	Case 2:06-cv-01225-MJP	Document 3	Filed 08/29/2006	Page 1 of 2	
01 02 03 04 05 06 07			TRICT COURT F WASHINGTON LE		
08	KINTA HOLLINS,	) (	CASE NO. C06-1225-M	JP	
09	Plaintiff,	)			
10	V.	) R	REPORT AND RECOM	RECOMMENDATION	
11	METRO TRANSIT DIVISION, et a	al., )			
12	Defendants.	)			
13					
14	Plaintiff Kinta Hollins (a.k.a. Ken Hollins), proceeding pro se, filed an in forma pauperis				
15	application, a proposed 42 U.S.C. § 1983 complaint, and a motion for appointment of counsel.				
16	(Dkt. 1) His complaint concerns an injury sustained while riding on a bus and names the bus				
17	driver "Fintch" and Metro Transit Division as defendants.				
18	In order to state a claim under § 1983, a complaint must establish "the violation of a right				
19	secured by the Constitution and the laws of the United States, and must show that the alleged				
20	deprivation was committed by a person acting under color of state law." West v. Atkins, 487 U.S.				
21	42, 48 (1988). A plaintiff must allege facts showing how individually named defendants caused				
22	or personally participated in causing the harm alleged in the complaint. <i>Arnold v. IBM</i> , 637 F.2d				
	REPORT AND RECOMMENDATE	ION			

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1350, 1355 (9th Cir. 1981). In this case, plaintiff alleges that he was injured as a result of a bus making an abrupt stop. This is not a violation of a right secured by the Constitution and the laws of the United States. Rather, it is a personal injury claim that appears to sound in negligence.

A local government unit or municipality can be sued as a "person" under § 1983. *Monell v. Dep't of Soc. Servs. of N.Y.*, 436 U.S. 658, 691-94 (1978). However, a municipality cannot be held liable under § 1983 solely because it employs a tortfeasor. *Id.* A plaintiff seeking to impose liability on a municipality under § 1983 must identify municipal "policy" or "custom" that caused his or her injury. *Bd. of County Comm'rs v. Brown*, 520 U.S. 397, 403 (1997) (citing *Monell*, 436 U.S. at 694). Accordingly, to hold the Metro Transit Division liable, plaintiff must establish that the entity itself caused a constitutional deprivation pursuant to some official policy or custom. *See Gillette v. Delmore*, 979 F.2d 1342, 1346 (9th Cir. 1992) (citing *Monell*, 436 U.S. at 691). Plaintiff does not make or support an allegation of such a policy or custom in his proposed complaint.

Accordingly, because of the deficiencies in plaintiff's proposed complaint, his *in forma* pauperis application and motion for appointment of counsel should be denied and this action dismissed with prejudice. A proposed Order accompanies this Report and Recommendation.

DATED this 29th day of August, 2006.

Mary Alice Theiler

United States Magistrate Judge