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

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John Lynn Haney,)

No. CV 11-8197-PCT-RCB (DKD)

11

Plaintiff,)

ORDER

12

vs.)

13

Mohave County, et al.,)

14

Defendants.)

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Plaintiff John Lynn Haney, who is confined in the Mohave County Jail in Kingman, 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, 6.) Plaintiff has also filed a motion to amend the Complaint. (Doc. 5.) The Court will dismiss the Complaint with leave to amend and deny the motion to amend the Complaint as moot.

20

I. Application to Proceed *In Forma Pauperis* and Filing Fee

21

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. 28 U.S.C. § 1915(b)(1). The statutory 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.

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

2 The Court is required to screen complaints brought by prisoners seeking relief against
3 a governmental entity or an officer or an employee of a governmental entity. 28 U.S.C.
4 § 1915A(a). The Court must dismiss a complaint or portion thereof if a plaintiff has raised
5 claims that are legally frivolous or malicious, that fail to state a claim upon which relief may
6 be granted, or that seek monetary relief from a defendant who is immune from such relief.
7 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 does not
10 demand detailed factual allegations, “it demands more than an unadorned, the-defendant-
11 unlawfully-harmed-me accusation.” Ashcroft v. Iqbal, 129 S. Ct. 1937, 1949 (2009).
12 “Threadbare recitals of the elements of a cause of action, supported by mere conclusory
13 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 content
17 that allows the court to draw the reasonable inference that the defendant is liable for the
18 misconduct alleged.” Id. “Determining whether a complaint states a plausible claim for
19 relief [is] . . . a context-specific task that requires the reviewing court to draw on its judicial
20 experience and common sense.” Id. at 1950. Thus, although a plaintiff’s specific factual
21 allegations may be consistent with a constitutional claim, a court must assess whether there
22 are other “more likely explanations” for a defendant’s conduct. Id. at 1951.

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

28 If the Court determines that a pleading could be cured by the allegation of other facts,

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

9 **III. Complaint**

10 Plaintiff alleges three counts for violation of Fifth Amendment double jeopardy rights,
11 malicious prosecution, and deprivation of property in violation of the Fifth Amendment.
12 Plaintiff sues Mohave County, the Mohave County Attorney’s Office, Deputy Mohave
13 County Attorney Matthew Smith, and Mohave County Sheriff Tom Sheahan. Plaintiff seeks
14 injunctive relief.

15 Plaintiff alleges the following facts in his Complaint: On July 16, 2010, he was
16 booked into the Mohave County Jail on charges of hit and run and driving under the
17 influence (DUI). Twelve hours later, Plaintiff was released and “all charges were
18 dismissed.” (Doc. 1 at 3.) On April 18, 2011, Plaintiff was stopped at a Nebraska port of
19 entry and arrested by the highway patrol on an outstanding felony arrest warrant from
20 Arizona. Plaintiff was extradited to Arizona. At a hearing in Mohave Superior Court, the
21 “prosecutor” informed the judge that the case was reopened and Plaintiff charged because
22 the victim had repeatedly come to the prosecutor’s office complaining because the victim
23 wanted to sue Plaintiff’s insurer.¹ Although the victim has since died from natural causes,
24 Plaintiff contends that he is being prosecuted for DUI on hearsay evidence. Plaintiff
25 contends that he has been unable to bond out and has accrued substantial arrears in child
26

27 ¹ Plaintiff denies that there was an accident and claims that the victim was merely
28 seeking to obtain funds from Plaintiff’s insurance company, which would not pay on the
claim unless charges were filed.

1 support payments in Texas. According to Plaintiff, he arrived back in Mohave County on
2 May 1 or 2. Although not entirely clear, Plaintiff appears to contend that his car was stolen
3 in Hereford, Texas, and been found abandoned at a Flagstaff truck stop, but was thereafter
4 stolen resulting in the loss of exculpatory evidence. Plaintiff alleges that due to his detention,
5 he has lost his car and his home and that his tools were publicly auctioned.

6 **Background**

7 Records available on-line reflect the following: Plaintiff is charged in Mohave
8 County Superior Court, case# CR2010-00992, with failure to stop for an accident involving
9 injury or death, aggravated assault, aggravated DUI, DUI with a passenger under 15 years
10 of age, unlawful imprisonment/kidnapping, and misdemeanor assault and misdemeanor
11 endangerment.² An arraignment was scheduled on October 21, 2010, for which Plaintiff did
12 not appear, and an arrest warrant was issued.³ Following extradition, Plaintiff had an initial
13 appearance on May 3, 2011. Jury trial is currently scheduled to commence on March 26,
14 2012.⁴

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

16 To state a claim under § 1983, a plaintiff must allege facts supporting that (1) the
17 conduct about which he complains was committed by a person acting under the color of state
18 law and (2) the conduct deprived him of a federal constitutional or statutory right. Wood v.
19 Ostrander, 879 F.2d 583, 587 (9th Cir. 1989). In addition, a plaintiff must allege that he
20 suffered a specific injury as a result of the conduct of a particular defendant and he must
21 allege an affirmative link between the injury and the conduct of that defendant. Rizzo v.
22 Goode, 423 U.S. 362, 371-72, 377 (1976).

23
24 ² See <http://apps.supremecourt.az.gov/publicaccess/caselookup.aspx> (Last visited
25 Mar. 19, 2012). Plaintiff was indicted by the grand jury on or about July 15, 2010. Id.,
minute entry of Sept. 20, 2010.

26 ³ See <http://apps.supremecourt.az.gov/publicaccess/minutes.aspx>, minute entry dated
27 Oct. 21, 2010 (last visited Mar. 19, 2012).

28 ⁴ See <http://apps.supremecourt.az.gov/publicaccess/minutes.aspx>, minute entry dated
February 27, 2012. (Last visited Mar. 19, 2012).

1 **A. Mohave County Attorney’s Office**

2 Plaintiff sues the Mohave County Attorney’s Office. A county attorney is an officer
3 for his respective county. See §§ 11-401(A)(5), 11-409; 11-419; 11-531, 11-532. The office
4 of a county attorney is simply an administrative creation of the county attorney and is not a
5 “person” for purposes of § 1983. Accordingly, the Mohave County Attorney’s Office will
6 be dismissed as an improper Defendant.

7 **B. Smith**

8 Plaintiff sues Deputy County Attorney Smith. Plaintiff fails to allege any facts
9 specifically against Smith, but Smith apparently is the prosecutor to whom Plaintiff refers
10 to in Counts I and II.

11 A prosecutor is absolutely immune from liability under § 1983 for conduct in
12 “initiating a prosecution and in presenting the State’s case” insofar as that conduct is
13 “intimately associated with the judicial phase of the criminal process.” Buckley v.
14 Fitzsimmons, 509 U.S. 259, 270 (1993) (citing Imbler v. Pachtman, 424 U.S. 409, 430
15 (1976)); Burns v. Reed, 500 U.S. 478, 486 (1991) (quoting Imbler, 424 U.S. at 430-431);
16 Ashelman v. Pope, 793 F.2d 1072, 1076 (9th Cir. 1986). That is, “[a] prosecutor is protected
17 by absolute immunity from liability for damages under § 1983 ‘when performing the
18 traditional functions of an advocate.’” Genzler v. Longanbach, 410 F.3d 630, 636 (9th Cir.
19 2005) (quoting Kalina v. Fletcher, 522 U.S. 118, 131 (1997)). Absolute immunity extends
20 to a prosecutor “eliciting false or defamatory testimony from witnesses” or for making false
21 or defamatory statements during, and related to judicial proceedings. Buckley, 509 U.S. at
22 270 (citations omitted). “However, ‘the actions a prosecutor are not absolutely immune
23 merely because they are performed by a prosecutor.’” Genzler, 410 F.3d at 636 (quoting
24 Buckley, 509 U.S. at 273). Rather, prosecutorial immunity depends on “‘the nature of the
25 function performed, not the identity of the actor who performed it.’” Id. (quoting Kalina, 522
26 U.S. at 127). A prosecutor is only entitled to qualified immunity, rather than absolute
27 immunity, when he performs administrative or investigative functions. Id.

28 In this case, Plaintiff appears to sue Smith solely in connection with his actions in

1 prosecuting criminal charges against Plaintiff. That is, Plaintiff appears to only seek relief
2 against this deputy prosecutor for acts taken in connection with criminal proceedings against
3 him. For that reason, Smith is entitled prosecutorial immunity. Accordingly, Smith, and
4 Plaintiff's allegations against them, will be dismissed.

5 **C. Malicious Prosecution**

6 Plaintiff in part alleges a claim for malicious prosecution. To state a claim for
7 malicious prosecution, a plaintiff must allege facts to support that a defendant prosecuted him
8 with malice and without probable cause for the purpose of denying equal protection or
9 another specific constitutional right. Awabdy v. City of Adelanto, 368 F.3d 1062, 1068 (9th
10 Cir. 2004) (citing Freeman v. City of Santa Ana, 68 F.3d 1180, 1189 (9th Cir. 1995)).
11 Records available on-line reflect that Plaintiff was indicted by the grand jury; that is
12 sufficient to establish probable cause for Plaintiff's prosecution. See Segura v. Cunanan,
13 219 P.3d 228, 234 (Ariz. App. 2008) (probable cause for a *prosecution* may be established
14 by obtaining a grand jury indictment). Id.

15 Further, as discussed above, absolute prosecutorial immunity bars a claim for
16 malicious prosecution taken by a prosecutor in his role as an advocate. See Genzler, 410
17 F.3d at 636; accord Ohman v. County of Orange, No. 10-55231, 2011 WL 5970667, at *1
18 (9th Cir. Nov. 30, 2011). In addition, an individual bringing a malicious prosecution claim
19 must also establish that the prosecution terminated in his favor. See Heck v. Humphrey, 512
20 U.S. 477, 484-85 (1994); Awabdy, 368 F.3d at 1068; Braunstein v. United States Postal
21 Serv., No. 05-16390, 2007 WL 1112620, at *1 (9th Cir. Apr. 12, 2007).

22 As discussed above, Plaintiff has not yet been tried and he has not alleged or shown
23 that the prosecution has terminated in his favor. Further, as discussed above, Smith is
24 entitled to absolute prosecutorial immunity, which bars a claim for malicious prosecution
25 against him. Moreover, Plaintiff does not allege that the criminal prosecution has terminated
26 in his favor or, for that matter, that the charges were brought against him for the purpose of
27 denying him Equal Protection or another federal right. For all of these reasons, Plaintiff fails
28 to state a claim for malicious prosecution.

1 **D. Abstention**

2 In the balance of his claims, Plaintiff essentially seeks relief as to the criminal charges
3 pending against him and the effects of his detention, i.e., loss of assets and accrual of child
4 support. The abstention doctrine set forth in Younger v. Harris, 401 U.S. 37 (1971), prevents
5 a federal court in most circumstances from directly interfering with ongoing criminal
6 proceedings in state court. The Younger abstention doctrine also bars requests for
7 declaratory and monetary relief for constitutional injuries arising out of a plaintiff's ongoing
8 state criminal prosecution. Mann v. Jett, 781 F.2d 1448, 1449 (9th Cir. 1986). The Younger
9 abstention doctrine also applies while a case works its way through the state appellate
10 process, if a prisoner is convicted. New Orleans Pub. Serv., Inc. v. Council of City of New
11 Orleans, 491 U.S. 350, 369 (1989). The abstention doctrine applies to the extent that
12 Plaintiff seeks relief as to his pending criminal proceedings. See Yahoo! Inc. v. La Ligue
13 Contre Le Racisme Et L'Antisemitisme, 433 F.3d 1199, 1224 (9th Cir. 2006); Smith v.
14 Central Ariz. Water Conservation Dist., 418 F.3d 1028, 1030 (9th Cir. 2005).

15 Plaintiff seeks relief as to his pending criminal proceedings in the balance of his
16 claims.⁵ Because the abstention doctrine applies to such claims, Plaintiff's claims will be
17 dismissed pursuant to the abstention doctrine.

18 **IV. Motion to Amend the Complaint**

19 As noted above, Plaintiff filed a motion to amend his Complaint. (Doc. 5.) Plaintiff
20 failed to submit a proposed amended complaint. This Court's Local Rules require a litigant
21 to submit a proposed amended pleading with any motion for leave to amend. Because
22 Plaintiff failed to do so, the Court will deny his motion to amend. (Doc. 5.)

23 The Court will, nevertheless, dismiss Plaintiff's Complaint *with leave to amend*, to
24 afford Plaintiff the opportunity to present claims for retaliation against jail officials. To state

25 ⁵ Plaintiff's claim that he has been subjected to double jeopardy is without merit.
26 Plaintiff does not contend that he is being subjected to trial on charges for which he had
27 previously been acquitted. He merely alleges that he was rearrested on charges after having
28 previously dismissed. Plaintiff does not allege, nor does it appear, that the charges were
previously dropped with prejudice. Because Plaintiff has not previously been tried on the
current charges, he fails to state a double jeopardy violation.

1 a constitutional claim for retaliation, a plaintiff must allege that a defendant acting under
2 color of state law took adverse action against him because he engaged in
3 constitutionally-protected conduct, that the adverse action was not narrowly tailored to
4 advance legitimate goals, and the adverse action chilled the plaintiff's exercise of his First
5 Amendment rights or caused him to suffer more than minimal harm. Rhodes v. Robinson,
6 408 F.3d 559, 567-58 (9th Cir. 2005); see also Hines v. Gomez, 108 F.3d 265, 267 (9th Cir.
7 1997) (retaliation claims requires an inmate must show (1) that the prison official acted in
8 retaliation for the exercise of a constitutionally-protected right, and (2) that the action
9 "advanced no legitimate penological interest"). **Thus, Plaintiff will be granted leave to file**
10 **an amended complaint to set forth facts to support any claim of retaliation by jail**
11 **officials.**

12 **VI. Leave to Amend**

13 For the foregoing reasons, Plaintiff's Complaint will be dismissed for failure to state
14 a claim upon which relief may be granted. Within 30 days, Plaintiff may submit a first
15 amended complaint to set forth his claims for retaliation. The Clerk of Court will mail
16 Plaintiff a court-approved form to use for filing a first amended complaint. If Plaintiff fails
17 to use the court-approved form, the Court may strike the amended complaint and dismiss this
18 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 A first amended complaint supersedes the original complaint. Ferdik v. Bonzelet, 963
24 F.2d 1258, 1262 (9th Cir. 1992); Hal Roach Studios v. Richard Feiner & Co., 896 F.2d 1542,
25 1546 (9th Cir. 1990). After amendment, the Court will treat an original complaint as
26 nonexistent. Ferdik, 963 F.2d at 1262. Any cause of action that was raised in the original
27 complaint is waived if it is not raised in a first amended complaint. King v. Atiyeh, 814 F.2d
28 565, 567 (9th Cir. 1987).

1 **VII. Warnings**

2 **A. Release**

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

7 **B. Address Changes**

8 Plaintiff must file and serve a notice of a change of address in accordance with Rule
9 83.3(d) of the Local Rules of Civil Procedure. Plaintiff must not include a motion for other
10 relief with a notice of change of address. Failure to comply may result in dismissal of this
11 action.

12 **C. Copies**

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

16 **D. Possible “Strike”**

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

26 **E. Possible Dismissal**

27 If Plaintiff fails to timely comply with every provision of this Order, including these
28 warnings, the Court may dismiss this action without further notice. See Ferdik, 963 F.2d at

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

3 **IT IS ORDERED:**

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

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

7 (3) The Complaint is **dismissed** for failure to state a claim. (Doc. 1.) Plaintiff has
8 **30 days** from the date this Order is filed to file a first amended complaint in compliance with
9 this Order.

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

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

15 (6) Plaintiff's motion to amend the Complaint is **denied**. (Doc. 5.)

16 DATED this 21st day of March, 2012.

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20 Robert C. Broomfield
21 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.

D. CAUSE OF ACTION

COUNT I

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

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

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

_____.

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

_____.

5. **Administrative Remedies:**
a. Are there any administrative remedies (grievance procedures or administrative appeals) available at your institution? Yes No
b. Did you submit a request for administrative relief on Count I? Yes No
c. Did you appeal your request for relief on Count I to the highest level? Yes No
d. If you did not submit or appeal a request for administrative relief at any level, briefly explain why you did not. _____
_____.

COUNT III

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

2. **Count III.** Identify the issue involved. Check **only one**. State additional issues in separate counts.
 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.