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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF NEVADA**

RICKEY EGBERTO,)
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 Plaintiff,)
)
 vs.)
)
 NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF)
 CORRECTIONS et al.,)
)
 Defendants.)

3:06-cv-0715-RCJ-WGC

ORDER

This case arises out of Defendants’ alleged deliberate indifference to Plaintiff’s medical needs in prison, in violation of the Eighth and Fourteenth Amendments. Plaintiff also alleges negligence under state law. Pending before the Court is the Magistrate Judge’s (“MJ”) Report and Recommendation (“R&R”) (ECF No. 230) on Defendants’ Motion for Summary Judgment (ECF No. 204). For the reasons given herein, the Court adopts the R&R in part and rejects it in part and grants the motion.

I. FACTS AND PROCEDURAL HISTORY

Plaintiff Rickey Egberto is incarcerated with the Nevada Department of Corrections (“NDOC”). (First Am. Compl. ¶ 17, ECF No. 33). Plaintiff, who alleges he has two herniated discs in his spine, has been given medication for the pain, but has been denied surgery. (*Id.*). Plaintiff alleges that the infirmary at Ely State Prison (“ESP”), where he is currently incarcerated, has a custom and practice of failing to properly diagnose, treat, and medicate inmates, and he argues that this constitutes deliberate indifference. (*Id.*). Plaintiff also alleges that two neo-Nazi gang members, against whom he testified, are incarcerated at ESP, counter to Plaintiff’s “understanding” that they

1 would be incarcerated elsewhere. (*Id.*). He alleges that he has received death threats from these
2 inmates, and he argues that the failure to house them elsewhere constitutes deliberate indifference by
3 NDOC. (*Id.*).

4 On December 22, 2006, Plaintiff sued NDOC in this Court on three causes of action: (1)–(2)
5 substantive due process and equal protection violations under the Fourteenth Amendment and
6 deliberate indifference violations under the Eighth and Fourteenth Amendments, via 42 U.S.C.
7 § 1983; and (3) state law negligence. Plaintiff amended the complaint on July 17, 2007 to add the
8 following Defendants: Glen Whorton, Howard Skolnik, Ted D’Amico, M.D., Robert Bannister,
9 M.D., E.K. McDaniels, Adam Endel, Fritts Schlottman, and William Donat. The First Amended
10 Complaint (“FAC”) adds no new causes of action but consolidates the first two causes of action into
11 one.

12 On November 3, 2009, the Court adopted the MJ’s R&R (ECF No. 55), granting Plaintiff’s
13 Motion for Preliminary Injunction (ECF No. 35) in part; Defendants were ordered to follow Dr.
14 Long’s recommended course of treatment or send Plaintiff for another evaluation by an equivalent
15 doctor and follow that doctor’s recommended course of treatment, but Defendants were not required
16 to transfer Plaintiff to another facility. (*See* Order 2–3, Nov. 2, 2009, ECF No. 124). On March 3,
17 2010, the MJ held a telephonic hearing and denied a Motion to Enforce Order (ECF No. 128), a
18 Motion to Preclude Deputy AG from Blocking, Hindering, or Interfering (ECF No. 133), a Motion
19 for Order to Show Cause (ECF No. 145), and Motion for Sanctions (ECF No. 146). The MJ denied
20 those motions after reviewing a medical report that concluded nothing was wrong with Plaintiff’s
21 spine based upon an MRI scan, (*see* Hr’g Mar. 3, 2010, at 9:03 a.m.), records indicating that Plaintiff
22 had refused medication at various times, (*id.* at 9:04 a.m.), a report by Dr. Kohn (phonetic) indicating
23 that Drs. Kohn and Long were in agreement that Plaintiff was malingering in order to acquire access
24 to narcotics and an unneeded cane, possibly for use as a weapon, (*id.* at 9:05 a.m.), and evidence that
25 many people had seen Plaintiff walk without any limp or other difficulty and that he only walked
26 with a limp when being seen by medical personnel, (*id.* at 9:06–07 a.m.). The MJ found that
27 Defendants were in compliance with this Court’s November 2, 2009 order. (*See id.* at 9:09–10 a.m.;

1 Minute Order, Mar. 3, 2010, ECF No. 166).

2 Plaintiff filed a Notice of Appeal (ECF No. 170) and a Motion for Reconsideration of
3 Magistrate Judge’s Order (ECF No. 172), which this Court denied. (*See* Order, Aug. 24, 2010, ECF
4 No. 210). Plaintiff also filed a Motion for Court Ordered Transportation to Independent Medical
5 Exam (ECF No. 176) and a Motion for Court Ordered Medical Expert (ECF No. 179), both of which
6 the MJ treated as motions to reconsider and denied. (*See* Mag. J. Order, May 6, 2010, ECF No. 191).
7 Plaintiff filed two more motions, asking this Court to review the May 6, 2010 order of the MJ
8 denying Motions Nos. 176 and 179. The Court denied those motions. (*See* Order, ECF No. 215).
9 The Court of Appeals dismissed Plaintiff’s appeal for failure to respond to one of its orders. In the
10 meantime, Defendants had filed the present motion for summary judgment.

11 **II. SUMMARY JUDGMENT STANDARDS**

12 A court must grant summary judgment when “the movant shows that there is no genuine
13 dispute as to any material fact and the movant is entitled to judgment as a matter of law.” Fed. R.
14 Civ. P. 56(a). Material facts are those which may affect the outcome of the case. *See Anderson v.*
15 *Liberty Lobby, Inc.*, 477 U.S. 242, 248 (1986). A dispute as to a material fact is genuine if there is
16 sufficient evidence for a reasonable jury to return a verdict for the nonmoving party. *See id.* A
17 principal purpose of summary judgment is “to isolate and dispose of factually unsupported claims.”
18 *Celotex Corp. v. Catrett*, 477 U.S. 317, 323–24 (1986). In determining summary judgment, a court
19 uses a burden-shifting scheme:

20 When the party moving for summary judgment would bear the burden of proof at trial,
21 it must come forward with evidence which would entitle it to a directed verdict if the
22 evidence went uncontroverted at trial. In such a case, the moving party has the initial
burden of establishing the absence of a genuine issue of fact on each issue material to its
case.

23 *C.A.R. Transp. Brokerage Co. v. Darden Rests., Inc.*, 213 F.3d 474, 480 (9th Cir. 2000) (citations
24 and internal quotation marks omitted). In contrast, when the nonmoving party bears the burden of
25 proving the claim or defense, the moving party can meet its burden in two ways: (1) by presenting
26 evidence to negate an essential element of the nonmoving party’s case; or (2) by demonstrating that
27 the nonmoving party failed to make a showing sufficient to establish an element essential to that

1 party's case on which that party will bear the burden of proof at trial. *See Celotex Corp.*, 477 U.S. at
2 323–24. If the moving party fails to meet its initial burden, summary judgment must be denied and
3 the court need not consider the nonmoving party's evidence. *See Adickes v. S.H. Kress & Co.*, 398
4 U.S. 144, 159–60 (1970).

5 If the moving party meets its initial burden, the burden then shifts to the opposing party to
6 establish a genuine issue of material fact. *See Matsushita Elec. Indus. Co. v. Zenith Radio Corp.*, 475
7 U.S. 574, 586 (1986). To establish the existence of a factual dispute, the opposing party need not
8 establish a material issue of fact conclusively in its favor. It is sufficient that “the claimed factual
9 dispute be shown to require a jury or judge to resolve the parties’ differing versions of the truth at
10 trial.” *T.W. Elec. Serv., Inc. v. Pac. Elec. Contractors Ass’n*, 809 F.2d 626, 631 (9th Cir. 1987). In
11 other words, the nonmoving party cannot avoid summary judgment by relying solely on conclusory
12 allegations unsupported by facts. *See Taylor v. List*, 880 F.2d 1040, 1045 (9th Cir. 1989). Instead,
13 the opposition must go beyond the assertions and allegations of the pleadings and set forth specific
14 facts by producing competent evidence that shows a genuine issue for trial. *See Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(e);*
15 *Celotex Corp.*, 477 U.S. at 324.

16 At the summary judgment stage, a court's function is not to weigh the evidence and
17 determine the truth, but to determine whether there is a genuine issue for trial. *See Anderson*, 477
18 U.S. at 249. The evidence of the nonmovant is “to be believed, and all justifiable inferences are to
19 be drawn in his favor.” *Id.* at 255. But if the evidence of the nonmoving party is merely colorable or
20 is not significantly probative, summary judgment may be granted. *See id.* at 249–50.

21 **III. ANALYSIS**

22 **A. Claims Against NDOC**

23 The Eleventh Amendment prohibits suits against states in federal court without their consent.
24 In a parallel but independent analysis, § 1983 only creates jurisdiction for suits against “persons.”
25 Neither a state nor its employees acting in their official capacities are “person[s]” who can be sued
26 under § 1983, *Will v. Mich. Dep't of State Police*, 491 U.S. 58, 66 (1989), but state employees may
27 be sued in their individual capacities as “persons” under § 1983, *Hafer v. Melo*, 502 U.S. 21, 27

1 (1991). State employees sued in their individual capacities for injunctive relief or for damages to be
2 paid out of their private resources are not protected by a state’s Eleventh Amendment immunity.
3 *Edelman v. Jordan*, 415 U.S. 651, 664–65, 94 S.Ct. 1347, 39 L.Ed.2d 662 (1974); *Ex parte Young*,
4 209 U.S. 123, 159–60 (1908). NDOC is an arm of the State of Nevada and is therefore entitled to
5 summary judgment as a matter of law.

6 **B. Eighth Amendment**

7 The FAC alleges violations of Plaintiff’s Eighth and Fourteenth Amendment rights based
8 upon Defendants’ alleged denial of proper medical treatment and deliberate indifference to Plaintiff’s
9 health and safety. The Eighth Amendment applies to “convicted prisoners,” such as Plaintiff. *See*
10 *Whitley v. Albers*, 475 U.S. 312, 318–19 (1986); *Bell v. Wolfish*, 441 U.S. 520, 536 n.16 (1979);
11 *Jones v. Johnson*, 781 F.2d 769, 771 (9th Cir. 1986). Where a particular amendment of the Bill of
12 Rights governs a claim, no separate “substantive due process” claim lies. *Graham v. Connor*, 490
13 U.S. 386, 395 (1989). Therefore, Plaintiff’s claims fall purely under the Eighth Amendment.

14 Under the Eighth Amendment, prison conditions should not “involve the wanton and
15 unnecessary infliction of pain” or be “grossly disproportionate to the severity of the crime warranting
16 imprisonment.” *Rhodes v. Chapman*, 452 U.S. 337, 347 (1981). Although prison conditions may
17 be, and often are, restrictive and harsh, prison officials “must ensure that inmates receive adequate
18 food, clothing, shelter, and medical care, and must ‘take reasonable measures to guarantee the safety
19 of the inmates.’” *Farmer v. Brennan*, 511 U.S. 825, 932 (1994) (quoting *Hudson v. Palmer*, 486 U.S.
20 517, 526–27 (1984)).

21 “[P]rison officials have a duty . . . to protect prisoners from violence at the hands of other
22 prisoners.” *Id.* at 833 (citations and quotations omitted). “Having incarcerated ‘persons [with]
23 demonstrated proclivit[ies] for antisocial criminal, and often violent, conduct,’ having stripped them
24 of virtually every means of self-protection and foreclosed their access to outside aid, the government
25 and its officials are not free to let the state of nature take its course.” *Id.* (internal citations omitted).
26 “Being violently assaulted in prison is simply not ‘part of the penalty that criminal offenders pay for
27 their offenses against society.’” *Id.* at 834 (citing *Rhodes*, 452 U.S. at 347). To establish a violation
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1 of this duty, the prisoner must establish that prison officials were “deliberately indifferent” to serious
2 threats to the inmate’s safety. *Id.* at 834. Under the deliberate indifference standard, a violation of
3 the Eighth Amendment is only found when both an objective and a subjective component are met.
4 *Id.* First, “the deprivation alleged must be, objectively, sufficiently serious . . . ; a prison official’s
5 act or omission must result in the denial of ‘the minimal civilized measures of life’s necessities.’” *Id.*
6 (citations and quotations omitted). When a plaintiff alleges that prison officials failed to take
7 reasonable steps to protect him, the plaintiff must show that “he is incarcerated under conditions
8 posing a substantial risk of serious harm.” *Id.* (citations omitted). Second, the inmate must satisfy a
9 subjective element. This means that the prison official must “know of and disregard an excessive
10 risk to inmate health or safety; the official must both be aware of facts from which the inference
11 could be drawn that a substantial risk of serious harm exists, and he must also draw the inference.”
12 *Id.* at 837. “Mere negligence is not sufficient to establish liability.” *Frost v. Agnos*, 152 F.3d 1124,
13 1128 (9th Cir. 1998). Prison officials may avoid liability if they: (1) were unaware of the risk, or (2)
14 “responded reasonably to the risk, even if the harm ultimately was not averted.” *Farmer*, 511 U.S. at
15 844–45.

16 **1. Personal Safety**

17 Plaintiff alleges that he has been in danger of serious bodily harm from white supremacists
18 due to assistance he provided in the prosecution of two white supremacist gang members in 1998 and
19 1999. Defendants argue they have not been deliberately indifferent to a serious risk to Plaintiff’s
20 health and safety, but that NDOC has been responsive to any threat, and there is no evidence that
21 NDOC has failed to protect him. Specifically, Defendants point out that Plaintiff has not been
22 attacked or harmed during the time period he has been housed at NDOC and that even if there were
23 an ongoing threat to Plaintiff’s safety: (1) his poor disciplinary history has resulted in the denial of
24 interstate transfer; and (2) they have taken reasonable steps to protect him by classifying him as close
25 custody where he is not permitted contact with other inmates, including his perceived enemies.

26 Plaintiff argues that after he assisted in the successful prosecution of two white supremacist
27 gang members for murder of a fellow inmate, he was housed at ESP with these two convicted gang
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1 members. Plaintiff states that the argument that Plaintiff must remain at ESP, Nevada's only
2 maximum security prison, is flawed because he was recently transferred to High Desert State Prison,
3 a medium security facility. Plaintiff also argues that security in Plaintiff's housing unit at ESP was
4 often lax, and because the two inmates he helped convict reside at ESP, he was subject to
5 unnecessary risk. Plaintiff cites one instance on a bus from Nevada State Prison (NSP) to ESP where
6 a white supremacist gang member allegedly held a razor blade to his throat.

7 Defendants do not dispute that Plaintiff faced a substantial risk of serious harm if he comes
8 into contact with white supremacist gang members, and in particular, the two white supremacist gang
9 members against whom Plaintiff testified who were also housed at ESP. Rather, Defendants insist
10 that they responded reasonably to that risk. Defendants argue that Plaintiff was in no danger at ESP
11 because he has always been in some form of protective custody. Defendants produce evidence that
12 while housed at ESP, Plaintiff has been celled in either segregated confinement or the prison
13 infirmary due to his close custody classification. Plaintiff's custody classification is specifically due
14 to the assistance he provided in the criminal prosecution of the two white supremacist gang
15 members. According to Defendants, Plaintiff is housed alone, conducts all out-of-cell movement
16 alone, and has been precluded from face-to-face contact with any other inmate. Also, the record is
17 clear that Defendants repeatedly attempted to transfer Plaintiff to an out-of-state facility, but due to
18 Plaintiff's extensive disciplinary record, no other state has been willing to accept Plaintiff. In fact,
19 Plaintiff was previously housed in California for a period of eleven (11) years, but on November 6,
20 1996, the California Department of Corrections requested that Plaintiff be returned to NDOC, citing
21 ongoing disciplinary problems with him. Plaintiff was also rejected by numerous states under the
22 Interstate Corrections Compact, including the following: July 17, 1998, rejected by Idaho; July 29,
23 1998, rejected by North Dakota; July 30, 1998, rejected by Utah; August 28, 1998, rejected by
24 Minnesota; September 2, 1998, rejected by Ohio; and September 9, 1998, rejected by Oregon.
25 Plaintiff was subsequently transferred to Wyoming, only to again be returned to NDOC for ongoing
26 disciplinary problems and increasingly violent behavior. After Plaintiff's return from Wyoming,
27 Defendants once again attempted to transfer Plaintiff to another state, but those states also rejected
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1 Plaintiff as follows: March 26, 2001, rejected by Colorado; July 12, 2002, rejected by New Mexico;
2 October 1, 2002, rejected by Washington; February 11, 2005, rejected by Arizona; July 16, 2005,
3 rejected by Montana; and August 24, 2005, rejected by Illinois.

4 Plaintiff's extensive poor disciplinary history includes numerous violations, including
5 multiple violations for possession of contraband, threats, disobeying orders, failure to submit to drug
6 testing, possession of intoxicating substances, work stoppage, battery, failure to follow rules, use of
7 banned substances and possession/sale of banned substances. Plaintiff has been disciplined for
8 manufacturing alcohol; fighting with another inmate; use of a controlled substance; possession of a
9 syringe or hypodermic kit; battery on an inmate; possession of a weapon on Plaintiff's body;
10 possession of drug paraphernalia, stimulants and sedatives; and control of marijuana. Plaintiff's
11 poor disciplinary history easily supports Defendants position that Plaintiff is a security risk and that
12 their failure to achieve a transfer to another state was not because their attempts were unreasonable.
13 Their attempts have in fact been herculean, despite Plaintiff's continuing sabotage of Defendants'
14 efforts on Plaintiff's behalf by his own disciplinary infractions. Plaintiff was transferred to High
15 Desert State Prison in October 2010. Defendants address this transfer in their reply brief stating that
16 "High Desert is now capable of housing long-term, protective custody prisons such as Plaintiff.
17 [Plaintiff] is still classified as a maximum, or close custody, inmate."

18 Prison officials must be given "wide-ranging deference in the adoption and execution of
19 policies and practices that in their judgment are needed to preserve internal order and discipline to
20 maintain institutional security." *Bell v. Wolfish*, 441 U.S. 520, 546-47 (1979); *see also Turner v.*
21 *Safely*, 482 U.S. 78, 87-91 (1987). Here, Defendants had legitimate penological reasons for housing
22 Plaintiff at ESP. The Court's analysis does not change in light of Plaintiff's transfer to High Desert
23 State Prison because the court finds that this does not negate the legitimate penological reasons
24 Defendants had for keeping Plaintiff at ESP, a maximum security facility. Moreover, while he was
25 housed at ESP, Defendants took reasonable steps to ensure Plaintiff's safety. Plaintiff was under a
26 protective custody classification, and precluded from coming into contact with other inmates.
27 Furthermore, while Plaintiff alleges he is aware of other inmates being attacked at ESP and that he

1 has received threats from other white supremacist gang members, there is no evidence to suggest that
2 Plaintiff has been attacked by white supremacists. Plaintiff does present an affidavit wherein he
3 states that in August 2005, he was placed handcuffed into a cell in the visiting area of ESP with one
4 of the defendants against whom he testified, and that he was put on a unit with one of the defendants
5 and a member of the “Aryan Warriors.” Plaintiff does not describe the circumstances any further,
6 and does not set forth evidence showing that either of these particular incidents placed him at a
7 substantial risk of serious harm or that Defendants failed to take reasonable steps to protect him
8 under these circumstances. Plaintiff also asserts that on July 3, 2008, he was placed on a bus with a
9 member of the “Aryan Brothers,” but again, he does not set forth evidence to establish Defendants
10 did not take reasonable steps to avoid a substantial risk of serious harm. While Plaintiff’s concerns
11 for his safety are legitimate, Plaintiff has made it nearly impossible for Defendants to transfer him to
12 another state, and Defendants have taken reasonable precautions to ensure Plaintiff’s safety.
13 Defendants have met their burden by establishing that they responded reasonably to the risks posed
14 to Plaintiff’s safety. Plaintiff has failed to show that Defendants disregarded a substantial risk to
15 Plaintiff’s safety. To the contrary, the record indicates Plaintiff’s own behavior has prevented an
16 interstate transfer. Defendants’ decision to keep Plaintiff at ESP was supported by legitimate
17 penological purposes. Moreover, Plaintiff is now housed at High Desert. Under these facts,
18 Plaintiff’s confinement at ESP, and now High Desert, is warranted and does not rise to the level of
19 deliberate indifference. Accordingly, the Court adopts the MJ’s R&R and grants summary judgment
20 to all Defendants on this claim.

21 **2. Serious Medical Needs**

22 Plaintiff alleges he was denied adequate medical care for degenerative disc disease and
23 foraminal stenosis of the lumbar spine. Defendants argue: (1) there is no objective evidence that
24 Plaintiff has a serious medical need; and (2) that they have provided Plaintiff with appropriate care.
25 Defendants argue that the medical records instead support a conclusion that Plaintiff is malingering.
26 Defendants point to Dr. Koehn’s review of Plaintiff’s medical records, revealing sixteen instances in
27 two years where Plaintiff was observed performing normal daily functions, without limitation. In
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1 addition, Defendants argue that the medical evidence demonstrates that Plaintiff's complaints of pain
2 are contrived in an effort to obtain pain medication and a cane or walker, potential weapons. Finally,
3 Defendants maintain that despite the absence of a serious medical need, NDOC has provided
4 Plaintiff with an appropriate course of treatment.

5 A prisoner can establish an Eighth Amendment violation arising from deficient medical care
6 if he can prove that prison officials were deliberately indifferent to a serious medical need. *Estelle v.*
7 *Gamble*, 429 U.S. 97, 104 (1976). In *Estelle*, the Supreme Court determined that deliberate
8 indifference to a prisoner's serious medical needs constitutes the "unnecessary and wanton infliction
9 of pain" proscribed by the Eighth Amendment. "This is true whether the indifference is manifested
10 by prison doctors in their response to the prisoner's needs or by prison guards in intentionally
11 denying or delaying access to medical care or intentionally interfering with the treatment once
12 proscribed." *Estelle*, 429 U.S. at 104–05. A finding of deliberate indifference in this context
13 involves the examination of two elements: the seriousness of the prisoner's medical need and the
14 nature of the defendant's responses to that need. *McGuckin v. Smith*, 974 F.2d 1050, 1059 (9th Cir.
15 1992), *overruled on other grounds*, *WMX Techs, Inc. v. Miller*, 104 F.3d 1133, 1136 (9th Cir.
16 1997). A "serious" medical need exists if the failure to treat a prisoner's conditions could lead to
17 further injury or the "unnecessary and wanton infliction of pain." *Id.* (citing *Estelle*, 429 U.S. at 104).
18 Examples of conditions that are "serious" in nature include an injury that a reasonable doctor or
19 patient would find important and worthy of comment or treatment, a medical condition that
20 significantly affects an individual's daily activities, or the existence of chronic and substantial pain.
21 *McGuckin*, 974 F.2d at 1060; *see also Lopez v. Smith*, 203 F.3d 1122, 1131 (9th Cir. 2000).

22 If the medical needs are serious, the plaintiff must show that the defendant acted with
23 deliberate indifference to those needs. *Estelle*, 429 U.S. at 104. "Deliberate indifference is a high
24 legal standard." *Toguchi v. Chung*, 391 F.3d 1051, 1060 (9th Cir. 2004). The plaintiff must
25 demonstrate that the prison medical staff knew of and disregarded an excessive risk to his health.
26 *Farmer*, 511 U.S. at 837. Deliberate indifference entails something more than medical malpractice
27 or even gross negligence. *Toguchi*, 390 F.3d at 1061. Inadvertence alone is insufficient to establish a
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1 claim under § 1983. *McGuckin*, 974 F.3d at 1060. Instead, deliberate indifference is only present
2 when a prison official “knows of and disregards an excessive risk” to an inmate’s health and safety.
3 *Clement v. Gomez*, 298 F.3d 898, 904 (9th Cir. 2003) (quoting *Farmer*, 511 U.S. at 858). “Prison
4 officials are deliberately indifferent to a prisoner’s serious medical needs when they deny, delay, or
5 intentionally interfere with medical treatment” or the express orders of a prisoner’s prior physician
6 for reasons unrelated to the medical needs of the prisoner. *Hamilton v. Endell*, 981 F.2d 1062, 1066
7 (9th Cir. 1992); *Hunt v. Dental Dep’t.*, 865 F.2d 198, 201 (9th Cir. 1989) (citations omitted). Where
8 delay in receiving medical treatment is alleged, however, a prisoner must demonstrate that the delay
9 led to further injury. *McGuckin*, 974 F.2d at 1060. In addition, a prison physician is not deliberately
10 indifferent to an inmate’s serious medical needs when the physician prescribes a different method of
11 treatment than requested by the inmate. *Franklin v. Oregon*, 662 F.2d 1337, 1344 (9th Cir. 1981).
12 To establish that a difference of opinion amounted to deliberate indifference, the prisoner “must
13 show that the course of treatment the doctors chose was medically unacceptable under the
14 circumstances” and “that they chose this course in conscious disregard of an excessive risk to [the
15 prisoner’s health].” *Jackson v. McIntosh*, 90 F.3d 330, 332 (9th Cir. 1996).

16 Here, Plaintiff alleges Defendants have denied him proper medical treatment for his
17 excruciating back pain since 2005. Defendants first argue that there is no objective evidence that
18 Plaintiff has a serious medical need, but instead, the medical evidence supports a conclusion that
19 Plaintiff is malingering because he has been observed performing normal daily functions.
20 Defendants assert that Plaintiff’s complaints are contrived in an effort to obtain pain medication and
21 potential weapons in the form of a cane or walker. The Court agrees.

22 The Court can assume for the sake of argument that Plaintiff has a “serious medical need” for
23 painkillers. But there is no genuine issue of material fact that Defendants have not been deliberately
24 indifferent to this need. The prescription of pain medication to alleviate pain negates any charge of
25 deliberate indifference. As for the requests for a cane or walker, Defendants have not only a
26 legitimate, but a compelling, interest in not providing dangerous instruments to an inmate with a
27 disciplinary history so atrocious that no state will accept him for transfer because of it, and two states

1 that originally accepted him have expelled him. The evidence of malingering only strengthens the
2 State's concerns, though it is not at all necessary to support its decision. Defendants have duties not
3 only to Plaintiff, but to other inmates and staff. Providing a long, solid object strong enough to
4 support the weight of a man to an inmate who is known to be a discipline problem would be
5 positively reckless. The Court therefore rejects the R&R in this regard and grants summary
6 judgment to all Defendants on this claim.

7 **C. State Law Claims**

8 Plaintiff's second cause of action is for Negligence/Gross Negligence. Plaintiff alleges that
9 Defendants had a duty to act with reasonable care in rendering medical treatment to Plaintiff and
10 breached such duty in denying Plaintiff access to adequate and competent medical treatment, care
11 and facilities, and/or in their refusal to allow Plaintiff's to be examined and/or treated by independent
12 physicians. Defendants argue that Plaintiff's claim of medical malpractice fails because he did not
13 attach the affidavit of a medical expert as required by Nevada Revised Statute section 41A.071. The
14 Court agrees. The Court respectfully disagrees with the MJ's conclusion that because Plaintiff has
15 entitled the claim as "negligence," it necessarily does not fall within the ambit of section 41A.071.
16 The gravamen of the claim is negligent medical treatment. Therefore, the affidavit requirement
17 applies. The MJ appears to have believed that section 41A.071 creates a statutory cause of action
18 that Plaintiff did not invoke. But section 41A.071 simply creates a procedural requirement
19 applicable to medical malpractice claims. It applies here, and Plaintiff has not complied. Under
20 state law, the Court must dismiss without leave to amend in the present case, but without prejudice to
21 filing a future lawsuit based upon the claim. *See Nev. Rev. Stat. § 41A.071; Washoe Med. Ctr. v.*
22 *Second Judicial Dist. Ct.*, 148 P.3d 790, 792 (Nev. 2006). The Court therefore respectfully rejects
23 the R&R in this regard and will order the negligence claim dismissed without leave to amend, but
24 without prejudice.

25 Finally, the Court rules that the individual Defendants are entitled to qualified immunity
26 against the constitutional claims, as it would not have been clear to a reasonable officer that
27 Defendants' actions in this case violated the Eighth Amendment.

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CONCLUSION

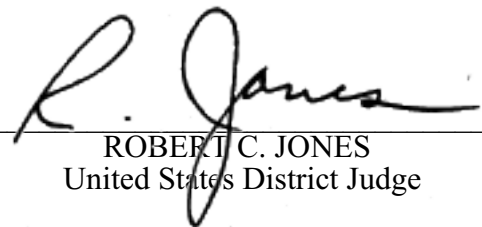
IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the Report and Recommendation (ECF No. 230) is ADOPTED IN PART and REJECTED IN PART.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the Motion for Summary Judgment (ECF No. 204) is GRANTED, except that the negligence claim is dismissed, without leave to amend, but without prejudice.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the Clerk shall enter judgment, accordingly, and close the case.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

Dated this 26th day of April, 2013.



ROBERT C. JONES
United States District Judge