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6 **IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
7 **FOR THE DISTRICT OF ARIZONA**
8

9 Nathaniel Turner, Jr.,

10 Plaintiff,

11 v.

12 Unknown Barajas, et al.,

13 Defendants.
14

No. CV 14-0582-PHX-SMM (JZB)

ORDER

15 On March 20, 2014, Plaintiff Nathaniel Turner, Jr., who is confined in the Arizona
16 State Prison Complex-Lewis, filed a *pro se* civil rights Complaint pursuant to 42 U.S.C.
17 § 1983 and an Application to Proceed *In Forma Pauperis*. In a May 23, 2014 Order, the
18 Court granted the Application to Proceed and dismissed the Complaint because Plaintiff
19 had failed to state a claim. The Court gave Plaintiff 30 days to file an amended complaint
20 that cured the deficiencies identified in the Order.

21 On June 16, 2014, Plaintiff filed his First Amended Complaint (Doc. 7). On June
22 17, 2014, Plaintiff filed a Motion for Extension of Time to Obtain Counsel (Doc. 8). The
23 Court will deny the Motion for Extension of Time and dismiss the First Amended
24 Complaint with leave to amend.

25 **I. Motion for Extension of Time**

26 In his June 17 Motion for Extension of Time, Plaintiff seeks 30 days within which
27 to obtain counsel. In the six months since Plaintiff filed the Motion, counsel has not
28 entered an appearance in this case. Accordingly, the Court will deny the Motion.

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*).
4 Plaintiff's First Amended Complaint will be dismissed for failure to state a claim, but
5 because it may possibly be amended to state a claim, the Court will dismiss it with leave
6 to amend.

7 **III. First Amended Complaint**

8 In his three-count First Amended Complaint, Plaintiff names the following
9 Defendants: Phoenix Police Officers Jacob Daniels and Michael Smith; John Doe
10 Medical Staff at St. Luke's Hospital; and Doctor B. Johnson.

11 In Count One, Plaintiff claims his arrest was the result of racial profiling by
12 Defendants Daniels and Smith. Plaintiff claims that on January 17, 2014, he was
13 charging his laptop at a Shell Gas Station when Defendants Daniels and Smith
14 approached him and told him he was stealing electricity and trespassing. Plaintiff claims
15 that he had permission to charge his laptop at the gas station and that he "would see
16 [Officer Daniels] in court for racial harassment." Plaintiff claims that as soon as he
17 reached over to unplug his computer, he was "brutally assaulted by officer Jacob
18 Daniels." Plaintiff claims that Defendant Daniels "for no reason jumped on [his] back
19 putting [him] in a sleeper/choke hold causing [him] to fall head first into the pavement,
20 knocking [him] unconscious, giving [him] a concussion." Plaintiff also claims his pinky
21 finger on his left hand was seriously dislocated. Plaintiff further claims that Defendant
22 Daniels and Smith punched him and forced his wrists into handcuffs that were too small.

23 In Count Two, Plaintiff claims Defendant Doe was deliberately indifferent to
24 Plaintiff's medical needs. Plaintiff claims that after his arrest, he was taken to St. Luke's
25 Hospital where he was "rushed in and out approx. ten to 15 minutes, then cleared to
26 leave." Plaintiff claims that he was brought in face down and handcuffed, and so could
27 not see Defendant Doe's face, but that he explained that he thought his hand was broken
28

1 because of the tight handcuffs. Plaintiff claims that if Defendant Doe had set Plaintiff's
2 finger at that time, Plaintiff would not have had to see an orthopedic surgeon.

3 In Count Three, Plaintiff claims Defendant Johnson was deliberately indifferent to
4 Plaintiff's serious medical needs. Plaintiff claims that he was booked into the Maricopa
5 County Jail on January 18, 2014, but that he was not seen by Defendant Johnson until
6 January 27, 2014. Defendant Johnson ordered x-rays of Plaintiff's hand and attempted to
7 reset the dislocated finger. Plaintiff claims that afterward, he was in severe pain and had
8 to return to medical, where Defendant Johnson ordered additional x-rays. Plaintiff was
9 then taken to the emergency room at the hospital where doctors informed him that
10 Defendant Johnson had broken the finger when he attempted to fix it. Plaintiff's finger
11 was set and Plaintiff now sees an orthopedic hand surgeon once per month to try to
12 increase range of motion in the finger. Plaintiff claims that the 10-day delay in care
13 resulted in his injuries and that Defendant Johnson's attempted treatment made his
14 injuries worse.

15 Plaintiff seeks money damages.

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

17 **A. Count One—Racial Discrimination**

18 Plaintiff has failed to state a claim in Count One for racial discrimination. To
19 establish a violation of the Equal Protection Clause based on a claim of racial
20 discrimination, a plaintiff must first establish that defendants acted with a discriminatory
21 intent. *Washington v. Davis*, 426 U.S. 229, 239 (1976). Plaintiff fails to allege facts
22 showing Defendants Daniels and Smith acted with discriminatory intent and offers
23 nothing more than a conclusory allegation that he was the target of racial profiling.
24 Conclusory and vague allegations will not support a cause of action. *Ivey v. Bd. of*
25 *Regents of the Univ. of Alaska*, 673 F.2d 266, 268 (9th Cir. 1982). Further, a liberal
26 interpretation of a civil rights complaint may not supply essential elements of the claim
27 that were not initially pled. *Id.* Plaintiff has failed to state a claim for racial
28 discrimination.

1 **B. Counts Two and Three—Medical Claims**

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

10 “Deliberate indifference is a high legal standard.” *Toguchi v. Chung*, 391 F.3d
11 1051, 1060 (9th Cir. 2004). To act with deliberate indifference, a prison official must
12 both know of and disregard an excessive risk to inmate health; “the official must both be
13 aware of facts from which the inference could be drawn that a substantial risk of serious
14 harm exists, and he must also draw the inference.” *Farmer v. Brennan*, 511 U.S. 825,
15 837 (1994). Deliberate indifference in the medical context may be shown by a
16 purposeful act or failure to respond to a prisoner’s pain or possible medical need and
17 harm caused by the indifference. *Jett*, 439 F.3d at 1096. Deliberate indifference may
18 also be shown when a prison official intentionally denies, delays, or interferes with
19 medical treatment or by the way prison doctors respond to the prisoner’s medical needs.
20 *Estelle*, 429 U.S. at 104-05; *Jett*, 439 F.3d at 1096.

21 Deliberate indifference is a higher standard than negligence or lack of ordinary
22 due care for the prisoner’s safety. *Farmer*, 511 U.S. at 835. “Neither negligence nor
23 gross negligence will constitute deliberate indifference.” *Clement v. California Dep’t of*
24 *Corr.*, 220 F. Supp. 2d 1098, 1105 (N.D. Cal. 2002); *see also Broughton v. Cutter Labs.*,
25 622 F.2d 458, 460 (9th Cir. 1980) (mere claims of “indifference,” “negligence,” or
26 “medical malpractice” do not support a claim under § 1983). “A difference of opinion
27 does not amount to deliberate indifference to [a plaintiff’s] serious medical needs.”
28 *Sanchez v. Vild*, 891 F.2d 240, 242 (9th Cir. 1989). A mere delay in medical care,

1 without more, is insufficient to state a claim against prison officials for deliberate
2 indifference. *See Shapley v. Nevada Bd. of State Prison Comm'rs*, 766 F.2d 404, 407
3 (9th Cir. 1985). The indifference must be substantial. The action must rise to a level of
4 “unnecessary and wanton infliction of pain.” *Estelle*, 429 U.S. at 105.

5 Plaintiff has not alleged sufficient facts in Count Two to show that Defendant Doe
6 was both aware of Plaintiff’s serious medical need and failed to act. Plaintiff’s facts
7 demonstrate, at best, that Defendant Doe was negligent in diagnosing Plaintiff’s injury;
8 negligence is not sufficient to state a Fourteenth Amendment medical claim.

9 Similarly, in Count Three, Plaintiff has not alleged facts showing Defendant
10 Johnson was deliberately indifferent to his serious medical needs. Plaintiff does not
11 allege that Defendant Johnson was responsible for scheduling inmate medical
12 appointments or was otherwise responsible for the 10-day delay in care, nor does Plaintiff
13 allege that Defendant Johnson denied care. Although Plaintiff claims Defendant
14 Johnson’s treatment resulted in a break of Plaintiff’s pinky finger, Plaintiff facts suggest
15 Defendant Johnson’s treatment, at worst, constitutes medical malpractice. Medical
16 malpractice is not sufficient to state a Fourteenth Amendment medical claim.
17 Accordingly, Plaintiff has failed to state a claim in Counts Two and Three of the First
18 Amended Complaint.

19 **V. Leave to Amend**

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

27 Plaintiff must clearly designate on the face of the document that it is the “Second
28 Amended Complaint.” The second amended complaint must be retyped or rewritten in

1 its entirety on the court-approved form and may not incorporate any part of the original
2 Complaint or First Amended Complaint by reference. Plaintiff may include only one
3 claim per count.

4 In each count, Plaintiff must write short, plain statements telling the Court: (1) the
5 constitutional right Plaintiff believes was violated; (2) the name of the Defendant who
6 violated the right; (3) exactly what that Defendant did or failed to do; (4) how the action
7 or inaction of that Defendant is connected to the violation of Plaintiff's constitutional
8 right; and (5) what specific injury Plaintiff suffered because of that Defendant's conduct.
9 *See Rizzo v. Goode*, 423 U.S. 362, 371-72, 377 (1976).

10 Plaintiff must repeat this process for each person he names as a Defendant. If
11 Plaintiff fails to affirmatively link the conduct of each named Defendant with the specific
12 injury suffered by Plaintiff, the allegations against that Defendant will be dismissed for
13 failure to state a claim. **Conclusory allegations that a Defendant or group of**
14 **Defendants has violated a constitutional right are not acceptable and will be**
15 **dismissed.**

16 A second amended complaint supersedes the original Complaint and First
17 Amended Complaint. *Ferdik v. Bonzelet*, 963 F.2d 1258, 1262 (9th Cir. 1992); *Hal*
18 *Roach Studios v. Richard Feiner & Co.*, 896 F.2d 1542, 1546 (9th Cir. 1990). After
19 amendment, the Court will treat the original Complaint and First Amended Complaint as
20 nonexistent. *Ferdik*, 963 F.2d at 1262. Any cause of action that was raised in the
21 original complaint or first amended complaint and that was voluntarily dismissed or was
22 dismissed without prejudice is waived if it is not alleged in a second amended complaint.
23 *Lacey v. Maricopa County*, 693 F.3d 896, 928 (9th Cir. 2012) (en banc).

24 **VI. Warnings**

25 **A. Release**

26 If Plaintiff is released while this case remains pending, and the filing fee has not
27 been paid in full, Plaintiff must, within 30 days of his release, either (1) notify the Court
28 that he intends to pay the unpaid balance of his filing fee within 120 days of his release or

1 (2) file a non-prisoner application to proceed *in forma pauperis*. Failure to comply may
2 result in dismissal of this action.

3 **B. Address Changes**

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

8 **C. Copies**

9 Because Plaintiff is currently confined in an Arizona Department of Corrections
10 unit subject to General Order 14-17, Plaintiff is not required to submit an additional copy
11 of every filing for use by the Court, as would ordinarily be required by Local Rule of
12 Civil Procedure 5.4. If Plaintiff is transferred to a unit other than one subject to General
13 Order 14-17, he will be notified of the requirements regarding copies for the Court that
14 are required for inmates whose cases are not subject to General Order 14-17.

15 **D. Possible “Strike”**

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

26 **E. Possible Dismissal**

27 If Plaintiff fails to timely comply with every provision of this Order, including
28 these warnings, the Court may dismiss this action without further notice. *See Ferdik*, 963

1 F.2d at 1260-61 (a district court may dismiss an action for failure to comply with any
2 order of the Court).

3 **IT IS ORDERED:**

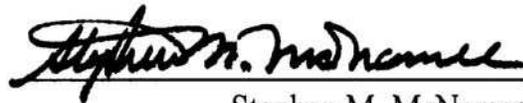
4 (1) Plaintiff's June 17, 2014 Motion for Extension of Time to Obtain Counsel
5 (Doc. 8) is **denied**.

6 (2) The First Amended Complaint (Doc. 7) is **dismissed** for failure to state a
7 claim. Plaintiff has **30 days** from the date this Order is filed to file a second amended
8 complaint in compliance with this Order.

9 (3) If Plaintiff fails to file a second amended complaint within 30 days, the
10 Clerk of Court must, without further notice, enter a judgment of dismissal of this action
11 with prejudice that states that the dismissal may count as a "strike" under 28 U.S.C.
12 § 1915(g).

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

15 DATED this 6th day of January, 2015.

16
17 

18 _____
19 Stephen M. McNamee
20 Senior United States District Judge
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**Instructions for a Prisoner Filing a Civil Rights Complaint
in the United States District Court for the District of Arizona**

1. Who May Use This Form. The civil rights complaint form is designed to help incarcerated persons prepare a complaint seeking relief for a violation of their federal civil rights. These complaints typically concern, but are not limited to, conditions of confinement. **This form should not be used to challenge your conviction or sentence.** If you want to challenge a state conviction or sentence, you should file a petition under 28 U.S.C. § 2254 for a writ of habeas corpus by a person in state custody. If you want to challenge a federal conviction or sentence, you should file a motion under 28 U.S.C. § 2255 to vacate sentence in the federal court that entered the judgment.

2. The Form. **Local Rule of Civil Procedure (LRCiv) 3.4(a) provides that complaints by incarcerated persons must be filed on the court-approved form.** The form must be typed or neatly handwritten. The form must be completely filled in to the extent applicable. All questions must be answered clearly and concisely in the appropriate space on the form. If needed, you may attach additional pages, **but no more than fifteen additional pages**, of standard letter-sized paper. You must identify which part of the complaint is being continued and number all pages. If you do not fill out the form properly, you will be asked to submit additional or corrected information, which may delay the processing of your action. You do not need to cite law.

3. Your Signature. You must tell the truth and sign the form. If you make a false statement of a material fact, you may be prosecuted for perjury.

4. The Filing Fee. The filing fee for this action is \$350.00. If you are unable to immediately pay the filing fee, you may request leave to proceed *in forma pauperis*. Please review the “Information for Prisoners Seeking Leave to Proceed with a (Non-Habeas) Civil Action in Federal Court *In Forma Pauperis* Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915” for additional instructions.

5. Original and Judge’s Copy. You must send an **original plus one copy** of your complaint and of any other documents submitted to the Court. You must send one additional copy to the Court if you wish to have a file-stamped copy of the document returned to you. All copies must be identical to the original. Copies may be legibly handwritten.

6. Where to File. You should file your complaint in the division **where you were confined when your rights were allegedly violated.** See LRCiv 5.1(a) and 77.1(a). If you were confined in Maricopa, Pinal, Yuma, La Paz, or Gila County, file in the Phoenix Division. If you were confined in Apache, Navajo, Coconino, Mohave, or Yavapai County, file in the Prescott Division. If you were confined in Pima, Cochise, Santa Cruz, Graham, or Greenlee County, file in the Tucson Division. **Mail the original and one copy of the complaint with the \$350 filing fee or the application to proceed *in forma pauperis* to:**

Phoenix & Prescott Divisions:
U.S. District Court Clerk
U.S. Courthouse, Suite 130
401 West Washington Street, SPC 10
Phoenix, Arizona 85003-2119

OR

Tucson Division:
U.S. District Court Clerk
U.S. Courthouse, Suite 1500
405 West Congress Street
Tucson, Arizona 85701-5010

7. Change of Address. You must immediately notify the Court and the defendants in writing of any change in your mailing address. **Failure to notify the Court of any change in your mailing address may result in the dismissal of your case.**

8. Certificate of Service. You must furnish the defendants with a copy of any document you submit to the Court (except the initial complaint and application to proceed *in forma pauperis*). Each original document (except the initial complaint and application to proceed *in forma pauperis*) must include a certificate of service on the last page of the document stating the date a copy of the document was mailed to the defendants and the address to which it was mailed. See Fed. R. Civ. P. 5(a), (d). Any document received by the Court that does not include a certificate of service may be stricken. A certificate of service should be in the following form:

I hereby certify that a copy of the foregoing document was mailed
this _____ (month, day, year) to:

Name: _____

Address: _____

Attorney for Defendant(s)

(Signature)

9. Amended Complaint. If you need to change any of the information in the initial complaint, you must file an amended complaint. The amended complaint must be written on the court-approved civil rights complaint form. You may file one amended complaint without leave (permission) of Court before any defendant has answered your original complaint. See Fed. R. Civ. P. 15(a). After any defendant has filed an answer, you must file a motion for leave to amend and lodge (submit) a proposed amended complaint. LRCiv 15.1. In addition, an amended complaint may not incorporate by reference any part of your prior complaint. LRCiv 15.1(a)(2). **Any allegations or defendants not included in the amended complaint are considered dismissed.** All amended complaints are subject to screening under the Prison Litigation Reform Act; screening your amendment will take additional processing time.

10. Exhibits. You should not submit exhibits with the complaint or amended complaint. Instead, the relevant information should be paraphrased. You should keep the exhibits to use to support or oppose a motion to dismiss, a motion for summary judgment, or at trial.

11. Letters and Motions. It is generally inappropriate to write a letter to any judge or the staff of any judge. The only appropriate way to communicate with the Court is by filing a written pleading or motion.

12. Completing the Civil Rights Complaint Form.

HEADING:

1. Your Name. Print your name, prison or inmate number, and institutional mailing address on the lines provided.
2. Defendants. If there are **four or fewer** defendants, print the name of each. If you name **more than four** defendants, print the name of the first defendant on the first line, write the words “and others” on the second line, and attach an additional page listing the names of **all** of the defendants. Insert the additional page after page 1 and number it “1-A” at the bottom.
3. Jury Demand. If you want a jury trial, you must write “JURY TRIAL DEMANDED” in the space below “CIVIL RIGHTS COMPLAINT BY A PRISONER.” Failure to do so may result in the loss of the right to a jury trial. A jury trial is not available if you are seeking only injunctive relief.

Part A. JURISDICTION:

1. Nature of Suit. Mark whether you are filing the complaint pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983 for state, county, or city defendants; “Bivens v. Six Unknown Federal Narcotics Agents” for federal defendants; or “other.” If you mark “other,” identify the source of that authority.
2. Location. Identify the institution and city where the alleged violation of your rights occurred.
3. Defendants. Print all of the requested information about each of the defendants in the spaces provided. If you are naming more than four defendants, you must provide the necessary information about each additional defendant on separate pages labeled “2-A,” “2-B,” etc., at the bottom. Insert the additional page(s) immediately behind page 2.

Part B. PREVIOUS LAWSUITS:

You must identify any other lawsuit you have filed in either state or federal court while you were a prisoner. Print all of the requested information about each lawsuit in the spaces provided. If you have filed more than three lawsuits, you must provide the necessary information about each additional lawsuit on a separate page. Label the page(s) as “2-A,” “2-B,” etc., at the bottom of the page and insert the additional page(s) immediately behind page 2.

Part C. CAUSE OF ACTION:

You must identify what rights each defendant violated. The form provides space to allege three separate counts (**one violation per count**). If you are alleging more than three counts, you must provide the necessary information about each additional count on a separate page. Number the additional pages “5-A,” “5-B,” etc., and insert them immediately behind page 5. Remember that you are limited to a total of fifteen additional pages.

1. Counts. You must identify which civil right was violated. **You may allege the violation of only one civil right per count.**

2. Issue Involved. Check the box that most closely identifies the issue involved in your claim. **You may check only one box per count.** If you check the box marked “Other,” you must identify the specific issue involved.

3. Supporting Facts. After you have identified which civil right was violated, you must state the supporting facts. Be as specific as possible. You must state what each individual defendant did to violate your rights. If there is more than one defendant, you must identify which defendant did what act. You also should state the date(s) on which the act(s) occurred, if possible.

4. Injury. State precisely how you were injured by the alleged violation of your rights.

5. Administrative Remedies. You must exhaust any available administrative remedies before you file a civil rights complaint. See 42 U.S.C. § 1997e. Consequently, you should disclose whether you have exhausted the inmate grievance procedures or administrative appeals for each count in your complaint. If the grievance procedures were not available for any of your counts, fully explain why on the lines provided.

Part D. REQUEST FOR RELIEF:

Print the relief you are seeking in the space provided.

SIGNATURE:

You must sign your name and print the date you signed the complaint. Failure to sign the complaint will delay the processing of your action. Unless you are an attorney, you may not bring an action on behalf of anyone but yourself.

FINAL NOTE

You should follow these instructions carefully. Failure to do so may result in your complaint being stricken or dismissed. All questions must be answered concisely in the proper space on the form. If you need more space, you may attach no more than fifteen additional pages. But the form must be completely filled in to the extent applicable. If you attach additional pages, be sure to identify which section of the complaint is being continued and number the pages.

Name and Prisoner/Booking Number

Place of Confinement

Mailing Address

City, State, Zip Code

(Failure to notify the Court of your change of address may result in dismissal of this action.)

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

(Full Name of Plaintiff) Plaintiff,

vs.

CASE NO. _____
(To be supplied by the Clerk)

(1) _____
(Full Name of Defendant)

(2) _____

(3) _____

(4) _____

Defendant(s).

Check if there are additional Defendants and attach page 1-A listing them.

**CIVIL RIGHTS COMPLAINT
BY A PRISONER**

- Original Complaint
- First Amended Complaint
- Second Amended Complaint

A. JURISDICTION

1. This Court has jurisdiction over this action pursuant to:

- 28 U.S.C. § 1343(a); 42 U.S.C. § 1983
- 28 U.S.C. § 1331; Bivens v. Six Unknown Federal Narcotics Agents, 403 U.S. 388 (1971).
- Other: _____

2. Institution/city where violation occurred: _____

B. DEFENDANTS

- 1. Name of first Defendant: _____ . The first Defendant is employed as:
_____ at _____ .
(Position and Title) (Institution)
- 2. Name of second Defendant: _____ . The second Defendant is employed as:
_____ at _____ .
(Position and Title) (Institution)
- 3. Name of third Defendant: _____ . The third Defendant is employed as:
_____ at _____ .
(Position and Title) (Institution)
- 4. Name of fourth Defendant: _____ . The fourth Defendant is employed as:
_____ at _____ .
(Position and Title) (Institution)

If you name more than four Defendants, answer the questions listed above for each additional Defendant on a separate page.

C. PREVIOUS LAWSUITS

- 1. Have you filed any other lawsuits while you were a prisoner? Yes No
- 2. If yes, how many lawsuits have you filed? _____. Describe the previous lawsuits:
 - a. First prior lawsuit:
 - 1. Parties: _____ v. _____
 - 2. Court and case number: _____
 - 3. Result: (Was the case dismissed? Was it appealed? Is it still pending?) _____
 - b. Second prior lawsuit:
 - 1. Parties: _____ v. _____
 - 2. Court and case number: _____
 - 3. Result: (Was the case dismissed? Was it appealed? Is it still pending?) _____
 - c. Third prior lawsuit:
 - 1. Parties: _____ v. _____
 - 2. Court and case number: _____
 - 3. Result: (Was the case dismissed? Was it appealed? Is it still pending?) _____

If you filed more than three lawsuits, answer the questions listed above for each additional lawsuit on a separate page.

COUNT III

1. State the constitutional or other federal civil right that was violated: _____
_____.

2. **Count III.** Identify the issue involved. Check **only one**. State additional issues in separate counts.
 Basic necessities Mail Access to the court Medical care
 Disciplinary proceedings Property Exercise of religion Retaliation
 Excessive force by an officer Threat to safety Other: _____.

3. **Supporting Facts.** State as briefly as possible the FACTS supporting Count III. Describe exactly what **each Defendant** did or did not do that violated your rights. State the facts clearly in your own words without citing legal authority or arguments.

_____.

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.