

No. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
IN THE  
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES  
\_\_\_\_\_

Josh Albritten — PETITIONER  
(Your Name)

vs.

Mark Brnovich et al. — RESPONDENT(S)

ON PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO  
The United States District Court For The  
District of Arizona  
(NAME OF COURT THAT LAST RULED ON MERITS OF YOUR CASE)

PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

Josh Albritten 239958  
(Your Name)  
A.S.P.C., Tuc-winchester 1-B-9-B  
10002 Swilnot Rd PO Box 24401  
(Address)

Tucson, Arizona 85734-4401  
(City, State, Zip Code)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Phone Number)

IN THE  
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES  
  
PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

Petitioner respectfully prays that a writ of certiorari issue to review the judgment below.

**OPINIONS BELOW**

[ ] For cases from **federal courts:** *ninth circuit 19-17205*

The opinion of the United States court of appeals appears at Appendix \_\_\_\_\_ to the petition and is

[ ] reported at \_\_\_\_\_; or,  
[ ] has been designated for publication but is not yet reported; or,  
[✓] is unpublished.

The opinion of the United States district court appears at Appendix \_\_\_\_\_ to the petition and is

[ ] reported at \_\_\_\_\_; or,  
[ ] has been designated for publication but is not yet reported; or,  
[ ] is unpublished.

[ ] For cases from **state courts:** *District of Arizona CV-19-499-Tuc  
-RCC (PSOT)*

The opinion of the highest state court to review the merits appears at Appendix \_\_\_\_\_ to the petition and is

[ ] reported at \_\_\_\_\_; or,  
[ ] has been designated for publication but is not yet reported; or,  
[✓] is unpublished.

The opinion of the \_\_\_\_\_ court appears at Appendix \_\_\_\_\_ to the petition and is

[ ] reported at \_\_\_\_\_; or,  
[ ] has been designated for publication but is not yet reported; or,  
[ ] is unpublished.

1.

( ii )

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### OTHER

## Opinions Below

Superior Court of the State of Arizona in and  
for the County of Cochise

Case No. CR 201100236

OPINIONS: Guilty on all counts.

Court of Appeals Division Two STATE OF  
ARIZONA Case No. 2CA-CR13-0797

OPINIONS: All convictions affirmed.

United States District Court District of Arizona

Case No. 4:18-CV-00119-JR

Case No. 4:19-CV-00227-RCC-LCK

OPINIONS: both Habeas Corpus Petitions  
denied as untimely no merits considered.  
Case No CV-19-00499-TUC-RCC(PSOT) Dismissed

United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth  
Circuit

Case No 19-17434

Case No 19-16311

OPINIONS: Requests for C.O.A. Denied  
in both cases no merits considered.

None of these opinions are reported.

~~9 (IV)~~ (V)

## Questions Presented

1. Is contract law supreme?
2. Can a state government legislate around contractual obligations?
3. Is the Constitution of the United States the Supreme Law of the Land?

4. Can a state government interpret case law to prevent a wrongfully imprisoned Petitioner from having any assistance of counsel, Discovery, or even basic rights of due process, like a speedy trial, right to face accusers, challenge evidence, be present during trial, to keep and bear arms, or rights against self incrimination?

5. Can a lower court deny relief for failure to exhaust arguments, after denying motion for appointment of counsel to assist in perfecting arguments?

6. Can a trial Court Judge be allowed to not hear a motion for production of D.N.A. evidence after being ordered by The Arizona Court of Appeals to hear said motion some Two years ago, and then allow the lead Detective in the case to destroy all of the evidence in the case while appeals were pending?

7. Can the D.P.S. Crime Lab be allowed to refuse to turn over exculpatory D.N.A. test results even if ordered by a court to do so?

(VI)

8. Can a Appellate Court deny relief for failure to prove actual innocence after denying motion to appoint counsel to assist with Discovery, and Denying Subpoena for existing D.N.A. test results?
9. Can a Petitioner be time or procedurally barred from 4<sup>th</sup>, or 5<sup>th</sup> Amendment arguments after raising Stone V Powell?
10. Can a prosecutor commit gross prosecutorial misconduct by withholding exculpatory D.N.A. evidence, and then allow all evidence in the case to be destroyed?
11. Can Amy Thorson assistant Attorney General be allowed to alter evidence in a Federal Court case? D.C. No. 4:19-CV-00227-RCC-LCK. District of Arizona, Tucson?
12. Is contract Law Supreme?
13. Is The Constitution of The United States The Supreme Law of The Land?
14. Is The state of Arizona, or it's agents allowed to destroy exculpatory D.N.A. evidence?

## LIST OF PARTIES

[ ] All parties appear in the caption of the case on the cover page.

[✓] All parties **do not** appear in the caption of the case on the cover page. A list of all parties to the proceeding in the court whose judgment is the subject of this petition is as follows:

- (1) Mark Brnovich
- (2) Brian M McIntyre
- (3) Nicholas Lamay
- (4) Colin Festa
- (5) John S. Leonardo
- (6) Unknown Psychiatrist x 3
- (7) Sierra Vista Arizona
- (8) Cochise County Arizona
- (9) Pima County Arizona
- (10) James Conlogue
- (11) James Glanville

It should be noted that no monetary damages were sought against any Judges, or prosecutors. Monetary damages under Trezavant v Tampa FL are sought against parties 6, 7, 8, and 9.

In an amount to be determined by this honorable Court, It should be noted that none of the parties objected to the amount sought in the Civil 1983.



## JURISDICTION

☒ For cases from **federal courts**:

The date on which the United States Court of Appeals decided my case was mar 5, 2020.

☒ No petition for rehearing was timely filed in my case.

☐ A timely petition for rehearing was denied by the United States Court of Appeals on the following date: \_\_\_\_\_, and a copy of the order denying rehearing appears at Appendix \_\_\_\_\_.

☐ An extension of time to file the petition for a writ of certiorari was granted to and including \_\_\_\_\_ (date) on \_\_\_\_\_ (date) in Application No. \_\_\_\_ A \_\_\_\_.

The jurisdiction of this Court is invoked under 28 U. S. C. § 1254(1).

28 U.S.C. § 2403(b)

28 U.S.C. § 451

no court has certified to the state Attorney General  
The fact that the constitutionality of a statute of the  
State of Arizona is being challenged.

☐ For cases from **state courts**:

The date on which the highest state court decided my case was \_\_\_\_\_.  
A copy of that decision appears at Appendix \_\_\_\_\_.

☐ A timely petition for rehearing was thereafter denied on the following date: \_\_\_\_\_, and a copy of the order denying rehearing appears at Appendix \_\_\_\_\_.

☐ An extension of time to file the petition for a writ of certiorari was granted to and including \_\_\_\_\_ (date) on \_\_\_\_\_ (date) in Application No. \_\_\_\_ A \_\_\_\_.

The jurisdiction of this Court is invoked under 28 U. S. C. § 1257(a).

## Constitutional And Statutory Provisions involved

- II Amendment Right to Keep and bear Arms.
- IV Amendment Right to be secure in their person, houses, no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation.
- V Amendment No person shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life liberty or property without due process of law.
- VI Amendment in all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him, and to have the Assistance of Counsel for his defence.
- VIII Amendment no cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.
- XI Amendment the Judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity commenced or ~~in~~ (X)

prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another state, or by citizens or subjects of any Foreign State Ratified February, 7, 1795 applies to all members of The British Accreditation Registry.

XIV Amendment All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof are citizens of the United States and the state wherein they reside. No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of Citizens of the United States; nor shall any state deprive any person of Life, Liberty, or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

XV Amendment the rights of citizens of the United States shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of previous condition of servitude.

~~XIV~~ (xi)

Arizona Constitution Article II § 3 The United States Constitution is the Supreme Law of the Land.

V Amendment Miranda V Arizona 384 U.S. 364 478, 79 (1966)

II Amendment Mc Donald V Chicago 561 U.S. 3025 (2010)

Rules of the Supreme Court of the United States

Rule 10 a state Court or a United States Court of Appeals has decided an important question of Federal Law that has not been but should be settled by this Court.

A.R.S. § 13-3102, 13-3101, 13-105, 13-701, 13-703, 13-704, and 13-801

A.R.S. 13-2412 A

# STATEMENT OF THE CASE

On March 26, 2011 at about 3:00 AM Leroy Mullins arrived at a private house 2541 Sierra Bermeja Drive Sierra Vista Arizona to steal a motorcycle. Leroy Mullins was not bonded to act as a repo-agent and was not allowed by law to harass any home or home owner before sunrise.

Leroy Mullins injured himself in the process of trying to break into the aforementioned private home by way of the garage.

In a law suit filed after the aforementioned events American Lending Solutions sued in Cochise County Superior Court against Josh Albritton for an order on writ of Replevin to turn over 2007 BMW R1200 GSA VIN# WB103970772P62116. Josh Albritton filed his absolute Title into the case proving Josh Albritton was the right-full owner and the case was dismissed.

Once Detectives Nicholas Lamay and Colin Festa from the Sierra Vista Police Department forced their way into the aforementioned private home they found \$40,000.00 Dollars in lawfull money, and promptly stole these

monies. They also found several expensive guns which they wanted for them selves.

After arresting Josh Albritton for not providing information that was going to be used against him several conspirators properly named in D.C. NO. 4:18-CV-00119-JR District of Arizona Tucson fabricated eleven felony and one misdemeanor charge.

Three counts of assault, which the D.P.S. crime Lab is now refusing to turn over exculpatory D.N.A. test results that prove Josh Albritton did not commit.

Eight counts of knowingly, possessing a deadly weapon if such person was a prohibited possessor. In violation of Josh Albritton's II, XIV, and XV Amendment Rights.

And one count of refusing to provide a name A.R.S. § 13-2412 A. In violation of Josh Albritton's V Amendment rights against self incrimination.

Once the conspirators in this case became

aware that Josh Albritton was the true owner of the aforementioned BMW, and was preserving his constitutional Rights Josh Albritton was placed in solitary confinement prevented from speaking to any counsel in violation of his VI, and VIII Amendment rights.

The state then took some two years to take the matter to trial in violation of Josh Albritton's VI Amendment Rights.

None of these facts are in dispute in the aforementioned District Court Case 4:18-cv-00119-JR, CV-19-499-Tuc-RCC (PSOT)

The only counter argument against these facts is that Josh Albritton is time barred from filing the Habeas under the P.R.L.A. .

This act is clearly an attempt by The STATE of ARIZONA to Legislate around their contractual obligations in the contract known as The Constitution of The United States of America

# Reasons For Granting The Petition

There is a conflict in the ninth circuit which recently ruled in a reported case involving lawyers for immigrant children that "States can not Legislate around contractual obligations." The Ninth Circuit went on to state that "civilization itself hinges on the reasonable belief that a party entering into a contract will be able to enforce the terms of the contract on the other parties in the contract."

In the denials of request for certificate of appealability [App At ~~A12~~<sup>942</sup>] The Ninth Circuit allowed The State of Arizona to Legislate around contractual obligations under the contract known as "The Constitution of the United States of America".

Josh Albritton timely and repeatedly preserved his Constitutional Rights specifically II, V, VI, and VIII Amendment Rights and sufficiently proved the unconstitutionality of A.R.S. § 13-3102, 13-3101, 13-105, 13-701, 13-703, 13-704, and 13-801 which violate the II Amendment.



And A.R.S. § 13-2412 A which violates the V Amendment

The <sup>Circuit</sup> ~~District~~ Court did not consider the merits of this appeal and allowed the State of Arizona to Legislate around its contractual obligations in the contract known as the Constitution of the United States, by first allowing the creation and enforcement of prohibited possessor Laws, and failing to provide a name Law, and time bars in P.L.R.A., and A.D.P.A. which were used to time bar Josh Albritton from winning his constitutional arguments in his District Court Habeas.

The state of Arizona has created and is enforcing Laws which violate constitutionally protected rights to keep and bear arms, to a speedy trial, and rights against selfincrimination, and has tried to Legislate around Josh Albritton's Habeas Corpus arguments.

Our founding fathers created and ratified the (Bill of Rights) December 15, 1791 to protect U.S. citizens from abuse of power's ongoing in England at the time.

Specifically to prevent a U.S. citizen from being arrested for not providing a name, charged and convicted of Eight counts of constructive prohibited possession, Thrown into solitary confinement, beaten, tortured, and forcibly drugged for years without a speedy trial, sentenced to eighty years in prison for three class 6 felonies which combined were sentenced to less than a year. The two from Pima County have now been set-aside, and a motion to vacate is pending on the remaining conviction.

Josh Albritton has not been allowed to speak to any court appointed Counsel, and has been denied any assistance of Counsel in his appellate efforts to secure the withheld D.N.A. test results. All in violation of his VI Amendment rights.

In Arizona v. Youngblood 488 U.S. (1988) The Supreme Court ruled that States can not destroy D.N.A. evidence that is exculpatory to the defense.

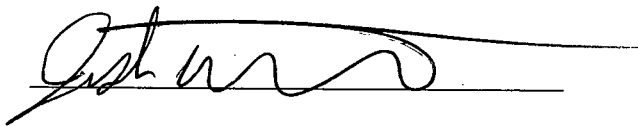
Finally, Contract Law is supreme and the Constitution of the United States is the Supreme Law of the Land.

Under *Brady v. Maryland* 373 U.S. 83, 102. Ed 2d 215, 83, Ct 1194 (1963), *Arizona v. Youngblood* 488 U.S. 51, 1095 Ct 333, 102 L Ed 281 (1988), and *Tenckes v. U.S.* 353 U.S. 657 1 Ed 2d 1103 77S. Ct 1007 (1957) The State cannot be allowed to destroy exculpatory D.N.A. evidence and violate Josh Albrighton's constitutionally protected rights. (see attached evidence.)

#### CONCLUSION

The State of Arizona through the parties named in this petition have gone rogue and must be ordered to operate within The Constitution of The United States  
The petition for a writ of certiorari should be granted.

Respectfully submitted,



Date: 05/26/ 2020

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS

FILED

FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT

MAR 5 2020

MOLLY C. DWYER, CLERK  
U.S. COURT OF APPEALS

JOSH ALBRITTON,

Plaintiff-Appellant,

v.

MARK BRNOVICH, Attorney General; et  
al.,

Defendants-Appellees.

No. 19-17205

D.C. No. 4:19-cv-00499-RCC-  
PSOT

District of Arizona,  
Tucson

ORDER

Before: MURGUIA, CHRISTEN, and BADE, Circuit Judges.

The district court certified that this appeal is not taken in good faith. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1915(a). On November 4, 2019, this court ordered appellant to explain in writing why this appeal should not be dismissed as frivolous. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2) (court shall dismiss case at any time, if court determines it is frivolous or malicious).

Upon a review of the record and response to the November 4, 2019 order, we conclude this appeal is frivolous. We therefore deny appellant's motions to proceed in forma pauperis (Docket Entry Nos. 2 and 4) and dismiss this appeal as frivolous, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2).

**DISMISSED.**

*Appendix A*

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS  
FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT

**FILED**

MAR 27 2020

MOLLY C. DWYER, CLERK  
U.S. COURT OF APPEALS

JOSH ALBRITTON,

Plaintiff - Appellant,

v.

MARK BRNOVICH, Attorney  
General; et al.,

Defendants - Appellees.

No. 19-17205

D.C. No. 4:19-cv-00499-RCC-PSOT  
U.S. District Court for Arizona,  
Tucson

**MANDATE**

The judgment of this Court, entered March 05, 2020, takes effect this date.

This constitutes the formal mandate of this Court issued pursuant to Rule  
41(a) of the Federal Rules of Appellate Procedure.

FOR THE COURT:

MOLLY C. DWYER  
CLERK OF COURT

By: Rhonda Roberts  
Deputy Clerk  
Ninth Circuit Rule 27-7

*Appendix B*

1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6 **IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**  
7 **FOR THE DISTRICT OF ARIZONA**  
8

9 Josh Albritton,

10 Plaintiff,

11 v.

12 Mark Brnovich, et al.,

13 Defendants.  
14

No. CV 19-00499-TUC-RCC

**ORDER**

15 Plaintiff Josh Albritton, who is confined in the Arizona State Prison Complex-  
16 Tucson, has filed a pro se civil rights Complaint pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983 (Doc. 1) and  
17 an Application to Proceed In Forma Pauperis (Doc. 2). The Court will dismiss this action.

18 **I. Application to Proceed In Forma Pauperis and Filing Fee**

19 The Court will grant Plaintiff's Application to Proceed In Forma Pauperis. 28  
20 U.S.C. § 1915(a). Plaintiff must pay the statutory filing fee of \$350.00. 28 U.S.C.  
21 § 1915(b)(1). The Court will assess an initial partial filing fee of \$20.00. The remainder  
22 of the fee will be collected monthly in payments of 20% of the previous month's income  
23 credited to Plaintiff's trust account each time the amount in the account exceeds \$10.00.  
24 28 U.S.C. § 1915(b)(2). The Court will enter a separate Order requiring the appropriate  
25 government agency to collect and forward the fees according to the statutory formula.

26 **II. Statutory Screening of Prisoner Complaints**

27 The Court is required to screen complaints brought by prisoners seeking relief  
28 against a governmental entity or an officer or an employee of a governmental entity. 28

*Appendix C*

1 U.S.C. § 1915A(a). The Court must dismiss a complaint or portion thereof if a plaintiff  
2 has raised claims that are legally frivolous or malicious, that fail to state a claim upon which  
3 relief may be granted, or that seek monetary relief from a defendant who is immune from  
4 such relief. 28 U.S.C. § 1915A(b)(1)–(2).

5 A pleading must contain a “short and plain statement of the claim *showing* that the  
6 pleader is entitled to relief.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 8(a)(2) (emphasis added). While Rule 8 does  
7 not demand detailed factual allegations, “it demands more than an unadorned, the-  
8 defendant-unlawfully-harmed-me accusation.” *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 678  
9 (2009). “Threadbare recitals of the elements of a cause of action, supported by mere  
10 conclusory statements, do not suffice.” *Id.*

11 “[A] complaint must contain sufficient factual matter, accepted as true, to ‘state a  
12 claim to relief that is plausible on its face.’” *Id.* (quoting *Bell Atlantic Corp. v. Twombly*,  
13 550 U.S. 544, 570 (2007)). A claim is plausible “when the plaintiff pleads factual content  
14 that allows the court to draw the reasonable inference that the defendant is liable for the  
15 misconduct alleged.” *Id.* “Determining whether a complaint states a plausible claim for  
16 relief [is] . . . a context-specific task that requires the reviewing court to draw on its judicial  
17 experience and common sense.” *Id.* at 679. Thus, although a plaintiff’s specific factual  
18 allegations may be consistent with a constitutional claim, a court must assess whether there  
19 are other “more likely explanations” for a defendant’s conduct. *Id.* at 681.

20 But as the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit has instructed, courts  
21 must “continue to construe *pro se* filings liberally.” *Hebbe v. Pliler*, 627 F.3d 338, 342  
22 (9th Cir. 2010). A “complaint [filed by a *pro se* prisoner] ‘must be held to less stringent  
23 standards than formal pleadings drafted by lawyers.’” *Id.* (quoting *Erickson v. Pardus*, 551  
24 U.S. 89, 94 (2007) (per curiam)).

25 If the Court determines that a pleading could be cured by the allegation of other  
26 facts, a *pro se* litigant is entitled to an opportunity to amend a complaint before dismissal  
27 of the action. *See Lopez v. Smith*, 203 F.3d 1122, 1127-29 (9th Cir. 2000) (en banc).

1 Plaintiff's Complaint will be dismissed for failure to state a claim, without leave to amend  
2 because the defects cannot be corrected.

3 **III. Complaint**

4 Plaintiff was convicted in Cochise County Superior Court, case #CR2011-00236, of  
5 three counts of aggravated assault and eight counts of misconduct involving weapons and  
6 was sentenced to an 80-year term of imprisonment. *See State v. Albritton*, No. 2 CA-CR  
7 2013-0128, 2013 WL 6730756, at \*1 (Ariz. Ct. App. Dec. 19, 2013).<sup>1</sup>

8 In his three-count Complaint, Plaintiff sues Arizona Attorney General Mark  
9 Brnovich, Cochise County Attorney Brian M. McIntyre and Deputy County Attorney  
10 James Glanville, Sierra Vista Police Department Detectives Nicholas Lamay and Colin  
11 Festa, former United States Attorney John S. Leonardo, an Unknown Psychiatrist at the  
12 Pima County Jail, two Unknown Psychiatrists at the Arizona Department of  
13 Corrections (ADC), the City of Sierra Vista, Cochise County, Pima County, and Cochise  
14 County Superior Court Judge James Conlogue.<sup>2</sup> Plaintiff asserts claims of violations of his  
15 Second, Fifth, and Sixth Amendment rights with respect to his criminal convictions in  
16 CR2011-00236. Plaintiff seeks \$657,000,000 per year for each year of his incarceration,  
17 totaling \$5,584,500,000 "on the private side."

18 In Count One, Plaintiff alleges that on March 26, 2011, Defendants Lamay and Festa  
19 violated Plaintiff's right against self-incrimination by arresting him for not providing a  
20 name "that was going to be used against [him]." Plaintiff claims Lamay and Festa "acted  
21 in a conspiracy" to hide their theft of \$40,000 in cash and dinars. Plaintiff asserts these  
22 "offenses" were part of a scheme to unjustly enrich Defendants and were "compounded"  
23 by perjury and obstruction of justice. Plaintiff alleges that his wrongful arrest resulted in  
24 his wrongful imprisonment for the past eight years.

25 ....

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26  
27 <sup>1</sup> Plaintiff states throughout the Complaint that he was sentenced to a 90-year term  
28 of imprisonment.

<sup>2</sup> Defendant Conlogue was the trial judge in Plaintiff's criminal case.



1 In Count Two, Plaintiff alleges that on March 26, 2011, Defendants Leonardo,  
 2 Brnovich, Lamay, Conlogue, Glanville, Festa, and Timothy Patterson began a civil  
 3 conspiracy to deprive Plaintiff of his Second Amendment right to keep and bear arms.  
 4 Plaintiff asserts Defendants committed this civil rights violation to steal “private” guns for  
 5 financial gain and unjust enrichment. Plaintiff claims these crimes were compounded by  
 6 perjury and obstruction of justice. He alleges he was wrongfully sentenced to 90 years in  
 7 prison and has served 8.5 of the 90 years.

8 In Count Three, Plaintiff alleges that Defendants Leonardo, Brnovich, Glanville,  
 9 Conlogue, and the Unknown Psychiatrists engaged in a civil conspiracy to forcibly drug  
 10 Plaintiff to exclude him from his trial, direct appeal, and post-conviction relief proceeding  
 11 and to prevent him from speaking to any attorneys. Plaintiff asserts Defendants have  
 12 wrongfully imprisoned him for 8.5 years of a 90-year sentence. He claims he has been  
 13 tortured, suffers from post-traumatic stress disorder, has been unable to raise his children,  
 14 and has lost all his private property.

#### 15 **IV. Failure to State a Claim**

16 Although pro se pleadings are liberally construed, *Haines v. Kerner*, 404 U.S. 519,  
 17 520-21 (1972), conclusory and vague allegations will not support a cause of action. *Ivey*  
 18 *v. Bd. of Regents of the Univ. of Alaska*, 673 F.2d 266, 268 (9th Cir. 1982). Further, a  
 19 liberal interpretation of a civil rights complaint may not supply essential elements of the  
 20 claim that were not initially pled. *Id.*

21 To state a valid claim under § 1983, a plaintiff must allege that he suffered a specific  
 22 injury as a result of specific conduct of a defendant and show an affirmative link between  
 23 the injury and the conduct of that defendant. *See Rizzo v. Goode*, 423 U.S. 362, 371-72,  
 24 377 (1976). “A plaintiff must allege facts, not simply conclusions, that show that an  
 25 individual was personally involved in the deprivation of his civil rights.” *Barren v.*  
 26 *Harrington*, 152 F.3d 1193, 1194 (9th Cir. 1998).

#### 27 **A. Defendants Cochise County, Pima County, and City of Sierra Vista**

28 A municipality, such as a county or city, may not be sued solely because an injury

1 was inflicted by its employees or agents. *Long v. County of Los Angeles*, 442 F.3d 1178,  
 2 1185 (9th Cir. 2006). The actions of individuals may support municipal liability only if the  
 3 employees were acting pursuant to an official policy or custom of the municipality. *Botello*  
 4 *v. Gammick*, 413 F.3d 971, 978-79 (9th Cir. 2005). A § 1983 claim against a municipal  
 5 defendant “cannot succeed as a matter of law” unless a plaintiff: (1) contends that the  
 6 municipal defendant maintains a policy or custom pertinent to the plaintiff’s alleged injury;  
 7 and (2) explains how such policy or custom caused the plaintiff’s injury. *Sadoski v.*  
 8 *Mosley*, 435 F.3d 1076, 1080 (9th Cir. 2006) (affirming dismissal of a municipal defendant  
 9 pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b)(6)).

10 Plaintiff has failed to allege facts to support a conclusion that Defendants Cochise  
 11 County, Pima County, or City of Sierra Vista maintained a specific policy or custom that  
 12 resulted in a violation of Plaintiff’s federal constitutional rights and has failed to explain  
 13 how his injuries were caused by any municipal policy or custom. Thus, the Court will  
 14 dismiss without prejudice Defendants Cochise County, Pima County, and City of Sierra  
 15 Vista.

#### 16 **B. Defendant Conlogue**

17 Judges are absolutely immune from damages for all judicial acts performed within  
 18 their subject-matter jurisdiction, “even when such acts are in excess of their jurisdiction,  
 19 and are alleged to have been done maliciously or corruptly.” *Stump v. Sparkman*, 435 U.S.  
 20 349, 356 (1978); *Sadoski v. Mosley*, 435 F.3d 1076, 1079 (9th Cir. 2006); *Harvey v.*  
 21 *Waldron*, 210 F.3d 1008, 1012 (9th Cir. 2000). An act is “judicial” when it is a function  
 22 normally performed by a judge and the parties dealt with the judge in the judge’s judicial  
 23 capacity. *Stump*, 435 U.S. at 362; *Crooks v. Maynard*, 913 F.2d 699, 700 (9th Cir. 1990).

24 Plaintiff has not made any specific allegations against Defendant Conlogue.  
 25 Furthermore, Conlogue is absolutely immune from liability for any actions taken in  
 26 connection with Plaintiff’s criminal proceeding. Therefore, the Court will dismiss  
 27 Defendant Conlogue.

28 .....

1           **C. Defendants McIntyre and Glanville**

2           Prosecutors are absolutely immune from liability under § 1983 for their conduct in  
3           “initiating a prosecution and in presenting the State’s case” insofar as that conduct is  
4           “intimately associated with the judicial phase of the criminal process.” *Buckley v.*  
5           *Fitzsimmons*, 509 U.S. 259, 270 (1993) (citing *Imbler v. Pachtman*, 424 U.S. 409, 430  
6           (1976)); *Burns v. Reed*, 500 U.S. 478, 486 (1991); *Ashelman v. Pope*, 793 F.2d 1072, 1076  
7           (9th Cir. 1986). Immunity extends to prosecutors for “eliciting false or defamatory  
8           testimony from witnesses or for making false or defamatory statements during, and related  
9           to judicial proceedings.” *Buckley*, 509 U.S. at 270 (citations omitted); *Broam v. Bogan*,  
10          320 F.3d 1023, 1029-30 (9th Cir. 2003) (prosecutor absolutely immune from liability for  
11          failing to investigate accusations before filing charges and for knowing use of false  
12          testimony at trial).

13          Plaintiff does not make any specific allegations against Defendants McIntyre and  
14          Glanville. Furthermore, McIntyre and Glanville are absolutely immune for their conduct  
15          in initiating Plaintiff’s prosecution and presenting the State’s case against him.  
16          Accordingly, the Court will dismiss Defendants McIntyre and Glanville.

17           **D. Defendant Leonardo**

18          Plaintiff’s allegations concern his convictions and sentence in Arizona. Defendant  
19          Leonardo was the United States Attorney for the District of Arizona and was not  
20          responsible for prosecution of Arizona state criminal cases. Leonardo is therefore not a  
21          proper Defendant and will be dismissed.

22           **E. Defendants Brnovich, Lamay, Festa, and Unknown Psychiatrists**

23          Plaintiff has simply made vague and conclusory allegations against Defendants  
24          Brnovich, Lamay, Festa, Glanville, and Unknown Psychiatrists, without any factual  
25          specificity as to what any particular Defendant did or failed to do. This is insufficient. *See*  
26          *Marcilis v. Township of Redford*, 693 F.3d 589, 596 (6th Cir. 2012) (upholding dismissal  
27          of *Bivens* complaint that referred to all defendants “generally and categorically” because  
28          the plaintiff had failed to “allege, with particularity, facts that demonstrate what *each*

defendant did to violate the asserted constitutional right.”) (quoting *Lanman v. Hinson*, 529 F.3d 673, 684 (6th Cir. 2008)); *Robbins v. Oklahoma*, 519 F.3d 1242, 1250 (10th Cir. 2008) (“Given the complaint’s use of either the collective term ‘Defendants’ or a list of the defendants named individually but with no distinction as to what acts are attributable to whom, it is impossible for any of these individuals to ascertain what particular unconstitutional acts they are alleged to have committed.”). Thus, the Court will dismiss Defendants Brnovich, Lamay, Festa, and Unknown Psychiatrists.

#### F. Statute of Limitations

Failure to state a claim includes circumstances where a defense is complete and obvious from the face of the pleadings. *Franklin v. Murphy*, 745 F.2d 1221, 1228 (9th Cir. 1984). In the absence of waiver, the Court may raise the defense of statute of limitations sua sponte. *See Levald, Inc. v. City of Palm Desert*, 998 F.2d 680, 687 (9th Cir. 1993). *See also Hughes v. Lott*, 350 F.3d 1157, 1163 (11th Cir. 2003) (upholding sua sponte dismissal under 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B)(i) of prisoner’s time-barred complaint); *Nasim v. Warden, Maryland House of Corr.*, 64 F.3d 951, 956 (4th Cir. 1995) (same); *Pino v. Ryan*, 49 F.3d 51, 53-54 (2d Cir. 1995) (same); *Moore v. McDonald*, 30 F.3d 616, 620-21 (5th Cir. 1994) (same); *Johnson v. Rodriguez*, 943 F.2d 104, 107-108 (1st Cir. 1991) (same).

The applicable statute of limitations in an action under 42 U.S.C. § 1983 is the forum state’s statute of limitations for personal injury actions. *Wilson v. Garcia*, 471 U.S. 261, 276 (1985). The Arizona statute of limitations for personal injury actions is two years. *See* Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 12-542(1). Accrual of § 1983 claims is governed by federal law. *Wallace v. Kato*, 549 U.S. 384, 388 (2007). Under federal law, a claim accrues when the plaintiff “knows or has reason to know of the injury that is the basis of the action.” *Pouncil v. Tilton*, 704 F.3d 568, 574 (9th Cir. 2012); *Cabrera v. City of Huntington Park*, 159 F.3d 374, 381 (9th Cir. 1998). Thus, for a claim to be timely, it must have accrued no earlier than two years before Plaintiff’s Complaint was filed.

“[T]he statute of limitations upon a § 1983 claim seeking damages for a false arrest in violation of the Fourth Amendment, where the arrest is followed by criminal

proceedings, begins to run at the time the claimant becomes detained pursuant to legal process.” *Wallace*, 549 U.S. at 397. Plaintiff’s false arrest claim accrued in 2011. Therefore, the claim is facially barred by the statute of limitations and will be dismissed.<sup>3</sup>

#### G. Claims for Money Damages

Plaintiff’s allegations can be construed as asserting a malicious prosecution claim. Although malicious prosecution claims can be brought against prosecutors and “other persons who have wrongfully caused the charges to be filed,” *Awabdy v. City of Adelanto*, 368 F.3d 1062, 1066 (9th Cir. 2004), “[o]ne element that must be alleged and proved in a malicious prosecution action is termination of the prior criminal proceeding in favor of the accused.” *Heck v. Humphrey*, 512 U.S. 477, 484 (1994). “A cause of action for malicious prosecution does not accrue until the criminal proceedings have terminated in the plaintiff’s favor.” *Id.* at 489.

Furthermore, a prisoner’s claim for damages cannot be brought under 42 U.S.C. § 1983 if “a judgment in favor of the plaintiff would necessarily imply the invalidity of his conviction or sentence,” unless the prisoner demonstrates that the conviction or sentence has previously been reversed, expunged, or otherwise invalidated. *Id.* at 486-87. Plaintiff’s false arrest and malicious prosecution claims necessarily imply the invalidity of his convictions, and Plaintiff has not shown that the convictions have been reversed, expunged, or otherwise invalidated. Accordingly, Plaintiff’s claims for money damages have not yet accrued and will be dismissed.

#### H. Conspiracy

“Conspiracy is not itself a constitutional tort under § 1983,” and “there must always be an underlying constitutional violation.” *Lacey v. Maricopa Cnty.*, 693 F.3d 896, 935 (9th Cir. 2012) (en banc). Conclusory allegations of a conspiracy are insufficient to state a claim. *See Franklin v. Fox*, 312 F.3d 423, 441 (9th Cir. 2002) (explaining the

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<sup>3</sup> In any event, Plaintiff has not stated a false arrest claim because he has not alleged that there was no probable cause for his arrest, and he was indicted by a grand jury. *See Cabrera v. City of Huntington Park*, 159 F.3d 374, 380 (9th Cir. 1998); *Barlow v. Ground*, 943 F.2d 1132, 113 (9th Cir. 1991); *Kalina v. Fletcher*, 522 U.S. 118 (1997).

1 requirements of a conspiracy claim under § 1983). To state a conspiracy claim, a plaintiff  
 2 must show “an agreement or ‘meeting of the minds’ to violate constitutional rights.” *Id.*  
 3 (citation omitted). The Court “need not, however, accept as true allegations that are merely  
 4 conclusory, unwarranted deductions of fact, or unreasonable inferences.” *Sprewell v.*  
 5 *Golden State Warriors*, 266 F.3d 979, 988 (9th Cir.), *amended on other grounds*, 275 F.3d  
 6 1187 (9th Cir. 2001); *see also Woodrum v. Woodward County*, 866 F.2d 1121, 1126 (9th  
 7 Cir. 1989) (conclusory allegations of conspiracy did not support a § 1983 claim); *Karim-*  
 8 *Panahi v. Los Angeles Police Dep’t*, 839 F.2d 621, 626 (9th Cir. 1988) (“A mere allegation  
 9 of conspiracy without factual specificity is insufficient.”).

10 Plaintiff’s allegations that Defendants engaged in a civil conspiracy to violate his  
 11 rights are wholly speculative and unsupported. Accordingly, the Court will dismiss  
 12 Plaintiff’s conspiracy claims.

### 13 **V. Dismissal Without Leave to Amend**

14 Because the defects in the Complaint cannot be corrected, the Court will dismiss the  
 15 Complaint without leave to amend.

### 16 **IT IS ORDERED:**

17 (1) Plaintiff’s Application to Proceed In Forma Pauperis (Doc. 2) is **granted**.

18 (2) As required by the accompanying Order to the appropriate government  
 19 agency, Plaintiff must pay the \$350.00 filing fee and is assessed an initial partial filing fee  
 20 of \$20.00.

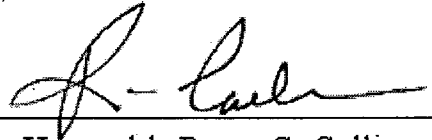
21 (3) The Complaint (Doc. 1) is **dismissed** for failure to state a claim pursuant to  
 22 28 U.S.C. § 1915A(b)(1), and the Clerk of Court must enter judgment accordingly.

23 (4) The Clerk of Court must make an entry on the docket stating that the  
 24 dismissal for failure to state a claim may count as a “strike” under 28 U.S.C. § 1915(g).

25 (5) The docket shall reflect that the Court, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(a)(3)  
 26 and Federal Rules of Appellate Procedure 24(a)(3)(A), has considered whether an appeal  
 27 of this decision would be taken in good faith and certifies that an appeal would not be taken  
 28

1 in good faith for the reasons stated in the Order and because there is no arguable factual or  
2 legal basis for an appeal.

3 Dated this 17th day of October, 2019.

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8 Honorable Raner C. Collins  
9 Senior United States District Judge  
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6 **IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**  
7 **FOR THE DISTRICT OF ARIZONA**  
8

9 Josh Albritton,

10 Plaintiff,

11 v.

12 Mark Brnovich, et al.,

13 Defendants.  
14

**NO. CV-19-00499-TUC-RCC (P)**

**JUDGMENT IN A CIVIL CASE**

15 **Decision by Court.** This action came for consideration before the Court. The  
16 issues have been considered and a decision has been rendered.

17 IT IS ORDERED AND ADJUDGED that pursuant to the Court's order filed  
18 October 17, 2019, Plaintiff to take nothing, and the complaint and action are dismissed  
19 with prejudice for failure to state a claim. This dismissal may count as a "strike" under  
20 28 U.S.C. § 1915(g).

21 Brian D. Karth  
22 District Court Executive/Clerk of Court

23 October 17, 2019

24 By s/ Ortiz  
Deputy Clerk

25  
26 *Appendix D*  
27  
28



**Additional material  
from this filing is  
available in the  
Clerk's Office.**