

## United States District Court, Northern District of Illinois

Name of Assigned Judge or Magistrate Judge	SUZANNE B. CONLON	Sitting Judge if Other than Assigned Judge	
CASE NUMBER	13 C 0084	DATE	1/9/2013
CASE TITLE	Jose Medrano (#A-51233) vs. Dr. Ghosh, et al.		

### DOCKET ENTRY TEXT:

The plaintiff's motion for leave to proceed *in forma pauperis* [#3] is granted. The court authorizes and orders correctional officials to deduct \$4.63 from the plaintiff's account, and to continue making monthly deductions in accordance with this order. The clerk shall send a copy of this order to the trust account supervisor at the Pontiac Correctional Center. However, summonses shall not issue at this time. The complaint on file is dismissed without prejudice. The plaintiff is granted until February 8, 2013, to submit an amended complaint (plus a judge's copy and service copies) limited to Stateville defendants in accordance with this order. The clerk is directed to provide the plaintiff with an amended civil rights complaint form and instructions for filing along with a copy of this order. Failure to submit an amended complaint by February 8, 2013, thirty days will result in summary dismissal of this case.

*Suzanne B. Conlon*

Docketing to mail notices.

■ [For further details see text below.]

### STATEMENT

The plaintiff, an Illinois state prisoner, has brought this *pro se* civil rights action pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983. The plaintiff claims that the defendants, correctional officials and health care providers at the Pontiac and Stateville Correctional Centers, have violated the plaintiff's constitutional rights by acting with deliberate indifference to his serious medical needs. More specifically, the plaintiff alleges that he has received inadequate care and treatment for his back problems (spinal stenosis, bulging disc, and degenerative joint disease) and wrist problems (carpal tunnel syndrome).

The plaintiff's motion for leave to proceed *in forma pauperis* is granted. Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(b)(1), the plaintiff is assessed an initial partial filing fee of \$4.63. The supervisor of inmate trust accounts is authorized and ordered to collect, when funds exist, the partial filing fee from the plaintiff's trust fund account and pay it directly to the Clerk of Court. After payment of the initial partial filing fee, the trust fund officer at the plaintiff's place of confinement is directed to collect monthly payments from the plaintiff's trust fund account in an amount equal to 20% of the preceding month's income credited to the account. Monthly payments collected

**(CONTINUED)**

mjm

**STATEMENT (continued)**

from the plaintiff's trust fund account shall be forwarded to the clerk plaintiff's trust fund account in an amount equal to 20% of the preceding month's income credited to the account. Monthly payments collected from the plaintiff's trust fund account shall be forwarded to the Clerk of Court each time the amount in the account exceeds \$10 until the full \$350 filing fee is paid. All payments shall be sent to the Clerk, United States District Court, 219 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Illinois 60604, attn: Cashier's Desk, 20th Floor, and shall clearly identify the plaintiff's name and the case number assigned to this action. The inmate trust account office shall notify transferee authorities of any outstanding balance in the event the plaintiff is transferred to another correctional facility.

However, the plaintiff must submit an amended complaint, as the document on file contains misjoined claims against unrelated defendants. As discussed in *George v. Smith*, 507 F.3d 605 (7th Cir. 2007),

The controlling principle appears in Fed. R. Civ. P. 18(a): "A party asserting a claim to relief . . . may join, either as independent or as alternate claims, as many claims, legal, equitable, or maritime, as the party has against an opposing party." Thus multiple claims against a single party are fine, but Claim A against Defendant 1 should not be joined with unrelated Claim B against Defendant 2. Unrelated claims against different defendants belong in different suits, not only to prevent the sort of morass that this 50-claim, 24-defendant suit produced but also to ensure that prisoners pay the required filing fees--for the Prison Litigation Reform Act limits to 3 the number of frivolous suits or appeals that any prisoner may file without prepayment of the required fees. 28 U.S.C. § 1915(g).

*George*, 507 F.3d at 607. In the context of this action, the plaintiff may sue only Stateville defendants. The plaintiff must file a separate lawsuit if he wishes to challenge the quality of his medical care at the Pontiac Correctional Center.

The plaintiff is granted until February 8, 2013, to submit an amended complaint on the court's required form. The plaintiff must write both the case number and the judge's name on the amended complaint, sign it, and return it to the Prisoner Correspondent. As with every document filed with the court, the plaintiff must provide an extra copy for the judge; he must also submit a service copy for each defendant named in the amended complaint.

The plaintiff is cautioned that an amended pleading supersedes the original complaint and must stand complete on its own. Therefore, all allegations the plaintiff wishes the court to consider must be set forth in the amended complaint, without reference to the original complaint. Any exhibits the plaintiff wants the court to consider in its threshold review of the amended complaint must be attached, and each copy of the amended complaint must include complete copies of any and all exhibits.

The clerk will provide the plaintiff with an amended civil rights complaint form and instructions along with a copy of this order. If the plaintiff fails to comply by February 8, 2013, the case will be summarily dismissed in its entirety.

