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

David Alexander Altamirano,
Plaintiff,
vs.
Joseph M. Arpaio, et al.,
Defendants.

No. CV 11-2452-PHX-GMS (MHB)

ORDER

Plaintiff David Alexander Altamirano, who is confined in the Fourth Avenue Jail in Phoenix, Arizona, has filed a *pro se* civil rights Complaint pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983 and an Application to Proceed *In Forma Pauperis*. The Court will dismiss the Complaint with leave to amend.

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

Plaintiff’s Application to Proceed *In Forma Pauperis* will be granted. 28 U.S.C. § 1915(a). Plaintiff must pay the statutory filing fee of \$350.00. 28 U.S.C. § 1915(b)(1). The Court will not assess an initial partial filing fee. 28 U.S.C. § 1915(b)(1). The statutory fee will be collected monthly in payments of 20% of the previous month’s income each time the amount in the account exceeds \$10.00. 28 U.S.C. § 1915(b)(2). The Court will enter a separate Order requiring the appropriate government agency to collect and forward the fees according to the statutory formula.

II. 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.

1 § 1915A(a). The Court must dismiss a complaint or portion thereof if a plaintiff has raised
2 claims that are legally frivolous or malicious, that fail to state a claim upon which relief may
3 be granted, or that seek monetary relief from a defendant who is immune from such relief.
4 28 U.S.C. § 1915A(b)(1), (2).

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

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

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

25 If the Court determines that a pleading could be cured by the allegation of other facts,
26 a *pro se* litigant is entitled to an opportunity to amend a complaint before dismissal of the
27 action. See Lopez v. Smith, 203 F.3d 1122, 1127-29 (9th Cir. 2000) (*en banc*). The Court
28 should not, however, advise the litigant how to cure the defects. This type of advice “would

1 undermine district judges' role as impartial decisionmakers." Pliler v. Ford, 542 U.S. 225,
2 231 (2004); see also Lopez, 203 F.3d at 1131 n.13 (declining to decide whether the court was
3 required to inform a litigant of deficiencies). The Court will dismiss Plaintiff's Complaint
4 for failure to state a claim but because the Complaint may possibly be saved by amendment,
5 the Court will dismiss the Complaint with leave to amend.

6 **III. Complaint**

7 Plaintiff alleges two counts for excessive force and denial of constitutionally adequate
8 medical care. Plaintiff sues Maricopa County Sheriff Joseph M. Arpaio, Maricopa County,
9 the Maricopa County Sheriff's Office (MCSO), and the State of Arizona. Plaintiff seeks
10 compensatory relief.

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

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

19 **A. State of Arizona**

20 Plaintiff names the State of Arizona as a Defendant. Under the Eleventh Amendment
21 to the Constitution of the United States, neither a state nor a state agency may be sued in
22 federal court without its consent. Pennhurst St. Sch. & Hosp., 465 U.S. 89, 100 (1984);
23 Taylor v. List, 880 F.2d 1040, 1045 (9th Cir. 1989). Arizona has not manifested the intention
24 to waive its sovereign immunity under the Eleventh Amendment from suit in federal court.
25 Accordingly, the State of Arizona will be dismissed from this action.

26 **B. MCSO**

27 Plaintiff has also sued MCSO; however, it is not a proper defendant. Claims under
28 § 1983 are directed at "bodies politic and corporate." Monell v. Dep't of Soc. Servs., 436

1 U.S. 658, 688-89 (1978). Under the Civil Rights Act of 1871, Congress intended
2 municipalities and other local government units to be included among those persons to whom
3 § 1983 applies. Id. at 689-690. In Arizona, the responsibility for operating jails and caring
4 for prisoners is placed by law upon the sheriff and the County. See A.R.S. §§ 11-251(8), 11-
5 291(A), 11-441(A)(5), 31-101. MCSO is simply an administrative creation of the sheriff to
6 allow him to carry out his statutory duties; it is not a “person” amenable to suit pursuant to
7 § 1983. See e.g., Petaway v. City of New Haven Police Dep’t, 541 F. Supp.2d 504 (D. Conn.
8 2008); Pahle v. Colebrookdale Tp., 227 F. Supp.2d 361 (E.D. Pa. 2002). Accordingly,
9 MCSO will be dismissed from this action as the Defendant.

10 C. Maricopa County

11 Plaintiff also sues Maricopa County. A municipality is a “person” for purposes of
12 § 1983, i.e., a municipality such as a city or county, and may be sued. See Leatherman v.
13 Tarrant County Narcotics Intelligence and Coordination Unit, 507 U.S. 163, 166 (1993);
14 Monell, 436 U.S. at 694. To state a claim against a municipality under § 1983, a plaintiff
15 must allege facts to support that his constitutional rights were violated pursuant to a policy
16 or custom of the municipality. See Cortez v. County of Los Angeles, 294 F.3d 1186, 1188
17 (9th Cir. 2001) (citing Monell, 436 U.S. at 690-91); Thompson v. City of Los Angeles, 885
18 F.2d 1439, 1443 (9th Cir. 1989)). Thus, a municipality may not be sued solely because an
19 injury was inflicted by one of its employees or agents. Long v. County of Los Angeles, 442
20 F.3d 1178, 1185 (9th Cir. 2006). A § 1983 claim against a municipal defendant “cannot
21 succeed as a matter of law” unless a plaintiff: (1) alleges that the municipal defendant
22 maintains a policy or custom pertinent to the plaintiff’s alleged injury; and (2) explains how
23 such policy or custom caused the plaintiff’s injury. Sadoski v. Mosley, 435 F.3d 1076, 1080
24 (9th Cir. 2006) (affirming dismissal of a municipal defendant pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P.
25 12(b)(6)).

26 Plaintiff fails to allege *facts* to support that Maricopa County maintained a policy or
27 custom that resulted in the violation of Plaintiff’s federal constitutional rights. He also fails
28 to allege facts to support that any constitutional injury was the result of a municipal policy

1 or custom. Accordingly, Plaintiff fails to state a claim against Maricopa County and it will
2 be dismissed.

3 **D. Sheriff Arpaio**

4 Plaintiff also sues Maricopa County Sheriff Joseph M. Arpaio. Although Arpaio may
5 properly be sued for constitutional violations, Plaintiff fails to state a claim against him. “A
6 plaintiff must allege facts, not simply conclusions, that show that an individual was
7 personally involved in the deprivation of his civil rights.” Barren v. Harrington, 152 F.3d
8 1193, 1194 (9th Cir. 1998). For an individual to be liable in his official capacity, a plaintiff
9 must allege that the official acted as a result of a policy, practice, or custom. See Cortez, 294
10 F.3d at 1188. Further, there is no *respondeat superior* liability under § 1983, so a
11 defendant’s position as the supervisor of a someone who allegedly violated a plaintiff’s
12 constitutional rights does not make him liable. Monell, 436 U.S. at 691; Taylor v. List, 880
13 F.2d 1040, 1045 (9th Cir. 1989). A supervisor in his individual capacity, “is only liable for
14 constitutional violations of his subordinates if the supervisor participated in or directed the
15 violations, or knew of the violations and failed to act to prevent them.” Taylor, 880 F.2d at
16 1045.

17 Plaintiff has not alleged facts to support that Arpaio enacted or enforced a policy,
18 custom, or practice that resulted in the denial of Plaintiff’s constitutional rights. Further,
19 Plaintiff also has not alleged facts to support that Arpaio directly violated his constitutional
20 rights or that Arpaio was aware that Plaintiff’s rights were being violated but failed to act.
21 Thus, Plaintiff fails to state a claim against Arpaio in his Complaint and he will be dismissed.

22 **E. Excessive Force**

23 In Count I, Plaintiff asserts a claim for excessive force. The Fourth Amendment
24 applies to excessive force claims by pretrial detainees. See Lolli v. County of Orange, 351
25 F.3d 410, 415 (9th Cir. 2003). Officials acting under color of state law may not maliciously
26 and sadistically use force for the purpose of causing harm. Hudson v. McMillian, 503 U.S.
27 1, 7 (1992); Watts v. McKinney, 394 F.3d 710, 711 (9th Cir. 2005). To state a claim for
28 excessive force, a plaintiff must allege facts to support that an official used or caused to be

1 used objectively unreasonable force against him. See Brosseau v. Haugen, 543 U.S. 194, 197
2 (2004). Analysis of an excessive force claim requires “balancing the ‘nature and quality of
3 the intrusion’ on a person’s liberty with the ‘countervailing governmental interest at stake’
4 to determine whether the use of force was objectively reasonable under the circumstances.”
5 Drummond v. City of Anaheim, 343 F.3d 1052, 1056 (9th Cir. 2003) (citations omitted); see
6 also Graham v. Connor, 490 U.S. 386, 395 (1989).

7 Plaintiff alleges that he arrived at the Fourth Avenue Jail on August 17, 2011, and was
8 placed in a separate cell behind the main desk at booking. Plaintiff was handcuffed to a
9 chair. Unidentified officers began yelling at Plaintiff and one officer knee-ed Plaintiff six
10 times in the chest. Plaintiff was then uncuffed and thrown to the floor. The officers put a
11 helmet on Plaintiff and began hitting his head on the floor. When the officers left, Plaintiff
12 could not move his body and vomited repeatedly. Plaintiff gave the officers his identification
13 information but due to blood on his face, he did not get a proper information tag and Plaintiff
14 was listed under “John Doe” without a picture identification.

15 The facts alleged by Plaintiff are sufficient to support a claim for excessive force.
16 However, Plaintiff fails to name as Defendants the officers who allegedly used excessive
17 force against him. For that reason, he fails to state a claim in Count I.

18 Rule 10(a) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure requires the plaintiff to include the
19 names of the parties in the action. As a practical matter, it is impossible in most instances
20 for the United States Marshal or his designee to serve a summons and complaint or amended
21 complaint upon an anonymous defendant. However, the Ninth Circuit has held that where
22 identity is unknown prior to the filing of a complaint, the plaintiff should be given an
23 opportunity through discovery to identify the unknown defendants, unless it is clear that
24 discovery would not uncover the identities, or that the complaint would be dismissed on other
25 grounds. Wakefield v. Thompson, 177 F.3d 1160, 1163 (9th Cir. 1999) (citing Gillespie v.
26 Civiletti, 629 F.2d 637, 642 (9th Cir. 1980)). Further, where the names of individual
27 defendants are unknown at the time a complaint is filed, a plaintiff may refer to the individual
28 unknown defendants as Defendant John Doe 1, John Doe 2, and so on, and allege facts to

1 support how each particular Doe defendant violated the plaintiff's constitutional rights. A
2 plaintiff may thereafter use the discovery process to obtain the names of fictitiously-named
3 defendants whom he believes violated his constitutional rights and seek leave to amend to
4 name those defendants.

5 In an amended complaint, Plaintiff should name the officers who allegedly used
6 excessive force against him as defendants. If the names of the officers is unknown, then
7 Plaintiff may refer to each officer by a fictitious name, e.g., John Doe 1, John Doe 2, and so
8 on and allege facts to support how each particular defendant violated his constitutional rights.

9 **F. Medical Care**

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

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

1 Deliberate indifference is a higher standard than negligence or lack of ordinary due
2 care for the prisoner's safety. Farmer, 511 U.S. at 835. "Neither negligence nor gross
3 negligence will constitute deliberate indifference." Clement v. California Dep't of
4 Corrections, 220 F. Supp. 2d 1098, 1105 (N.D. Cal. 2002); see also Broughton v. Cutter
5 Labs., 622 F.2d 458, 460 (9th Cir. 1980) (mere claims of "indifference," "negligence," or
6 "medical malpractice" do not support a claim under § 1983). "A difference of opinion does
7 not amount to deliberate indifference to [a plaintiff's] serious medical needs." Sanchez v.
8 Vild, 891 F.2d 240, 242 (9th Cir. 1989). A mere delay in medical care, without more, is
9 insufficient to state a claim against prison officials for deliberate indifference. See Shapley
10 v. Nevada Bd. of State Prison Comm'rs, 766 F.2d 404, 407 (9th Cir. 1985). The indifference
11 must be substantial. The action must rise to a level of "unnecessary and wanton infliction
12 of pain." Estelle, 429 U.S. at 105.

13 Plaintiff alleges that while he was housed in the mental health unit at the Lower
14 Buckeye Jail, a doctor came to see him. The doctor told Plaintiff that his jaw was fractured
15 and put him on a soft diet and scheduled another appointment. However, the doctor never
16 returned. While treatment of a fractured jaw rises to the level of a serious medical need, the
17 mere failure to return for a follow-up appointment, absent more, does not rise to the level of
18 deliberate indifference. That is, Plaintiff has not alleged facts to support that the doctor's
19 failure to return was a purposeful act or that Plaintiff was harmed by the failure of the doctor
20 to return. Plaintiff also has not alleged facts to support that the doctor's failure to return
21 denied, delayed, or interfered with medical treatment.

22 Even if Plaintiff had sufficiently alleged facts to state a claim for deliberate
23 indifference to a serious medical need, Plaintiff failed to name the doctor as a defendant. As
24 with his claim in Count I, if Plaintiff does not know the name of the doctor, he may refer to
25 the doctor by a fictitious name and set forth facts to support that the doctor acted with
26 deliberate indifference to Plaintiff's serious medical needs in an amended complaint.

27 **V. Leave to Amend**

28 For the foregoing reasons, Plaintiff's Complaint will be dismissed for failure to state

1 a claim upon which relief may be granted. Within 30 days, Plaintiff may submit a first
2 amended complaint to cure the deficiencies outlined above. The Clerk of Court will mail
3 Plaintiff a court-approved form to use for filing a first amended complaint. If Plaintiff fails
4 to use the court-approved form, the Court may strike the amended complaint and dismiss this
5 action without further notice to Plaintiff.

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

10 A first amended complaint supersedes the original complaint. Ferdik v. Bonzelet, 963
11 F.2d 1258, 1262 (9th Cir. 1992); Hal Roach Studios v. Richard Feiner & Co., 896 F.2d 1542,
12 1546 (9th Cir. 1990). After amendment, the Court will treat an original complaint as
13 nonexistent. Ferdik, 963 F.2d at 1262. Any cause of action that was raised in the original
14 complaint is waived if it is not raised in a first amended complaint. King v. Atiyeh, 814 F.2d
15 565, 567 (9th Cir. 1987).

16 **VI. Warnings**

17 **A. Release**

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

22 **B. Address Changes**

23 Plaintiff must file and serve a notice of a change of address in accordance with Rule
24 83.3(d) of the Local Rules of Civil Procedure. Plaintiff must not include a motion for other
25 relief with a notice of change of address. Failure to comply may result in dismissal of this
26 action.

27 **C. Copies**

28 Plaintiff must submit an additional copy of every filing for use by the Court. See

1 LRCiv 5.4. Failure to comply may result in the filing being stricken without further notice
2 to Plaintiff.

3 **D. Possible “Strike”**

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

13 **E. Possible Dismissal**

14 If Plaintiff fails to timely comply with every provision of this Order, including these
15 warnings, the Court may dismiss this action without further notice. See Ferdik, 963 F.2d at
16 1260-61 (a district court may dismiss an action for failure to comply with any order of the
17 Court).

18 **IT IS ORDERED:**

19 (1) Plaintiff’s Application to Proceed *In Forma Pauperis* is **granted**. (Doc. 3.)

20 (2) As required by the accompanying Order to the appropriate government agency,
21 Plaintiff must pay the \$350.00 filing fee and is not assessed an initial partial filing fee.

22 (3) The Complaint is **dismissed** for failure to state a claim. (Doc. 1.) Plaintiff has
23 **30 days** from the date this Order is filed to file a first amended complaint in compliance with
24 this Order.

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

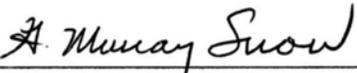
28 (5) The Clerk of Court must mail Plaintiff a court-approved form for filing a civil

1 rights complaint by a prisoner.

2 DATED this 11th day of January, 2012.

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G. Murray Snow
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 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.