed to allege Hagen’s 16 personal participation in the violations of his mail access rights, and Hagen’s handling of 17 plaintiff’s grievances is not actionable under § 1983.

Finally, because jails are not proper 18 defendants under § 1983, plaintiff failed to state a claim against the Solano County Justice Center. 19 It appears to the court that plaintiff may be able to allege facts to fix the problems 20 regarding Hagen's personal participation in the alleged First Amendment mail access violation 21 only.

Therefore, plaintiff has the option of filing an amended complaint. After selecting an 22 option from the two options listed below, plaintiff must return the attached Notice of Election 23 form to the court within 21 days from the date of this order. 24 Option No. 1: The first option available to plaintiff is to proceed immediately against 25 defendant Solano County Sheriff's Office and Lt.

Hagen in his official capacity on the First 26 Amendment Claim. By choosing this option, plaintiff will be agreeing to voluntarily dismiss his 27 individual capacity claims against defendant Hagen and defendant Solano County Justice Center. 28 /// 1 The court will proceed to immediately serve the complaint and order a response from defendants 2 Solano County Sheriff's Office and Lt.

Hagen. 3 Option No. 2: The second option available to plaintiff is to file an amended complaint to 4 fix the problems described above against defendant Hagen in his individual capacity. If plaintiff 5 chooses this option, the court will set a deadline in a subsequent order to give plaintiff time to file 6 an amended complaint. 7 CONCLUSION 8 In accordance with the above, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that: 9 1.

Plaintiff's request for leave to proceed in forma pauperis (ECF No. 2) is GRANTED. 10 2. Plaintiff is obligated to pay the statutory filing fee of \$350.00 for this action. Plaintiff 11 is assessed an initial partial filing fee in accordance with the provisions of 28 U.S.C. 12 § 1915(b) (1). All fees shall be collected and paid in accordance with this court's order to the 13 appropriate agency filed concurrently herewith.

14 3. Plaintiff's complaint states a cognizable First Amendment mail access claim against 15 defendants Solano County Sheriff's Office and Lt. A. Hagen in his official capacity, but no other 16 cognizable claims. Plaintiff has the option to proceed immediately on this claim or to file an 17 amended complaint. 18 4. Within 21 days from the date of this order, plaintiff shall complete and return the 19 attached Notice of Election form notifying the court whether he wants to proceed on the screened 20 complaint or whether he wants to file an amended complaint.

21 /// 22 /// 23 /// 24 /// 25 /// 26 /// 27 /// 28 /// 1 5. If plaintiff does not return the form, the court will assume that he is choosing to 2 || proceed on the complaint as screened and will recommend dismissal without prejudice of his 3 || individual capacity claims against defendant Hagen and defendant Solano County Justice Center. 4 | DATED: March 31, 2025.

5 6 8 SEAN C. RIORDAN 9 UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE 10 1] 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 10 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT 9 FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA 10 11 MICHAEL JOSEPH SANZ, No. 2:24-

cv-00630 SCR P 12 Plaintiff, 13 v. NOTICE OF ELECTION 14 SOLANO COUNTY SHERIFF OFFICE, et al., 15 Defendants. 16 17 Check one: 18 _____ Plaintiff wants to proceed immediately on his First Amendment claim against defendant 19 Solano County Sheriff's Office and Lt.

A. Hagen in his official capacity without 20 amending the complaint. Plaintiff understands that by choosing this option, the remaining 21 claims against defendant Hagen in his individual capacity and defendant Solano County 22 Justice Center will be voluntarily dismissed without prejudice pursuant to Federal Rule of 23 Civil Procedure 41(a). 24 25 _____ Plaintiff wants time to file an amended complaint.

26 DATED: _____ 27 Michael Joseph Sanz, 28 Plaintiff pro se