




There are not any facts alleged about any injury to Carter.

To state a claim under 42 U.S.C. § 1983, the Plaintiffs must plead that the defendants, while acting under color of state law, deprived them of some right or privilege secured by the Constitution or laws of the United States. Flagg Bros. V. Brooks, 436 U.S. 149, 155-56 (1978).

The Eighth Amendment prohibits the unnecessary and wanton infliction of pain upon a prisoner. Griffin Hardrick, 604 F.3d 949, 953 (6<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2010). However, not “every malevolent touch by a prison guard gives rise to a federal cause of action.” Hudson v. McMillian, 503 U.S. 1, 9 (1992). The Eighth Amendment’s prohibition of cruel and unusual punishments necessarily excludes from constitutional recognition *de minimis* uses of physical force, provided that the use of force is not a sort repugnant to the conscience of mankind. An inmate who complains of a “push or shove” that causes no discernible injury almost certainly fails to state a valid excessive force claim. Wilkins v. Gaddy, 130 S.Ct. 1175, 1178 (2010).

Here, Fahy allegedly threw his shoulder and made contact with Plaintiff McGuire. Neither Plaintiff alleges any injury from this contact. Plaintiffs’ allegations present a *de minimis* use of force and does not state a claim for an excessive use of force. Carter fails to state any factual allegations or actionable claims against Defendant Dapolito. Thus, the Court concludes Plaintiffs’ complaint fails to state a claim for relief under Section 1983. 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2).

An appropriate order is filed herewith.

  
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WILLIAM J. HAYNES, JR.  
Chief District Judge