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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
DISTRICT OF NEVADA**

STEVEN KINFORD, )  
 )  
 Plaintiff, )  
 )  
 vs. )  
 )  
 ROBERT BANNISTER et. al., )  
 )  
 Defendants. )

3:11-cv-00701-RCJ-WGC

**ORDER**

This is a prisoner civil rights action pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983. Before the Court is Defendant Philip Schlager, M.D.’s Motion to Dismiss (ECF No. 32). The magistrate judge has recommended that the motion be granted in part and denied in part. Since the magistrate judge issued the Report and Recommendation (“R&R”) (ECF No. 47), however, the parties have stipulated to the dismissal of Dr. Schlager with prejudice, (*see* Stip. & Order, Nov. 27, 2012, ECF No. 77), and Plaintiff has moved to amend the Complaint, (*see* Motion for Leave to File Amended Complaint, Nov. 26, 2012, ECF No. 76), based upon his discovery that a different doctor performed the surgery at issue. The Court will therefore deny the Motion to Dismiss as moot in part and reject the R&R as moot in part, accordingly. However, one aspect of the R&R concerning a pure issue of law is not moot. The Court will therefore adopt the R&R in part in order to establish the law of the case on that issue, which law will apply to the pending motion to amend.

The claims in this case arise out of Plaintiff’s facial surgery, performed by doctors under contract with the Nevada Department of Corrections (“NDOC”) or specially hired by NDOC for Plaintiff’s particular procedure. Plaintiff has brought an Eighth Amendment deliberate indifference claim based upon the delay of surgery and the alleged failure to properly perform the surgery, as well

1 as a state law medical malpractice claim. Dr. Schlager’s motion to dismiss has become moot as  
2 against him, since he has been dismissed as a Defendant. He had argued that he was not a state actor  
3 amenable to a § 1983 claim, that there was no deliberate indifference on the merits, that the statute of  
4 limitations barred a § 1983 claim, and that the state law medical malpractice claim was barred for  
5 failure to comply with Nevada Revised Statutes (“NRS”) section 41A.071. Presumably, any new  
6 Defendant will make a motion with similar arguments based upon the allegations and evidence  
7 applicable to that Defendant. The Court will await an R&R on any such future motions. However,  
8 the Court will adjudicate the section 41A.071 issue now.

9 Section 41A.071 requires a trial court to dismiss a medical malpractice action without  
10 prejudice “if the action is filed without an affidavit, supporting the allegations contained in the  
11 action, submitted by a medical expert who practices or has practiced in an area that is substantially  
12 similar to the type of practice engaged in at the time of the alleged malpractice.” Nev. Rev. Stat.  
13 § 41A.071. As the magistrate judge noted, the Nevada Supreme Court has ruled that “a complaint  
14 filed without a supporting medical expert affidavit is void ab initio and must be dismissed. Because  
15 a void complaint does not legally exist, it cannot be amended.” *Washoe Med. Ctr. v. Second Judicial*  
16 *Dist. Ct.*, 148 P.3d 790, 792 (Nev. 2006).<sup>1</sup> Because Plaintiff did not comply, the magistrate judge  
17 recommended dismissing the medical malpractice claim without leave to amend. Because this defect  
18 cannot be cured by amendment, and because it does not depend upon the allegations made against  
19 any particular doctor, the Court will adopt the R&R in this regard at this time. Even to the extent Dr.  
20 Schlager’s own motion on the point may be moot, the Court may raise the issue *sua sponte*, and  
21 Plaintiff has had an opportunity to argue the issue via his response to Dr. Schlager’s motion.

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25 <sup>1</sup>Although usually synonymous for all intents and purposes, dismissal without leave to amend  
26 is procedurally different from dismissal with prejudice in the context of section 41A.071. *See id.* at 1306  
27 (“We conclude that when a plaintiff has failed to meet NRS 41A.071’s expert affidavit requirement, the  
28 complaint is void ab initio and must be dismissed, without prejudice, and no amendment to cure an NRS  
41A.071 defect is allowed.”). In other words, amendment is not permitted to correct a section 41A.071  
defect, but a plaintiff may be able to file a new case if he complies with the statute from the beginning  
in the new case.

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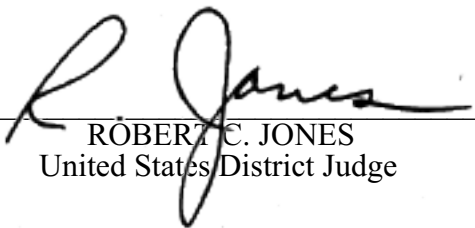
**CONCLUSION**

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the Report and Recommendation (ECF No. 47) is ADOPTED IN PART and REJECTED IN PART as moot. The medical malpractice claim is dismissed without prejudice, but without leave to amend.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the Motion to Dismiss (ECF No. 32) is DENIED as moot.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

Dated this 12th day of December, 2012.

  
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ROBERT C. JONES  
United States District Judge