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IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE DISTRICT OF UTAH

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ROBERT R. BAKER,  
Plaintiff,

v.

STEVEN TURLEY et al.,  
Defendants.

**MEMORANDUM DECISION & ORDER  
DISMISSING DEFENDANTS &  
ORDERING SERVICE ON  
REMAINING DEFENDANTS**

Case No. 2:15-CV-668-CW

District Judge Clark Waddoups

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Plaintiff/inmate, Robert R. Baker, filed a pro se civil rights case, see 42 U.S.C.S. § 1983 (2017), proceeding in forma pauperis, see 28 id. 1915. The Court now screens his Amended Complaint, under the standard that any claims in a complaint filed in forma pauperis must be dismissed if they are frivolous, malicious or fail to state a claim upon which relief may be granted. See id. §§ 1915-1915A.

**DISMISSAL ORDER**

**1. Claims**

Plaintiff names as defendants Utah Department of Corrections (UDOC) employees Warden Steven Turley, Warden Alfred Bigelow, Warden Scott Crowther, Dr. Richard Garden, Dr. Sidney G. Roberts, Dr. Kennon Tubbs, P.A. Joseph Coombs, P.A. Terry Jeffries, P.A. Logan Clark, P.A. Raymond Merrill, R.N. Nancy Howard, Billie Casper, Lt. George Eddleman, Lori Worthington, Sam Stone, and Talbot. He alleges claims of inadequate medical treatment.

## 2. Grounds for Sua Sponte Dismissal

In evaluating the propriety of dismissing claims for failure to state a claim upon which relief may be granted, this Court takes all well-pleaded factual assertions as true and regards them in a light most advantageous to the plaintiff. *Ridge at Red Hawk L.L.C. v. Schneider*, 493 F.3d 1174, 1177 (10th Cir. 2007). Dismissal is appropriate when, viewing those facts as true, the plaintiff has not posed a "plausible" right to relief. See *Bell Atlantic Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 570 (2007); *Robbins v. Oklahoma*, 519 F.3d 1242, 1247-48 (10th Cir. 2008). "The burden is on the plaintiff to frame a 'complaint with enough factual matter (taken as true) to suggest' that he or she is entitled to relief." *Robbins*, 519 F.3d at 1247 (quoting *Twombly*, 550 U.S. at 556). When a civil-rights complaint contains "bare assertions," involving "nothing more than a 'formulaic recitation of the elements' of a constitutional . . . claim," the Court considers those assertions "conclusory and not entitled to" an assumption of truth. *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 129 S. Ct. 1937, 1951 (2009) (quoting *Twombly*, 550 U.S. at 554-55). In other words, "the mere metaphysical possibility that some plaintiff could prove some set of facts in support of the pleaded claims is insufficient; the complaint must give the court reason to believe this plaintiff has a reasonable likelihood of mustering factual support for these claims." *Red Hawk*, 493 F.3d at 1177 (*italics in original*).

This Court must construe *pro se* "pleadings liberally," applying a less stringent standard than is applicable to pleadings filed by lawyers. Th[e] court, however, will not supply additional factual allegations to round out a plaintiff's complaint or construct a legal theory on a plaintiff's behalf." *Whitney v. New Mexico*, 113 F.3d 1170, 1173-74 (10th Cir. 1997) (citations omitted). In the Tenth Circuit, this means that if this Court can reasonably read the pleadings "to state a valid

claim on which the plaintiff could prevail, it should do so despite the plaintiff's failure to cite proper legal authority, his confusion of various legal theories, his poor syntax and sentence construction, or his unfamiliarity with pleading requirements." *Hall v. Bellmon*, 935 F.2d 1106, 1110 (10th Cir. 1991). Still, it is not "the proper function of the district court to assume the role of advocate for the pro se litigant." *Id.*; see also *Peterson v. Shanks*, 149 F.3d 1140, 1143 (10th Cir. 1998) (citing *Dunn v. White*, 880 F.2d 1188, 1197 (10th Cir. 1989) (per curiam)).

### **3. Affirmative Link**

The complaint must clearly state what each individual defendant did to violate Plaintiff's civil rights. See *Bennett v. Passic*, 545 F.2d 1260, 1262-63 (10th Cir. 1976) (stating personal participation of each named defendant is essential allegation in civil-rights action). "To state a claim, a complaint must 'make clear exactly who is alleged to have done what to whom.'" *Stone v. Albert*, No. 08-2222, slip op. at 4 (10th Cir. July 20, 2009) (unpublished) (emphasis in original) (quoting *Robbins v. Oklahoma*, 519 F.3d 1242, 1250 (10th Cir. 2008)). Plaintiff may not name an entity or individual as a defendant based solely on supervisory position. See *Mitchell v. Maynard*, 80 F.3d 1433, 1441 (10th Cir. 1996) (stating supervisory status alone is insufficient to support liability under § 1983). Nor does "denial of a grievance, by itself without any connection to the violation of constitutional rights alleged by plaintiff . . . establish personal participation under § 1983." *Gallagher v. Shelton*, No. 09-3113, 2009 U.S. App. LEXIS 25787, at \*11 (10th Cir. Nov. 24, 2009).

Considering these guidelines, the Court concludes that Plaintiff has done nothing to affirmatively link Defendants Turley, Bigelow, Crowther, Howard, Casper, Eddleman, Worthington, or Talbot to his claims, but has instead identified them merely as supervisors or

deniers of grievances--and has not tied any material facts to them. Plaintiff's claims against these defendants therefore may not survive this screening. And these defendants are thus dismissed.

### **ORDER FOR SERVICE OF PROCESS ON REMAINING DEFENDANTS**

The Court concludes that official service of process is warranted on the remaining defendants. The United States Marshals Service (USMS) is directed to serve a properly issued summons and a copy of Plaintiff's Amended Complaint, (see Docket Entry # 13), along with this Order, upon the following UDOC defendants: **Richard Garden, Joseph Coombs, Logan Clark, Sidney Roberts, Kennon Tubbs, Terry Jeffries, Raymond Merrill, and Sam Stone.**

Once served, Defendants shall respond to the summons in one of the following ways:

(A) If Defendants wish to assert the affirmative defense of Plaintiff's failure to exhaust administrative remedies in a grievance process, Defendants must,

(i) within 20 days of service, file an answer;

(ii) within 90 days of filing an answer, prepare and file a Martinez report limited to the exhaustion issue<sup>1</sup>; and,

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<sup>1</sup> See [Martinez v. Aaron, 570 F.2d 317 \(10th Cir. 1978\)](#) (approving district court's practice of ordering prison administration to prepare report to be included in pleadings in cases when prisoner has filed suit alleging constitutional violation against institution officials).

In [Gee v. Estes, 829 F.2d 1005 \(10th Cir. 1987\)](#), the Tenth Circuit explained the nature and function of a Martinez report, saying:

Under the Martinez procedure, the district judge or a United States magistrate [judge] to whom the matter has been referred will direct prison officials to respond in writing to the various allegations, supporting their response by affidavits and copies of internal disciplinary rules and reports. The purpose of the Martinez report is to ascertain whether there is a factual as well as a legal basis for the prisoner's claims. This, of course, will allow the court to dig beneath the conclusional allegations. These reports have proved useful to determine whether the case is so devoid of merit as to warrant dismissal without trial.

Id. at 1007.

(iii) within 120 days of filing an answer, file a separate summary judgment motion, with a supporting memorandum.

(B) If Defendants choose to challenge the bare allegations of the Complaint, Defendants shall, within 20 days of service,

(i) file an answer; or

(ii) file a motion to dismiss based on Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(6).

(C) If Defendants choose not to rely on the defense of failure to exhaust and wish to pierce the allegations of the Complaint, Defendants must,

(i) within 20 days of service, file an answer;

(ii) within 90 days of filing an answer, prepare and file a Martinez report addressing the substance of the complaint; and,

(iii) within 120 days of filing an answer, file a separate summary judgment motion, with a supporting memorandum.

(D) If Defendants wish to seek relief otherwise contemplated under the procedural rules (e.g., requesting an evidentiary hearing), Defendants must file an appropriate motion within 90 days of filing his answer.

The parties shall take note that local rules governing civil cases are in effect. This Court will order the parties to refile summary-judgment motions which do not follow the standards. See D. Utah Civ. R. 5-2 (Filing Cases and Documents under Court Seal); id. 7-1 (Motions and Memoranda); id. 26-2 (Standard Protective Order and Stays of Depositions); id. 56-1 (Summary Judgment: Motions and Supporting Memoranda).

Plaintiff is notified that if Defendants move for summary judgment Plaintiff may not rest upon the mere allegations in the complaint. Instead, as required by Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 56(e), to survive a motion for summary judgment Plaintiff must allege specific facts, admissible in evidence, showing that there is a genuine issue remaining for trial.

### **ORDER**

Accordingly, **IT IS HEREBY ORDERED** that:

(1) Defendants Turley, Bigelow, Crowther, Howard, Casper, Eddleman, Worthington, and Talbot are **DISMISSED**.

(2) Plaintiff's motion for service of process is **GRANTED**. (See Docket Entry # 15.) The USMS shall serve a completed summons, a copy of the Amended Complaint, (see Docket Entry # 13), and a copy of this Order upon the above-listed **remaining** defendants—**Garden, Coombs, Clark, Roberts, Tubbs, Jeffries, Merrill, and Stone**.

(3) Within twenty days of service, Defendants must file an answer or motion to dismiss, as outlined above.

(4) If filing (on exhaustion or any other basis) a Martinez report, Defendants must do so within 90 days of filing his answer(s). Under this option, Defendants must then file a summary-judgment motion within 120 days of filing their answer.

(5) If served with a Martinez report, Plaintiff may file a response within 30 days of the report's filing date.

(6) If served with a summary-judgment motion or motion to dismiss, Plaintiff must submit a response within 30 days of the motion's filing date.

(7) Summary-judgment motion deadline is 120 days from filing of answer.

(8) If requesting relief otherwise contemplated under the procedural rules, Defendants must do so within 90 days of filing their answer.

(9) Plaintiff's second motion for appointed counsel, (see Docket Entry # 12), is **DENIED**, for the same reasons stated in a prior order in this case denying appointment of voluntary pro bono counsel, (see Docket Entry # 4). The Clerk of Court shall take note that no further motions for appointed counsel will be accepted by the Court.

DATED this 15th day of June, 2017.

BY THE COURT:

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Clark Waddoups", is written over a horizontal line.

JUDGE CLARK WADDOUPS  
United States District Court