

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN
SOUTHERN DIVISION

NAPOLEON LAMARR COTTRELL,

Plaintiff,

Case No. 1:22-cv-53

v.

Honorable Janet T. Neff

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF
CORRECTIONS, et al.,

Defendants.

OPINION

This is a civil rights action brought by a state prisoner under 42 U.S.C. § 1983. Under the Prison Litigation Reform Act, Pub. L. No. 104-134, 110 Stat. 1321 (1996) (PLRA), the Court is required to dismiss any prisoner action brought under federal law if the complaint is frivolous, malicious, fails to state a claim upon which relief can be granted, or seeks monetary relief from a defendant immune from such relief. 28 U.S.C. §§ 1915(e)(2), 1915A; 42 U.S.C. § 1997e(c). The Court must read Plaintiff's *pro se* complaint indulgently, *see Haines v. Kerner*, 404 U.S. 519, 520 (1972), and accept Plaintiff's allegations as true, unless they are clearly irrational or wholly incredible. *Denton v. Hernandez*, 504 U.S. 25, 33 (1992). Applying these standards, the Court will dismiss Plaintiff's complaint as frivolous and for failure to state a claim. Additionally, the Court will deny Plaintiff's motion to compel evidence. (ECF No. 2.)

Discussion

I. Factual allegations

Plaintiff is presently incarcerated at the Center for Forensic Psychiatry in Saline, Washtenaw County, Michigan. The events about which he complains, however, occurred at the

Ingham County Jail in Mason, Ingham County, Michigan. Plaintiff sues the Michigan Department of Corrections (MDOC) and Stone Crest Behavioral Hospital. (Compl., ECF No. 1, PageID.11.)

Although Plaintiff's writing in his complaint is legible, the words do not always form coherent sentences or convey clear thoughts. Plaintiff first states that he "respectively submit[s] this complaint seeking damages against Scott Wriggelsworth, Sheriff of the Ingham County Jail. Wrongfully subjecting him to wild cat strike whiplash injury through Gene F. Turnwald blackmail praternity suit 'statutory rape shield' por Magna Charter Hamlet mortmain mechanics lien." (*Id.* (original spelling and phrasing retained).) Plaintiff then states:

Defendants Sixth Amendment right to competent legal counsel free from bias – proffer agreement “per” failure of consideration to Michigan Department of Corrections false imprisonment incarceration contrary to law Malicious criminal intent, unlawful arrest search and seizure. Vindicated I, Napoleon Lamarr Cottrell to homosexual harassment, jailhouse court libel, unregistered lodging classification through deputized officers

(*Id.* (original spelling and phrasing retained).) Plaintiff later states that the “sheriff negligently violated isolation policy 221.06(F) time after time continuously violating diplomatic trust, sovereign immunities, legislative statutes at large.” (*Id.*, PageID.12 (original phrasing retained).)

As relief, Plaintiff seeks “FOIA HYTA enactment camera wharfinger habitability. Chamber warehouse map man receipt homestead holder, auditorium laboratory. Gymnasium laboratory. Game licensior. Charity purchase Lansing School District Eastern High School Magnet Academy. Sapphire ‘fight club’ emblem. . . .” (*Id.* (original spelling and phrasing retained).)

II. Frivolity

An action may be dismissed as frivolous if “it lacks an arguable basis either in law or in fact.” *Neitzke v. Williams*, 490 U.S. 319, 325 (1989); *Brown v. Bargery*, 207 F.3d 863, 866 (2000); *Lawler v. Marshall*, 898 F.2d 1196, 1198 (6th Cir. 1990). Claims that lack an arguable or rational

basis in law include claims for which the defendants are clearly entitled to immunity and “claims of infringement of a legal interest which clearly does not exist;” claims that lack an arguable or rational basis in fact describe “fantastic or delusional scenarios.” *Neitzke*, 490 U.S. at 327–28; *Lawler*, 898 F.2d at 1199. An *in forma pauperis* complaint may not be dismissed, however, merely because the court believes that the plaintiff’s allegations are unlikely. *Neitzke*, 490 U.S. at 328.

In this case, the Court is unable to discern the allegations and claims contained in Plaintiff’s complaint. Although the complaint itself is generally legible, the words often do not form coherent sentences, nor do they convey clear thoughts. Because the Court is unable to decipher Plaintiff’s incoherent and rambling statements in the complaint, his complaint necessarily lacks an arguable basis either in law or fact. *See id.* at 325; *see also Parker v. Parker Int’l/Parker Tobacco Co.*, No. 89-6078, 1990 WL 63523, at *1 (6th Cir. May 11, 1990). Even giving the most liberal construction to Plaintiff’s complaint, *see Haines*, 404 U.S. at 520, the Court is unable to find that a cause of action has been alleged, much less a cause of action against any Defendant. Therefore, the Court concludes that dismissal is warranted pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1915(e)(2)(B)(i) and 1915A(b)(1). Moreover, for the reasons set forth below, the Court also concludes that Plaintiff fails to state any plausible claim for relief.

III. Failure to state a claim

A complaint may be dismissed for failure to state a claim if it fails “to give the defendant fair notice of what the . . . claim is and the grounds upon which it rests.” *Bell Atl. Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 555 (2007) (quoting *Conley v. Gibson*, 355 U.S. 41, 47 (1957)). While a complaint need not contain detailed factual allegations, a plaintiff’s allegations must include more than labels and conclusions. *Id.*; *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 678 (2009) (“Threadbare recitals of the elements of a cause of action, supported by mere conclusory statements, do not suffice.”). The court must determine whether the complaint contains “enough facts to state a claim to relief that

is plausible on its face.” *Twombly*, 550 U.S. at 570. “A claim has facial plausibility when the plaintiff pleads factual content that allows the court to draw the reasonable inference that the defendant is liable for the misconduct alleged.” *Iqbal*, 556 U.S. at 679. Although the plausibility standard is not equivalent to a “probability requirement,’ . . . it asks for more than a sheer possibility that a defendant has acted unlawfully.” *Id.* at 678 (quoting *Twombly*, 550 U.S. at 556). “[W]here the well-pleaded facts do not permit the court to infer more than the mere possibility of misconduct, the complaint has alleged—but it has not ‘show[n]’—that the pleader is entitled to relief.” *Id.* at 679 (quoting Fed. R. Civ. P. 8(a)(2)); *see also Hill v. Lappin*, 630 F.3d 468, 470–71 (6th Cir. 2010) (holding that the *Twombly/Iqbal* plausibility standard applies to dismissals of prisoner cases on initial review under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1915A(b)(1) and 1915(e)(2)(B)(ii)).

To state a claim under 42 U.S.C. § 1983, a plaintiff must allege the violation of a right secured by the federal Constitution or laws and must show that the deprivation was committed by a person acting under color of state law. *West v. Atkins*, 487 U.S. 42, 48 (1988); *Street v. Corp. of Am.*, 102 F.3d 810, 814 (6th Cir. 1996). Because § 1983 is a method for vindicating federal rights, not a source of substantive rights itself, the first step in an action under § 1983 is to identify the specific constitutional right allegedly infringed. *Albright v. Oliver*, 510 U.S. 266, 271 (1994).

A. MDOC

Plaintiff identifies the MDOC as one of the two Defendants named in this action. (Compl., ECF No. 1, PageID.11.) However, Plaintiff may not maintain a § 1983 action against the MDOC. Regardless of the form of relief requested, the states and their departments are immune under the Eleventh Amendment from suit in the federal courts, unless the state has waived immunity or Congress has expressly abrogated Eleventh Amendment immunity by statute. *See Pennhurst State Sch. & Hosp. v. Halderman*, 465 U.S. 89, 98–101 (1984); *Alabama v. Pugh*, 438 U.S. 781, 782

(1978); *O'Hara v. Wigginton*, 24 F.3d 823, 826 (6th Cir. 1994). Congress has not expressly abrogated Eleventh Amendment immunity by statute, *Quern v. Jordan*, 440 U.S. 332, 341 (1979), and the State of Michigan has not consented to civil rights suits in federal court. *Abick v. Michigan*, 803 F.2d 874, 877 (6th Cir. 1986). In numerous opinions, the United States Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit has specifically held that the MDOC is absolutely immune from a § 1983 suit under the Eleventh Amendment. *See, e.g., Harrison v. Michigan*, 722 F.3d 768, 771 (6th Cir. 2013); *Diaz v. Mich. Dep't of Corr.*, 703 F.3d 956, 962 (6th Cir. 2013); *McCoy v. Michigan*, 369 F. App'x 646, 653–54 (6th Cir. 2010). Therefore, Plaintiff's claims against the MDOC are properly dismissed on grounds of immunity.

Moreover, the State of Michigan (acting through the MDOC) is not a “person” who may be sued under § 1983 for money damages. *See Lapides v. Bd. of Regents*, 535 U.S. 613, 617 (2002) (citing *Will v. Mich. Dep't of State Police*, 491 U.S. 58, 66 (1989)); *Harrison*, 722 F.3d at 771. And, regardless, Plaintiff's claims against the MDOC fall far short of the minimal pleading standards under Rule 8 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. Fed. R. Civ. P. 8(a)(2). For these reasons, Plaintiff's claims against the MDOC are also properly dismissed for failure to state a claim under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1915(e)(2)(B)(ii) and 1915A(b)(1), and 42 U.S.C. § 1997e(c).

B. Stone Crest Behavioral Hospital

Plaintiff also names Stone Crest Behavioral Hospital as a Defendant in this action. (Compl., ECF No. 1, PageID.11.) However, Plaintiff fails to name Stone Crest Behavioral Hospital in the body of his complaint. It is a basic pleading requirement that a plaintiff attribute factual allegations to particular defendants. *See Twombly*, 550 U.S. at 555–61 (holding that, in order to state a claim, a plaintiff must make sufficient allegations to give a defendant fair notice of the claim). Where a person is named as a defendant without an allegation of specific conduct, the complaint is subject to dismissal, even under the liberal construction afforded to *pro se* complaints. *See Gilmore v.*

Corr. Corp. of Am., 92 F. App'x 188, 190 (6th Cir. 2004) (dismissing complaint where plaintiff failed to allege how any named defendant was involved in the violation of his rights); *Frazier v. Michigan*, 41 F. App'x 762, 764 (6th Cir. 2002) (dismissing plaintiff's claims where the complaint did not allege with any degree of specificity which of the named defendants were personally involved in or responsible for each alleged violation of rights).

Here, Plaintiff's claims fall far short of the minimal pleading standards under Rule 8 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. Fed. R. Civ. P. 8(a)(2) (requiring "a short and plain statement of the claim showing that the pleader is entitled to relief"). Accordingly, Plaintiff fails to state a plausible claim upon which relief may be granted against Defendant Stone Crest Behavioral Hospital.

IV. Motion to compel evidence

In Plaintiff's motion to compel evidence, he states that he "moves this Honorable Court for a compel of all tangible as well as intangible evidence including, although not limited to Ingham County Jail Facility mounted cameras, law enforcement body worn cameras, medical-health records, inmate as well as administrative records, etc." (ECF No. 2, PageID.14 (original phrasing retained).) Plaintiff does not explain how his broad request for "tangible" and "intangible" evidence from the Ingham County Jail is related to the present action. Accordingly, Plaintiff's motion to compel evidence (ECF No. 2) will be denied.

Conclusion

Plaintiff's motion to compel evidence (ECF No. 2) will be denied. Furthermore, having conducted the review required by the Prison Litigation Reform Act, the Court determines that Plaintiff's complaint will be dismissed as frivolous and for failure to state a claim under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1915(e)(2) and 1915A(b), and 42 U.S.C. § 1997e(c). The Court must next decide whether an appeal of this action would be in good faith within the meaning of 28 U.S.C. § 1915(a)(3). *See*

McGore v. Wrigglesworth, 114 F.3d 601, 611 (6th Cir. 1997). For the same reasons the Court concludes that Plaintiff's claims are properly dismissed, the Court also concludes that any issue Plaintiff might raise on appeal would be frivolous. *Coppedge v. United States*, 369 U.S. 438, 445 (1962). Accordingly, the Court certifies that an appeal would not be taken in good faith.

This is a dismissal as described by 28 U.S.C. § 1915(g).

A judgment consistent with this opinion will be entered.

Dated: March 21, 2022

/s/ Janet T. Neff
Janet T. Neff
United States District Judge