

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
AT TACOMA

RONALD J. BIANCHI,

Plaintiff,

v.

WASHINGTON STATE DEPARTMENT
OF CORRECTIONS, et al.,

Defendants.

CASE NO. C16-5390 BHS-TLF

ORDER ADOPTING IN PART
AND MODIFYING REPORT
AND RECOMMENDATION

This matter comes before the Court on the Report and Recommendation (“R&R”) of the Honorable Theresa L. Fricke, United States Magistrate Judge (Dkt. 37), and Plaintiff Ronald J. Bianchi’s (“Bianchi”) objections to the R&R (Dkt. 39).

In May 2015, Bianchi filed suit in Clallam County Superior Court against Defendants Washington State Department of Corrections (“DOC”), Katrina Henry (“Henry”), Dale Robertson (“Robertson”), and Clifford Johnson (“Johnson”), claiming negligence and medical malpractice. Dkt 5-1 at 7. On April 25, 2016 Bianchi amended his complaint to add a section § 1983 claim against Defendants. Dkt 1-2 at 2. On May 23, 2016, Bianchi’s lawsuit was removed to this Court. Dkt. 1.

On May 1, 2017, Defendants moved for summary judgment to dismiss Bianchi’s complaint. Dkt. 16. On August 6, 2017, Bianchi filed his opposition to Defendants’ motion for summary judgment. Dkt. 24. On August 7, 2017, Bianchi filed his amended opposition to Defendants’ motion for summary. Dkt. 26. On November 30, 2017, Judge

1 Fricke recommended granting Defendants' motion as to Bianchi's Eighth Amendment
2 claims. Dkt. 37. Judge Fricke also recommended declining supplemental jurisdiction over
3 Bianchi's medical negligence claims under state law. *Id.* On December 18, 2017, Bianchi
4 objected to the R&R. Dkt. 39. On January 3, 2018, Defendants responded to Bianchi's
5 objections. Dkt. 40.

6 On March 14, 2018, the Court entered an order adopting the R&R in part and
7 requesting supplemental briefing. Dkt. 42. The Court adopted the R&R in part,
8 dismissing Bianchi's claims against individually named defendants and his monetary
9 claims against the DOC. *Id.* The Court declined to adopt the R&R as it pertained to
10 Bianchi's Eighth Amendment claim against the DOC for injunctive relief and requested
11 supplemental briefing on (1) the merits of that claim and (2) whether the claim had
12 become moot. *Id.* On March 29, 2018, Bianchi filed his supplemental brief. Dkt. 44. On
13 March 30, 2018, the DOC filed its supplemental brief. Dkt. 43.

14 The district judge must determine de novo any part of the magistrate judge's
15 disposition that has been properly objected to. The district judge may accept, reject, or
16 modify the recommended disposition; receive further evidence; or return the matter to the
17 magistrate judge with instructions. Fed. R. Civ. P. 72(b)(3).

18 On May 31, 2018, Bianchi filed a status report. Dkt. 51. He is no longer in DOC
19 custody and his trial has been rescheduled to October 22, 2018. *Id.* Depending on the
20 outcome of the trial, Bianchi may never return to DOC custody. Under these
21 circumstances, the Court concludes that Bianchi's remaining claim for injunctive relief
22 should be dismissed without prejudice as moot. *See Dilley v. Gunn*, 64 F.3d 1365, 1368

1 (9th Cir. 1995) (“An inmate’s release from prison while his claims are pending generally
2 will moot any claims for injunctive relief relating to the prison’s policies.”). Bianchi has
3 failed to establish that judicial economy or some other consideration would be served by
4 entering a stay pending the outcome of his trial in state court. Because Bianchi’s claims
5 are dismissed as moot, he may file a new lawsuit against the DOC seeking injunctive
6 relief pursuant to the Eighth Amendment if he is ever returned to DOC custody.

7 Additionally, the Court notes that it previously deferred ruling on the R&R’s
8 recommendation that supplemental jurisdiction be declined. 28 U.S.C. § 1367(c) provides
9 that:

- 10 (c) The district courts may decline to exercise supplemental
11 jurisdiction over a claim under subsection (a) if-
- 12 (1) the claim raises a novel or complex issue of State law,
 - 13 (2) the claim substantially predominates over the claim or
14 claims over which the district court has original jurisdiction,
 - (3) the district court has dismissed all claims over which it
 has original jurisdiction, or
 - (4) in exceptional circumstances, there are other compelling
 reasons for declining jurisdiction.

15 In light of the dismissal of Plaintiff’s remaining federal claim for injunctive relief, it
16 would be appropriate for the Court to adopt the recommendation set forth in the R&R,
17 decline supplemental jurisdiction over Plaintiff’s state law negligence claim, and remand
18 the matter to state court. However, the merits of Plaintiff’s medical negligence claims
19 were fully briefed on summary judgment and the record presents a straight-forward basis
20 as to why Bianchi’s negligence claim should be dismissed.

21 Bianchi has failed to present admissible evidence, or even adequately articulate,
22 how the medical staff against whom he asserts his negligence claims rendered or failed to

1 provide medical care in a manner falling below a defined standard of care. “[T]o defeat
2 summary judgment in almost all medical negligence cases, the plaintiffs must produce
3 competent medical expert testimony establishing that the injury was proximately caused
4 by a failure to comply with the applicable standard of care.” *Seybold v. Neu*, 105 Wn.
5 App. 666, 676 (2001). Nonetheless, expert testimony is not necessary if the medical facts
6 are observable to the lay person. *Bauer v. White*, 95 Wn. App. 663, 667 (1999). Bianchi’s
7 medical negligence claims are premised exclusively on a theory that Defendants Henry,
8 Johnson, and Robertson “knew of the pain caused by the Plaintiff’s hernia and refused to
9 treat the pain or fix the hernia that was causing the pain.” Dkt. 26 at 18, 26–27. Contrary
10 to Bianchi’s statements, however, the record plainly shows that the named defendants did
11 provide care for his hernia, even if such treatment stopped short of surgical repair. In fact,
12 each time Bianchi met with Defendant Robertson, Robertson agreed to reauthorize
13 Bianchi’s request for an abdominal binder. Even though Defendant Johnson presented
14 Bianchi’s case to the Care Review Committee (“CRC”) to propose a surgical repair, the
15 Committee voted against the repair on the basis that it was not medically necessary at that
16 time. Dkt. 1-2 at 70. Bianchi’s claims of medical negligence boil down to an assertion
17 that his treating practitioners failed to render adequate medical care, but he fails to
18 account for the fact that the denial of any requested treatment was directly attributable to
19 the decision of the CRC in directing the use of its limited medical resources. Bianchi has
20 failed to provide any competent evidence to support a theory that the unspecified
21 treatment he purportedly should have received was withheld because of a failure on the
22 part of any defendant to adequately assess the extent or immediacy of his medical needs.

1 The urgency with which Bianchi's hernia should have been be treated with measures
2 beyond those recommended or provided by Bianchi's medical providers is not a matter
3 observable to the lay person. Instead, it presents questions of complex medical
4 considerations involving the extent of his condition and available courses of treatment.
5 An expert is necessary in such circumstances to establish an applicable standard of care.
6 Absent such evidence, Plaintiff's claims of medical negligence must be dismissed.

7 Therefore, the Court having considered the R&R, Bianchi's objections, and the
8 remaining record, hereby **ORDERS** that the R&R is **ADOPTED in part** as stated in the
9 Court's previous order (Dkt. 42) and **MODIFIED** as follows:

10 (1) Bianchi's Eighth Amendment claim against the DOC for injunctive relief is
11 **DISMISSED as moot**; and

12 (2) Bianchi's medical malpractice claims against Defendants Robertson,
13 Johnson, and Henry are **DISMISSED with prejudice**.

14 The Clerk shall enter judgment and close this case.

15 Dated this 7th day of June, 2018.

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17 BENJAMIN H. SETTLE
18 United States District Judge
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