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**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE DISTRICT OF ARIZONA**

Jose Mendoza,	)	No. CV 06-2824-PHX-DGC (VAM)
Plaintiff,	)	<b>ORDER</b>
vs.	)	
Joseph Arpaio,	)	
Defendant.	)	

Plaintiff Jose Mendoza, who is confined in the Arizona State Prison Complex - Kingman Unit in Kingman, Arizona, has filed a *pro se* civil rights Complaint pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983 and an Application to Proceed *In Forma Pauperis*. The Court will dismiss the Complaint with leave to amend.

**I. Application to Proceed *In Forma Pauperis* and Filing Fee**

Plaintiff's Application to Proceed *In Forma Pauperis* will be granted. 28 U.S.C. § 1915(a). Plaintiff must pay the statutory filing fee of \$350.00 for this action. 28 U.S.C. § 1915(b)(1). The Court will assess an initial partial filing fee of \$2.64. 28 U.S.C. § 1915(b)(1). The remainder of the statutory fee will be collected monthly in payments of 20% of the previous month's income each time the amount in the account exceeds \$10.00. 28 U.S.C. § 1915(b)(2). The Court will enter a separate Order requiring the appropriate government agency to collect and forward the fees according to the statutory formula.

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1     **II. Statutory Screening of Prisoner Complaints**

2             The Court is required to screen complaints brought by prisoners seeking relief against  
3 a governmental entity or an officer or an employee of a governmental entity. 28 U.S.C.  
4 § 1915A(a). The Court must dismiss a complaint or portion thereof if a plaintiff has raised  
5 claims that are legally frivolous or malicious, that fail to state a claim upon which relief may  
6 be granted, or that seek monetary relief from a defendant who is immune from such relief.  
7 28 U.S.C. § 1915A(b)(1), (2). If the Court determines that a pleading could be cured by the  
8 allegation of other facts, a *pro se* litigant is entitled to an opportunity to amend a complaint  
9 before dismissal of the action. See Lopez v. Smith, 203 F.3d 1122, 1127-29 (9th Cir. 2000)  
10 (*en banc*).

11             The Court should not, however, advise the litigant how to cure the defects. This type  
12 of advice “would undermine district judges’ role as impartial decisionmakers.” Pliler v.  
13 Ford, 542 U.S. 225, 231 (2004); see also Lopez, 203 F.3d at 1131 n.13 (declining to decide  
14 whether the court was required to inform a litigant of deficiencies). Plaintiff’s Complaint  
15 will be dismissed for failure to state a claim, with leave to amend because the Complaint may  
16 possibly be saved by amendment.

17     **III. Complaint**

18             Plaintiff’s Complaint presents two claims for relief against Maricopa County Sheriff  
19 Joseph Arpaio related to the conditions of his confinement presumably while he was a  
20 pretrial detainee. Specifically, Plaintiff contends that the jail was overcrowded, the meals  
21 were insufficient and spoiled, and the jail was unsanitary. Plaintiff seeks monetary relief.

22     **IV. Failure to State a Claim**

23             To state a claim under § 1983, a plaintiff must allege (1) that the conduct about which  
24 he complains was committed by a person acting under the color of state law and (2) that the  
25 conduct deprived the plaintiff of a federal constitutional or statutory right. Wood v.  
26 Ostrander, 879 F.2d 583, 587 (9th Cir. 1989). In addition, a plaintiff must allege that he  
27 suffered a specific injury as a result of the conduct of a particular defendant and he must  
28

1 allege an affirmative link between the injury and the conduct of that defendant. Rizzo v.  
2 Goode, 423 U.S. 362, 371-72, 377 (1976).

3 **A. Hart v. Hill**

4 Plaintiff alleges each of his claims violate rulings in Hart v. Hill, No. CIV 77-0479-  
5 PHX-EHC (D. Ariz) (Doc. # 1 at 4, 5). Jurisdiction to enforce the judgment in Hart is  
6 retained by the court that entered it, Jeff D. v. Kempthorne, 365 F.3d 844, 853 (9th Cir.  
7 2004), and Plaintiff may not enforce the decree entered in Hart in a separate civil rights  
8 action, Cagle v. Sutherland, 334 F.3d 980, 986 (11th Cir. 2003); Klein v. Zavaras, 80 F.3d  
9 432, 435 (10th Cir. 1996); DeGidio v. Pung, 920 F.2d 525, 534 (8th Cir.1990); Green v.  
10 McKaskle, 788 F.2d 1116, 1122-23 (5th Cir. 1986). Moreover, standing alone, remedial  
11 orders, such as that entered in Hart, cannot serve as a substantive basis for a § 1983 claim for  
12 damages because such orders do not create “rights, privileges, or immunities secured by the  
13 Constitution and laws.” Green, 788 F.3d at 1123-24. Rather, remedial decrees are the means  
14 by which unconstitutional conditions are corrected. Id. at 1123. For these reasons, Plaintiff  
15 may not properly seek § 1983 relief to enforce Hart in this action; instead, he must allege a  
16 violation of his constitutional rights. Therefore, to the extent that Plaintiff seeks to enforce  
17 Hart, he fails to state a claim for relief.

18 **B. Failure to Allege a Connection Between the Defendant and Any Violation**

19 Although the Defendant may properly be sued for constitutional violations, Plaintiff  
20 fails to state a claim against him. “A plaintiff must allege facts, not simply conclusions, that  
21 show that an individual was personally involved in the deprivation of his civil rights.”  
22 Barren v. Harrington, 152 F.3d 1193, 1194 (9th Cir. 1998). Further, a supervisor in his  
23 individual capacity, “is only liable for constitutional violations of his subordinates if the  
24 supervisor participated in or directed the violations, or knew of the violations and failed to  
25 act to prevent them.” Taylor v. List, 880 F.2d 1040, 1045 (9th Cir. 1989). For an individual  
26 to be liable in his or her official capacity, a plaintiff must allege that the official acted as a  
27 result of a policy, practice, or custom. See Cortez v. County of Los Angeles, 294 F.3d 1186,  
28 1188 (9th Cir. 2001).

1 Plaintiff has not alleged in any count that Defendant has enacted or enforced a policy,  
2 custom, or practice that resulted in the denial of his civil rights. Further, Plaintiff has not  
3 alleged that the Defendant either directly violated his constitutional rights or was aware of  
4 any violation of Plaintiff's rights, but failed to act. Thus, Plaintiff has failed to sufficiently  
5 set forth a cause of action against the Defendant in his Complaint.

### 6 **C. Failure to Allege Facts Supporting a Civil Rights Violation**

7 Plaintiff complains about his conditions of confinement apparently while he was held  
8 as a pretrial detainee. A pretrial detainee's claim for unconstitutional conditions of  
9 confinement arises from the Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment rather than  
10 from the Eighth Amendment prohibition against cruel and unusual punishment. Bell v.  
11 Wolfish, 441 U.S. 520 (1979). Nevertheless, the same standards are applied. See Frost v.  
12 Agnos, 152 F.3d 1124, 1128 (9th Cir. 1998). To state a claim regarding his conditions of  
13 confinement, a plaintiff must allege that a jailor's acts or omissions have deprived him of  
14 "the minimal civilized measure of life's necessities" and that the jailor acted with deliberate  
15 indifference to an excessive risk to inmate health or safety. Allen v. Sakai, 48 F.3d 1082,  
16 1087 (9th Cir. 1994) (citing Farmer v. Brennan, 511 U.S. 825 (1994); see Estate of Ford v.  
17 Ramirez-Palmer, 301 F.3d 1043, 1049-50 (9th Cir. 2002). To state a claim of regarding his  
18 conditions of confinement, a plaintiff must allege a constitutional deprivation that is  
19 objectively "sufficiently serious" to result in the denial of "the minimal civilized measure of  
20 life's necessities." Farmer, 511 U.S. at 834. Thus, whether conditions of confinement rise  
21 to the level of a constitutional violation may depend, in part, on the duration of an inmate's  
22 exposure to those conditions. Keenan v. Hall, 83 F.3d 1083, 1089 (9th Cir. 1996) (citing  
23 Hutto v. Finney, 437 U.S. 678, 686-87 (1978). A plaintiff must also allege facts supporting  
24 that the prison official had a "sufficiently culpable state of mind," *i.e.*, that the official acted  
25 with deliberate indifference to inmate health or safety. Farmer, 511 U.S. at 834. In defining  
26 "deliberate indifference" in this context, the Supreme Court has imposed a subjective test,  
27 "the official must both be aware of the facts from which the inference could be drawn that  
28 a substantial risk of serious harm exists, and he must also draw the inference." Id. at 837.

1 In Count I, Plaintiff claims that he was housed in an overcrowded facility. However,  
2 allegations of overcrowding, alone, are insufficient to state a claim, see Rhodes v. Chapman,  
3 452 U.S. 337, 348 (1981); a plaintiff must allege that overcrowding has caused an increase  
4 in violence, reduced the provision of other constitutionally required services, or reached a  
5 level where the institution is no longer fit for human habitation, see Balla v. Idaho State Bd.  
6 of Corr., 869 F.2d 461, 471 (9th Cir. 1989); Toussaint v. Yockey, 722 F.2d 1490, 1492 (9th  
7 Cir. 1984). Plaintiff further alleges that he was served spoiled meals. “The Eighth  
8 Amendment requires only that prisoners receive food that is adequate to maintain health; it  
9 need not be tasty or aesthetically pleasing.” LeMaire v. Maas, 12 F.3d 1444, 1456 (9th Cir.  
10 1993); see Frost, 152 F.3d at 1128 (applying Eighth Amendment standard to a pretrial  
11 detainee’s Fourteenth Amendment claims regarding his conditions of confinement). “The  
12 fact that the food occasionally contains foreign objects or sometimes is served cold, while  
13 unpleasant, does not amount to a constitutional deprivation.” LeMaire, 12 F.3d at 1456  
14 (citations omitted). Here, Plaintiff does not allege sufficient facts in support of a deliberate  
15 indifference claim with regard to overcrowding or spoiled meals.

16 In Count II, Plaintiff claims that the jail was extremely unsanitary. However, Plaintiff  
17 alleges no facts to support this claim in terms of dates, times, or any injury that resulted from  
18 the condition of the jail. Therefore, Plaintiff fails to state a claim in Count II.

19 **V. Leave to Amend**

20 For the foregoing reasons, Plaintiff’s Complaint will be dismissed for failure to state  
21 a claim upon which relief may be granted. Within 30 days, Plaintiff may submit a first  
22 amended complaint to cure the deficiencies outlined above. The Clerk of Court will mail  
23 Plaintiff a court-approved form to use for filing a first amended complaint. If Plaintiff fails  
24 to use the court-approved form, the Court may strike the amended complaint and dismiss this  
25 action without further notice to Plaintiff.

26 Plaintiff must clearly designate on the face of the document that it is the “First  
27 Amended Complaint.” The first amended complaint must be retyped or rewritten in its  
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1 entirety on the court-approved form and may not incorporate any part of the original  
2 Complaint by reference. Plaintiff may include only one claim per count.

3 A first amended complaint supersedes the original complaint. Ferdik v. Bonzelet, 963  
4 F.2d 1258, 1262 (9th Cir. 1992); Hal Roach Studios v. Richard Feiner & Co., 896 F.2d 1542,  
5 1546 (9th Cir. 1990). After amendment, the Court will treat an original complaint as  
6 nonexistent. Ferdik, 963 F.2d at 1262. Any cause of action that was raised in the original  
7 complaint is waived if it is not raised in a first amended complaint. King v. Atiyeh, 814 F.2d  
8 565, 567 (9th Cir. 1987).

## 9 **VI. Warnings**

### 10 **A. Release**

11 Plaintiff must pay the unpaid balance of the filing fee within 120 days of his release.  
12 Also, within 30 days of his release, he must either (1) notify the Court that he intends to pay  
13 the balance or (2) show good cause, in writing, why he cannot. Failure to comply may result  
14 in dismissal of this action.

### 15 **B. Address Changes**

16 Plaintiff must file and serve a notice of a change of address in accordance with Rule  
17 83.3(d) of the Local Rules of Civil Procedure. Plaintiff must not include a motion for other  
18 relief with a notice of change of address. Failure to comply may result in dismissal of this  
19 action.

### 20 **C. Copies**

21 Plaintiff must submit an additional copy of every filing for use by the Court. See  
22 LRCiv 5.4. Failure to comply may result in the filing being stricken without further notice  
23 to Plaintiff.

### 24 **D. Possible “Strike”**

25 Because the Complaint has been dismissed for failure to state a claim, if Plaintiff fails  
26 to file an amended complaint correcting the deficiencies identified in this Order, the  
27 dismissal will count as a “strike” under the “3-strikes” provision of 28 U.S.C. § 1915(g).  
28 Under the 3-strikes provision, a prisoner may not bring a civil action or appeal a civil

1 judgment *in forma pauperis* under 28 U.S.C. § 1915 “if the prisoner has, on 3 or more prior  
2 occasions, while incarcerated or detained in any facility, brought an action or appeal in a  
3 court of the United States that was dismissed on the grounds that it is frivolous, malicious,  
4 or fails to state a claim upon which relief may be granted, unless the prisoner is under  
5 imminent danger of serious physical injury.” 28 U.S.C. § 1915(g).

6 **E. Possible Dismissal**

7 If Plaintiff fails to timely comply with every provision of this Order, including these  
8 warnings, the Court may dismiss this action without further notice. See Ferdik, 963 F.2d at  
9 1260-61 (a district court may dismiss an action for failure to comply with any order of the  
10 Court).

11 **IT IS ORDERED:**

12 (1) Plaintiff’s Application to Proceed *In Forma Pauperis*, filed with the Complaint,  
13 is **granted**.

14 (2) As required by the accompanying Order to the appropriate government agency,  
15 Plaintiff must pay the \$350.00 filing fee and is assessed an initial partial filing fee of \$2.64.

16 (3) The Complaint (Doc. # 1) is **dismissed** for failure to state a claim. Plaintiff has  
17 **30 days** from the date this Order is filed to file a first amended complaint in compliance with  
18 this Order.

19 (4) If Plaintiff fails to file an amended complaint within 30 days, the Clerk of  
20 Court must, without further notice, enter a judgment of dismissal of this action with prejudice  
21 that states that the dismissal counts as a “strike” under 28 U.S.C. § 1915(g).

22 (5) The Clerk of Court must mail Plaintiff a court-approved form for filing a civil  
23 rights complaint by a prisoner.

24 DATED this 8th day of December, 2006.

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David G. Campbell  
United States District Judge

**INFORMATION AND INSTRUCTIONS FOR A  
PRISONER FILING CIVIL RIGHTS COMPLAINT  
IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE DISTRICT OF ARIZONA**

**I. General Information About the Civil Rights Complaint Form:**

A. The Form. The civil rights complaint form is designed to help prisoners prepare a complaint seeking relief for a violation of their federal civil rights. Local Rule of Civil Procedure 3.4(a) requires that prisoner civil rights complaints be filed on the court-approved form. Your complaint must be typewritten or legibly handwritten. All information must be clearly and concisely written, **only in the space provided on the form**. If needed, you may attach no more than fifteen additional pages of standard letter size paper to continue any part of the complaint. You must identify which part of the complaint is being continued and number all pages.

B. Your Signature. You must sign the complaint. Your signature constitutes a certificate that: 1) you have read the complaint; 2) to the best of your knowledge, information and belief formed after reasonable inquiry it is well grounded in fact and law; and 3) it is not being filed for any improper purpose. Please review Rule 11 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. Rule 11 provides for the imposition of sanctions if the complaint is signed in violation of the Rule.

C. The Filing Fee. You must pay the \$350.00 filing fee. If you are unable to pay the filing fee when the complaint is filed, you may request leave to proceed *in forma pauperis*. Please review the "Information for Prisoners Seeking Leave to Proceed with a (Non-Habeas) Civil Action in Federal Court *In Forma Pauperis* Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915" for more information.

D. Court Divisions. If you resided in Maricopa, Pinal, Yuma, La Paz, or Gila county when your rights were allegedly violated, you should file your complaint in the Phoenix Division of the court. If you resided in Apache, Navajo, Coconino, Mohave, or Yavapai county when your rights were allegedly violated, you should file your complaint in the Prescott Division of the court. If you resided in Pima, Cochise, Santa Cruz, Graham, or Greenlee county when your rights were allegedly violated, you should file your complaint in the Tucson Division of the court. See LRCiv 5.1(a) and 77.1(a).

You should mail THE ORIGINAL AND ONE COPY of your complaint with the \$350.00 filing fee or the application to proceed *in forma pauperis* to:

Phoenix & Prescott Divisions:

**OR**

Tucson Division:

U.S. District Court Clerk  
U.S. Courthouse, Suite 321  
401 West Washington Street, SPC 10  
Phoenix, Arizona 85003-2119

U.S. District Court Clerk  
U.S. Courthouse, Suite 1500  
405 West Congress Street  
Tucson, Arizona 85701-5010

E. Certificate of Service on Defendants. You must furnish the opposing party or their attorney with a copy of any document you submit to the court (except the initial complaint and application to proceed *in forma pauperis*). Pursuant to Rules 5(a) and (d) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, each original document (except the initial complaint and application for leave to proceed *in forma pauperis*) must include a certificate of service on the last page of the document stating the date a copy of the document was mailed to the opposing party or their attorney and the address to which it was mailed. Any document received by the court which does not include a certificate of service may be stricken. A certificate of service should be in the following form:

I hereby certify that a copy of the foregoing document was mailed  
this \_\_\_ day of \_\_\_ (month) \_\_\_, (year) \_\_\_, to:  
Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
Attorney for Defendant(s)/Respondent(s)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Signature)

F. Original and Judge's Copy. You must furnish an original and one copy of any document submitted to the court. You must furnish one additional copy to the clerk if you wish to have a file-stamped copy of the document returned to you. All copies must be identical to the original.

G. Exhibits. You should not submit exhibits with the complaint. Instead, the relevant information should be paraphrased in the complaint. You should keep the exhibits to use to support or oppose a motion for summary judgment or at trial.

H. Change of Address. You must immediately notify the clerk and the opposing party or their attorney in writing of any change in your mailing address. Failure to notify the court of any change in your mailing address may result in the dismissal of your case.

I. Amended Complaint. If you need to change any of the information in the initial complaint, you must file an amended complaint. The amended complaint must be written on the court-approved civil rights complaint form. Rule 15(a) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure allows you to file one amended complaint prior to any defendant filing an answer. After any defendant has filed an answer, you must file a motion for leave to amend and lodge a proposed amended complaint. Local Rule of Civil Procedure 15.1(a)(2) prohibits any amended pleading from referencing any prior pleading. Further, any allegations or defendants not included in the amended complaint are considered dismissed.

J. Letters and Motions. It is generally inappropriate to write a letter to any of the District Judges, Magistrates Judges, or the staff of any of the judicial officers. The appropriate way to communicate with these persons is by filing a written pleading or motion.

## **II. Completing the Civil Rights Complaint Form:**

### **HEADING:**

1. Your Name. Print your name, prison or jail inmate number, and mailing address on the lines provided.
2. Defendants. Print the names of each of your defendants. If you name more than **four** defendants, you should print the name of one defendant and "see additional page for defendants" in the space provided. On the additional page you must list the names of **all** of the defendants. This additional page should be inserted after page 1 and numbered as page "1-A" at the bottom of the page. The initial complaint must contain the names of **all** of the parties (plaintiffs as well as defendants) in the heading (or on the additional page if more than four defendants). See Rule 10(a) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.
3. Jury Demand. If you want a jury trial, you must write "JURY TRIAL DEMANDED" on the line below "CIVIL RIGHTS COMPLAINT BY A PRISONER." Failure to do so will result in the loss of the right to a jury trial. A jury trial is not available if you are seeking only injunctive relief.

### **Part A. JURISDICTION:**

1. Nature of Suit. Mark whether you are filing the complaint pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983 for state, county, or city defendants; "Bivens v. Six Unknown Federal Narcotics Agents" for federal defendants; or "other." If you mark "other," identify the source of that authority.
2. Plaintiff. Print all of the requested information on the spaces provided. Identify the institution and city where the alleged violation of your rights occurred.
3. Defendants. Print all of the requested information about each of the defendants in the spaces provided. If you are naming more than four defendants, you must provide the necessary information about each additional defendant on a separate page. Label the page(s) as "2-A," "2-B," etc., at the bottom of the page and insert the additional page(s) immediately behind page 2.

### **Part B. PREVIOUS LAWSUITS:**

You must identify any other lawsuit you have filed in either state or federal court while you were a prisoner. Print all of the requested information about each lawsuit in the spaces provided. If you have filed more than three lawsuits, you must provide the necessary information about each additional lawsuit on a separate page. Label the page(s) as "2-A," "2-B," etc., at the bottom of the page and insert the additional page(s) immediately behind page 2.

### **Part C. CAUSE OF ACTION:**

You must identify what rights the defendant(s) violated. The form provides space to allege three separate counts (one violation per count). If you are alleging more than three

counts, you must provide the necessary information about each additional count on a separate page. Number the additional pages "5-A", "5-B", etc., and insert them immediately behind page 5. Remember that you are limited to a total of fifteen additional pages.

1. Counts. You must identify which civil right was violated. YOU MAY ALLEGE THE VIOLATION OF ONLY ONE CIVIL RIGHTS CLAIM PER COUNT.

2. Issue Involved. Check the box that most closely identifies the issue involved in your claim. YOU MAY CHECK ONLY ONE BOX PER COUNT. If you check the box marked "Other," you must identify the specific issue involved in the space provided.

3. Supporting Facts. After you have identified which civil right was violated, you need to state the supporting facts. Be as specific as possible. You must state what each individual defendant did to violate your rights. If there is more than one defendant, you need to identify which defendant did what act. You also need to state the date(s) on which the act(s) occurred if possible.

4. Injury. State precisely how you were injured by the alleged violation of your rights.

5. Administrative Remedies. Exhaustion of administrative remedies is a prerequisite to filing a civil rights complaint. 42 U.S.C. § 1997e requires prisoners to exhaust the available administrative remedies before being allowed to file a civil rights action. Consequently, you must disclose whether you have exhausted the inmate grievance procedures or administrative appeals for each count in your complaint. If one of your counts is exempt from the grievance procedures or administrative appeals, fully explain the exemption on the lines provided.

**Part D. REQUEST FOR RELIEF:**

Print the relief you are seeking in the space provided.

**SIGNATURE:**

You must sign your name and print the date you signed the complaint. Your signature must be an original signature, not a photocopy.

**FINAL NOTE**

You should follow these instructions carefully. Failure to do so may result in your complaint being stricken or dismissed by the court. All questions must be answered concisely in the proper space on the form. If needed, you may attach no more than fifteen additional pages. The form, however, must be completely filled in to the extent applicable. If you attach additional pages, be sure to identify which section of the complaint is being continued and number the pages.



3. Name of first Defendant: \_\_\_\_\_ . The first Defendant is employed as:  
\_\_\_\_\_ at \_\_\_\_\_ .  
(Position and Title) (Institution)

The first Defendant is sued in his/her:  individual capacity  official capacity (check one or both).  
Explain how the first Defendant was acting under color of law: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

4. Name of second Defendant: \_\_\_\_\_ . The second Defendant is employed as:  
\_\_\_\_\_ at \_\_\_\_\_ .  
(Position and Title) (Institution)

The second Defendant is sued in his/her:  individual capacity  official capacity (check one or both).  
Explain how the second Defendant was acting under color of law: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

5. Name of third Defendant: \_\_\_\_\_ . The third Defendant is employed as:  
\_\_\_\_\_ at \_\_\_\_\_ .  
(Position and Title) (Institution)

The third Defendant is sued in his/her:  individual capacity  official capacity (check one or both).  
Explain how the third Defendant was acting under color of law: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

6. Name of fourth Defendant: \_\_\_\_\_ . The fourth Defendant is employed as:  
\_\_\_\_\_ at \_\_\_\_\_ .  
(Position and Title) (Institution)

The fourth Defendant is sued in his/her:  individual capacity  official capacity (check one or both).  
Explain how the fourth Defendant was acting under color of law: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

(If you name more than four Defendants, answer the questions listed above for each additional Defendant on a separate page.)

### B. PREVIOUS LAWSUITS

1. Have you filed any other lawsuits while you were a prisoner?  Yes  No

2. If your answer is "yes," how many lawsuits have you filed? \_\_\_\_\_. Describe the previous lawsuits in the spaces provided below.

3. First prior lawsuit:

a. Parties to previous lawsuit:

Plaintiff: \_\_\_\_\_

Defendants: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

- b. Court: (If federal court, identify the district; if state court, identify the county.) \_\_\_\_\_
- c. Case or docket number: \_\_\_\_\_
- d. Claims raised: \_\_\_\_\_
- e. Disposition: (For example: Was the case dismissed? Was it appealed? Is it still pending?) \_\_\_\_\_
- f. Approximate date lawsuit was filed: \_\_\_\_\_
- g. Approximate date of disposition: \_\_\_\_\_

4. Second prior lawsuit:

- a. Parties to previous lawsuit:  
 Plaintiff: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Defendants: \_\_\_\_\_
- b. Court: (If federal court, identify the district; if state court, identify the county.) \_\_\_\_\_
- c. Case or docket number: \_\_\_\_\_
- d. Claims raised: \_\_\_\_\_
- e. Disposition: (For example: Was the case dismissed? Was it appealed? Is it still pending?) \_\_\_\_\_
- f. Approximate date lawsuit was filed: \_\_\_\_\_
- g. Approximate date of disposition: \_\_\_\_\_

5. Third prior lawsuit:

- a. Parties to previous lawsuit:  
 Plaintiff: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Defendants: \_\_\_\_\_
- b. Court: (If federal court, identify the district; if state court, identify the county.) \_\_\_\_\_
- c. Case or docket number: \_\_\_\_\_
- d. Claims raised: \_\_\_\_\_
- e. Disposition: (For example: Was the case dismissed? Was it appealed? Is it still pending?) \_\_\_\_\_
- f. Approximate date lawsuit was filed: \_\_\_\_\_
- g. Approximate date of disposition: \_\_\_\_\_

**(If you filed more than three lawsuits, answer the questions listed above for each additional lawsuit on a separate page.)**







