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

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12 Sergio Cortez Benitez,	)	No. CV 12-0560-PHX-RCB (JFM)
13                   Plaintiff,	)	<b>ORDER</b>
14 vs.	)	
15 Maricopa County, et al.,	)	
16                   Defendants.	)	

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18           Plaintiff Sergio Cortez Benitez, who is confined in the Fourth Avenue Jail in Phoenix,  
19 Arizona, filed a *pro se* civil rights Complaint pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983. In an Order filed  
20 on April 27, 2012, the Court dismissed the Complaint for failure to state a claim with leave  
21 to amend. Plaintiff has filed a First Amended Complaint. (Doc. 7.) The Court will dismiss  
22 the First Amended Complaint with leave to amend.

23 **I.     Statutory Screening of Prisoner Complaints**

24           The Court is required to screen complaints brought by prisoners seeking relief against  
25 a governmental entity or an officer or an employee of a governmental entity. 28 U.S.C.  
26 § 1915A(a). The Court must dismiss a complaint or portion thereof if a plaintiff has raised  
27 claims that are legally frivolous or malicious, that fail to state a claim upon which relief may  
28 be granted, or that seek monetary relief from a defendant who is immune from such relief.

1 28 U.S.C. § 1915A(b)(1), (2).

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

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

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

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

1 Amended Complaint for failure to state a claim, but because the First Amended Complaint  
2 may possibly be saved by amendment, will dismiss the First Amended Complaint with leave  
3 to amend.

4 **II. First Amended Complaint**

5 Plaintiff alleges one count for threat to safety. He sues: Maricopa County, the  
6 Maricopa County Sheriff's Department (MCSO), Maricopa County Sheriff Joseph M.  
7 Arpaio, and Maricopa County Correctional Health Services (CHS). Plaintiff seeks  
8 compensatory relief.

9 Plaintiff alleges the following facts: on May 27, 2011 between 3:30A.M. and  
10 4:00A.M., Plaintiff and other inmates were awakened to go to court. Officer Stacey refused  
11 to allow Plaintiff to take his walking cane to court, even after Plaintiff told her that he needed  
12 a cane to walk due to back problems. Stacey refused to allow him to take the cane and  
13 shackled him leg and hand. Plaintiff showed her his medical authorization form, but Stacey  
14 said it was expired. Another officer said that he would try to contact the medical department,  
15 but Stacey told Plaintiff to get going. At the holding tank, Plaintiff fell and officers called  
16 for a wheel chair. Plaintiff was placed in the wheel chair and taken to court. After court,  
17 Plaintiff asked to go to medical, but was instead taken back to his pod where other inmates  
18 had to carry him to his cell. Plaintiff alleges that due to this incident his back problems have  
19 worsened, he is unable to walk, he has reduced balance, he has bladder difficulties, and he  
20 must now use a wheelchair instead of a walking cane.

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

22 To state a claim under § 1983, a plaintiff must allege that (1) the conduct about which  
23 he complains was committed by a person acting under color of state law, and (2) the conduct  
24 deprived him of a constitutional right. Balisteri v. Pacifica Police Dep't, 901 F.2d 696, 699  
25 (9th Cir. 1988). In addition, a plaintiff must allege that he suffered a specific injury as a  
26 result of the conduct of a particular defendant and he must allege an affirmative link between  
27 the injury and the conduct of that defendant. Rizzo v. Goode, 423 U.S. 362, 371-72, 377  
28 (1976).

1           **A.     MCSO**

2           Plaintiff again names MCSO as a Defendant. As the Court previously informed  
3 Plaintiff, MCSO is not a proper defendant under § 1983. (Doc. 5.) Claims under § 1983 are  
4 directed at “bodies politic and corporate.” Monell v. Dep’t of Soc. Servs., 436 U.S. 658,  
5 688-89 (1978). Under § 1983, Congress intended municipalities and other local government  
6 units to be included among those persons to whom § 1983 applies. Id. at 689-690. In  
7 Arizona, the responsibility for operating jails and caring for prisoners is placed by law upon  
8 the sheriff and the County. See A.R.S. §§ 11-251(8), 11-291(A), 11-441(A)(5), 31-101.  
9 MCSO is simply an administrative creation of the sheriff to allow him to carry out his  
10 statutory duties; it is not a “person” amenable to suit pursuant to § 1983. See e.g., Petaway  
11 v. City of New Haven Police Dep’t, 541 F. Supp.2d 504 (D. Conn. 2008); Pahle v.  
12 Colebrookdale Tp., 227 F. Supp.2d 361 (E.D. Pa. 2002). Accordingly, MCSO will be again  
13 dismissed from this action.

14           **B.     CHS and Maricopa County**

15           Plaintiff also sues CHS. While Arizona places responsibility for operating county  
16 jails by law upon the sheriff, see A.R.S. §§ 11-141(A)(5), 31-101, Maricopa County is  
17 responsible for the provision of medical care to inmates. CHS is an administrative creation  
18 of the County that is not a “person” amenable to suit under § 1983. Even if the Court  
19 construed Plaintiff’s claims as brought against Maricopa County, which he has named as a  
20 Defendant, Plaintiff fails to state a claim against the County. A municipality is a “person”  
21 for purposes of § 1983, i.e., a municipality such as a city or county, and may be sued. See  
22 Leatherman v. Tarrant County Narcotics Intelligence and Coordination Unit, 507 U.S. 163,  
23 166 (1993); Monell, 436 U.S. at 694. To state a claim against a municipality under § 1983,  
24 a plaintiff must allege facts to support that his constitutional rights were violated pursuant  
25 to a policy or custom of the municipality. Cortez v. County of Los Angeles, 294 F.3d 1186,  
26 1188 (9th Cir. 2001) (citing Monell, 436 U.S. at 690-91); Thompson v. City of Los Angeles,  
27 885 F.2d 1439, 1443 (9th Cir. 1989)). A municipality may not be sued solely because an  
28 injury was inflicted by one of its employees or agents. Long v. County of Los Angeles, 442

1 F.3d 1178, 1185 (9th Cir. 2006). Therefore, a § 1983 claim against a municipal defendant  
2 “cannot succeed as a matter of law” unless a plaintiff: (1) contends that the municipal  
3 defendant maintains a policy or custom pertinent to the plaintiff’s alleged injury; and (2)  
4 explains how such policy or custom caused the plaintiff’s injury. Sadoski v. Mosley, 435  
5 F.3d 1076, 1080 (9th Cir. 2006) (affirming dismissal of a municipal defendant pursuant to  
6 Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b)(6)).

7 Plaintiff fails to allege facts to support that Maricopa County maintained a policy or  
8 custom that resulted in the violation of Plaintiff’s federal constitutional rights. He also fails  
9 to allege facts to support that any constitutional injury was the result of a municipal policy  
10 or custom. Accordingly, Plaintiff also fails to state a claim against Maricopa County.

11 **C. Sheriff Arpaio**

12 Plaintiff also sues Sheriff Arpaio. While Arpaio may be sued for constitutional  
13 violations, Plaintiff fails to state a claim against him.

14 “A plaintiff must allege facts, not simply conclusions, that show that an individual was  
15 personally involved in the deprivation of his civil rights.” Barren v. Harrington, 152 F.3d  
16 1193, 1194 (9th Cir. 1998). For an individual to be liable in his official capacity, a plaintiff  
17 must allege that the official acted as a result of a policy, practice, or custom. See Cortez, 294  
18 F.3d 1188. Further, there is no *respondeat superior* liability under § 1983, so a defendant’s  
19 position as the supervisor of someone who allegedly violated a plaintiff’s constitutional  
20 rights does not make him liable. Monell, 436 U.S. at 691; Taylor v. List, 880 F.2d 1040,  
21 1045 (9th Cir. 1989). A supervisor in his individual capacity, “is only liable for  
22 constitutional violations of his subordinates if the supervisor participated in or directed the  
23 violations, or knew of the violations and failed to act to prevent them.” Taylor, 880 F.2d at  
24 1045.

25 Plaintiff fails to allege any facts against Arpaio. Plaintiff has not alleged facts to  
26 support that Arpaio enacted or enforced a policy, custom, or practice that resulted in the  
27 denial of Plaintiff’s constitutional rights. Plaintiff also has not alleged facts to support that  
28 Arpaio directly violated his constitutional rights or that Arpaio was aware that Plaintiff’s

1 rights were being violated but failed to act. For that reason, Plaintiff fails to state a claim  
2 against Arpaio and he will be dismissed.

3 **D. Count I**

4 Plaintiff designates Count I as a claim for threat to safety. To state a claim under  
5 § 1983 for failure to protect or threats to safety, an inmate must allege facts to support that  
6 he was incarcerated under conditions posing a substantial risk of harm and that prison  
7 officials were “deliberately indifferent” to those risks. Farmer v. Brennan, 511 U.S. 825,  
8 832-33 (1994). To adequately allege deliberate indifference, a plaintiff must allege facts to  
9 support that a defendant knew of, but disregarded, an excessive risk to inmate safety. Id. at  
10 837. That is, “the official must both [have been] aware of facts from which the inference  
11 could be drawn that a substantial risk of serious harm exist[ed], and he must also [have]  
12 draw[n] the inference.” Id.

13 Plaintiff alleges that Officer Stacey refused to allow him to take his cane to court, that  
14 he fell while going to court and required a wheelchair, and that his back problems have  
15 worsened and he now requires a wheelchair.

16 As an initial matter, Plaintiff has not named Stacey, the officer who took his cane, as  
17 a defendant. Second, while Plaintiff alleges that Stacey refused to allow him to take his cane  
18 even after he informed her of his medical condition and provided documentation, Plaintiff  
19 does not allege facts to support that Stacey knew or should have known that refusing to allow  
20 him to take his cane, or providing him a wheelchair, posed a *substantial* threat to his safety.  
21 For example, Plaintiff does not allege that the medical documentation he showed Stacey  
22 indicated that he was unable to walk without assistance or documented the severity of his  
23 condition. In any event, Plaintiff fails to connect his allegations to any named Defendant.  
24 Accordingly, he fails to state a claim and Count I will be dismissed.

25 **IV. Leave to Amend**

26 For the foregoing reasons, Plaintiff’s First Amended Complaint will be dismissed for  
27 failure to state a claim upon which relief may be granted. Within 30 days, Plaintiff may  
28 submit a second amended complaint to cure the deficiencies outlined above. The Clerk of

1 Court will mail Plaintiff a court-approved form to use for filing a second amended complaint.  
2 If Plaintiff fails to use the court-approved form, the Court may strike the second amended  
3 complaint and dismiss this action without further notice to Plaintiff.

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

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

## 16 **V. 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 First Amended Complaint has been dismissed for failure to state a claim,  
5 if Plaintiff fails to file a second amended complaint correcting the deficiencies identified in  
6 this Order, the dismissal may count as a “strike” under the “3-strikes” provision of 28 U.S.C.  
7 § 1915(g). Under the 3-strikes provision, a prisoner may not bring a civil action or appeal  
8 a civil judgment *in forma pauperis* under 28 U.S.C. § 1915 “if the prisoner has, on 3 or more  
9 prior occasions, while incarcerated or detained in any facility, brought an action or appeal  
10 in a court of the United States that was dismissed on the grounds that it is frivolous,  
11 malicious, or fails to state a claim upon which relief may be granted, unless the prisoner is  
12 under 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) The First Amended Complaint is **dismissed** for failure to state a claim. (Doc.  
20 7.) Plaintiff has **30 days** from the date this Order is filed to file a second amended complaint  
21 in compliance with this Order.

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

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

DATED this 7th day of July, 2012.



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Robert C. Broomfield  
Senior United States District Judge

**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.