



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 Complaint will be dismissed for failure to state a claim, but because it may  
5 possibly be amended to state a claim, the Court will dismiss it with leave to amend.

6 **III. Complaint**

7           In his three-count Complaint, Plaintiff sues Maricopa County Sheriff Joseph M.  
8 Arpaio and the Maricopa County Sheriff’s Office. Count One is designated as a claim  
9 regarding “4 men in a cell overcrowded cell and pods left in holding cells 4 over 48 hours  
10 no food, blankets, or beds lack of sleep”; Count Two is designated as a claim regarding  
11 “food/nutrition cuffs overtightened by officers”; Count Three is designated as a claim  
12 regarding “heating & cooling.” In his Request for Relief, Plaintiff seeks monetary  
13 damages.

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

15           Although *pro se* pleadings are liberally construed, *Haines v. Kerner*, 404 U.S. 519,  
16 520-21 (1972), conclusory and vague allegations will not support a cause of action. *Ivey*  
17 *v. Bd. of Regents of the Univ. of Alaska*, 673 F.2d 266, 268 (9th Cir. 1982). Further, a  
18 liberal interpretation of a civil rights complaint may not supply essential elements of the  
19 claim that were not initially pled. *Id.*

20 **A. Improper Defendant**

21           The Maricopa County Sheriff’s Office is not a proper defendant. In Arizona, the  
22 responsibility of operating jails and caring for prisoners is placed by law upon the sheriff.  
23 *See* Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 11-441(A)(5); Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 31-101. A sheriff’s office is  
24 simply an administrative creation of the county sheriff to allow him to carry out his  
25 statutory duties and not a “person” amenable to suit pursuant to § 1983. Accordingly, the  
26 Maricopa County Sheriff’s Office will be dismissed from this action.

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**B. Defendant Arpaio**

To state a valid claim under § 1983, plaintiffs must allege that they suffered a specific injury as a result of specific conduct of a defendant and show an affirmative link between the injury and the conduct of that defendant. *See Rizzo v. Goode*, 423 U.S. 362, 371-72, 377 (1976). There is no *respondeat superior* liability under § 1983, and therefore, a defendant’s position as the supervisor of persons who allegedly violated Plaintiff’s constitutional rights does not impose liability. *Monell v. New York City Dep’t of Soc. Servs.*, 436 U.S. 658, 691-92 (1978); *Hamilton v. Endell*, 981 F.2d 1062, 1067 (9th Cir. 1992); *Taylor v. List*, 880 F.2d 1040, 1045 (9th Cir. 1989). “Because vicarious liability is inapplicable to *Bivens* and § 1983 suits, a plaintiff must plead that each Government-official defendant, through the official’s own individual actions, has violated the Constitution.” *Iqbal*, 556 U.S. at 676. “A plaintiff must allege facts, not simply conclusions, that show that an individual was personally involved in the deprivation of his civil rights.” *Barren v. Harrington*, 152 F.3d 1193, 1194 (9th Cir. 1998).

Plaintiff has not alleged that Defendant Arpaio personally participated in a deprivation of Plaintiff’s constitutional rights, was aware of a deprivation and failed to act, or formed policies that resulted in Plaintiff’s injuries. Plaintiff has made no allegations at all against Defendant Arpaio. Thus, the Court will dismiss without prejudice Defendant Arpaio.

**C. Failure to Allege the Violation of a Constitutional Right**

Section 1983 provides a cause of action against persons acting under color of state law who have violated rights guaranteed by the United States Constitution and federal law. 42 U.S.C. § 1983; *see also Buckley v. City of Redding*, 66 F.3d 188, 190 (9th Cir. 1995). Plaintiff has failed to allege any constitutional or federal law violations. Thus, the Court will dismiss without prejudice Plaintiff’s Complaint because it fails to state a claim.

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1           **D.     *Graves v. Arpaio***

2           In the “Jurisdiction” section of his Complaint, Plaintiff refers to *Graves v. Arpaio*.  
3           With respect to any claim for monetary damages, *Graves v. Arpaio*, CV 77-0479-PHX-  
4           NVW, provides no independent cause of action. Although the class action does not  
5           foreclose an individual complaint for damages, *see Hiser v. Franklin*, 94 F.3d 1287 (9th  
6           Cir. 1997), Plaintiff must demonstrate some right of action and legal entitlement to the  
7           monetary damages he seeks. In a case challenging the conditions of confinement of  
8           pretrial detainees, the most likely source of a right to sue (of which Plaintiff has availed  
9           himself in this action) is 42 U.S.C. § 1983. However, in order to state a claim under  
10          § 1983, Plaintiff must allege a cognizable constitutional claim. As discussed above,  
11          Plaintiff has failed to state such a constitutional claim in the Complaint.

12          **V.     Leave to Amend**

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

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

23          If Plaintiff files an amended complaint, Plaintiff must write short, plain statements  
24          telling the Court: (1) the constitutional right Plaintiff believes was violated; (2) the name  
25          of the Defendant who violated the right; (3) exactly what that Defendant did or failed to  
26          do; (4) how the action or inaction of that Defendant is connected to the violation of  
27          Plaintiff’s constitutional right; and (5) what specific injury Plaintiff suffered because of  
28          that Defendant’s conduct. *See Rizzo*, 423 U.S. at 371-72, 377.

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

7 Plaintiff should take note that a pretrial detainee's claim for unconstitutional  
8 conditions of confinement arises from the Fourteenth Amendment Due Process Clause  
9 rather than from the Eighth Amendment prohibition against cruel and unusual  
10 punishment. *Bell v. Wolfish*, 441 U.S. 520, 535 and n.16 (1979). Nevertheless, the same  
11 standards are applied, requiring proof that the defendant acted with deliberate  
12 indifference. *See Frost v. Agnos*, 152 F.3d 1124, 1128 (9th Cir. 1998).

13 Deliberate indifference is a higher standard than negligence or lack of ordinary  
14 due care for the prisoner's safety. *Farmer v. Brennan*, 511 U.S. 825, 835 (1994). To  
15 state a claim of deliberate indifference, plaintiffs must meet a two-part test. "First, the  
16 alleged constitutional deprivation must be, objectively, sufficiently serious"; and the  
17 "official's act or omission must result in the denial of the minimal civilized measure of  
18 life's necessities." *Id.* at 834 (internal quotations omitted). Second, the prison official  
19 must have a "sufficiently culpable state of mind," i.e., he must act with "deliberate  
20 indifference to inmate health or safety." *Id.* (internal quotations omitted). In defining  
21 "deliberate indifference" in this context, the Supreme Court has imposed a subjective  
22 test: "the official must both be aware of facts from which the inference could be drawn  
23 that a substantial risk of serious harm exists, *and* he must also draw the inference." *Id.* at  
24 837 (emphasis added).

25 The specific inquiry with respect to pretrial detainees is whether the prison  
26 conditions amount to "punishment" without due process in violation of the Fourteenth  
27 Amendment. *Bell*, 441 U.S. at 535. A jail or prison must provide prisoners with  
28 "adequate food, clothing, shelter, sanitation, medical care, and personal safety."

1 *Hoptowit v. Ray*, 682 F.2d 1237, 1246 (9th Cir. 1982). However, this does not mean that  
2 federal courts can, or should, interfere whenever prisoners are inconvenienced or suffer  
3 *de minimis* injuries. *See Bell*, 441 U.S. at 539 n.21 (noting that a *de minimis* level of  
4 imposition does not rise to a constitutional violation). Whether a condition of  
5 confinement rises to the level of a constitutional violation may depend, in part, on the  
6 duration of an inmate's exposure to that condition. *See Keenan v. Hall*, 83 F.3d 1083,  
7 1089 (9th Cir. 1996) (citing *Hutto v. Finney*, 437 U.S. 678, 686-87 (1978)).

8 Plaintiff should take note that the Eighth and Fourteenth Amendments require  
9 "only that prisoners receive food that is adequate to maintain health; it need not be tasty  
10 or aesthetically pleasing. 'The fact that the food occasionally contains foreign objects or  
11 sometimes is served cold, while unpleasant, does not amount to a constitutional  
12 deprivation.'" *LeMaire v. Maass*, 12 F.3d 1444, 1456 (9th Cir. 1993) (citation omitted)  
13 (quoting *Hamm v. DeKalb County*, 774 F.2d 1567, 1575 (11th Cir. 1985)). An inmate  
14 may, however, state a claim where he alleges that he is served meals with insufficient  
15 calories for long periods of time. *Id.*

16 In addition, overcrowding alone does not violate the Eighth or Fourteenth  
17 Amendments. *Hoptowit*, 682 F.2d at 1249. A plaintiff may, however, state a cognizable  
18 claim where he or she alleges that overcrowding results in some unconstitutional  
19 condition. *See, e.g., Akao v. Shimoda*, 832 F.2d 119, 120 (9th Cir. 1987) (reversing  
20 district court's dismissal of claim that overcrowding caused increased stress, tension, and  
21 communicable diseases, and confrontations between inmates); *see also Toussaint v.*  
22 *Yockey*, 722 F.2d 1490, 1492 (9th Cir. 1984) (constitutional violation may occur as a  
23 result of overcrowded prison conditions causing increased violence, tension and  
24 psychiatric problems).

25 A first amended complaint supersedes the original complaint. *Ferdik v. Bonzelet*,  
26 963 F.2d 1258, 1262 (9th Cir. 1992); *Hal Roach Studios v. Richard Feiner & Co.*, 896  
27 F.2d 1542, 1546 (9th Cir. 1990). After amendment, the Court will treat an original  
28 complaint as nonexistent. *Ferdik*, 963 F.2d at 1262. Any cause of action that was raised

1 in the original complaint and that was voluntarily dismissed or was dismissed without  
2 prejudice is waived if it is not alleged in a first amended complaint. *Lacey v. Maricopa*  
3 *County*, 693 F.3d 896, 928 (9th Cir. 2012) (en banc).

#### 4 **VI. 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 assessed an initial partial filing fee of \$26.90.

(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.

Dated this 22nd day of May, 2014.



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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.

\_\_\_\_\_  
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4. **Injury.** State how you were injured by the actions or inactions of the Defendant(s).

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.

5. **Administrative Remedies.**

a. Are there any administrative remedies (grievance procedures or administrative appeals) available at your institution?  Yes  No

b. Did you submit a request for administrative relief on Count III?  Yes  No

c. Did you appeal your request for relief on Count III to the highest level?  Yes  No

d. If you did not submit or appeal a request for administrative relief at any level, briefly explain why you did not. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.

If you assert more than three Counts, answer the questions listed above for each additional Count on a separate page.

**E. REQUEST FOR RELIEF**

State the relief you are seeking:

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I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed on \_\_\_\_\_  
DATE

\_\_\_\_\_  
SIGNATURE OF PLAINTIFF

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Name and title of paralegal, legal assistant, or other person who helped prepare this complaint)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Signature of attorney, if any)

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\_\_\_\_\_  
(Attorney's address & telephone number)

**ADDITIONAL PAGES**

All questions must be answered concisely in the proper space on the form. If you need more space, you may attach no more than fifteen additional pages. But the form must be completely filled in to the extent applicable. If you attach additional pages, be sure to identify which section of the complaint is being continued and number all pages.