

1 claims that are legally frivolous or malicious, that fail to state a claim upon which relief may
2 be granted, or that seek monetary relief from a defendant who is immune from such relief.
3 28 U.S.C. § 1915A(b)(1), (2).

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

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

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

24 If the Court determines that a pleading could be cured by the allegation of other facts,
25 a *pro se* litigant is entitled to an opportunity to amend a complaint before dismissal of the
26 action. See Lopez v. Smith, 203 F.3d 1122, 1127-29 (9th Cir. 2000) (*en banc*). The Court
27 should not, however, advise the litigant how to cure the defects. This type of advice “would
28 undermine district judges’ role as impartial decisionmakers.” Pliler v. Ford, 542 U.S. 225,

1 231 (2004); see also Lopez, 203 F.3d at 1131 n.13 (declining to decide whether the court was
2 required to inform a litigant of deficiencies). The Court will dismiss Plaintiff's First
3 Amended Complaint for failure to state a claim, but because it may possibly be saved by
4 amendment, the Court will dismiss it with leave to amend.

5 **II. First Amended Complaint**

6 Plaintiff alleges three counts for denial of constitutionally adequate medical care and
7 threats to safety. Plaintiff sues Maricopa County, Maricopa County Sheriff Joseph M.
8 Arpaio, and unknown primary health care doctors. Plaintiff seeks injunctive and
9 compensatory relief.

10 Plaintiff alleges the following facts in his First Amended Complaint: in September or
11 October 2011, Plaintiff was held in the Lower Buckeye Jail and was assigned to a top bunk
12 without a guardrail or ladder to climb down from the bunk. As Plaintiff was climbing down
13 from the bunk, he fell and landed on a steel table that was bolted to the wall, which fractured
14 his back at the T-10 and T-11 vertebra and caused internal bleeding. On October 6, 2011,
15 x-rays of his back were made that showed the fractures. Although Plaintiff was seen by four
16 nurses, he was left lying in pain for four days before being rushed to the Maricopa County
17 Medical Center and admitted into intensive care. Plaintiff was hospitalized for three days,
18 before he was transferred to the Arizona Department of Corrections (ADC). Plaintiff
19 suffered severe pain and sustained nerve damage in his back.

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

21 A plaintiff may seek relief for violations of his federal constitutional or statutory rights
22 under 42 U.S.C. § 1983. To state a claim under § 1983, a plaintiff must allege facts
23 supporting that (1) the conduct about which he complains was committed by a person acting
24 under the color of state law and (2) the conduct deprived him of a federal constitutional or
25 statutory right. Wood v. Ostrander, 879 F.2d 583, 587 (9th Cir. 1989). In addition, a
26 plaintiff must allege that he suffered a specific injury as a result of the conduct of a particular
27 defendant and he must allege an affirmative link between the injury and the conduct of that
28 defendant. Rizzo v. Goode, 423 U.S. 362, 371-72, 377 (1976).

1 **A. Maricopa County**

2 Plaintiff sues Maricopa County. A municipality, such as a city or county, is a
3 “person” for purposes of § 1983 and may be sued. See Leatherman v. Tarrant County
4 Narcotics Intelligence and Coordination Unit, 507 U.S. 163, 166 (1993); Monell v. Dep’t of
5 Soc. Servs., 436 U.S. 658, 694 (1978). To state a claim against a municipality under § 1983,
6 a plaintiff must allege facts to support that his constitutional rights were violated pursuant
7 to a policy or custom of the municipality. Cortez v. County of Los Angeles, 294 F.3d 1186,
8 1188 (9th Cir. 2001) (citing Monell, 436 U.S. at 690-91); Thompson v. City of Los Angeles,
9 885 F.2d 1439, 1443 (9th Cir. 1989)). A municipality may not be sued solely because an
10 injury was inflicted by one of its employees or agents. Long v. County of Los Angeles, 442
11 F.3d 1178, 1185 (9th Cir. 2006). Therefore, a § 1983 claim against a municipal defendant
12 “cannot succeed as a matter of law” unless a plaintiff: (1) contends that the municipal
13 defendant maintains a policy or custom pertinent to the plaintiff’s alleged injury; and (2)
14 explains how such policy or custom caused the plaintiff’s injury. Sadoski v. Mosley, 435
15 F.3d 1076, 1080 (9th Cir. 2006) (affirming dismissal of a municipal defendant pursuant to
16 Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b)(6)).

17 Plaintiff fails to allege that Maricopa County maintained a policy or custom that
18 resulted in the violation of Plaintiff’s federal constitutional rights. He also fails to allege
19 facts to support that any constitutional injury was the result of a municipal policy or custom.
20 Accordingly, Plaintiff also fails to state a claim against Maricopa County and it will be
21 dismissed.

22 **B. Sheriff Arpaio**

23 Plaintiff also sues Sheriff Arpaio. Although Arpaio may properly be sued for
24 constitutional violations, Plaintiff fails to state a claim against him. “A plaintiff must allege
25 facts, not simply conclusions, that show that an individual was personally involved in the
26 deprivation of his civil rights.” Barren v. Harrington, 152 F.3d 1193, 1194 (9th Cir. 1998).
27 For an individual to be liable in his official capacity, a plaintiff must allege that the official
28 acted as a result of a policy, practice, or custom. See Cortez, 294 F.3d at 1188. Further,

1 there is no *respondeat superior* liability under § 1983, so a defendant's position as the
2 supervisor of a someone who allegedly violated a plaintiff's constitutional rights does not
3 make him liable. Monell, 436 U.S. at 691; Taylor v. List, 880 F.2d 1040, 1045 (9th Cir.
4 1989). A supervisor in his individual capacity, "is only liable for constitutional violations
5 of his subordinates if the supervisor participated in or directed the violations, or knew of the
6 violations and failed to act to prevent them." Taylor, 880 F.2d at 1045.

7 Plaintiff fails to allege any facts against Arpaio. Plaintiff does not allege that Arpaio
8 directly violated his constitutional rights. He also fails to allege facts to support that
9 Plaintiff's constitutional rights were violated as a result of a policy or custom promulgated
10 or endorsed by Arpaio. Accordingly, Plaintiff fails to state a claim against Arpaio and he
11 will be dismissed.

12 **C. Unknown Primary Care Physicians**

13 Plaintiff sues unknown primary care physicians. Rule 10(a) of the Federal Rules of
14 Civil Procedure requires the plaintiff to include the names of the parties in the action. As a
15 practical matter, it is impossible in most instances for the United States Marshal or his
16 designee to serve a summons and complaint or amended complaint upon an anonymous
17 defendant.

18 The Ninth Circuit has held that where identity is unknown prior to the filing of a
19 complaint, the plaintiff should be given an opportunity through discovery to identify the
20 unknown defendants, unless it is clear that discovery would not uncover the identities, or that
21 the complaint would be dismissed on other grounds. Wakefield v. Thompson, 177 F.3d
22 1160, 1163 (9th Cir. 1999) (citing Gillespie v. Civiletti, 629 F.2d 637, 642 (9th Cir. 1980)).
23 Where the names of individual defendants are unknown at the time a complaint is filed, a
24 plaintiff may refer to the individual unknown defendants as Defendant John (or Jane) Doe
25 1, John Doe 2, and so on, *and* allege facts to support how each particular Doe defendant
26 violated the plaintiff's constitutional rights. A plaintiff may thereafter use the discovery
27 process to obtain the names of fictitiously-named defendants whom he believes violated his
28 constitutional rights and seek leave to amend to name those defendants.

1 As discussed herein, Plaintiff will be granted leave to file a an amended complaint in
2 which he should name as Defendants the person(s) who allegedly denied him constitutionally
3 adequate medical care. If Plaintiff does not know the names of those person(s), Plaintiff may
4 refer to each such person by a fictitious name, e.g., John Doe 1, John Doe 2, and so on *and*
5 allege facts to support how each defendant violated his constitutional rights. That is, Plaintiff
6 must allege when, where, and how any Doe defendant acted with deliberate indifference to
7 his serious medical needs. For example, Plaintiff must allege how a particular defendant
8 knew about Plaintiff’s serious medical needs and facts to support that such defendant
9 nevertheless failed to provide or obtain medical treatment.

10 **D. Threat to Safety**

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

21 Plaintiff appears to contend that the absence of a ladder posed a threat to his safety
22 and that he fell and injured himself because of the absence of a ladder.² Plaintiff fails to
23 allege facts to support that the absence of a ladder posed a *substantial* threat to his safety.
24 Moreover, Plaintiff fails to allege facts to support that anyone knew that the failure to provide
25 ladders posed a *substantial* threat to his safety but failed to act to alleviate that threat.
26 Further, Plaintiff fails to allege facts to connect either Defendant, or anyone else, to the
27

28 ² The presence of a ladder does not eliminate the possibility of a fall.

1 asserted threat to his safety. For all of these reasons, Plaintiff fails to state a claim for threat
2 to safety.

3 **E. Medical Care**

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

13 “Deliberate indifference is a high legal standard.” Toguchi v. Chung, 391 F.3d 1051,
14 1060 (9th Cir. 2004). To act with deliberate indifference, a prison official must both know
15 of and disregard an excessive risk to inmate health; “the official must both be aware of facts
16 from which the inference could be drawn that a substantial risk of serious harm exists, and
17 he must also draw the inference.” Farmer, 511 U.S. at 837. Deliberate indifference in the
18 medical context may be shown by a purposeful act or failure to respond to a prisoner’s pain
19 or possible medical need and harm caused by the indifference. Jett, 439 F.3d at 1096.
20 Deliberate indifference may also be shown when a prison official intentionally denies,
21 delays, or interferes with medical treatment or by the way prison doctors respond to the
22 prisoner’s medical needs. Estelle, 429 U.S. at 104-05; Jett, 439 F.3d at 1096.

23 Deliberate indifference is a higher standard than negligence or lack of ordinary due
24 care for the prisoner’s safety. Farmer, 511 U.S. at 835. “Neither negligence nor gross
25 negligence will constitute deliberate indifference.” Clement v. California Dep’t of Corr., 220
26 F. Supp. 2d 1098, 1105 (N.D. Cal. 2002); see also Broughton v. Cutter Labs., 622 F.2d 458,
27 460 (9th Cir. 1980) (mere claims of “indifference,” “negligence,” or “medical malpractice”
28 do not support a claim under § 1983). “A difference of opinion does not amount to deliberate

1 indifference to [a plaintiff's] serious medical needs.” Sanchez v. Vild, 891 F.2d 240, 242
2 (9th Cir. 1989). A mere delay in medical care, without more, is insufficient to state a claim
3 against prison officials for deliberate indifference. See Shapley v. Nevada Bd. of State
4 Prison Comm’rs, 766 F.2d 404, 407 (9th Cir. 1985). The indifference must be substantial.
5 The action must rise to a level of “unnecessary and wanton infliction of pain.” Estelle, 429
6 U.S. at 105.

7 Plaintiff sufficiently alleges that he had a serious medical need after falling, but he
8 fails to allege facts to support that any Defendant knew, or should have known, about his
9 serious medical needs, but nevertheless failed to provide or obtain medical care or treatment.
10 Plaintiff must allege facts to support that one or more persons named as defendants knew,
11 or should have known, that Plaintiff was seriously injured – including when and how – and
12 that such defendant failed to treat or alleviate Plaintiff’s medical condition. Plaintiff has not
13 named a jail officer or medical staff-member, who acted with deliberate indifference to his
14 serious medical needs, as a Defendant. For that reason, Plaintiff fails to state a claim in
15 Counts II or III.³

16 **IV. Leave to Amend**

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

23 Plaintiff must clearly designate on the face of the document that it is the “Second
24 Amended Complaint.” The second amended complaint must be retyped or rewritten in its
25 entirety on the court-approved form and may not incorporate any part of the original

26
27 ³ As noted above, if the name of such person is currently unknown to Plaintiff, he
28 may identify that person by a fictitious name, e.g., John or Jane Doe, *and* allege facts to
support that the Doe defendant acted with deliberate indifference to Plaintiff’s serious
medical needs.

1 Complaint or First Amended Complaint by reference. Plaintiff may include only one claim
2 per count.

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

10 **V. Warnings**

11 **A. Release**

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

16 **B. Address Changes**

17 Plaintiff must file and serve a notice of a change of address in accordance with Rule
18 83.3(d) of the Local Rules of Civil Procedure. Plaintiff must not include a motion for other
19 relief with a notice of change of address. Failure to comply may result in dismissal of this
20 action.

21 **C. Copies**

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

25 **D. Possible “Strike”**

26 Because the First Amended Complaint has been dismissed for failure to state a claim,
27 if Plaintiff fails to file a second amended complaint correcting the deficiencies identified in
28 this Order, the dismissal may count as a “strike” under the “3-strikes” provision of 28 U.S.C.

1 § 1915(g). Under the 3-strikes provision, a prisoner may not bring a civil action or appeal
2 a civil judgment *in forma pauperis* under 28 U.S.C. § 1915 “if the prisoner has, on 3 or more
3 prior occasions, while incarcerated or detained in any facility, brought an action or appeal
4 in a court of the United States that was dismissed on the grounds that it is frivolous,
5 malicious, or fails to state a claim upon which relief may be granted, unless the prisoner is
6 under imminent danger of serious physical injury.” 28 U.S.C. § 1915(g).

7 **E. Possible Dismissal**

8 If Plaintiff fails to timely comply with every provision of this Order, including these
9 warnings, the Court may dismiss this action without further notice. See Ferdik, 963 F.2d at
10 1260-61 (a district court may dismiss an action for failure to comply with any order of the
11 Court).

12 **IT IS ORDERED:**

13 (1) The First Amended Complaint (Doc. 15) is **dismissed** for failure to state a
14 claim. Plaintiff has **30 days** from the date this Order is filed to file a second amended
15 complaint in compliance with this Order.

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

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

21 (4) Plaintiff’s motion for order requiring production of his medical records is
22 **denied** as premature. (Doc. 16.)

23 DATED this 16th day of November, 2012.

24
25
26 
27 Robert C. Broomfield
28 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.

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.