

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
 CENTRAL DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS

MACEO G. WILLIS, JR.,	)	
	)	
Plaintiff,	)	
	)	
v.	)	17-CV-4232
	)	
JAMES T. DIMAS, <i>et al.</i> ,	)	
	)	
Defendants.	)	

**MERIT REVIEW AND CASE MANAGEMENT ORDER**

The plaintiff, proceeding pro se, a civil detainee at the Rushville Treatment and Detention Facility (“TDF”) is requesting leave to proceed under a reduced payment procedure for indigent plaintiffs who are institutionalized but are not prisoners as defined in 28 U.S.C. Section 1915(h).

The “privilege to proceed without posting security for costs and fees is reserved to the many truly impoverished litigants who, within the District Court’s sound discretion, would remain without legal remedy if such privilege were not afforded to them.” *Brewster v. North Am. Van Lines, Inc.*, 461 F.2d 649, 651 (7<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1972). Additionally, a court must dismiss cases proceeding *in forma pauperis* “at any time” if the action is frivolous, malicious, or fails to state a claim, even if part of the filing fee has been paid. 28 U.S.C. § 1915(d)(2). Accordingly, this court grants leave to proceed *in forma pauperis* only if the complaint states a federal action.

In reviewing the Complaint, the Court accepts the factual allegations as true, liberally construing them in the plaintiff’s favor. *Turley v. Rednour*, 729 F.3d 645, 649 (7<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2013). However, conclusory statements and labels are insufficient. Enough facts must be provided to “state a claim for relief that is plausible on its face.” *Alexander v. U.S.*, 721 F.3d 418, 422 (7<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2013)(citation

omitted). The court has reviewed the complaint and has also held a merit review hearing in order to give the plaintiff a chance to personally explain his claims to the court.

The plaintiff filed this lawsuit pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983 alleging that TDF officials have subjected him and other residents to unconstitutionally punitive conditions. For example, plaintiff alleges that TDF officials require inmates to wear black box handcuffs, forced him to share a room with sexually violent individuals, subjected him to intrusive cell searches and constant surveillance through intercom systems, and pressured him to admit to crimes for which he has not been charged. Plaintiff also alleges that TDF officials have failed to provide him with adequate mental health treatment, and that TDF officials apply the rules differently based on race.

As a civil detainee, plaintiff's constitutional rights are derived from the Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment. *See, e.g., Kingsley v. Hendrickson*, ---- U.S. ----, 135 S.Ct. 2466, 2475 (2015); *Budd v. Motley* 711 F.3d 840, 842 (7<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2013). However, the Seventh Circuit has "found it convenient and entirely appropriate to apply the same standard to claims arising under the Fourteenth Amendment (detainees) and Eighth Amendment (convicted prisoners) 'without differentiation.'" *Board v. Farnham*, 394 F.3d 469, 478 (7<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2005) *quoting Henderson v. Sheahan*, 196 F.3d 839, 845 n.2 (7<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1999).

Plaintiff states a Fourteenth Amendment claim for the alleged failure to provide adequate mental health treatment. *Hughes v. Farris*, 837 F.3d 807, 808 (7<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2016). Plaintiff also states an equal protection claim for his allegations that the rules are applied to residents different based upon race. *Willowbrook v. Olech*, 528 U.S. 562, 564 (2000).

Plaintiff does not state a claim for the alleged punitive restrictions. Civil detainees may be housed in prison-like conditions without violating the Constitution. *Allison v. Snyder*, 332 F.3d 1076 (7<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2003). Also, plaintiff has no Fifth

Amendment right to avoid confessing to uncharged crimes as participation in treatment in Illinois is voluntary. *Id.*

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED:

1. Pursuant to its merit review of the complaint under 28 U.S.C. § 1915A, the Court finds that the plaintiff states a Fourteenth Amendment Due Process claim for deliberate indifference to a serious mental health need and an Equal Protection claim against the named defendants. Any additional claims shall not be included in the case, except at the Court's discretion on motion by a party for good cause shown or pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 15.

2. This case is now in the process of service. The plaintiff is advised to wait until counsel has appeared for the defendants before filing any motions, in order to give the defendants notice and an opportunity to respond to those motions. Motions filed before defendants' counsel has filed an appearance will generally be denied as premature. The plaintiff need not submit any evidence to the Court at this time, unless otherwise directed by the Court.

3. The Court will attempt service on the defendants by mailing each defendant a waiver of service. The defendants have 60 days from the date the waiver is sent to file an answer. If the defendants have not filed answers or appeared through counsel within 90 days of the entry of this order, the plaintiff may file a motion requesting the status of service. After the defendants have been served, the Court will enter an order setting discovery and dispositive motion deadlines.

4. With respect to a defendant who no longer works at the address provided by the plaintiff, the entity for whom that defendant worked while at that address shall provide to the Clerk said defendant's current work address, or, if not known, said defendant's forwarding address. This information shall be used only for effectuating service. Documentation of forwarding addresses shall be retained only by the Clerk and shall not be maintained in the public docket nor disclosed by the Clerk.

5. The defendants shall file an answer within 60 days of the date the waiver is sent by the Clerk. A motion to dismiss is not an answer. The answer should include all defenses appropriate under the Federal Rules. The answer and subsequent pleadings shall be to the issues and claims stated in this opinion. In general, an answer sets forth the defendants' positions. The Court does not rule on the merits of those positions unless and until a motion is filed by the defendants. Therefore, no response to the answer is necessary or will be considered.

6. This district uses electronic filing, which means that, after defense counsel has filed an appearance, defense counsel will automatically receive electronic notice of any motion or other paper filed by the plaintiff with the Clerk. The plaintiff does not need to mail to defense counsel copies of motions and other papers that the plaintiff has filed with the Clerk. However, this does not apply to discovery requests and responses. Discovery requests and responses are not filed with the Clerk. The plaintiff must mail his discovery requests and responses directly to defendants' counsel. Discovery requests or responses sent to the Clerk will be returned unfiled, unless they are attached to and the subject of a motion to compel. Discovery does not begin until defense counsel has filed an appearance and the Court has entered a scheduling order, which will explain the discovery process in more detail.

7. Counsel for the defendants is hereby granted leave to depose the plaintiff at his place of confinement. Counsel for the defendants shall arrange the time for the deposition.

8. The plaintiff shall immediately notify the Court, in writing, of any change in his mailing address and telephone number. The plaintiff's failure to notify the Court of a change in mailing address or phone number will result in dismissal of this lawsuit, with prejudice.

9. If a defendant fails to sign and return a waiver of service to the clerk within 30 days after the waiver is sent, the Court will take appropriate steps to effect formal service through the U.S.

Marshals service on that defendant and will require that defendant to pay the full costs of formal service pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 4(d)(2).

10. The clerk is directed to enter the standard qualified protective order pursuant to the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act.

11. The clerk is directed to attempt service on the defendants pursuant to the standard procedures.

12. Plaintiff's motion to proceed *in forma pauperis* [6] is granted.

13. Plaintiff's motion for appointment of counsel [7] is denied, with leave to renew. As the Court explained to plaintiff at the merit review hearing, it does not possess the authority to require an attorney to accept pro bono appointments on civil cases such as this. *Pruitt v. Mote*, 503 F.3d 647, 653 (7th Cir. 2007). The most that the Court can do is to ask for volunteer counsel. *Jackson v. County of McLean*, 953 F.2d 1070, 1071 (7th Cir. 1992)(holding that it is a "fundamental premise that indigent civil litigants have no constitutional or statutory right to be represented by counsel in federal court."). The key inquiry as to whether the Court should attempt to recruit counsel is whether it believes that plaintiff can represent himself. Contrary to his assertions, plaintiff's claims are not complex. His claims have survived an initial merit review. At this time, the Court finds that plaintiff is capable of litigating this case himself. *Pruitt*, 503 F.3d at 655.

14. Plaintiff's request for production of documents [4] and request for admissions [5] are denied as premature, with leave to renew at a more appropriate time.

Entered this 21st day of September, 2017

HAROLD A. BAKER  
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE