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

Anthony Ortiz,

Plaintiff,

vs.

Scott Mascher, et al.,

Defendants.

No. CV 13-8098-PCT-GMS (JFM)

ORDER

On April 22, 2013, Plaintiff Anthony Ortiz, who is confined in the Yavapai County Jail in Camp Verde, Arizona, filed a *pro se* civil rights Complaint. On April 25, 2013, Plaintiff filed a First Amended Complaint, which superseded the original Complaint. Plaintiff did not file an Application to Proceed *In Forma Pauperis* with either his original or First Amended Complaint. In an Order dated June 14, 2013, the Court required Plaintiff to either pay the \$350.00 filing fee or file a complete Application to Proceed. Plaintiff paid the filing fee on July 11, 2013. In an Order dated August 14, 2013, the Court dismissed the First Amended Complaint because Plaintiff had failed to use the court-approved form. The Court gave Plaintiff 30 days to file an amended complaint on the court-approved form. On September 17, 2013, Plaintiff filed his Second Amended Complaint (Doc. 7). The Court will dismiss the Second Amended Complaint with leave to amend.

....

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

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

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

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

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

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

10 **II. Second Amended Complaint**

11 Plaintiff asserts three claims for violations of his rights to constitutionally
12 adequate medical care, due process and “participation in defense.” He names the
13 following Defendants: Yavapai County Sheriff Scott Mascher; attorney Alex Harris; John
14 Doe Director of Wexford Health at the Yavapai County Jail; B. Payne, a Wexford Health
15 nurse at the Yavapai County Jail; and the Yavapai County Board of Supervisors
16 (“YCBOS”). He seeks declaratory relief as well as nominal, compensatory and punitive
17 damages.

18 Plaintiff asserts the following facts in support of his Second Amended Complaint:
19 Plaintiff has been a pre-trial detainee in the Yavapai County Jail since September 6, 2011.
20 According to Plaintiff, jail policies are “designed by County Attorney Sheila Polk on
21 behalf of the YCBOS and Sheriff Mas[c]her.” Plaintiff has bad eyesight and wears
22 prescription glasses. From September 6, 2011 until April 22, 2013, Plaintiff was told by
23 Wexford Health that he could not get an eye exam until he went to prison. No one told
24 Plaintiff how he should go about “getting it done” until April 22, 2013. Plaintiff asserts
25 that he was “in unbearable pain” for nineteen months and that he was told he would “just
26 have to use reading glasses.” Plaintiff states that his attorney, Harris, who is employed
27 by the YCBOS to represent him, “indicated that she does not have time for [his] problems
28 and . . . pushed for [Plaintiff] to sign a plea.” Plaintiff alleges that Harris, Mascher and

1 Wexford Health “worked together” to violate his Eighth Amendment rights when they
2 “promulgated a policy of deliberate indifference to [his] saf[e]ty and medical needs by
3 denying [him] treatment for [his] eyes causing [him] extre[.]me pain and preventing [him]
4 from participating in his defense which led to Alex Harris being fired.” As a result,
5 Plaintiff claims he “was subjected to malicious and sadistic pain for 22 months [and] was
6 unable to parti[c]ipate in [his] defense for 22 months without being punished, hindered
7 and discouraged with malicious and sadistic pain.”

8 **III. Failure to State a Claim**

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

16 Further, a “plaintiff must allege facts, not simply conclusions, that show that an
17 individual was personally involved in the deprivation of his civil rights.” *Barren v.*
18 *Harrington*, 152 F.3d 1193, 1194 (9th Cir. 1998). For an individual to be liable in his
19 official capacity, a plaintiff must allege that the official acted as a result of a policy,
20 practice, or custom. *See Cortez v. County of Los Angeles*, 294 F.3d 1186, 1188 (9th Cir.
21 2001). Further, there is no *respondeat superior* liability under § 1983, so a defendant’s
22 position as the supervisor of someone who allegedly violated a plaintiff’s constitutional
23 rights does not make him liable. *Monell v. Dep’t of Soc. Servs.*, 436 U.S. 658, 691
24 (1978); *Taylor v. List*, 880 F.2d 1040, 1045 (9th Cir. 1989). A supervisor in his
25 individual capacity “is only liable for constitutional violations of his subordinates if the
26 supervisor participated in or directed the violations, or knew of the violations and failed
27 to act to prevent them.” *Taylor*, 880 F.2d at 1045.

28

1 **A. Mascher and the Yavapai County Board of Supervisors**

2 Although *pro se* pleadings are liberally construed, *Haines v. Kerner*, 404 U.S. 519,
3 520-21 (1972), conclusory and vague allegations will not support a cause of action. *Ivey*
4 *v. Bd. of Regents of the Univ. of Alaska*, 673 F.2d 266, 268 (9th Cir. 1982). Further, a
5 liberal interpretation of a civil rights complaint may not supply essential elements of the
6 claim that were not initially pled. *Id.*

7 In every count, Plaintiff makes the same allegations against Mascher and the
8 YCBOS. That is, the county attorney designed jail policies on behalf of the YCBOS and
9 Mascher and that his attorney was employed by YCBOS. He also alleges that Mascher,
10 along with Harris and Wexford Health, worked together in promulgating a policy of
11 deliberate indifference to Plaintiff’s safety and medical needs by denying him treatment
12 for his eyes. Such vague and conclusory assertions fail to state a claim, and Defendants
13 Mascher and the YCBOS will be dismissed.

14 **B. Wexford Director and Nurse B. Payne**

15 Plaintiff names two Defendants who apparently work, or worked, for Wexford
16 Health—an unnamed director and a nurse named B. Payne. However, Plaintiff fails to
17 allege any facts against either the director or the nurse. Accordingly, the unnamed
18 director of Wexford Health and Wexford nurse B. Payne are dismissed.

19 **C. Harris**

20 A prerequisite for any relief under § 1983 are allegations to support that a
21 defendant acted under the color of state law. The “under color of state law” component is
22 the equivalent of the “state action” requirement under the Constitution. *Lugar v.*
23 *Edmondson Oil Co, Inc.*, 457 U.S. 922, 928 (1982); *Jensen v. Lane County*, 222 F.3d
24 570, 574 (9th Cir. 2000) (citing *Rendell-Baker v. Kohn*, 457 U.S. 830, 838 (1982); *West*
25 *v. Atkins*, 487 U.S. 42, 49 (1988)). “Acting under color of state law is ‘a jurisdictional
26 requisite for a § 1983 action.’” *Gritchen v. Collier*, 254 F.3d 807, 812 (9th Cir. 2001)
27 (quoting *West*, 487 U.S. at 46). Whether an attorney representing a criminal defendant is
28 privately retained, a public defender, or court-appointed counsel, he or she does not act

1 under color of state law. *See Polk County v. Dodson*, 454 U.S. 312, 317-18 (1981);
2 *Miranda v. Clark County, Nevada*, 319 F.3d 465, 468 (9th Cir. 2003) (*en banc*). For this
3 reason, Plaintiff fails to state a claim against Harris and she will be dismissed.

4 **D. Count I**

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

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

25 Deliberate indifference is a higher standard than negligence or lack of ordinary
26 due care for the prisoner’s safety. *Farmer*, 511 U.S. at 835. “Neither negligence nor
27 gross negligence will constitute deliberate indifference.” *Clement v. California Dep’t of*
28 *Corrections*, 220 F. Supp. 2d 1098, 1105 (N.D. Cal. 2002); *see also Broughton v. Cutter*

1 *Labs.*, 622 F.2d 458, 460 (9th Cir. 1980) (mere claims of “indifference,” “negligence,” or
2 “medical malpractice” do not support a claim under § 1983). “A difference of opinion
3 does not amount to deliberate indifference to [a plaintiff’s] serious medical needs.”
4 *Sanchez v. Vild*, 891 F.2d 240, 242 (9th Cir. 1989). A mere delay in medical care,
5 without more, is insufficient to state a claim against prison officials for deliberate
6 indifference. *See Shapley v. Nevada Bd. of State Prison Comm’rs*, 766 F.2d 404, 407
7 (9th Cir. 1985). The indifference must be substantial. The action must rise to a level of
8 “unnecessary and wanton infliction of pain.” *Estelle*, 429 U.S. at 105.

9 Plaintiff has failed to state a claim for denial of constitutionally adequate medical
10 care. First, Plaintiff has failed to allege facts demonstrating that he has a “serious
11 medical need.” Plaintiff has failed to provide any information about the condition of his
12 eyes other than he has bad eyesight, wears prescription glasses, and that he was in
13 extreme pain. Plaintiff does not explain what was causing the pain, what treatment he
14 was seeking, and whether the failure to provide that treatment could result in further
15 significant injury or the unnecessary and wanton infliction of pain. Further, Plaintiff fails
16 to provide the names of who he spoke to about his need for an eye exam or other
17 treatment, when, or their response(s). Finally, it is unclear whether Plaintiff’s medical
18 issues were resolved around April 22, 2013, or if that is simply the date he filed his
19 original Complaint. Absent additional facts, Plaintiff fails to state a claim for denial of
20 medical care and Count I will be dismissed.

21 **E. Count II**

22 Plaintiff designates Count II as a due process violation in violation of the
23 Fourteenth Amendment. However, Plaintiff provides no information about what process
24 he was denied. Accordingly, Count II is dismissed.

25 **F. Count III**

26 Plaintiff designates Count III as a Sixth Amendment violation and alleges that
27 Defendants’ actions have prevented him from participating in his defense. Plaintiff
28 appears to be alleging that the denial of an eye exam caused him extreme pain, that his

1 attorney “did not have time for [his] problems,” and so she pushed him to sign a plea. He
2 also alleges that “medical indifference was being used to weaken my resolve so I will
3 take a plea and wa[i]ve my rights.” Plaintiff fails to state how the alleged denial of
4 medical treatment prevented him from participating in his defense. Accordingly, Count
5 III is dismissed.

6 **IV. Leave to Amend**

7 For the foregoing reasons, Plaintiff’s Second Amended Complaint will be
8 dismissed for failure to state a claim upon which relief may be granted. Within 30 days,
9 Plaintiff may submit a third amended complaint to cure the deficiencies outlined above.
10 The Clerk of Court will mail Plaintiff a court-approved form to use for filing a third
11 amended complaint. If Plaintiff fails to use the court-approved form, the Court may
12 strike the third amended complaint and dismiss this action without further notice to
13 Plaintiff.

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

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

26 Plaintiff must clearly designate on the face of the document that it is the “Third
27 Amended Complaint.” The third amended complaint must be retyped or rewritten in its
28 entirety on the court-approved form and may not incorporate any part of the original,

1 First Amended or Second Amended Complaints by reference. Plaintiff may include only
2 one claim per count.

3 A third amended complaint supersedes all prior complaints. *Ferdik v. Bonzelet*,
4 963 F.2d 1258, 1262 (9th Cir. 1992); *Hal Roach Studios v. Richard Feiner & Co.*, 896
5 F.2d 1542, 1546 (9th Cir. 1990). After amendment, the Court will treat the prior
6 complaints as nonexistent. *Ferdik*, 963 F.2d at 1262. Any cause of action that was raised
7 in the prior complaints is waived if it is not raised in a third amended complaint. *King v.*
8 *Atiyeh*, 814 F.2d 565, 567 (9th Cir. 1987).

9 **V. Warnings**

10 **A. 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 **B. 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 **C. Possible “Strike”**

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

1 granted, unless the prisoner is under imminent danger of serious physical injury.” 28
2 U.S.C. § 1915(g).

3 **D. Possible Dismissal**

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

8 **IT IS ORDERED:**

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

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

15 (3) The Clerk of Court must mail Plaintiff a court-approved form for filing a
16 civil rights complaint by a prisoner.

17 Dated this 8th day of November, 2013.

18
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20 _____
21 G. Murray Snow
22 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 and Administrative Fees. The total fees for this action are \$400.00 (\$350.00 filing fee plus \$50.00 administrative fee). If you are unable to immediately pay the fees, you may request leave to proceed *in forma pauperis*. Please review the “Information for Prisoners Seeking Leave to Proceed with a (Non-Habeas) Civil Action in Federal Court *In Forma Pauperis* Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915” for additional instructions.

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

6. Where to File. You should file your complaint in the division **where you were confined when your rights were allegedly violated.** See LRCiv 5.1(a) and 77.1(a). If you were confined in Maricopa, Pinal, Yuma, La Paz, or Gila County, file in the Phoenix Division. If you were confined in Apache, Navajo, Coconino, Mohave, or Yavapai County, file in the Prescott Division. If you were confined in Pima, Cochise, Santa Cruz, Graham, or Greenlee County, file in the Tucson Division. **Mail the original and one copy of the complaint with the \$400 filing and administrative fees or the application to proceed *in forma pauperis* to:**

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

OR

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

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

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

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

Name: _____

Address: _____

Attorney for Defendant(s)

(Signature)

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

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

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

12. Completing the Civil Rights Complaint Form.

HEADING:

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

Part A. JURISDICTION:

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

Part B. PREVIOUS LAWSUITS:

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

Part C. CAUSE OF ACTION:

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

1. Counts. You must identify which civil right was violated. **You may allege the violation of only one civil right per count.**
2. Issue Involved. Check the box that most closely identifies the issue involved in your claim. **You may check only one box per count.** If you check the box marked "Other," you must identify the specific issue involved.
3. Supporting Facts. After you have identified which civil right was violated, you must state the supporting facts. Be as specific as possible. You must state what each individual defendant did to violate your rights. If there is more than one defendant, you must identify which defendant did what act. You also should state the date(s) on which the act(s) occurred, if possible.
4. Injury. State precisely how you were injured by the alleged violation of your rights.
5. Administrative Remedies. You must exhaust any available administrative remedies before you file a civil rights complaint. See 42 U.S.C. § 1997e. Consequently, you should disclose whether you have exhausted the inmate grievance procedures or administrative appeals for each count in your complaint. If the grievance procedures were not available for any of your counts, fully explain why on the lines provided.

Part D. REQUEST FOR RELIEF:

Print the relief you are seeking in the space provided.

SIGNATURE:

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

FINAL NOTE

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

Name and Prisoner/Booking Number

Place of Confinement

Mailing Address

City, State, Zip Code

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

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

_____,)
(Full Name of Plaintiff) Plaintiff,)

vs.)

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

(1) _____,)
(Full Name of Defendant)

(2) _____,)

(3) _____,)

(4) _____,)

Defendant(s).)

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

**CIVIL RIGHTS COMPLAINT
BY A PRISONER**

- Original Complaint
- First Amended Complaint
- Second Amended Complaint

A. JURISDICTION

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

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

2. Institution/city where violation occurred: _____.

B. DEFENDANTS

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

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

C. PREVIOUS LAWSUITS

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

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

COUNT III

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

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

<input type="checkbox"/> Basic necessities	<input type="checkbox"/> Mail	<input type="checkbox"/> Access to the court	<input type="checkbox"/> Medical care
<input type="checkbox"/> Disciplinary proceedings	<input type="checkbox"/> Property	<input type="checkbox"/> Exercise of religion	<input type="checkbox"/> Retaliation
<input type="checkbox"/> Excessive force by an officer	<input type="checkbox"/> Threat to safety	<input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____.	

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

_____.

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

_____.

5. **Administrative Remedies.**

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

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

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

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

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

E. REQUEST FOR RELIEF

State the relief you are seeking:

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

Executed on _____
DATE

SIGNATURE OF PLAINTIFF

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

(Signature of attorney, if any)

(Attorney's address & telephone number)

ADDITIONAL PAGES

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