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

Garrett J. Deetz,

Plaintiff,

vs.

Arizona Dep't of Corr., et al.,

Defendants.

No. CV 13-0489-PHX-DGC (MEA)

ORDER

Plaintiff Garrett J. Deetz, who is confined in the Arizona State Prison Complex, Special Management Unit I, in Florence, Arizona, filed a *pro se* civil rights Complaint pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983 and an Application to Proceed *In Forma Pauperis*. (Doc. 1, 6.) On August 9, 2013, the case was referred to the Court’s Early Mediation Program. (Doc. 11.) On February 21, 2014, the Court administratively terminated Plaintiff’s pending motions, including his *in forma pauperis* application. (Doc. 14.) Plaintiff subsequently notified the Court that he wished to withdraw from the mediation process. Accordingly, the Court will grant Plaintiff leave to proceed *in forma pauperis* by paying the \$350.00 filing fee incrementally. The Court will dismiss the Complaint for failure to state a claim 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. *Id.* The statutory filing fee will be

1 collected monthly in payments of 20% of the previous month's income credited to
2 Plaintiff's trust account each time the amount in the account exceeds \$10.00. 28 U.S.C.
3 § 1915(b)(2). The Court will enter a separate Order requiring the appropriate government
4 agency to collect and forward the fees according to the statutory formula.

5 **II. Statutory Screening of Prisoner Complaints**

6 The Court is required to screen complaints brought by prisoners seeking relief
7 against a governmental entity or an officer or an employee of a governmental entity. 28
8 U.S.C. § 1915A(a). The Court must dismiss a complaint or portion thereof if a plaintiff
9 has raised claims that are legally frivolous or malicious, that fail to state a claim upon
10 which relief may be granted, or that seek monetary relief from a defendant who is
11 immune from such relief. 28 U.S.C. § 1915A(b)(1), (2).

12 A pleading must contain a "short and plain statement of the claim *showing* that the
13 pleader is entitled to relief." Fed. R. Civ. P. 8(a)(2) (emphasis added). While Rule 8
14 does not demand detailed factual allegations, "it demands more than an unadorned, the-
15 defendant-unlawfully-harmed-me accusation." *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 678
16 (2009). "Threadbare recitals of the elements of a cause of action, supported by mere
17 conclusory statements, do not suffice." *Id.*

18 "[A] complaint must contain sufficient factual matter, accepted as true, to 'state a
19 claim to relief that is plausible on its face.'" *Id.* (quoting *Bell Atlantic Corp. v. Twombly*,
20 550 U.S. 544, 570 (2007)). A claim is plausible "when the plaintiff pleads factual
21 content that allows the court to draw the reasonable inference that the defendant is liable
22 for the misconduct alleged." *Id.* "Determining whether a complaint states a plausible
23 claim for relief [is] . . . a context-specific task that requires the reviewing court to draw
24 on its judicial experience and common sense." *Id.* at 679. Thus, although a plaintiff's
25 specific factual allegations may be consistent with a constitutional claim, a court must
26 assess whether there are other "more likely explanations" for a defendant's conduct. *Id.*
27 at 681.

28 But as the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit has instructed,

1 courts must “continue to construe *pro se* filings liberally.” *Hebbe v. Pliler*, 627 F.3d 338,
2 342 (9th Cir. 2010). A “complaint [filed by a *pro se* prisoner] ‘must be held to less
3 stringent standards than formal pleadings drafted by lawyers.’” *Id.* (quoting *Erickson v.*
4 *Pardus*, 551 U.S. 89, 94 (2007) (*per curiam*)).

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

14 **III. Complaint**

15 Plaintiff alleges two counts for denial of constitutionally adequate medical care.
16 Plaintiff sues the Arizona Department of Corrections (ADC) and the following current or
17 former employees thereof: Deputy Warden (DW) Anna Jacobs; Director Charles Ryan;
18 Facility Health Administrators (FHA) Valenzuela and Ruth Figueroa; DW Fizer; all
19 medical staff at ASPC Florence, Central Unit, and ASPC Tucson, Santa Rita, Cimarron,
20 and Rincon Units. Plaintiff also sues Wexford Health Services, Inc., (Wexford) and
21 Wexford’s state medical director, Dr. Tom Bell, and regional doctor, Dr. Hector F.
22 Garcia. Plaintiff seeks injunctive, compensatory, and punitive relief.

23 As pertinent to Plaintiff’s claims in his Complaint, from July 1, 2012 until March
24 4, 2013, Wexford provided inmate health care under a contract with ADC.¹ Effective
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28 ¹ *See* <http://www.azcorrections.gov/adc/news/2013/HealthCareTransition.pdf>;
http://www.azcorrections.gov/adc/divisions/health/Health_Records.aspx (last visited July
18, 2013).

1 March 4, 2013, Corizon Health Inc. took over the provision of medical care to ADC
2 inmates under a contract with ADC.²

3 Plaintiff alleges the following facts in his Complaint: at some point, Plaintiff
4 noticed that he was urinating blood. For more than a year, he submitted repeated Health
5 Needs Requests (HNRs), which were either not answered or resulted only in blood
6 samples being taken. At some point, Plaintiff urinated what he thought was a kidney
7 stone. Plaintiff put in “another” HNR and stated that something was wrong and he
8 needed medical attention. Plaintiff was seen by medical staff who took blood before
9 returning Plaintiff to his cell. At that juncture, Plaintiff had been urinating blood and
10 kidney stones for more than a year and sometimes was unable to sleep due to pain.
11 Although Plaintiff repeatedly asked for pain medication to alleviate his pain, his requests
12 were ignored. Plaintiff does not allege when, how, or from whom he requested pain
13 medication.

14 On August 6, 2012, Plaintiff was seen by a doctor at Central Unit in the Florence
15 Complex, who ordered a CAT scan and more blood tests. Plaintiff was told that
16 medication would be ordered as soon as the doctor found out anything. Although
17 Plaintiff provided a kidney stone that he had urinated, he was told by someone that it was
18 not needed and it was thrown away. Plaintiff was prescribed medication for an infection,
19 although Plaintiff contends that he did not have an infection. Plaintiff was not ordered
20 pain medication.

21 On October 9, 2012, Plaintiff was taken to have a CAT scan. Despite submitting
22 numerous additional HNRs, Plaintiff was not informed of the results of the scan. Plaintiff
23 commenced the grievance process. In the month immediately prior to filing this case,
24 Plaintiff saw two doctors. One doctor told Plaintiff that the CAT scan had revealed
25 numerous stones in Plaintiff’s kidneys. The other apparently told Plaintiff that it was
26 normal to urinate blood and kidney stones two to three times a month for more than a

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28 ² See <http://www.azcorrections.gov/adc/news/2013/HealthCareTransition.pdf>;
http://www.azcorrections.gov/adc/divisions/health/Health_Records.aspx (last visited July
18, 2013).

1 year. One of the doctors prescribed Naproxen and ordered more blood tests.³ As of the
2 date of filing his Complaint, Plaintiff was continuing to suffer severe pain and to urinate
3 blood and kidney stones.

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

5 To prevail in a § 1983 claim, a plaintiff must show that (1) acts by the defendants
6 (2) under color of state law (3) deprived him of federal rights, privileges or immunities
7 and (4) caused him damage. *Thornton v. City of St. Helens*, 425 F.3d 1158, 1163-64 (9th
8 Cir. 2005) (quoting *Shoshone-Bannock Tribes v. Idaho Fish & Game Comm'n*, 42 F.3d
9 1278, 1284 (9th Cir. 1994)). In addition, a plaintiff must allege that he suffered a specific
10 injury as a result of the conduct of a particular defendant and he must allege an
11 affirmative link between the injury and the conduct of that defendant. *Rizzo v. Goode*,
12 423 U.S. 362, 371-72, 377 (1976).

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

22 “Deliberate indifference is a high legal standard.” *Toguchi v. Chung*, 391 F.3d
23 1051, 1060 (9th Cir. 2004). To act with deliberate indifference, a prison official must
24 both know of and disregard an excessive risk to inmate health; “the official must both be
25 aware of facts from which the inference could be drawn that a substantial risk of serious

27 ³ Naproxen is a medication used to relieve pain, tenderness, swelling, and
28 stiffness from arthritis, bursitis, tendinitis, and other pain. See
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/meds/a681029.html> (last visited Mar. 10,
2014).

1 harm exists, and he must also draw the inference.” *Farmer v. Brennan*, 511 U.S. 825,
2 837 (1994). Deliberate indifference in the medical context may be shown by a 1983
3 purposeful act or failure to respond to a prisoner’s pain or possible medical need and
4 harm caused by the indifference. *Jett*, 439 F.3d at 1096. Deliberate indifference may
5 also be shown when a prison official intentionally denies, delays, or interferes with
6 medical treatment or by the way prison doctors respond to the prisoner’s medical needs.
7 *Estelle*, 429 U.S. at 104-05; *Jett*, 439 F.3d at 1096.

8 Deliberate indifference is a higher standard than negligence or lack of ordinary
9 due care for the prisoner’s safety. *Farmer*, 511 U.S. at 835. “Neither negligence nor
10 gross negligence will constitute deliberate indifference.” *Clement v. California Dep’t of*
11 *Corr.*, 220 F. Supp. 2d 1098, 1105 (N.D. Cal. 2002); *see also Broughton v. Cutter Labs.*,
12 622 F.2d 458, 460 (9th Cir. 1980) (mere claims of “indifference,” “negligence,” or
13 “medical malpractice” do not support a claim under § 1983). “A difference of opinion
14 does not amount to deliberate indifference to [a plaintiff’s] serious medical needs.”
15 *Sanchez v. Vild*, 891 F.2d 240, 242 (9th Cir. 1989). A mere delay in medical care,
16 without more, is insufficient to state a claim against prison officials for deliberate
17 indifference. *See Shapley v. Nevada Bd. of State Prison Comm’rs*, 766 F.2d 404, 407
18 (9th Cir. 1985). The indifference must be substantial. The action must rise to a level of
19 “unnecessary and wanton infliction of pain.” *Estelle*, 429 U.S. at 105.

20 **A. ADC**

21 Plaintiff in part sues ADC. Under the Eleventh Amendment to the Constitution of
22 the United States, neither a state nor a state agency may be sued for damages in federal
23 court without its consent. *Pennhurst St. Sch. & Hosp.*, 465 U.S. 89, 100 (1984); *Taylor v.*
24 *List*, 880 F.2d 1040, 1045 (9th Cir. 1989); *cf. Peralta v. Dillard*, No. 09-55907, 2014
25 WL 878830, at *4 (9th Cir. 2014) (while Eleventh Amendment bars suit against a state
26 for damages, a person acting under color of state law may be sued in his official capacity
27 for prospective injunctive relief). Further, neither the State of Arizona nor any State
28 agency is a “person” within the meaning of § 1983. *Will v. Michigan Dep’t of State*

1 *Police*, 491 U.S. 58, 64 (1989) (holding that the term “person” as used in § 1983 did not
2 include a State or State agency). Accordingly, ADC will be dismissed as Defendants.

3 **B. Unknown Defendants**

4 Plaintiff sues unspecified number of Jane and John Doe Defendants. Rule 10(a) of
5 the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure requires a plaintiff to include the names of the
6 parties in the action. As a practical matter, it is impossible in most instances for the
7 United States Marshal or his designee to serve a summons and complaint or amended
8 complaint upon an anonymous defendant.

9 The Ninth Circuit has held that where identity is unknown prior to the filing of a
10 complaint, the plaintiff should be given an opportunity through discovery to identify the
11 unknown defendants, unless it is clear that discovery would not uncover the identities, or
12 that the complaint would be dismissed on other grounds. *Wakefield v. Thompson*, 177
13 F.3d 1160, 1163 (9th Cir. 1999) (citing *Gillespie v. Civiletti*, 629 F.2d 637, 642 (9th Cir.
14 1980)). Where the names of individual defendants are unknown at the time a complaint
15 is filed, a plaintiff may refer to the individual unknown defendants as Defendant Jane (or
16 John) Doe 1, John Doe 2, and so on, *and* allege facts to support how each particular Doe
17 defendant violated the plaintiff’s constitutional rights. A plaintiff may thereafter use the
18 discovery process to obtain the names of fictitiously-named defendants whom he believes
19 violated his constitutional rights and seek leave to amend to name those defendants.

20 As discussed herein, Plaintiff will be granted leave to file an amended complaint
21 in which he should name as Defendants the person(s) who allegedly violated his
22 constitutional rights. If Plaintiff does not know the names of those person(s), Plaintiff
23 may refer to each such person by a fictitious name, e.g., John Doe 1, John Doe 2, and so
24 on *and* allege facts to support how each defendant violated his constitutional rights. That
25 is, Plaintiff must allege when, where, and how any Doe defendant violated his
26 constitutional rights.

27 **C. Ryan, Jacobs, Fizer, Bell, Garcia, Figueroa, and Valenzuela**

28 Plaintiff sues several individuals who either work or worked for ADC or for

1 Wexford. While these individuals may be sued, Plaintiff fails to state a claim against any
2 of them.

3 To state a claim against a defendant, “[a] plaintiff must allege facts, not simply
4 conclusions, that show that an individual was personally involved in the deprivation of
5 his civil rights.” *Barren v. Harrington*, 152 F.3d 1193, 1194 (9th Cir. 1998). For an
6 individual to be liable in his official capacity, a plaintiff must allege that the official acted
7 as a result of a policy, practice, or custom. *See Cortez v. County of Los Angeles*, 294 F.3d
8 1186, 1188 (9th Cir. 2001). Further, there is no *respondeat superior* liability under
9 §1983, so a defendant’s position as the supervisor of someone who allegedly violated a
10 plaintiff’s constitutional rights does not make him liable. *Monell v. Dep’t of Soc. Servs.*,
11 436 U.S. 658, 691 (1978); *Taylor v. List*, 880 F.2d 1040, 1045 (9th Cir. 1989). A
12 supervisor in his individual capacity, “is only liable for constitutional violations of his
13 subordinates if the supervisor participated in or directed the violations, or knew of the
14 violations and failed to act to prevent them.” *Taylor*, 880 F.2d at 1045. In addition,
15 where a defendant’s only involvement in allegedly unconstitutional conduct is the denial
16 of administrative grievances, the failure to intervene on a prisoner’s behalf to remedy the
17 alleged unconstitutional behavior does not amount to active unconstitutional behavior for
18 purposes of § 1983. *See Shehee v. Luttrell*, 199 F.3d 295, 300 (6th Cir. 1999); accord
19 *Proctor v. Applegate*, 661 F.Supp.2d 743, 765 (W.D. Mich. 2009); *Stocker v. Warden*,
20 No. 1:07-CV-00589, 2009 WL 981323, at *10 (E.D. Cal. Apr. 13, 2009); *Mintun v.*
21 *Blades*, No. CV-06-139, 2008 WL 711636, at *7 (D. Idaho Mar. 14, 2008); *see also*
22 *Gregory v. City of Louisville*, 444 F.3d 725, 751 (6th Cir. 2006) (a plaintiff must allege
23 that a supervisor defendant did more than play a passive role in an alleged violation or
24 mere tacit approval thereof; a plaintiff must allege that the supervisor defendant somehow
25 encouraged or condoned the actions of their subordinates).

26 Plaintiff sues each of the individual Defendants based on *respondeat superior*.
27 Plaintiff fails to set forth facts to support that any of them knew of Plaintiff’s medical
28 problems, including the duration and severity, or facts to support that any of them acted

1 with deliberate indifference to Plaintiff's serious medical needs. That is, Plaintiff fails to
2 allege facts to support that any of them knew, or should have known, that Plaintiff had a
3 serious medical need but nevertheless failed to act to address that need. Indeed, Plaintiff
4 acknowledges that he has been seen by medical staff and that tests were performed, but
5 Plaintiff indicates that he disagrees with the treatment he has received. Absent more, that
6 is insufficient to state a claim against any individual Defendant.

7 **C. Wexford**

8 Plaintiff also sues Wexford, the former third-party provider of medical care to
9 ADC inmates, and a private corporation. Claims under § 1983 may be directed at
10 "bodies politic and corporate." *Monell*, 436 U.S. at 688-89. Under the Civil Rights Act
11 of 1871, Congress intended municipal corporations and other local government units to
12 be included among those persons to whom § 1983 applies. *Id.* at 689-90. That
13 proposition has been extended to corporations that act under color of state law. *See Sable*
14 *Comm's of Cal. Inc. v. Pacific Tel. & Tel Co.*, 890 F.2d 184, 189 (9th Cir. 1989) (willful
15 joint participation of private corporation in joint activity with state or its agent taken
16 under color of state law).

17 There are four ways to find state action by a private entity for purposes of § 1983:
18 (1) the private actor performs a public function, (2) the private actor engages in joint
19 activity with a state actor, (3) a private actor is subject to governmental compulsion or
20 coercion, or (4) there is a governmental nexus with the private actor. *Kirtley v. Rainey*,
21 326 F.3d 1088, 1093 (9th Cir. 2003). Under the public function test, "the function
22 [performed by the private actor] must traditionally be the exclusive prerogative of the
23 state." *Parks Sch. of Bus., Inc. v. Symington*, 51 F.3d 1480, 1486 (9th Cir. 1995); *see*
24 *Kirtley*, 326 F.3d at 1093; *Lee v. Katz*, 276 F.3d 550, 554-555 (9th Cir. 2002). A
25 privately owned corporation that provides medical care to state inmates under contract
26 with a state performs a public function that is traditionally the exclusive prerogative of
27 the state.

28 To state a claim under § 1983 against a private entity performing a traditional

1 public function, a plaintiff must allege facts to support that his constitutional rights were
2 violated as a result of a policy, decision, or custom promulgated or endorsed by the
3 private entity. *See Buckner v. Toro*, 116 F.3d 450, 452 (11th Cir. 1997); *Street v.*
4 *Corrections Corp. of Am.*, 102 F.3d 810, 814 (6th Cir. 1996); *Wall v. Dion*, 257 F.
5 Supp.2d 316, 319 (D. Me 2003); *see also Austin v. Paramount Parks, Inc.*, 195 F.3d 715,
6 727 (4th Cir. 1999); *Rojas v. Alexander's Dep't Store, Inc.*, 924 F.2d 406, 408 (2d Cir.
7 1990); *Lux by Lux v. Hansen*, 886 F.2d 1064, 1067 (8th Cir. 1989).

8 Wexford performed a traditional public function, i.e., providing health care to state
9 inmates under a contract with ADC, for less than a year. Plaintiff fails to allege facts to
10 support that Wexford promulgated or endorsed a policy or custom that resulted in the
11 violation of Plaintiff's constitutional rights, including when. Further, because there is no
12 *respondeat superior* liability under § 1983, a defendant's position as the employer of
13 someone who allegedly violated a plaintiff's constitutional rights does not make it liable.
14 *Monell*, 436 U.S. at 691; *Taylor* 880 F.2d at 1045. Plaintiff's allegations against
15 Wexford are vague and conclusory, particularly regarding when and how any policy or
16 practice resulted in a violation of his constitutional rights. Although *pro se* pleadings are
17 liberally construed, *Haines v. Kerner*, 404 U.S. 519, 520-21 (1972), conclusory and
18 vague allegations will not support a cause of action. *Ivey v. Bd. of Regents of the Univ. of*
19 *Alaska*, 673 F.2d 266, 268 (9th Cir. 1982). Further, a liberal interpretation of a civil
20 rights complaint may not supply essential elements of the claim that were not initially
21 pled. *Id.*

22 **V. Leave to Amend**

23 For the foregoing reasons, Plaintiff's Complaint will be dismissed for failure to
24 state a claim upon which relief may be granted. Within 30 days, Plaintiff may submit a
25 first amended complaint to cure the deficiencies outlined above. The Clerk of Court will
26 mail Plaintiff a court-approved form to use for filing a first amended complaint. If
27 Plaintiff fails to use the court-approved form, the Court may strike the amended
28 complaint and dismiss this action without further notice to Plaintiff.

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

5 A first amended complaint supersedes the original complaint. *Ferdik v. Bonzelet*,
6 963 F.2d 1258, 1262 (9th Cir. 1992); *Hal Roach Studios v. Richard Feiner & Co.*, 896
7 F.2d 1542, 1546 (9th Cir. 1990). After amendment, the Court will treat an original
8 complaint as nonexistent. *Ferdik*, 963 F.2d at 1262. Any cause of action that was raised
9 in the original complaint and that was voluntarily dismissed or was dismissed without
10 prejudice is waived if it is not alleged in a first amended complaint. *Lacey v. Maricopa*
11 *County*, 693 F.3d 896, 928 (9th Cir. 2012) (en banc).

12 **VI. Warnings**

13 **A. Release**

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

18 **B. Address Changes**

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

23 **C. Copies**

24 Because Plaintiff is currently confined in ASPC-Eyman and this case is subject to
25 General Order 13-19, Plaintiff is not required to submit an additional copy of every filing
26 for use by the Court, as would ordinarily be required by Local Rule of Civil Procedure
27 5.4. If Plaintiff is transferred to a prison other than ASPC-Eyman, he will be notified of
28 the requirements regarding copies for the Court that are required for inmates whose cases

1 are not subject to General Order 13-19.

2 **D. Possible “Strike”**

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

12 **E. Possible Dismissal**

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

17 **IT IS ORDERED:**

18 (1) Plaintiff’s Application to Proceed *In Forma Pauperis* (Doc. 6) is **granted**.

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

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

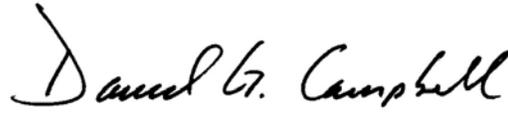
25 (4) If Plaintiff fails to file an amended complaint within 30 days, the Clerk of
26 Court must, without further notice, enter a judgment of dismissal of this action with
27 prejudice that states that the dismissal may count as a “strike” under 28 U.S.C. § 1915(g).

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

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civil rights complaint by a prisoner.

Dated this 18th day of March, 2014.



David G. Campbell
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 and Administrative Fees. The total fees for this action are \$400.00 (\$350.00 filing fee plus \$50.00 administrative fee). If you are unable to immediately pay the fees, 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 \$400 filing and administrative fees 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.