1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON 10 AT TACOMA 11 SCOTT CARROLL BOLTON, 12 CASE NO. C13-5639 RBL-JRC Plaintiff, 13 ORDER TO FILE AN AMENDED v. **COMPLAINT** 14 STATE OF WASHINGTON et al., 15 Defendants. 16 The District Court has referred this action to United States Magistrate Judge J. Richard 17 Creatura. The Court's authority for the referral is 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1)(A) and (B), and local 18 Magistrate Judge Rules MJR3 and MJR4. 19 Plaintiff names the State of Washington and corporate officers of Lucent Technologies as 20 defendants in this action (ECF No. 1, proposed complaint). Plaintiff alleges that his 21 constitutional rights have been violated by his involuntary involvement in a scientific study that 22 was conducted from 1979 through 2013 (id.). He alleges that the study was conducted by the 23 state and Lucent Technologies (id.). Plaintiff has not placed any facts supporting his claim before 24

the Court. Plaintiff has not explained the nature of the alleged scientific study or how the corporate officers were acting under color of state law. Plaintiff has also named the state as a defendant, rather than individual persons acting on behalf of the state. The Court needs more information in order for the Court to determine if this action should be served.

To state a claim under 42 U.S.C. § 1983, at least three elements must be met: (1) the defendant must be a person acting under the color of state law; and (2) the person's conduct must have deprived plaintiff of rights, privileges or immunities secured by the constitution or laws of the United States. *Parratt v. Taylor*, 451 U.S. 527, 535, (1981) (overruled in part on other grounds); *Daniels v. Williams*, 474 U.S. 327, 330-31, (1986)P; and (3) causation *See Mt. Healthy City School Dist. Bd. of Educ. v. Doyle*, 429 U.S. 274, 286-87, (1977); *Flores v. Pierce*, 617 F.2d 1386, 1390-91 (9th Cir. 1980), cert. denied, 449 U.S. 875, (1980). When a plaintiff fails to allege or establish one of the three elements, his complaint must be dismissed. That plaintiff may have suffered harm, but this does not in itself necessarily demonstrate an abridgment of constitutional protections. *Davidson v. Cannon*, 474 U.S. 344, 106 S. Ct. 668 (1986). Vague and conclusory allegations of official participation in civil rights violations are not sufficient to withstand a motion to dismiss. *Pena v. Gardner*, 976 F.2d 469, 471 (9th Cir. 1992).

Plaintiff's complaint is vague and contains conclusory allegations. The Court orders plaintiff to file an amended complaint that gives the Court the factual basis of his claim in more detail and explains why the corporate officers were acting under color of state law. Plaintiff's amended complaint must be filed on or before September 6, 2013. The amended complaint will act as a complete substitute for the original and not as a supplement.

Plaintiff's failure to comply with this order will result in the Court issuing a Report and Recommendation that this action be dismissed prior to service and that the dismissal count as a strike pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(g). Dated this 14th day of August, 2013. United States Magistrate Judge