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

David M. Garcia,

Plaintiff,

vs.

Charles L. Ryan, et al.,

Defendants.

No. CV 13-1591-PHX-DGC (MEA)

ORDER

Plaintiff David M. Garcia, who is confined in the Arizona State Prison Complex, Bachman Unit, in Buckeye, Arizona, has filed a *pro se* civil rights complaint pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983 and an Application to Proceed *In Forma Pauperis*. (Doc. 1, 2.) Plaintiff also filed a motion for appointment of counsel. (Doc. 5.) The Court will dismiss the Complaint with leave to amend and deny the motion.

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

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

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

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

14 “[A] complaint must contain sufficient factual matter, accepted as true, to ‘state a
15 claim to relief that is plausible on its face.’” *Id.* (quoting *Bell Atlantic Corp. v. Twombly*,
16 550 U.S. 544, 570 (2007)). A claim is plausible “when the plaintiff pleads factual
17 content that allows the court to draw the reasonable inference that the defendant is liable
18 for the misconduct alleged.” *Id.* “Determining whether a complaint states a plausible
19 claim for relief [is] . . . a context-specific task that requires the reviewing court to draw
20 on its judicial experience and common sense.” *Id.* at 679. Thus, although a plaintiff’s
21 specific factual allegations may be consistent with a constitutional claim, a court must
22 assess whether there are other “more likely explanations” for a defendant’s conduct. *Id.*
23 at 681.

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

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

10 **III. Complaint**

11 Plaintiff alleges two claims for threat to safety and denial of constitutionally-
12 adequate medical care. Plaintiff sues the following current or former employees of the
13 Arizona Department of Corrections (ADC): Director Charles L. Ryan; Tucson Complex
14 Warden Therese Schroeder; Santa Rita Unit Deputy Warden (DW) Fey; Captain
15 Childree; Director of Health Services Richard Pratt; and John Does 1-4. Plaintiff also
16 sues Corizon Health Services, a private entity that has contracted with ADC to provide
17 medical care to inmates and Corizon Site Manager Cameron Lewis. Finally, Plaintiff
18 also sues Inmate Richard Johnson.

19 Plaintiff alleges the following facts. On September 20, 2012, Johnson and other
20 unknown inmates attacked Plaintiff and beat him into unconsciousness, resulting in
21 severe and traumatic brain injury, as well as other bodily injuries. Johnson was able to
22 attack Plaintiff because Does 1-4 failed to keep the yard fence for Building 3 closed so
23 that rioting inmates could not reach Plaintiff, who was in the Building 4 yard. Johnson is
24 being prosecuted in Pima County Superior Court for the attack on Plaintiff, case
25 #CR20131188, and also received prison disciplinary charges.

26 Plaintiff was hospitalized and had surgery for his injuries, but he does not allege
27 how long he was hospitalized or the reason for surgery. Since that time, Plaintiff has not
28 received follow-up treatment for his severe, traumatic, and permanent brain and head

1 injuries, which include vision and speech problems, headaches, loss of balance, and
2 difficulties in thinking. Plaintiff has repeatedly requested medical follow-up, but
3 “Defendants” have failed to act, allegedly because of costs.

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 Further, to state a claim against a defendant, “[a] plaintiff must allege facts, not
14 simply conclusions, that show that an individual was personally involved in the
15 deprivation of his civil rights.” *Barren v. Harrington*, 152 F.3d 1193, 1194 (9th Cir.
16 1998). For an individual to be liable in his official capacity, a plaintiff must allege that
17 the official acted as a result of a policy, practice, or custom. *See Cortez v. County of Los*
18 *Angeles*, 294 F.3d 1186, 1188 (9th Cir. 2001). Further, there is no *respondeat superior*
19 liability under §1983, so a defendant’s position as the supervisor of someone who
20 allegedly violated a plaintiff’s constitutional rights does not make him liable. *Monell v.*
21 *Dep’t of Soc. Servs.*, 436 U.S. 658, 691 (1978); *Taylor v. List*, 880 F.2d 1040, 1045 (9th
22 Cir. 1989). A supervisor in his individual capacity “is only liable for constitutional
23 violations of his subordinates if the supervisor participated in or directed the violations,
24 or knew of the violations and failed to act to prevent them.” *Taylor*, 880 F.2d at 1045. In
25 addition, where a defendant’s only involvement in allegedly unconstitutional conduct is
26 the denial of administrative grievances, the failure to intervene on a prisoner’s behalf to
27 remedy the alleged unconstitutional behavior does not amount to active unconstitutional
28 behavior for purposes of § 1983. *See Shehee v. Luttrell*, 199 F.3d 295, 300 (6th Cir.

1 1999); accord *Proctor v. Applegate*, 661 F.Supp.2d 743, 765 (W.D. Mich. 2009); *Stocker*
2 *v. Warden*, No. 1:07-CV-00589, 2009 WL 981323, at *10 (E.D. Cal. Apr. 13, 2009);
3 *Mintun v. Blades*, No. CV-06-139, 2008 WL 711636, at *7 (D. Idaho Mar. 14, 2008); *see*
4 *also Gregory v. City of Louisville*, 444 F.3d 725, 751 (6th Cir. 2006) (a plaintiff must
5 allege that a supervisor defendant did more than play a passive role in an alleged
6 violation or mere tacit approval thereof; a plaintiff must allege that the supervisor
7 defendant somehow encouraged or condoned the actions of their subordinates).

8 **A. Ryan, Schroeder, Fey, Pratt, and Childree**

9 Plaintiff sues Defendants Ryan, Schroeder, Fey, Pratt, and Childree in their
10 supervisory capacities. Plaintiff has not alleged that any of them personally participated
11 in a violation of Plaintiff's constitutional rights. Plaintiff also has not alleged facts to
12 support that any of them promulgated or endorsed a policy, practice, or custom resulting
13 in a violation of his constitutional rights. Accordingly, Plaintiff fails to state a claim
14 against any of them and they will be dismissed.

15 **B. Corizon**

16 Plaintiff also sues Corizon, a private entity. Claims under § 1983 may be directed
17 at persons and "bodies politic and corporate." *Monell v. Dep't of Soc. Servs.*, 436 U.S.
18 658, 688-89 (1978). Under the Civil Rights Act of 1871, Congress intended municipal
19 corporations and other local government units to be included among those persons to
20 whom § 1983 applies. *Id.* at 689-90. That proposition has been extended to corporations
21 that act under color of state law. *See Tsao v. Desert Palace, Inc.*, 698 F.3d 1128, 1139
22 (9th Cir. 2012) (requirements of *Monell* apply to suits against private entities under
23 § 1983); *Sable Commc's of Cal. Inc. v. Pacific Tel. & Tel Co.*, 890 F.2d 184, 189 (9th
24 Cir. 1989) (willful joint participation of private corporation in joint activity with state or
25 its agent taken under color of state law). Under *Monell*, however, liability cannot be
26 based solely on the existence of an employer-employee relationship with a tortfeasor.
27 *Tsao*, 698 F.3d at 1139. Thus, to state a claim against a private entity under *Monell*, a
28 plaintiff must allege that the entity acted under color of state law, and that the claimed

1 constitutional violation was caused by an official policy or custom of the entity.¹ *Id.*; see
2 *Buckner v. Toro*, 116 F.3d 450, 452 (11th Cir. 1997); *Street v. Corrections Corp. of Am.*,
3 102 F.3d 810, 814 (6th Cir. 1996); *Wall v. Dion*, 257 F. Supp.2d 316, 319 (D. Me 2003);
4 see also *Austin v. Paramount Parks, Inc.*, 195 F.3d 715, 727 (4th Cir. 1999); *Rojas v.*
5 *Alexander's Dep't Store, Inc.*, 924 F.2d 406, 408 (2d Cir. 1990); *Lux by Lux v. Hansen*,
6 886 F.2d 1064, 1067 (8th Cir. 1989).

7 Plaintiff fails to allege facts to support when, where, and how Corizon allegedly
8 violated his constitutional rights. Moreover, Plaintiff has not alleged facts to support that
9 his constitutional rights were violated as a result of a policy or custom of Corizon. For
10 both reasons, Plaintiff fails to state a claim against Corizon and it will be dismissed.

11 **C. Cameron Lewis**

12 Plaintiff also sues a Corizon site manager. Plaintiff fails to allege any facts to
13 support when, where, and how Lewis allegedly violated Plaintiff's constitutional rights.
14 Indeed, Plaintiff fails to include any factual allegations against Lewis. For that reason, he
15 fails to state a claim against Lewis and he will be dismissed.

16 **D. Johnson**

17 Plaintiff also sues Inmate Johnson, who attacked and injured him. Plaintiff may
18 not seek relief against Johnson under § 1983 absent the allegation of facts to support that
19 Johnson acted under color of state law. “[U]nder color of state law” is the equivalent of
20 the “state action” requirement under the Constitution. *Lugar v. Edmondson Oil Co, Inc.*,
21 457 U.S. 922, 928 (1982); *Jensen v. Lane County*, 222 F.3d 570, 574 (9th Cir. 2000)
22 (citing *Rendell-Baker v. Kohn*, 457 U.S. 830, 838 (1982); *West v. Atkins*, 487 U.S. 42, 49
23 (1988)). That is, “[a]cting under color of state law is ‘a jurisdictional requisite for a
24 § 1983 action.’” *Gritchen v. Collier*, 254 F.3d 807, 812 (9th Cir. 2001) (quoting *West*,
25 487 U.S. at 46 (1988)). A private party generally does not act under color of state law,
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27 ¹ There are four ways to find state action by a private entity for purposes of
28 § 1983: (1) the private actor performs a public function, (2) the private actor engages in
joint activity with a state actor, (3) a private actor is subject to governmental compulsion
or coercion, or (4) there is a governmental nexus with the private actor. *Tsao*, 698 F.3d at
1140; *Kirtley v. Rainey*, 326 F.3d 1088, 1093 (9th Cir. 2003).

1 and is properly dismissed from a § 1983 action, unless a plaintiff makes more than
2 merely conclusory allegations that the private party somehow acted under color of state
3 law. *Price v. State of Hawaii*, 939 F.2d 701, 707-08 (9th Cir. 1991). Nevertheless,
4 “[w]hile generally not applicable to private parties, a § 1983 action can lie against a
5 private party when ‘he is a willful participant in joint action with the State or its agents.’”
6 *Kirtley v. Rainey*, 326 F.3d 1088, 1092 (9th Cir.2003) (quoting *Dennis v. Sparks*, 449
7 U.S. 24, 27 (1980)). “‘The ultimate issue in determining whether a person is subject to
8 suit under § 1983 is the same question posed in cases arising under the Fourteenth
9 Amendment: is the alleged infringement of federal rights fairly attributable to the
10 [government]?’” *Id.* (quoting *Sutton v. Providence St. Joseph Med. Ctr.*, 192 F.3d 826,
11 835 (9th Cir.1999)); see *Anderson v. Warner*, 451 F.3d 1063, 1068 (9th Cir. 2006).

12 Plaintiff has alleged no facts to support that Johnson’s acts were in any way
13 attributable to the government. Accordingly, Plaintiff fails to state a claim against
14 Johnson under § 1983 and he will be dismissed.

15 **E. Threat to Safety or Failure to Protect**

16 In Count I, Plaintiff sues for threat to safety based on the failure of Does 1-4 to
17 prevent access to Plaintiff by rioting inmates. To state a claim under § 1983 for threats to
18 safety, an inmate must allege facts to support that he was incarcerated under conditions
19 posing a substantial risk of harm and that officials were “deliberately indifferent” to those
20 risks. *Farmer v. Brennan*, 511 U.S. 825, 832-33 (1994). To adequately allege deliberate
21 indifference, a plaintiff must allege facts to support that a defendant knew of, but
22 disregarded, an excessive risk to inmate safety. *Id.* at 837. That is, “the official must
23 both [have been] aware of facts from which the inference could be drawn that a
24 substantial risk of serious harm exist[ed], and he must also [have] draw[n] the inference.”
25 *Id.*

26 Plaintiff alleges that Does 1-4 failed to keep a yard fence closed. Plaintiff does not
27 allege facts to support that these Defendants knew, or should have known, that the failure
28 to do so posed an excessive risk to Plaintiff’s safety. Nor does Plaintiff allege facts to

1 support that Does 1-4 could have kept the yard fence closed. For example, Plaintiff does
2 not contend that the gate was operable and could have been closed by Does 1-4 despite
3 the rioting inmates. It is unclear from Plaintiff's allegations whether the gate was open
4 when the rioting began or whether it was opened after rioting began, which would be
5 relevant to whether the Does may have acted with deliberate indifference. For these
6 reasons, Plaintiff fails to state a claim for threat to safety and Count I will be dismissed.

7 **F. Medical Care**

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

17 "Deliberate indifference is a high legal standard." *Toguchi v. Chung*, 391 F.3d
18 1051, 1060 (9th Cir. 2004). To act with deliberate indifference, a prison official must
19 both know of and disregard an excessive risk to inmate health; "the official must both be
20 aware of facts from which the inference could be drawn that a substantial risk of serious
21 harm exists, and he must also draw the inference." *Farmer v. Brennan*, 511 U.S. 825,
22 837 (1994). Deliberate indifference in the medical context may be shown by a
23 purposeful act or failure to respond to a prisoner's pain or possible medical need and
24 harm caused by the indifference. *Jett*, 439 F.3d at 1096. Deliberate indifference may
25 also be shown when a prison official intentionally denies, delays, or interferes with
26 medical treatment or by the way prison doctors respond to the prisoner's medical needs.
27 *Estelle*, 429 U.S. at 104-05; *Jett*, 439 F.3d at 1096.

28 Deliberate indifference is a higher standard than negligence or lack of ordinary

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

12 Plaintiff acknowledges that he was hospitalized after he was assaulted and
13 received surgery. Plaintiff asserts that he received no follow-up care after he returned to
14 prison. Plaintiff does not allege when, where, how, or from whom he requested medical
15 care or the medical care requested. Plaintiff does not allege what he informed any
16 medical care provider about his symptoms and their severity or the response to his
17 requests for care. Plaintiff also does not allege that any medical care was prescribed that
18 one or more Defendants refused to provide, including supporting circumstances. Indeed,
19 in Count II, Plaintiff fails to allege facts to support how each Defendant allegedly acted
20 with deliberate indifference to his serious medical needs. For all of these reasons,
21 Plaintiff fails to state a claim in Count II and it will be dismissed.

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. Motion for Appointment of Counsel**

13 As noted above, Plaintiff has filed a motion for appointment of counsel. Plaintiff
14 seeks the appointment of counsel based on his incarceration, lack of legal resources, and
15 indigence. Plaintiff also asserts that he is seriously mentally ill (SMI) and suffers from
16 paranoid schizophrenia for which he receives various anti-psychotic medications and
17 mood stabilizers and that his brain injury makes it difficult for him to manage day to day
18 functions. He indicates that other inmates have assisted him in preparing his filings.

19 There is no constitutional right to the appointment of counsel in a civil case. *See*
20 *Ivey*, 673 F.2d at 269. In proceedings *in forma pauperis*, the court may request an
21 attorney to represent any person unable to afford one. 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(1).
22 Appointment of counsel under 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(1) is required only when “exceptional
23 circumstances” are present. *Terrell v. Brewer*, 935 F.2d 1015, 1017 (9th Cir. 1991). A
24 determination with respect to exceptional circumstances requires an evaluation of the
25 likelihood of success on the merits as well as the ability of Plaintiff to articulate his
26 claims *pro se* in light of the complexity of the legal issue involved. *Id.* “Neither of these
27 factors is dispositive and both must be viewed together before reaching a decision.” *Id.*
28 (quoting *Wilborn v. Escalderon*, 789 F.2d 1328, 1331 (9th Cir. 1986)).

1 At this juncture, Plaintiff appears able to articulate his claims in light of the
2 complexity of the issues involved despite his medical conditions. The Court will deny
3 Plaintiff's motion, having considered the elements above, without prejudice.

4 **VII. Warnings**

5 **A. Release**

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

10 **B. Address Changes**

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

15 **C. Copies**

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

19 **D. Possible "Strike"**

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

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E. Possible Dismissal

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

IT IS ORDERED:

- (1) Plaintiff’s Application to Proceed *In Forma Pauperis* (Doc. 2) is **granted**.
 - (2) As required by the accompanying Order to the appropriate government agency, Plaintiff must pay the \$350.00 filing fee and is not assessed an initial partial filing fee.
 - (3) The Complaint (Doc. 1) is **dismissed** for failure to state a claim. Plaintiff has **30 days** from the date this Order is filed to file a first amended complaint in compliance with this Order.
 - (4) If Plaintiff fails to file an amended complaint within 30 days, the Clerk of Court must, without further notice, enter a judgment of dismissal of this action with prejudice that states that the dismissal may count as a “strike” under 28 U.S.C. § 1915(g).
 - (5) The Clerk of Court must mail Plaintiff a court-approved form for filing a civil rights complaint by a prisoner.
 - (6) Plaintiff’s motion for appointment of counsel is **denied**. (Doc. 5.)
- Dated this 15th day of January, 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.

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.