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

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10 Carlester Sharod Hayes,

11 Plaintiff,

12 vs.

13 Joseph M. Arpaio,

14 Defendant.

No. CV 11-2043-PHX-RCB (JRI)

ORDER

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16 Plaintiff Carlester Sharod Hayes, who is confined in the Maricopa County Fourth
17 Avenue Jail, has filed a *pro se* civil rights Complaint pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983 (Doc. 1)
18 and an Application to Proceed *In Forma Pauperis* (Doc. 3). The Court will dismiss the
19 Complaint with leave to amend.

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

21 Plaintiff's Application to Proceed *In Forma Pauperis* will be granted. 28 U.S.C.
22 § 1915(a). Plaintiff must pay the statutory filing fee of \$350.00. 28 U.S.C. § 1915(b)(1).
23 The Court will assess an initial partial filing fee of \$1.00. The remainder of the fee will be
24 collected monthly in payments of 20% of the previous month's income each time the amount
25 in the account exceeds \$10.00. 28 U.S.C. § 1915(b)(2). The Court will enter a separate
26 Order requiring the appropriate government agency to collect and forward the fees according
27 to the statutory formula.

28 ...

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).

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

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

23 But as the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit has instructed, courts
24 must “continue to construe *pro se* filings liberally.” Hebbe v. Pliler, 627 F.3d 338, 342 (9th
25 Cir. 2010). A “complaint [filed by a *pro se* prisoner] ‘must be held to less stringent standards
26 than formal pleadings drafted by lawyers.’” Id. (quoting Erickson v. Pardus, 551 U.S. 89,
27 94 (2007) (*per curiam*)).

28 If the Court determines that a pleading could be cured by the allegation of other facts,

1 a *pro se* litigant is entitled to an opportunity to amend a complaint before dismissal of the
2 action. See Lopez v. Smith, 203 F.3d 1122, 1127-29 (9th Cir. 2000) (*en banc*). The Court
3 should not, however, advise the litigant how to cure the defects. This type of advice “would
4 undermine district judges’ role as impartial decisionmakers.” Pliler v. Ford, 542 U.S. 225,
5 231 (2004); see also Lopez, 203 F.3d at 1131 n.13 (declining to decide whether the court was
6 required to inform a litigant of deficiencies). The Court will dismiss Plaintiff’s Complaint
7 for failure to state a claim, but because the Complaint may possibly be saved by amendment,
8 will dismiss the Complaint with leave to amend.

9 **III. Complaint**

10 Named as Defendant in the Complaint is Joseph M. Arpaio, Maricopa County Sheriff.
11 Plaintiff’s sole count in the Complaint is that his Eighth Amendment rights are being violated
12 by being his being “serve[d] nothing but food that you would not feed your dog.” Plaintiff
13 alleges that in “the past the jail was getting good food, hamburgers[,] hot dogs[,] and
14 chicken” but since he has been at the jail “[w]e get our food all sloppy and [it] has no
15 seasoning.” Plaintiff also alleges that the “food consist[s] of hard beans[,] potatoes[,]
16 spinach[,] green beans and bread”; that [b]reakfast consist[s of] only two pieces of bread[,]
17 peanut butter[,] one or two oranges[,] [and] two milks”; and that “[o]n weekends we get meat
18 that’s turned colors green and pink.”

19 Plaintiff seeks monetary damages and to have the Defendant “bring back the regular
20 meals.”

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

22 To state a claim under § 1983, a plaintiff must allege facts supporting that (1) the
23 conduct about which he complains was committed by a person acting under the color of state
24 law and (2) the conduct deprived him of a federal constitutional or statutory right. Wood v.
25 Ostrander, 879 F.2d 583, 587 (9th Cir. 1989). In addition, a plaintiff must allege that he
26 suffered a specific injury as a result of the conduct of a particular defendant and he must
27 allege an affirmative link between the injury and the conduct of that defendant. Rizzo v.
28 Goode, 423 U.S. 362, 371-72, 377 (1976).

1 **A. Joseph M. Arpaio**

2 Although Defendant Arpaio may properly be sued for constitutional violations,
3 Plaintiff fails to state a claim against him. “A plaintiff must allege facts, not simply
4 conclusions, that show that an individual was personally involved in the deprivation of his
5 civil rights.” Barren v. Harrington, 152 F.3d 1193, 1194 (9th Cir. 1998). For an individual
6 to be liable in his official capacity, a plaintiff must allege that the official acted as a result of
7 a policy, practice, or custom. See Cortez v. County of Los Angeles, 294 F.3d 1186, 1188
8 (9th Cir. 2001). Further, there is no *respondeat superior* liability under § 1983, so a
9 defendant’s position as the supervisor of a someone who allegedly violated a plaintiff’s
10 constitutional rights does not make him liable. Monell v. Dep’t of Soc. Servs., 436 U.S. 658,
11 691 (1978); Taylor v. List, 880 F.2d 1040, 1045 (9th Cir. 1989). A supervisor in his
12 individual capacity, “is only liable for constitutional violations of his subordinates if the
13 supervisor participated in or directed the violations, or knew of the violations and failed to
14 act to prevent them.” Taylor, 880 F.2d at 1045.

15 Plaintiff has not alleged that Defendant Arpaio enacted or enforced a policy, custom,
16 or practice that resulted in the denial of Plaintiff’s constitutional rights. Further, Plaintiff has
17 not alleged that Defendant Arpaio directly violated his constitutional rights or that Defendant
18 Arpaio was aware that Plaintiff’s rights were being violated but failed to act. Plaintiff’s only
19 specific allegation against the Defendant is that he “has made no effort to go back to regular
20 meals.” Accordingly, Defendant Arpaio is subject to dismissal from this action for failure
21 to state a claim upon which relief may be granted.

22 **B. Conditions of Confinement**

23 A pretrial detainee’s claim for unconstitutional conditions of confinement arises from
24 the Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment while a convicted inmate’s claims for
25 unconstitutional conditions arises from the Eighth Amendment prohibition against cruel and
26 unusual punishment. Bell v. Wolfish, 441 U.S. 520, 537 (1979); Frost v. Agnos, 152 F.3d
27 1124, 1128 (9th Cir. 1998). Nevertheless, the same standards are applied. See Frost, 152
28 F.3d at 1128. To state a claim for unconstitutional conditions, a plaintiff must allege an

1 objectively “sufficiently serious” deprivation that results in the denial of “the minimal
2 civilized measure of life’s necessities.” Farmer v. Brennan, 511 U.S. 825, 834 (1994); Allen
3 v. Sakai, 48 F.3d 1082, 1087 (9th Cir. 1994); Johnson v. Lewis, 217 F.3d 726, 731 (9th Cir.
4 2000); see Estate of Ford v. Ramirez-Palmer, 301 F.3d 1043, 1049-50 (9th Cir. 2002). These
5 are “deprivations of essential food, medical care, or sanitation” or “other conditions
6 intolerable for prison confinement.” Rhodes v. Chapman, 452 U.S. 337, 348 (1981). ““The
7 circumstances, nature, and duration of a deprivation of [] necessities must be considered in
8 determining whether a constitutional violation has occurred.”” Hearns v. Terhune, 413 F.3d
9 1036, 1042 (9th Cir. 2005) (quoting Johnson, 217 F.3d at 731). Thus, whether conditions
10 of confinement rise to the level of a constitutional violation may depend, in part, on the
11 duration of an inmate’s exposure to those conditions. Keenan v. Hall, 83 F.3d 1083, 1089,
12 1091 (9th Cir. 1996) (citing Hutto v. Finney, 437 U.S. 678, 686-87 (1978)). A plaintiff must
13 also allege facts to support that a defendant had a “sufficiently culpable state of mind,” i.e.,
14 that the official acted with deliberate indifference to inmate health or safety. Id. at 837.

15 In defining “deliberate indifference” in the jail context, the Supreme Court has
16 imposed a subjective test: “the official must both be aware of the facts from which the
17 inference could be drawn that a substantial risk of serious harm exists, *and* he must also draw
18 the inference.” Id. A plaintiff must also allege how he was injured by the alleged
19 unconstitutional conditions. See, e.g., Lewis v. Casey, 518 U.S. 343, 349 (1996) (doctrine
20 of standing requires that claimant have suffered or will imminently suffer actual harm);
21 Caswell v. Calderon, 363 F.3d 832, 836 (9th Cir. 2004) (case-or-controversy requirement
22 means that plaintiff must have an actual or threatened injury traceable to the defendant and
23 likely to be redressed by a favorable judicial decision).

24 With respect to meals, “[t]he Eighth Amendment requires only that prisoners receive
25 food that is adequate to maintain health; it need not be tasty or aesthetically pleasing.”
26 LeMaire v. Maass, 121 F.3d 1444, 1456 (9th Cir. 1993) (citations omitted); Frost, 152 F.3d
27 at 1128 (applying Eighth Amendment standard to a pretrial detainee’s Fourteenth
28 Amendment claims regarding conditions of confinement). “The fact that the food

1 occasionally contains foreign objects or sometimes is served cold, while unpleasant, does not
2 amount to a constitutional deprivation.” Id. (quoting Hamm v. Dekalb County, 774 F.2d
3 1567, 1575 (9th Cir. 1985)). An inmate may, however, state a claim where he alleges that
4 he is served meals with insufficient calories for long periods of time. Id. Plaintiff fails to
5 allege facts to support that he has been served meals with insufficient calories. Moreover,
6 although he alleges that the meals have made “people throw up,” he does not allege that he
7 has suffered any ill effects of eating the food that he has been served.

8 Accordingly, Plaintiff has failed to state a claim upon which relief may be granted in
9 Count I.

10 **V. Leave to Amend**

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

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

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

27 . . .

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


5 (2) As required by the accompanying Order to the appropriate government agency,
6 Plaintiff **must pay** the \$350.00 filing fee and is **assessed** an initial partial filing fee of \$1.00.

7 (3) The Complaint (Doc. 1) is **dismissed** for failure to state a claim. Plaintiff has
8 **30 days** from the date this Order is filed to file a first amended complaint in compliance with
9 this Order.

10 (4) **If** Plaintiff fails to file an amended complaint within 30 days, the Clerk of
11 Court must, without further notice, enter a judgment of dismissal of this action with prejudice
12 that states that the dismissal may count as a "strike" under 28 U.S.C. § 1915(g).

13 (5) The Clerk of Court **must mail** to Plaintiff a court-approved form for filing a
14 civil rights complaint by a prisoner.

15 DATED this 16th day of November, 2011.

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19 _____
20 Robert C. Broomfield
21 Senior United States District Judge
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**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 II

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

2. **Count II.** Identify the issue involved. Check **only one**. State additional issues in separate counts.

<input type="checkbox"/> Basic necessities	<input type="checkbox"/> Mail	<input type="checkbox"/> Access to the court	<input type="checkbox"/> Medical care
<input type="checkbox"/> Disciplinary proceedings	<input type="checkbox"/> Property	<input type="checkbox"/> Exercise of religion	<input type="checkbox"/> Retaliation
<input type="checkbox"/> Excessive force by an officer	<input type="checkbox"/> Threat to safety	<input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____.	

3. **Supporting Facts.** State as briefly as possible the FACTS supporting Count II. 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 II? Yes No

c. Did you appeal your request for relief on Count II 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.

<input type="checkbox"/> Basic necessities	<input type="checkbox"/> Mail	<input type="checkbox"/> Access to the court	<input type="checkbox"/> Medical care
<input type="checkbox"/> Disciplinary proceedings	<input type="checkbox"/> Property	<input type="checkbox"/> Exercise of religion	<input type="checkbox"/> Retaliation
<input type="checkbox"/> Excessive force by an officer	<input type="checkbox"/> Threat to safety	<input type="checkbox"/> 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.