2 3 4 5 6 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT 7 WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON AT TACOMA 8 9 HAROLD JOHN MURPHY Jr. CASE NO. C11-5174BHS/JRC Plaintiff. 10 ORDER DIRECTING PLAINTIFF TO CURE DEFICIENT COMPLAINT v. 11 WASHINGTON STATE DEPARTMENT 12 OF CORRECTIONS. 13 Defendant. 14 15 The Court, having reviewed plaintiff's proposed complaint (ECF No. 1), and the balance 16 of the record contained herein, does hereby find and ORDER the following: 17 Plaintiff complains of an alleged slip and fall in the bathroom at the Larch Corrections 18 Center. He does not name a person as a defendant -- only a state agency. The complaint has 19 several defects. 20 21 In order to state a claim under 42 U.S.C. § 1983, a complaint must allege: (1) the conduct 22 complained of was committed by a person acting under color of state law; and (2) the conduct 23 deprived a person of a right, privilege, or immunity secured by the Constitution or laws of the 24 United States. Parratt v. Taylor, 451 U.S. 527, 535 (1981), overruled on other grounds, Daniels 25 v. Williams, 474 U.S. 327 (1986). Section 1983 is the appropriate avenue to remedy an alleged 26

wrong only if both of these elements are present. <u>Haygood v. Younger</u>, 769 F.2d 1350, 1354 (9th Cir. 1985), *cert. denied*, 478 U.S. 1020 (1986).

Mere negligence, does not state a claim for a violation of a constitutional right. The Eighth Amendment prohibits infliction of cruel and unusual punishment. The Eighth Amendment is violated if an inmate is deprived of the minimal civilized measure of life's necessities. Rhodes v. Chapman, 452 U.S. 337, 347 (1981); Young v. Quinlan, 960 F.2d 351, 359 (3rd Cir. 1992). To establish an Eighth Amendment violation, an inmate must allege both an objective element—that the deprivation was sufficiently serious—and a subjective element—that a prison official acted with deliberate indifference. Young, 960 F.2d at 359-60. To constitute deliberate indifference, an official must know of and disregard an excessive risk to an inmate's health or safety. The official must be aware of facts from which the inference could be drawn that a substantial risk of serious harm exists; and the official must also draw the inference. Farmer v. Brennan, 511 U.S. 825, 837 (1994).

Plaintiff does not name any particular staff person as having been aware of the situation that led to his injury. Nor does he allege any person drew the inference that the situation placed him or anyone else at excessive risk of injury. Finally, there is no allegation that any prison official acted with deliberate indifference. While the complaint may state a claim under state tort law, it does not state a claim under the federal civil rights act.

Further, plaintiff names only the State Department of Corrections as a defendant. States and there subdivisions are not persons for purpose of the civil rights act. Neither states nor state officials acting in their official capacities are "persons" for purposes of 42 U.S.C. § 1983. Will v. Michigan Dept. of State Police, 491 U.S. 58, 71 (1989). The Eleventh Amendment prohibits a state being sued in federal court for damages. See Seminole Tribe of Florida v. Florida 517 U.S.

44, 72 (1996) *overruled in part by* Cent. Va. Cmty. College v. Katz, 546 U.S. 356, 363 (2006); Natural Resources Defense Council v. California Dep't of Transportation, 96 F.3d 420, 421 (9th Cir. 1996).

These defects could be cured, or plaintiff may decide he is in the wrong forum. Plaintiff should be given the opportunity to either amend the complaint or dismiss the action prior to the court granting in forma pauperis status as under the Prison Litigation Reform Act once in forma pauperis status is granted the full \$350 filing fee will be collected.

Plaintiff is directed to either file an amended complaint that cures the defects noted above or inform the court if he decides to voluntarily dismiss this action. A response is due on or before April 29, 2011

The Clerk is directed to send a copy of this order to plaintiff, and note the April 29, 2011 due date on the court calendar.

DATED this 16<sup>th</sup> day of March, 2011.

J. Richard Creatura

United States Magistrate Judge