

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28

WO

KM

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

Amante Evans,

Plaintiff,

vs.

State of Arizona, et al.,

Defendants.

No. CV 10-952-PHX-GMS (JRI)

ORDER

On April 29, 2010, Plaintiff Amante Evans, who is confined in the Maricopa County Fourth Avenue Jail, filed a *pro se* civil rights Complaint pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983 and an Application to Proceed *In Forma Pauperis*. In a May 11, 2010 Order, the Court granted the Application to Proceed and dismissed the Complaint because Plaintiff had failed to state a claim. The Court gave Plaintiff 30 days to file an amended complaint that cured the deficiencies identified in the Order.

On June 8, 2010, Plaintiff filed his First Amended Complaint (Doc. #7). The Court will dismiss the First Amended Complaint with leave to amend.

I. Statutory Screening of Prisoner Complaints

The Court is required to screen complaints brought by prisoners seeking relief against a governmental entity or an officer or an employee of a governmental entity. 28 U.S.C. § 1915A(a). The Court must dismiss a complaint or portion thereof if a plaintiff has raised claims that are legally frivolous or malicious, that fail to state a claim upon which relief may be granted, or that seek monetary relief from a defendant who is immune from such relief.

1 28 U.S.C. § 1915A(b)(1), (2).

2 A pleading must contain a “short and plain statement of the claim *showing* that the
3 pleader is entitled to relief.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 8(a)(2) (emphasis added). While Rule 8 does not
4 demand detailed factual allegations, “it demands more than an unadorned, the-defendant-
5 unlawfully-harmed-me accusation.” Ashcroft v. Iqbal, 129 S. Ct. 1937, 1949 (2009).
6 “Threadbare recitals of the elements of a cause of action, supported by mere conclusory
7 statements, do not suffice.” Id.

8 “[A] complaint must contain sufficient factual matter, accepted as true, to ‘state a
9 claim to relief that is plausible on its face.’” Id. (quoting Bell Atlantic Corp. v. Twombly,
10 550 U.S. 544, 570 (2007)). A claim is plausible “when the plaintiff pleads factual content
11 that allows the court to draw the reasonable inference that the defendant is liable for the
12 misconduct alleged.” Id. “Determining whether a complaint states a plausible claim for
13 relief [is] . . . a context-specific task that requires the reviewing court to draw on its judicial
14 experience and common sense.” Id. at 1950. Thus, although a plaintiff’s specific factual
15 allegations may be consistent with a constitutional claim, a court must assess whether there
16 are other “more likely explanations” for a defendant’s conduct. Id. at 1951.

17 If the Court determines that a pleading could be cured by the allegation of other facts,
18 a *pro se* litigant is entitled to an opportunity to amend a complaint before dismissal of the
19 action. See Lopez v. Smith, 203 F.3d 1122, 1127-29 (9th Cir. 2000) (*en banc*). The Court
20 should not, however, advise the litigant how to cure the defects. This type of advice “would
21 undermine district judges’ role as impartial decisionmakers.” Pliler v. Ford, 542 U.S. 225,
22 231 (2004); see also Lopez, 203 F.3d at 1131 n.13 (declining to decide whether the court was
23 required to inform a litigant of deficiencies). Plaintiff’s First Amended Complaint will be
24 dismissed for failure to state a claim, with leave to amend because the First Amended
25 Complaint may possibly be saved by amendment.

26 **II. First Amended Complaint**

27 Plaintiff sues the following Defendants: State of Arizona, Maricopa County Sheriff’s
28 Office, and the Tempe Police Department.

1 Plaintiff raises three grounds for relief in the Amended Complaint:

- 2 (1) Plaintiff's Eighth Amendment rights are violated by the poor conditions of
3 confinement in the Maricopa County Jail;
- 4 (2) Plaintiff's Fourth Amendment rights were violated when he was subjected to
5 numerous strip searches and had property taken; and
- 6 (3) Plaintiff's Fourth Amendment rights were violated when the Tempe Police
7 Department used excessive force while arresting him.

8 Plaintiff seeks money damages.

9 **III. Failure to State a Claim**

10 **A. State of Arizona**

11 Under the Eleventh Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, a state or
12 state agency may not be sued in federal court without its consent. Pennhurst State Sch. &
13 Hosp. v. Halderman, 465 U.S. 89, 100 (1984); Taylor v. List, 880 F.2d 1040, 1045 (9th Cir.
14 1989). Furthermore, "a state is not a 'person' for purposes of section 1983." Gilbreath v.
15 Cutter Biological, Inc., 931 F.2d 1320, 1327 (9th Cir. 1991) (citation omitted). Therefore,
16 the Court will dismiss Defendant State of Arizona.

17 **B. Maricopa County Sheriff's Office**

18 The Maricopa County Sheriff's Department is not a proper defendant. In Arizona, the
19 responsibility of operating jails and caring for prisoners is placed by law upon the sheriff.
20 See Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 11-441(A)(5); Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 31-101. A sheriff's office is simply
21 an administrative creation of the county sheriff to allow him to carry out his statutory duties
22 and not a "person" amenable to suit pursuant to § 1983. Accordingly, the Maricopa County
23 Sheriff's Department will be dismissed from this action.

24 **C. Tempe Police Department**

25 A municipality may not be held liable unless its policy or custom caused the
26 constitutional injury. See Leatherman v. Tarrant County Narcotics Intelligence and
27 Coordination Unit, 507 U.S. 163, 166 (1993); Monell v. Department of Social Services, 436
28 U.S. 658, 694 (1978). There are three ways to meet the policy, practice, or custom

1 requirement for municipal liability under § 1983:

2 (1) the plaintiff may prove that a public entity employee committed the alleged
3 constitutional violation pursuant to a formal policy or a longstanding practice
4 or custom, which constitutes the standard operating procedure of the local
5 government entity; (2) the plaintiff may establish that the individual who
6 committed the constitutional tort was an official with “final policy-making
7 authority” and that the challenged action itself thus constituted an act of
8 official government policy; or (3) the plaintiff may prove that an official with
9 final policy-making authority ratified a subordinate’s unconstitutional decision
10 or action An unconstitutional policy need not be formal or written to
11 create municipal liability under § 1983; however, it must be so permanent and
12 well settled as to constitute a custom or usage with the force of law. Adickes
13 v. S.H. Kress & Co., 398 U.S. 144, 167-68 (1970). Furthermore, “[p]roof of
14 a single incident of unconstitutional activity is not sufficient to impose liability
15 under Monell, unless proof of the incident includes proof that it was caused by
16 an existing, unconstitutional municipal policy, which policy can be attributed
17 to a municipal policy maker.” Oklahoma City v. Tuttle, 471 U.S. 808, 823-24
18 (1985).

11 Avalos v. Baca, 596 F.3d 583, 587-88 (9th Cir. 2010).

12 In Count III, Plaintiff alleges that Tempe Police officers used excessive force against
13 him during arrest. Plaintiff has not demonstrated that the officers’ action were part of a
14 policy, practice, or custom of the City of Tempe or the City of Tempe Police Department.
15 Plaintiff has therefore failed to state a claim against Defendant Tempe Police Department.

16 **IV. Leave to Amend**

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

23 If Plaintiff files a second amended complaint, Plaintiff must write short, plain
24 statements telling the Court: (1) the constitutional right Plaintiff believes was violated; (2)
25 the name of the Defendant who violated the right; (3) exactly what that Defendant did or
26 failed to do; (4) how the action or inaction of that Defendant is connected to the violation of
27 Plaintiff’s constitutional right; and (5) what specific injury Plaintiff suffered because of that
28 Defendant’s conduct. See Rizzo v. Goode, 423 U.S. 362, 371-72, 377 (1976).

1 Plaintiff must repeat this process for each person he names as a Defendant. If Plaintiff
2 fails to affirmatively link the conduct of each named Defendant with the specific injury
3 suffered by Plaintiff, the allegations against that Defendant will be dismissed for failure to
4 state a claim. **Conclusory allegations that a Defendant or group of Defendants have**
5 **violated a constitutional right are not acceptable and will be dismissed.**

6 Plaintiff should note that the use of excessive force by police officers in the course of
7 an arrest can violate the arrestee’s Fourth Amendment right to be free from unreasonable
8 seizures. See White by White v. Pierce County, 797 F.2d 812, 816 (9th Cir. 1986). The
9 Fourth Amendment does not prohibit the use of reasonable force. Tatum v. City & County
10 of San Francisco, 441 F.3d 1090, 1095 (9th Cir. 2006). Whether the force was excessive
11 depends on “whether the officers’ actions [were] ‘objectively reasonable’ in light of the facts
12 and circumstances confronting them, without regard to their underlying intent or motivation.”
13 Graham v. Connor, 490 U.S. 386, 397 (1989); Tatum, 441 F.3d at 1095; Lolli v. County of
14 Orange, 351 F.3d 410, 415 (9th Cir. 2003). The Court must balance the nature and quality
15 of the intrusion against the countervailing governmental interests at stake. Graham, 490 U.S.
16 at 396; Lolli, 351 F.3d at 415. Moreover,

17 [t]he “reasonableness” of a particular use of force must be
18 judged from the perspective of a reasonable officer on the scene,
19 rather than with the 20/20 vision of hindsight. . . . “Not every
push or shove, even if it may later seem unnecessary in the
peace of a judge’s chambers,” violates the Fourth Amendment.

20 Graham, 490 U.S. at 396 (citations omitted). “Whether a particular use of force was
21 ‘objectively reasonable’ depends on several factors, including the severity of the crime that
22 prompted the use of force, the threat posed by a suspect to the police or to others, and
23 whether the suspect was resisting arrest.” Tatum, 441 F.3d at 1095. Accordingly, to state
24 an excessive force claim, Plaintiff must provide details about the nature of his arrest and the
25 circumstances surrounding the arrest.

26 Plaintiff should also note that a pretrial detainee’s claim for unconstitutional
27 conditions of confinement arises from the Fourteenth Amendment Due Process Clause rather
28 than from the Eighth Amendment prohibition against cruel and unusual punishment. Bell

1 v. Wolfish, 441 U.S. 520, 535 and n.16 (1979). Nevertheless, the same standards are applied,
2 requiring proof that the defendant acted with deliberate indifference. See Frost v. Agnos,
3 152 F.3d 1124, 1128 (9th Cir. 1998).

4 Deliberate indifference is a higher standard than negligence or lack of ordinary due
5 care for the prisoner's safety. Farmer v. Brennan, 511 U.S. 825, 835 (1994). To state a
6 claim of deliberate indifference, plaintiffs must meet a two-part test. First, the alleged
7 constitutional deprivation must be, objectively, "sufficiently serious"; the official's act or
8 omission must result in the denial of "the minimal civilized measure of life's necessities."
9 Id. at 834. Second, the prison official must have a "sufficiently culpable state of mind," *i.e.*,
10 he must act with deliberate indifference to inmate health or safety. Id. In defining
11 "deliberate indifference" in this context, the Supreme Court has imposed a subjective test:
12 "the official must both be aware of facts from which the inference could be drawn that a
13 substantial risk of serious harm exists, and he must also draw the inference." Id. at 837
14 (emphasis added).

15 Plaintiff must clearly designate on the face of the document that it is the "Second
16 Amended Complaint." The second amended complaint must be retyped or rewritten in its
17 entirety on the court-approved form and may not incorporate any part of the original
18 Complaint or First Amended Complaint by reference. Plaintiff may include only one claim
19 per count.

20 A second amended complaint supersedes the original Complaint and First Amended
21 Complaint. Ferdik v. Bonzelet, 963 F.2d 1258, 1262 (9th Cir. 1992); Hal Roach Studios v.
22 Richard Feiner & Co., 896 F.2d 1542, 1546 (9th Cir. 1990). After amendment, the Court will
23 treat the original Complaint and First Amended Complaint as nonexistent. Ferdik, 963 F.2d
24 at 1262. Any cause of action that was raised in the original Complaint or First Amended
25 complaint is waived if it is not raised in a second amended complaint. King v. Atiyeh, 814
26 F.2d 565, 567 (9th Cir. 1987).

1 **V. Warnings**

2 **A. Release**

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

7 **B. Address Changes**

8 Plaintiff must file and serve a notice of a change of address in accordance with Rule
9 83.3(d) of the Local Rules of Civil Procedure. Plaintiff must not include a motion for other
10 relief with a notice of change of address. Failure to comply may result in dismissal of this
11 action.

12 **C. Copies**

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

16 **D. Possible “Strike”**

17 Because the First Amended Complaint has been dismissed for failure to state a claim,
18 if Plaintiff fails to file a second amended complaint correcting the deficiencies identified in
19 this Order, the dismissal may count as a “strike” under the “3-strikes” provision of 28 U.S.C.
20 § 1915(g). Under the 3-strikes provision, a prisoner may not bring a civil action or appeal
21 a civil judgment *in forma pauperis* under 28 U.S.C. § 1915 “if the prisoner has, on 3 or more
22 prior occasions, while incarcerated or detained in any facility, brought an action or appeal
23 in a court of the United States that was dismissed on the grounds that it is frivolous,
24 malicious, or fails to state a claim upon which relief may be granted, unless the prisoner is
25 under imminent danger of serious physical injury.” 28 U.S.C. § 1915(g).

26 **E. Possible Dismissal**

27 If Plaintiff fails to timely comply with every provision of this Order, including these
28 warnings, the Court may dismiss this action without further notice. See Ferdik, 963 F.2d at

1 1260-61 (a district court may dismiss an action for failure to comply with any order of the
2 Court).

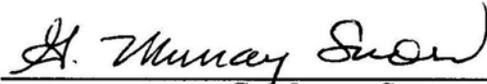
3 **IT IS ORDERED:**

4 (1) The First Amended Complaint (Doc. #7) is **dismissed** for failure to state a
5 claim. Plaintiff has **30 days** from the date this Order is filed to file a second amended
6 complaint in compliance with this Order.

7 (2) If Plaintiff fails to file a second amended complaint within 30 days, the Clerk
8 of Court must, without further notice, enter a judgment of dismissal of this action with
9 prejudice that states that the dismissal may count as a “strike” under 28 U.S.C. § 1915(g).

10 (3) The Clerk of Court must mail Plaintiff a court-approved form for filing a civil
11 rights complaint by a prisoner.

12 DATED this 15th day of June, 2010.

13
14 
15 _____
16 G. Murray Snow
17 United States District Judge
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28

**Instructions for a Prisoner Filing a Civil Rights Complaint
in the United States District Court for the District of Arizona**

1. Who May Use This Form. The civil rights complaint form is designed to help incarcerated persons prepare a complaint seeking relief for a violation of their federal civil rights. These complaints typically concern, but are not limited to, conditions of confinement. **This form should not be used to challenge your conviction or sentence.** If you want to challenge a state conviction or sentence, you should file a petition under 28 U.S.C. § 2254 for a writ of habeas corpus by a person in state custody. If you want to challenge a federal conviction or sentence, you should file a motion under 28 U.S.C. § 2255 to vacate sentence in the federal court that entered the judgment.

2. The Form. **Local Rule of Civil Procedure (LRCiv) 3.4(a) provides that complaints by incarcerated persons must be filed on the court-approved form.** The form must be typed or neatly handwritten. The form must be completely filled in to the extent applicable. All questions must be answered clearly and concisely in the appropriate space on the form. If needed, you may attach additional pages, **but no more than fifteen additional pages**, of standard letter-sized paper. You must identify which part of the complaint is being continued and number all pages. If you do not fill out the form properly, you will be asked to submit additional or corrected information, which may delay the processing of your action. You do not need to cite law.

3. Your Signature. You must tell the truth and sign the form. If you make a false statement of a material fact, you may be prosecuted for perjury.

4. The Filing Fee. The filing fee for this action is \$350.00. If you are unable to immediately pay the filing fee, 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 additional instructions.

5. Original and Judge’s Copy. You must send an **original plus one copy** of your complaint and of any other documents submitted to the Court. You must send one additional copy to the Court if you wish to have a file-stamped copy of the document returned to you. All copies must be identical to the original. Copies may be legibly handwritten.

6. Where to File. You should file your complaint in the division **where you were confined when your rights were allegedly violated.** See LRCiv 5.1(a) and 77.1(a). If you were confined in Maricopa, Pinal, Yuma, La Paz, or Gila County, file in the Phoenix Division. If you were confined in Apache, Navajo, Coconino, Mohave, or Yavapai County, file in the Prescott Division. If you were confined in Pima, Cochise, Santa Cruz, Graham, or Greenlee County, file in the Tucson Division. **Mail the original and one copy of the complaint with the \$350 filing fee or the application to proceed *in forma pauperis* to:**

Phoenix & Prescott Divisions:
U.S. District Court Clerk
U.S. Courthouse, Suite 130
401 West Washington Street, SPC 10
Phoenix, Arizona 85003-2119

OR

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

7. Change of Address. You must immediately notify the Court and the defendants 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.**

8. Certificate of Service. You must furnish the defendants with a copy of any document you submit to the Court (except the initial complaint and application to proceed *in forma pauperis*). Each original document (except the initial complaint and application 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 defendants and the address to which it was mailed. See Fed. R. Civ. P. 5(a), (d). Any document received by the Court that 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 _____ (month, day, year) to:

Name: _____

Address: _____

Attorney for Defendant(s)

(Signature)

9. 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. You may file one amended complaint without leave (permission) of Court before any defendant has answered your original complaint. See Fed. R. Civ. P. 15(a). After any defendant has filed an answer, you must file a motion for leave to amend and lodge (submit) a proposed amended complaint. LRCiv 15.1. In addition, an amended complaint may not incorporate by reference any part of your prior complaint. LRCiv 15.1(a)(2). **Any allegations or defendants not included in the amended complaint are considered dismissed.** All amended complaints are subject to screening under the Prison Litigation Reform Act; screening your amendment will take additional processing time.

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

11. Letters and Motions. It is generally inappropriate to write a letter to any judge or the staff of any judge. The only appropriate way to communicate with the Court is by filing a written pleading or motion.

12. Completing the Civil Rights Complaint Form.

HEADING:

1. Your Name. Print your name, prison or inmate number, and institutional mailing address on the lines provided.
2. Defendants. If there are **four or fewer** defendants, print the name of each. If you name **more than four** defendants, print the name of the first defendant on the first line, write the words “and others” on the second line, and attach an additional page listing the names of **all** of the defendants. Insert the additional page after page 1 and number it “1-A” at the bottom.
3. Jury Demand. If you want a jury trial, you must write “JURY TRIAL DEMANDED” in the space below “CIVIL RIGHTS COMPLAINT BY A PRISONER.” Failure to do so may 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. Location. 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 separate pages labeled “2-A,” “2-B,” etc., at the bottom. 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 each defendant 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 right 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.

3. Supporting Facts. After you have identified which civil right was violated, you must 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 must identify which defendant did what act. You also should 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. You must exhaust any available administrative remedies before you file a civil rights complaint. See 42 U.S.C. § 1997e. Consequently, you should disclose whether you have exhausted the inmate grievance procedures or administrative appeals for each count in your complaint. If the grievance procedures were not available for any of your counts, fully explain why 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. Failure to sign the complaint will delay the processing of your action. Unless you are an attorney, you may not bring an action on behalf of anyone but yourself.

FINAL NOTE

You should follow these instructions carefully. Failure to do so may result in your complaint being stricken or dismissed. All questions must be answered concisely in the proper space on the form. If you need more space, you may attach no more than fifteen additional pages. But the form 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.

Name and Prisoner/Booking Number

Place of Confinement

Mailing Address

City, State, Zip Code

(Failure to notify the Court of your change of address may result in dismissal of this action.)

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

(Full Name of Plaintiff) Plaintiff,

vs.

CASE NO. _____
(To be supplied by the Clerk)

(1) _____
(Full Name of Defendant)

(2) _____

(3) _____

(4) _____

Defendant(s).

Check if there are additional Defendants and attach page 1-A listing them.

**CIVIL RIGHTS COMPLAINT
BY A PRISONER**

- Original Complaint
- First Amended Complaint
- Second Amended Complaint

A. JURISDICTION

1. This Court has jurisdiction over this action pursuant to:
 - 28 U.S.C. § 1343(a); 42 U.S.C. § 1983
 - 28 U.S.C. § 1331; Bivens v. Six Unknown Federal Narcotics Agents, 403 U.S. 388 (1971).
 - Other: _____
2. Institution/city where violation occurred: _____

B. DEFENDANTS

- 1. Name of first Defendant: _____ . The first Defendant is employed as:
_____ at _____ .
(Position and Title) (Institution)
- 2. Name of second Defendant: _____ . The second Defendant is employed as:
_____ at _____ .
(Position and Title) (Institution)
- 3. Name of third Defendant: _____ . The third Defendant is employed as:
_____ at _____ .
(Position and Title) (Institution)
- 4. Name of fourth Defendant: _____ . The fourth Defendant is employed as:
_____ at _____ .
(Position and Title) (Institution)

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

C. PREVIOUS LAWSUITS

- 1. Have you filed any other lawsuits while you were a prisoner? Yes No
- 2. If yes, how many lawsuits have you filed? _____. Describe the previous lawsuits:
 - a. First prior lawsuit:
 - 1. Parties: _____ v. _____
 - 2. Court and case number: _____
 - 3. Result: (Was the case dismissed? Was it appealed? Is it still pending?) _____
 - b. Second prior lawsuit:
 - 1. Parties: _____ v. _____
 - 2. Court and case number: _____
 - 3. Result: (Was the case dismissed? Was it appealed? Is it still pending?) _____
 - c. Third prior lawsuit:
 - 1. Parties: _____ v. _____
 - 2. Court and case number: _____
 - 3. Result: (Was the case dismissed? Was it appealed? Is it still pending?) _____

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

D. CAUSE OF ACTION

COUNT I

1. State the constitutional or other federal civil right that was violated: _____
_____.

2. **Count I.** Identify the issue involved. Check **only one**. State additional issues in separate counts.
 Basic necessities Mail Access to the court Medical care
 Disciplinary proceedings Property Exercise of religion Retaliation
 Excessive force by an officer Threat to safety Other: _____.

3. **Supporting Facts.** State as briefly as possible the FACTS supporting Count I. Describe exactly what **each Defendant** did or did not do that violated your rights. State the facts clearly in your own words without citing legal authority or arguments.

_____.

4. **Injury.** State how you were injured by the actions or inactions of the Defendant(s).

_____.

5. **Administrative Remedies:**
a. Are there any administrative remedies (grievance procedures or administrative appeals) available at your institution? Yes No
b. Did you submit a request for administrative relief on Count I? Yes No
c. Did you appeal your request for relief on Count I to the highest level? Yes No
d. If you did not submit or appeal a request for administrative relief at any level, briefly explain why you did not. _____
_____.

COUNT III

1. State the constitutional or other federal civil right that was violated: _____
_____.

2. **Count III.** Identify the issue involved. Check **only one**. State additional issues in separate counts.
 Basic necessities Mail Access to the court Medical care
 Disciplinary proceedings Property Exercise of religion Retaliation
 Excessive force by an officer Threat to safety Other: _____.

3. **Supporting Facts.** State as briefly as possible the FACTS supporting Count III. Describe exactly what **each Defendant** did or did not do that violated your rights. State the facts clearly in your own words without citing legal authority or arguments.

_____.

4. **Injury.** State how you were injured by the actions or inactions of the Defendant(s).

_____.

5. **Administrative Remedies.**
a. Are there any administrative remedies (grievance procedures or administrative appeals) available at your institution? Yes No
b. Did you submit a request for administrative relief on Count III? Yes No
c. Did you appeal your request for relief on Count III to the highest level? Yes No
d. If you did not submit or appeal a request for administrative relief at any level, briefly explain why you did not. _____
_____.

If you assert more than three Counts, answer the questions listed above for each additional Count on a separate page.

E. REQUEST FOR RELIEF

State the relief you are seeking:

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed on _____
DATE

SIGNATURE OF PLAINTIFF

(Name and title of paralegal, legal assistant, or other person who helped prepare this complaint)

(Signature of attorney, if any)

(Attorney's address & telephone number)

ADDITIONAL PAGES

All questions must be answered concisely in the proper space on the form. If you need more space, you may attach no more than fifteen additional pages. But the form 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 all pages.