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

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CHRISTOPHER L. WOODS,

No. CV 11-1085-PHX-RCB (LOA)

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Plaintiff,

**ORDER**

11

vs.

12

CHARLES L. RYAN, et al.,

13

Defendants.

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Plaintiff Christopher L. Woods, who is confined in the Arizona State Prison Complex-Yuma in San Luis, Arizona, filed a *pro se* civil rights Complaint pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983. In a July 28, 2011 Order, the Court 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.

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On September 6, 2011, Plaintiff filed his First Amended Complaint (Doc. 12). The Court will dismiss the First Amended Complaint with leave to amend.

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**I. Statutory Screening of Prisoner Complaints**

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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. 28 U.S.C. § 1915A(b)(1), (2).

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

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

16 But as the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit has instructed, courts  
17 must “continue to construe *pro se* filings liberally.” Hebbe v. Pliler, 627 F.3d 338, 342 (9th  
18 Cir. 2010). A “complaint [filed by a *pro se* prisoner] ‘must be held to less stringent standards  
19 than formal pleadings drafted by lawyers.’” Id. (quoting Erickson v. Pardus, 551 U.S. 89,  
20 94 (2007) (*per curiam*)).

21 If the Court determines that a pleading could be cured by the allegation of other facts,  
22 a *pro se* litigant is entitled to an opportunity to amend a complaint before dismissal of the  
23 action. See Lopez v. Smith, 203 F.3d 1122, 1127-29 (9th Cir. 2000) (*en banc*). The Court  
24 should not, however, advise the litigant how to cure the defects. This type of advice “would  
25 undermine district judges’ role as impartial decisionmakers.” Pliler v. Ford, 542 U.S. 225,  
26 231 (2004); see also Lopez, 203 F.3d at 1131 n.13 (declining to decide whether the court was  
27 required to inform a litigant of deficiencies). The Court will dismiss Plaintiff’s First  
28 Amended Complaint for failure to state a claim, but because the First Amended Complaint

1 may possibly be saved by amendment, will dismiss the First Amended Complaint with leave  
2 to amend.

3 **II. First Amended Complaint**

4 A first amended complaint supersedes the original complaint. Ferdik v. Bonzelet, 963  
5 F.2d 1258, 1262 (9th Cir. 1992); Hal Roach Studios v. Richard Feiner & Co., 896 F.2d 1542,  
6 1546 (9th Cir. 1990). After amendment, the Court treats the original Complaint as  
7 nonexistent. Ferdik, 963 F.2d at 1262. Thus, the Court will consider only those claims  
8 raised in the First Amended Complaint against only those Defendants named in the First  
9 Amended Complaint.

10 In his one-count First Amended Complaint, Plaintiff sues the following Defendants:  
11 Doctors Jeffrey Sharp, Ronolfo Macabunay, Justin F. Weiss, Michael J. Milazzo, and E.  
12 Vinluan.

13 Plaintiff alleges that he has been subjected to medical deliberate indifference in  
14 violation of the Eighth Amendment. He claims that he was seen by Defendant Sharp in  
15 January 2008 because he was having headaches and bone pain, but Defendant Sharp failed  
16 to provide him with “adequate medical care for sinusitis and degenerative finding in lumbar  
17 spine that was causing [P]laintiff pain.” He alleges that he saw Defendant Macabunay in  
18 December 2009 because Plaintiff was having headaches and back pain, x-rays were taken,  
19 Plaintiff was informed that there was an “increased density in ethmoid sinus,” and Defendant  
20 Macabunay issued a medication “but nothing for pain and the way the [P]laintiff’s] head had  
21 [taken] shape.”

22 Plaintiff asserts that he saw Defendant Vinluan in May 2010 because he was having  
23 lower back pain, x-rays were taken, Plaintiff was informed of “degenerating findings in lower  
24 lumbar spine,” but Defendant Vinluan “failed to provide [P]laintiff with proper medication  
25 for di[ag]nosis and pain.” Plaintiff contends that Defendant Weiss has “diagnosis  
26 i[n]formation] to the MDs at the [L]ewis facility has been wrong and improper.” Plaintiff  
27 also alleges that he saw Defendant Milazzo in March 2011 because of continued headaches  
28 and back pain, but Defendant Milazzo stated that there was nothing he could do.

1 In his Request for Relief, Plaintiff seeks monetary damages and injunctive relief.

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

3 Although *pro se* pleadings are liberally construed, Haines v. Kerner, 404 U.S. 519,  
4 520-21 (1972), conclusory and vague allegations will not support a cause of action. Ivey v.  
5 Board of Regents of the University of Alaska, 673 F.2d 266, 268 (9th Cir. 1982). Further,  
6 a liberal interpretation of a civil rights complaint may not supply essential elements of the  
7 claim that were not initially pled. Id.

8 Not every claim by a prisoner relating to inadequate medical treatment states a  
9 violation of the Eighth or Fourteenth Amendment. To state a § 1983 medical claim, a  
10 plaintiff must show that the defendants acted with “deliberate indifference to serious medical  
11 needs.” Jett v. Penner, 439 F.3d 1091, 1096 (9th Cir. 2006) (quoting Estelle v. Gamble, 429  
12 U.S. 97, 104 (1976)). A plaintiff must show (1) a “serious medical need” by demonstrating  
13 that failure to treat the condition could result in further significant injury or the unnecessary  
14 and wanton infliction of pain and (2) the defendant’s response was deliberately indifferent.  
15 Jett, 439 F.3d at 1096 (quotations omitted).

16 “Deliberate indifference is a high legal standard.” Toguchi v. Chung, 391 F.3d 1051,  
17 1060 (9th Cir. 2004). To act with deliberate indifference, a prison official must both know  
18 of and disregard an excessive risk to inmate health; “the official must both be aware of facts  
19 from which the inference could be drawn that a substantial risk of serious harm exists, and  
20 he must also draw the inference.” Farmer v. Brennan, 511 U.S. 825, 837 (1994). Deliberate  
21 indifference in the medical context may be shown by a purposeful act or failure to respond  
22 to a prisoner’s pain or possible medical need and harm caused by the indifference. Jett, 439  
23 F.3d at 1096. Deliberate indifference may also be shown when a prison official intentionally  
24 denies, delays, or interferes with medical treatment or by the way prison doctors respond to  
25 the prisoner’s medical needs. Estelle, 429 U.S. at 104-05; Jett, 439 F.3d at 1096.

26 Deliberate indifference is a higher standard than negligence or lack of ordinary due  
27 care for the prisoner’s safety. Farmer, 511 U.S. at 835. “Neither negligence nor gross  
28 negligence will constitute deliberate indifference.” Clement v. California Dep’t of

1 Corrections, 220 F. Supp. 2d 1098, 1105 (N.D. Cal. 2002); see also Broughton v. Cutter  
2 Labs., 622 F.2d 458, 460 (9th Cir. 1980) (mere claims of “indifference,” “negligence,” or  
3 “medical malpractice” do not support a claim under § 1983). “A difference of opinion does  
4 not amount to deliberate indifference to [a plaintiff’s] serious medical needs.” Sanchez v.  
5 Vild, 891 F.2d 240, 242 (9th Cir. 1989). A mere delay in medical care, without more, is  
6 insufficient to state a claim against prison officials for deliberate indifference. See Shapley  
7 v. Nevada Bd. of State Prison Comm’rs, 766 F.2d 404, 407 (9th Cir. 1985). The indifference  
8 must be substantial. The action must rise to a level of “unnecessary and wanton infliction  
9 of pain.” Estelle, 429 U.S. at 105.

10 Plaintiff’s allegations do not support a claim that any of the Defendants acted with  
11 deliberate indifference. Thus, the Court will dismiss without prejudice Plaintiff’s First  
12 Amended Complaint.

#### 13 **IV. Leave to Amend**

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

20 Plaintiff must clearly designate on the face of the document that it is the “Second  
21 Amended Complaint.” The second amended complaint must be retyped or rewritten in its  
22 entirety on the court-approved form and may not incorporate any part of the original  
23 Complaint or First Amended Complaint by reference. Plaintiff may include only one claim  
24 per count.

25 A second amended complaint supersedes the original Complaint and First Amended  
26 Complaint. Ferdik, 963 F.2d at 1262; Hal Roach Studios, 896 F.2d at 1546. After  
27 amendment, the Court will treat the original Complaint and First Amended Complaint as  
28 nonexistent. Ferdik, 963 F.2d at 1262. Any cause of action that was raised in the original

1 Complaint or First Amended complaint is waived if it is not raised in a second amended  
2 complaint. King v. Atiyeh, 814 F.2d 565, 567 (9th Cir. 1987).

3 **V. Warnings**

4 **A. Release**

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

9 **B. Address Changes**

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

14 **C. Copies**

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

18 **D. Possible “Strike”**

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

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.





**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.

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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:

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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)

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\_\_\_\_\_  
(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.