

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF DELAWARE

DA'RIOUS OLIVER HARDEN,

Plaintiff,

v.

JOHNSON & JOHNSON, et al.,

Defendants.

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Civil Action No. 17-982-RGA

Da'Rious Oliver Harden, James T. Vaughn Correctional Center, Smyrna, Delaware.
Pro Se Plaintiff.

MEMORANDUM OPINION

March 14, 2018
Wilmington, Delaware


ANDREWS, U.S. District Judge:

Plaintiff Da'Rius Oliver Harden, an inmate at the James T. Vaughn Correctional Center in Smyrna, Delaware, filed this action pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983.¹ (D.I. 3). Plaintiff appears *pro se* and has been granted leave to proceed *in forma pauperis*. (D.I. 6). Upon screening, the Court dismissed the original complaint and gave Plaintiff leave to file an amended complaint. (D.I. 9). The amended complaint was filed on December 4, 2017. (D.I. 12). The Court proceeds to review and screen the amended complaint pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2).

BACKGROUND

In 1997, when Plaintiff was 10 years, he was diagnosed with ADD (attention-deficit disorder) and prescribed Risperdal by Defendant Dr. Khan. Plaintiff took the medication from 1997 to 2004, at his home, schools, Delaware Guidance, the Terry Center, the Rockford Center, and at the New Castle County Detention Center. Plaintiff alleges that Risperdal caused him to develop gynecomastia. He alleges that he has been living with the condition since 1997. (D.I. 12 at 1).

Plaintiff alleges that Dr. Khan prescribed him medication that was not tested or approved by the FDA to treat ADD. Plaintiff alleges that Defendants Johnson & Johnson and Janssen Pharmaceutical manufacture Risperdal and hid the side effects of Risperdal from the public. He seeks compensatory damages for pain and suffering and future corrective surgery for gynecomastia.

¹ When bringing a § 1983 claim, a plaintiff must allege that some person has deprived him of a federal right, and the person who caused the deprivation acted under color of state law. *West v. Atkins*, 487 U.S. 42, 48 (1988).

SCREENING OF COMPLAINT

A federal court may properly dismiss an action *sua sponte* under the screening provisions of 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B) if “the action is frivolous or malicious, fails to state a claim upon which relief may be granted, or seeks monetary relief from a defendant who is immune from such relief.” *Ball v. Famiglio*, 726 F.3d 448, 452 (3d Cir. 2013). See also 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2) (*in forma pauperis* actions). The Court must accept all factual allegations in a complaint as true and take them in the light most favorable to a *pro se* plaintiff. *Phillips v. County of Allegheny*, 515 F.3d 224, 229 (3d Cir. 2008); *Erickson v. Pardus*, 551 U.S. 89, 93 (2007). Because Plaintiff proceeds *pro se*, his pleading is liberally construed and his amended complaint, “however inartfully pleaded, must be held to less stringent standards than formal pleadings drafted by lawyers.” *Erickson v. Pardus*, 551 U.S. at 94 (citations omitted).

An action is frivolous if it “lacks an arguable basis either in law or in fact.” *Neitzke v. Williams*, 490 U.S. 319, 325 (1989). Under 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B)(i), a court may dismiss a complaint as frivolous if it is “based on an indisputably meritless legal theory” or a “clearly baseless” or “fantastic or delusional” factual scenario. *Neitzke*, 490 U.S. at 327-28; *Wilson v. Rackmill*, 878 F.2d 772, 774 (3d Cir. 1989).

The legal standard for dismissing a complaint for failure to state a claim pursuant to § 1915(e)(2)(B)(ii) is identical to the legal standard used when ruling on Rule 12(b)(6) motions. *Tourscher v. McCullough*, 184 F.3d 236, 240 (3d Cir. 1999). However, before dismissing a complaint or claims for failure to state a claim upon which relief may be granted pursuant to the screening provisions of 28 U.S.C. § 1915, the Court must grant

Plaintiff leave to amend his complaint unless amendment would be inequitable or futile. See *Grayson v. Mayview State Hosp.*, 293 F.3d 103, 114 (3d Cir. 2002).

A well-pleaded complaint must contain more than mere labels and conclusions. See *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662 (2009); *Bell Atl. Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544 (2007). A plaintiff must plead facts sufficient to show that a claim has substantive plausibility. See *Johnson v. City of Shelby*, __U.S.__, 135 S.Ct. 346, 347 (2014). A complaint may not be dismissed, however, for imperfect statements of the legal theory supporting the claim asserted. See *id.* at 346.

A court reviewing the sufficiency of a complaint must take three steps: (1) take note of the elements the plaintiff must plead to state a claim; (2) identify allegations that, because they are no more than conclusions, are not entitled to the assumption of truth; and (3) when there are well-pleaded factual allegations, assume their veracity and then determine whether they plausibly give rise to an entitlement to relief. *Connelly v. Lane Const. Corp.*, 809 F.3d 780,787 (3d Cir. 2016). Elements are sufficiently alleged when the facts in the complaint “show” that the plaintiff is entitled to relief. *Iqbal*, 556 U.S. at 679 (quoting Fed. R. Civ. P. 8(a)(2)). Deciding whether a claim is plausible will be a “context-specific task that requires the reviewing court to draw on its judicial experience and common sense.” *Id.*

DISCUSSION

The amended complaint alleges that Plaintiff took Risperdal from 1997 until 2004. It alleges a side effect of Risperdal is gynecomastia, that Plaintiff developed the condition, and he has been living with the condition since 1997. Plaintiff alleges that Dr.

Khan prescribed the drug to him and Johnson & Johnson and Janssen manufactured and hid the drug's side effects from the public.

Federal courts have an independent obligation to address issues of subject matter jurisdiction *sua sponte* and may do so at any stage of the litigation. See, e.g., *U.S. Express Lines Ltd. v. Higgins*, 281 F.3d 383, 388–89 (3d Cir. 2002). Plaintiff filed this matter using a civil rights complaint form pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983. Liberally construing the amended complaint as the Court must, it alleges negligence, breach of warranty, breach of express warranty, and fraud by concealment. As presented, the amended complaint reveals no basis for federal question jurisdiction. See 28 U.S.C. § 1331. While the amended complaint invokes 42 U.S.C. § 1983, the allegations do not speak to constitutional violations. Rather, they speak to state tort claims and suggest Plaintiff may have claims under state law.

Nor does jurisdiction exist by reason of diversity of citizenship. Under § 1332, district courts have original jurisdiction of all civil actions where the matter in controversy exceeds the sum or value of \$75,000, exclusive of interest and costs, and is between citizens of different States. 28 U.S.C. § 1332(a). To the extent Plaintiff attempts to raise state law claims, the Court lacks jurisdiction given that complete diversity is not apparent from the pleadings. See *Mierzwa v. Safe & Secure Self Storage, LLC*, 493 F. App'x. 273, 276 (3d Cir. 2012). As alleged, there is no diversity of citizenship because Plaintiff has named as a defendant Dr. Khan of Delaware Guidance, located in Delaware and the same state where Plaintiff currently resides.

The Court is mindful that Plaintiff appears *pro se* and, therefore, his Complaint is held to less stringent standards than formal pleadings drafted by lawyers. *Haines v.*

Kerner, 404 U.S. 519 (1972). Regardless, the Court discerns no basis for asserting jurisdiction over this action. The Complaint contains no federal question and there are no allegations of diversity of citizenship. See 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331, 1332. Thus, the Court has no jurisdiction over the matter.

In the alternative, dismissal is appropriate because the claims are time-barred. The statute of limitations is an affirmative defense that generally must be raised by the defendant, and it is waived if not properly raised. See *Benak ex rel. Alliance Premier Growth Fund v. Alliance Capital Mgmt. L.P.*, 435 F.3d 396, 400 n.14 (3d Cir. 2006); *Fassett v. Delta Kappa Epsilon*, 807 F.2d 1150, 1167 (3d Cir. 1986). “[W]here the statute of limitations defense is obvious from the face of the complaint and no development of the factual record is required to determine whether dismissal is appropriate, *sua sponte* dismissal under 28 U.S.C. §1915 is permissible.” *Davis v. Gauby*, 408 F. App’x 524, 526 (3d Cir. 2010) (quoting *Fogle v. Pierson*, 435 F.3d 1252, 1258 (10th Cir. 2006)).

Here, Plaintiff alleges he took Risperdal from 1997 until 2004 and developed gynecomastia in 1997. Plaintiff filed this lawsuit in 2017. Based upon the allegations on the face of the Complaint, the: (1) negligence claims are barred by the two-year statute of limitations, 10 Del. C. § 8110; (2) breach of warranty claims are barred by the four-year statute of limitations, 6 Del. C. § 2-275; and (3) the breach of express warranty and fraud claims are barred by the three-year statute of limitations, 10 Del. C. § 8106. Because Plaintiff’s allegations are time-barred by more than fifteen years, the Court will dismiss the claims as legally as frivolous pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B)(i).

CONCLUSION

For the above reasons, the Court will dismiss the Complaint for want of jurisdiction and, in the alternative, as legally frivolous pursuant to U.S.C.

§ 1915(e)(2)(B)(i). Amendment is futile.

An appropriate order will be entered.

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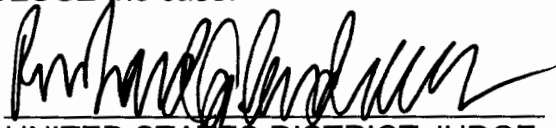
Civil Action No. 17-982-RGA

ORDER

At Wilmington this 14th day of March, 2018, for the reasons set forth in the memorandum opinion issued this date;

IT IS ORDERED that:

1. The Complaint is **DISMISSED** for want of jurisdiction and, in the alternative, as legally frivolous pursuant to U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B)(i). Amendment is futile.
2. The Clerk of Court is directed to **CLOSE** the case.


UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE