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IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE DISTRICT OF ARIZONA

Lorraine Patterson,

No. CV-15-00321-PHX-NVV

Plaintiff,

## ORDER

V.

Arizona Department of Economic Security,  
et al.,

## Defendants.

Before the court is the Motion to Dismiss Third Amended Complaint (Doc. 30) jointly filed by Defendants Arizona Department of Economic Security (“the Department”), Gregory McKay, Abrienda Hansen, Carla Miller, Patty Nelson-McCall, Lindsey Romero, JoAnne Mathlin, Karen Youngman, and Regina Rodriguez (collectively, “State Defendants”). For the following reasons, the Motion will be granted.

This action grew out of state court dependency proceedings that terminated Plaintiff's custody over her then-minor daughter. Plaintiff alleges various state and county officials who participated in those proceedings violated her First and Fourteenth Amendment rights, for which she seeks damages under 42 U.S.C. § 1983. State Defendants now move to dismiss for failure to state a claim upon which relief can be granted.

When considering a motion to dismiss, a court evaluates the legal sufficiency of the plaintiff's pleadings. Dismissal under Rule 12(b)(6) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure can be based on "the lack of a cognizable legal theory" or "the absence of

1 sufficient facts alleged under a cognizable legal theory.” *Balistreri v. Pacifica Police*  
 2 *Dep’t*, 901 F.2d 696, 699 (9th Cir. 1990). To avoid dismissal, a complaint need include  
 3 “only enough facts to state a claim for relief that is plausible on its face.” *Bell Atlantic*  
 4 *Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 570 (2007).

5 On a motion to dismiss under Rule 12(b)(6), all allegations of material fact are  
 6 assumed to be true and construed in the light most favorable to the non-moving party.  
 7 *Cousins v. Lockyer*, 568 F.3d 1063, 1067 (9th Cir. 2009). However, the principle that a  
 8 court accepts as true all of the allegations in a complaint does not apply to legal  
 9 conclusions or conclusory factual allegations. *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 566 U.S. 662, 678  
 10 (2009). Further, “[t]hreadbare recitals of the elements of a cause of action, supported by  
 11 mere conclusory statements, do not suffice.” *Id.* “A claim has facial plausibility when  
 12 the plaintiff pleads factual content that allows the court to draw the reasonable inference  
 13 that the defendant is liable for the misconduct alleged.” *Id.* “The plausibility standard is  
 14 not akin to a ‘probability requirement,’ but it asks for more than a sheer possibility that a  
 15 defendant has acted unlawfully.” *Id.* To show that the plaintiff is entitled to relief, the  
 16 complaint must permit the court to infer more than the mere possibility of misconduct.  
 17 *Id.* If the plaintiff’s pleadings fall short of this standard, dismissal is appropriate.

18 The court will consider the sufficiency of Plaintiff’s allegations as to each State  
 19 Defendant in turn.

20 **A. Arizona Department of Economic Security**

21 Although the Department is listed as the lead defendant in the caption of  
 22 Plaintiff’s Amended Complaint, and although several of the individual State Defendants  
 23 are employed by the Department, none of Plaintiff’s six causes of action is pleaded  
 24 against the Department. In any event, the Department is an agency of the state of  
 25 Arizona, which is entitled to Eleventh Amendment sovereign immunity in federal courts.  
 26 *See Will v. Mich. Dep’t of State Police*, 491 U.S. 58, 66 (1989) (“Section 1983 provides a  
 27 federal forum to remedy many deprivations of civil liberties, but it does not provide a  
 28 federal forum for litigants who seek a remedy against a State for alleged deprivations of

1 civil liberties. The Eleventh Amendment bars such suits unless the State has waived its  
 2 immunity, or unless Congress has exercised its undoubted power under § 5 of the  
 3 Fourteenth Amendment to override that immunity.” (citation omitted)). As the  
 4 Department’s immunity has been neither waived nor abrogated in this case, the  
 5 Department must be dismissed.

6 **B. Abrienda Hansen**

7 Hansen is the state assistant attorney general who represented Arizona in the  
 8 dependency proceedings for the benefit of Plaintiff’s daughter. (Doc. 17 at 5; Doc. 30 at  
 9 5.) As best as the court can make out, Plaintiff accuses Hansen of various types of  
 10 misconduct during proceedings in juvenile court, including “affirm[ing] a lie” to a state  
 11 court judge, “hid[ing] the amended petition dropping all charges against Plaintiff,” and  
 12 filing “false charges” against Plaintiff. (Doc. 17-2 at 9.) In addition, Plaintiff alleges,  
 13 without providing detailed factual support, that Hansen “committed perjury, deceived the  
 14 court, withheld paperwork and court documents, published untruths, failed to properly  
 15 admonish misconduct, suppressed exculpatory evidence (non-inclusive list), retaliated,  
 16 and failed to do [her job] as prescribed by law.” (*Id.* at 22.)

17 The Supreme Court has held that “prosecutors have absolute immunity under  
 18 § 1983 for a decision to initiate a criminal prosecution” as well as for “activities . . .  
 19 intimately associated with the judicial phase of the criminal process.” *Stapley v.*  
*Pestalozzi*, 733 F.3d 804, 809 (9th Cir. 2013) (alteration in original) (citing *Imbler v.*  
*Pachtman*, 424 U.S. 409 (1976)). The Court later “extended *Imbler* beyond criminal  
 21 prosecutions to administrative enforcement proceedings.” *Id.* at 810 (citing *Butz v.*  
*Economou*, 438 U.S. 478 (1978)). “Noting again that functional comparisons are key and  
 23 that it is the ‘characteristics of the judicial process rather than its location’ that matters,  
 25 the Court concluded that agency enforcement actions are sufficiently analogous to  
 26 criminal prosecutions that agency officials who initiate enforcement actions are protected  
 27 by absolute immunity.” *Id.* (citation omitted). But government attorneys do not enjoy  
 28 absolute immunity in all civil suits, and “qualified immunity is the norm for government

1 officials except in ‘exceptional situations where it is demonstrated that absolute immunity  
 2 is essential for the conduct of the public business.’” *Id.*

3 Neither the Supreme Court nor the Ninth Circuit has articulated a clear test for  
 4 determining when government lawyers enjoy absolute immunity. But the Ninth Circuit  
 5 has suggested that absolute, rather than qualified, immunity may be available if 1) “the  
 6 government attorney was taking action that only a legal representative of the government  
 7 could take,” and 2) the attorney brings the action in good faith, rather than, for example,  
 8 as part of a “baseless,” “harassing public-relations ploy.” *See id.* at 811-12.

9 Here, the juvenile court dependency proceedings were civil in nature. But under  
 10 *Stapley*, they were sufficiently “analogous” to a criminal prosecution to confer absolute  
 11 immunity on Hansen for “activities . . . intimately associated with the judicial phase” of  
 12 those proceedings. Hansen brought the dependency proceedings as a legal representative  
 13 of the state, and there is no suggestion in Plaintiff’s Amended Complaint that those  
 14 proceedings were intended for the purpose of harassment. She is therefore entitled to  
 15 absolute immunity. Because Plaintiff cannot recover for any false statements or false  
 16 charges Hansen allegedly made in state court, all claims against Hansen must be  
 17 dismissed.

18 **C. Child Protective Services Defendants**

19 Defendants Carla Miller, Patty Nelson-McCall, Lindsey Romero, JoAnne Mathlin,  
 20 and Karen Youngman worked in the Department’s Child Protective Services Division at  
 21 the time of the juvenile court proceedings. (Doc. 17 at 5-6; Doc. 30 at 6-7.) Plaintiff’s  
 22 allegations against these five State Defendants vary slightly in the particulars, but she  
 23 essentially claims that each of them made false statements to the state courts and  
 24 suppressed evidence that might have exonerated Plaintiff. (See Doc. 17-2 at 5-12.)

25 “Although child services workers do not initiate criminal proceedings, their  
 26 responsibility for bringing dependency proceedings, and their responsibility to exercise  
 27 independent judgment in determining when to bring such proceedings, is not very  
 28 different from the responsibility of a criminal prosecutor.” *Meyers v. Contra Costa Cnty.*

1 *Dep't of Soc. Servs.*, 812 F.2d 1154, 1157 (9th Cir. 1987). Therefore, “social workers are  
 2 entitled to absolute immunity in performing quasi-prosecutorial functions connected with  
 3 the initiation and pursuit of child dependency proceedings.” *Id.* Plaintiff’s allegations  
 4 against the Child Protective Services defendants are somewhat disjointed, but it appears  
 5 she complains only of actions those defendants took in “pursuit of” the state court  
 6 dependency proceedings. Plaintiff therefore cannot state a claim against those defendants  
 7 under § 1983.

8 **D. Regina Rodriguez**

9 Rodriguez is a staff member of the Arizona Foster Care Review Board (“the  
 10 Board”), a “citizen review board created by Arizona statute” and “operated by the  
 11 Arizona Supreme Court.” (Doc. 30 at 4; Doc. 17 at 4.) The Board meets “every six  
 12 months to review cases of children in foster care and must provide its findings to the  
 13 juvenile court.” (Doc. 30 at 4.) According to the Amended Complaint, Plaintiff attended  
 14 an April 4, 2014 Board meeting at which she demanded Rodriguez release Plaintiff’s  
 15 “evidence and information,” which Rodriguez refused to do. (Doc. 17-1 at 18.) When  
 16 Plaintiff spoke for longer than her allotted four minutes, Rodriguez allegedly called  
 17 security to have her removed. (*Id.*) The Amended Complaint alleges that Rodriguez later  
 18 submitted a report to the juvenile court that “continue[d] to discredit Plaintiff,”  
 19 “cover[ed] up facts and evidence,” described Plaintiff as “belligerent,” and included “a  
 20 tirade of untruths about Plaintiff.” (*Id.* at 18-19; Doc. 17-2 at 13.)

21 To prevail on a § 1983 claim, “a plaintiff must show that ‘(1) acts by the  
 22 defendants (2) under color of state law (3) deprived [him] of federal rights, privileges or  
 23 immunities [and] (4) caused [him] damage.’” *Thornton v. City of St. Helens*, 425 F.3d  
 24 1158, 1163-64 (9th Cir. 2005) (alterations in original). A “public official is liable under  
 25 § 1983 only if he *causes* the plaintiff to be subjected to a deprivation of his constitutional  
 26 rights.” *Galen v. Cnty. of L.A.*, 477 F.3d 652, 659 (9th Cir. 2007) (emphasis in original).  
 27 The plaintiff must show that the public official’s conduct “actually and proximately  
 28 caused” the violation of the plaintiff’s constitutional rights. *Id.* Given the multitude of

1 defendants and proceedings in Plaintiff's case, the Amended Complaint cannot plausibly  
 2 be read to allege that it was Rodriguez—a staff member for a citizen review board that  
 3 appears to have had no real authority to determine the course of the dependency  
 4 proceedings—who proximately caused the violation of Plaintiff's right to the care and  
 5 custody of her daughter. Without particularized factual allegations to support such an  
 6 inference, the Amended Complaint does not plead the causation that every § 1983 cause  
 7 of action requires. The claims against Rodriguez must be dismissed.

8                   **E. Gregory McKay**

9                   The Amended Complaint alleges that at an October 17, 2013 “C.P.S. oversight  
 10 Committee meeting in Phoenix,” Plaintiff delivered a note to McKay, formerly the chief  
 11 of Arizona’s Office of Child Welfare Investigations, and “g[ot] his card” in return. (Doc.  
 12 17 at 4; Doc. 17-1 at 5.) Two days later, Plaintiff allegedly “deliver[ed] evidence to Greg  
 13 McKay’s office.” (Doc. 17-1 at 5.) The Amended Complaint makes no further  
 14 allegations as to McKay. Accepting these facts as true, they clearly fail to state a claim  
 15 for the deprivation of any federal right. McKay will therefore be dismissed.

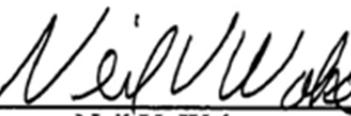
16  
 17                   The court screened Plaintiff’s complaint three times before permitting it to be  
 18 served (Doc. 3, 7, 13), and it appears there is little, if anything, she could include in a  
 19 further amended complaint to address the deficiencies identified in this Order.  
 20 Nevertheless, because she is proceeding *in propria persona*, the court will allow Plaintiff  
 21 twenty-one days in which to submit an amended complaint that states a claim upon which  
 22 relief can be granted. If Plaintiff’s amended complaint fails to satisfy Rule 12(b)(6), no  
 23 further leave to amend will be granted.

24  
 25                   IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED that State Defendants’ Motion to Dismiss Third  
 26 Amended Complaint (Doc. 30) is granted.

27                   IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that Plaintiff may file by September 2, 2015, an  
 28 amended complaint that states a claim upon which relief can be granted. If by that date

1 Plaintiff has not submitted an amended complaint, the Clerk shall terminate this case as  
2 against Defendants Arizona Department of Economic Security, Gregory McKay,  
3 Abrienda Hansen, Carla Miller, Patty Nelson-McCall, Lindsey Romero, JoAnne Mathlin,  
4 Karen Youngman, and Regina Rodriguez.

5 Dated this 12th day of August, 2015.

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8 Neil V. Wake  
9 United States District Judge  
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