

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI  
GREENVILLE DIVISION**

**JAMES ARTHUR JUDD; and  
THE ESTATE OF KEVIN BOWENS**

**PLAINTIFFS**

**V.**

**NO. 4:16-CV-00119-DMB-JMV**

**STATE OF MISSISSIPPI, et al.**

**DEFENDANTS**

**MEMORANDUM OPINION AND ORDER**

This civil rights action is before the Court on the motion to dismiss filed by the State of Mississippi and the Mississippi Department of Corrections. Doc. #11.

**I**  
**Procedural History**

On June 10, 2016, James Arthur Judd, as a wrongful death beneficiary and administrator of the estate of Kevin Bowens, filed a complaint in this Court against numerous persons and entities, including the State of Mississippi and the Mississippi Department of Corrections (“MDOC”). Doc. #1. The complaint alleged that the defendants acted with negligence and violated the constitutional rights of Bowens, a former inmate at the Mississippi State Penitentiary, by failing to protect Bowens from an attack by a fellow inmate which resulted in Bowens’ death. Id.

On February 7, 2017, the State and MDOC filed a joint answer asserting various affirmative defenses, including sovereign immunity. Doc. #10. The same day, the State and MDOC filed a motion to dismiss for lack of subject matter jurisdiction pursuant to Rule 12(b)(1) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. Doc. #11.

On March 23, 2017, Judd, with leave of the Court, filed an amended complaint. Doc. #17. The amended complaint includes the same general allegations but adds an array of individual defendants. Id.

## II Relevant Standards

The moving defendants seek dismissal on the grounds that they are protected by sovereign immunity and that they are not “persons” within the meaning of 42 U.S.C. § 1983. Doc. #12 at 3. The first of these defenses clearly implicates Rule 12(b)(1), the rule cited in the motion. See *Warnock v. Pecos Cty.*, 88 F.3d 341, 343 (5th Cir. 1996) (“Because sovereign immunity deprives the [federal] court of jurisdiction, … claims barred by sovereign immunity can be dismissed only under Rule 12(b)(1) and not with prejudice.”). However, the second defense – that the defendants are not “persons” within the meaning of § 1983 – concerns a plaintiff’s ability to state a claim, thus mandating a Rule 12(b)(6) inquiry. See *Lapides v. Bd. of Regents of Univ. Sys. of Ga.*, 535 U.S. 613, 617 (2002) (§ 1983 claim against non-person supplied supplemental jurisdiction);<sup>1</sup> *Fontana v. Paeste v. Gov’t of Guam*, 798 F.3d 1228, 1234 (9th Cir. 2015) (“Three circuits have held that whether a party is a person under § 1983 is not a jurisdictional question, but rather a statutory one. We agree and so hold.”) (internal quotation marks and alterations omitted).

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<sup>1</sup> More than thirty years ago, the Fifth Circuit noted that “[a] threshold jurisdictional issue is whether an action under … § 1983 may be brought against the various state and county corporate defendants in that such defendants may not be ‘persons’ under that statute.” *Wade v. Miss. Co-op Ext. Serv.*, 528 F.2d 508, 520 (5th Cir. 1976). Wade has never been cited for its jurisdictional proposition, which was in the nature of dicta. Regardless, to the extent Wade holds that the § 1983 “person” inquiry is jurisdictional, such holding was implicitly rejected by *Lapides*, which found supplemental jurisdiction based on a § 1983 claim against a non-person. 535 U.S. at 618; see *Valliancourt v. PNC Bank, Nat'l Ass'n*, 771 F.3d 843, 846 n.21 (5th Cir. 2014) (review of “a court’s decision [whether] to exercise supplemental jurisdiction … necessarily requires determining whether the district court had original subject matter jurisdiction in the first place”). Additionally, this Court notes that, on at least one occasion, the Fifth Circuit has held that a § 1983 claim brought against a non-person is properly dismissed under Rule 12(b)(6). *Cronen v. Tex. Dep’t of Human Servs.*, 977 F.2d 934, 936 (5th Cir. 1992).

#### **A. Rule 12(b)(1)**

“Motions filed under Rule 12(b)(1) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure allow a party to challenge the subject matter jurisdiction of the district court to hear a case.” *Ramming v. United States*, 281 F.3d 158, 161 (5th Cir. 2001). A court may dismiss for lack of subject matter jurisdiction based on: “(1) the complaint alone; (2) the complaint supplemented by undisputed facts evidenced in the record; or (3) the complaint supplemented by undisputed facts plus the court’s resolution of disputed facts.” *Crane v. Johnson*, 783 F.3d 244, 251 (5th Cir. 2015).

#### **B. Rule 12(b)(6)**

“To survive a Rule 12(b)(6) motion to dismiss, the complaint does not need detailed factual allegations, but it must provide the plaintiff’s grounds for entitlement for relief—including factual allegations that, when assumed to be true, raise a right to relief above the speculative level.” *Ruiz v. Brennan*, 851 F.3d 464, 468 (5th Cir. 2017). “Threadbare recitals of the elements of a cause of action, supported by mere conclusory statements, do not suffice.” *Turner v. Lt. Driver*, 848 F.3d 678, 685 (5th Cir. 2017).

### **III Analysis**

As explained above, Judd appears to assert against the moving defendants state law claims based in negligence and federal claims under the vehicle of § 1983. The moving defendants seek dismissal of all claims on the grounds of sovereign immunity and that § 1983 does not authorize suits against states or state entities.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>2</sup> Because Judd’s amended complaint implicates the same issues raised by the defendants’ motion to dismiss, the filing of the amended complaint did not moot the motion. See 6 Fed. Prac. & Proc. Civ. § 1476 (3d ed.) (“If some of the defects raised in the original motion remain in the new pleading, the court simply may consider the motion as being addressed to the amended pleading.”).

Where, as here, a defendant raises sovereign immunity alongside an argument that a federal cause of action does not permit an action against the states, the Supreme Court has “routinely addressed before the question whether the Eleventh Amendment forbids a particular statutory cause of action to be asserted against States, the question whether the statute itself permits the cause of action it created to be asserted against States ....” *Vt. Agency of Natural Res. v. U.S. ex rel. Stevens*, 529 U.S. 765, 779 (2000). Accordingly, the Court will first consider whether the § 1983 claims against the moving defendants must fail because the moving defendants are not persons under § 1983. See *id.*; *Taylor v. Wexford Med.*, No. 15-2395, 2017 WL 1194177, at \*4 (D. Md. Mar. 30, 2017) (“[T]he Court must turn first to the statutory argument that [the defendant] is not a ‘person’ within the meaning of § 1983.”) (citing *Stevens*).

#### A. “Persons” Under § 1983

Section 1983 authorizes suits for damages against any “person who, under color of any statute, ordinance, regulation, custom, or usage, of any State or Territory or the District of Columbia, subjects, or causes to be subjected, any citizen of the United States or other person within the jurisdiction thereof to the deprivation of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured by the Constitution and laws ....” “[N]either a State nor its officials acting in their official capacities are ‘persons’ under § 1983.”<sup>3</sup> *Will v. Mich. Dep’t of State Police*, 491 U.S. 58, 71 (1989). Additionally, state agencies are not persons for the purpose of § 1983. *Cronen v. Tex. Dep’t of Human Servs.*, 977 F.2d 934, 936 (5th Cir. 1992).

Neither the State nor MDOC, which is a state agency, are persons under § 1983. See *Parks v. Miss. Dep’t of Corr.*, No. 1:12-cv-275, 2014 WL 232008, at \*3 (S.D. Miss. Jan. 22,

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<sup>3</sup> “Of course a state official in his or her official capacity, when sued for injunctive relief, would be a person under § 1983 because official-capacity actions for prospective relief are not treated as actions against the State.” *Will v. Mich. Dep’t of State Police*, 491 U.S. 58, 71 n.10 (1989).

2014) (“[A]s MDOC points out, it is not a ‘person’ for purposes of liability under § 1983.”); McNair v. Mississippi, 43 F.Supp.3d 679, 685 (N.D. Miss. 2014) (State of Mississippi not person under § 1983). Accordingly, Judd’s § 1983 claims against the State and MDOC must fail.

## **B. State Sovereign Immunity**

“State sovereign immunity is a fundamental aspect of the sovereignty that the states enjoyed before the ratification of the Constitution and the Eleventh Amendment, and it was preserved intact by the Constitution.” Meyers ex rel. Benzing v. Texas, 410 F.3d 236, 240 (5th Cir. 2005). As a result of this immunity, “[f]ederal courts are without jurisdiction over suits against a state, a state agency, or a state official in his official capacity unless that state has waived its sovereign immunity or Congress has clearly abrogated it.”<sup>4</sup> NiGen Biotech, L.L.C. v. Paxton, 804 F.3d 389, 393–94 (5th Cir. 2015).

It is axiomatic that the State of Mississippi is protected by sovereign immunity. U.S. Const. amend. XI. Furthermore, courts have consistently held that MDOC is an arm of the state and therefore also protected by sovereign immunity. See Fields v. Fisher, No. 1:15-cv-241, 2017 WL 1015011, at \*2 (S.D. Miss. Mar. 15, 2017) (“It is well established that [MDOC] is an arm of the State of Mississippi and cloaked with the State’s Eleventh Amendment immunity from suit.”) (collecting cases). Accordingly, the claims against the moving defendants must be dismissed unless the state has waived its sovereign immunity or Congress has clearly abrogated it. Paxton, 804 F.3d at 393–94.

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<sup>4</sup> A third exception established in *Ex Parte Young*, 209 U.S. 123, 155–56 (1908), allows a plaintiff to bring “suits for injunctive or declaratory relief against individual state officials acting in violation of federal law.” *Raj v. La. State Univ.*, 714 F.3d 322, 328 (5th Cir. 2013). Here, the *Ex Parte Young* exception to state sovereign immunity is clearly inapplicable because the moving defendants are not individuals. See *Chhim v. Univ. of Tex. at Austin*, 836 F.3d 467, 470 n.2 (5th Cir. 2016) (“*Chhim* did not sue individual state official defendants in their official capacities in this suit; therefore the *Ex parte Young* exception does not apply to defeat Texas’s sovereign immunity from suit.”).

First, while the state of Mississippi has waived some aspects of its sovereign immunity in the Mississippi Tort Claims Act, that law specifically provides that “[n]othing contained in this chapter shall be construed to waive the immunity of the state from suit in federal courts guaranteed by the Eleventh Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.” Miss. Code Ann. § 11-46-5(4). Next, “§ 1983 does not abrogate state sovereign immunity.” Paxton, 804 F.3d at 394. No other potential waiver or abrogation is suggested by the record. Accordingly, the moving defendants are entitled to sovereign immunity as to all claims.

#### **IV** **Conclusion**

For the reasons above, the moving defendants’ motion to dismiss [11] is **GRANTED**. The State of Mississippi and the Mississippi Department of Corrections are **DISMISSED**.

**SO ORDERED**, this 10th day of May, 2017.

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**/s/ Debra M. Brown**  
**UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE**