

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
DISTRICT OF NEW JERSEY

MIGUEL MORALES,

Plaintiff,

v.

FREEHOLDER CAMDEN COUNTY,

Defendant.

HONORABLE JEROME B. SIMANDLE

Civil Action

No. 16-cv-06692 (JBS-AMD)

**OPINION**

APPEARANCES:

Miguel Morales, Plaintiff Pro Se  
53 Branch Village  
Camden, NJ 08104

**SIMANDLE, Chief District Judge:**

1. Plaintiff Miguel Morales seeks to bring a civil rights complaint pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983 against the Camden County Freeholders. Complaint, Docket Entry 1.

2. Section 1915(e)(2) requires a court to review complaints prior to service in cases in which a plaintiff is proceeding *in forma pauperis*. The Court must *sua sponte* dismiss any claim that is frivolous, is malicious, fails to state a claim upon which relief may be granted, or seeks monetary relief from a defendant who is immune from such relief. This action is subject to *sua sponte* screening for dismissal under 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B) because Plaintiff is proceeding *in forma pauperis*.

3. For the reasons set forth below, the Court will dismiss the complaint without prejudice for failure to state a claim. 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(b)(ii).

4. To survive *sua sponte* screening for failure to state a claim, the complaint must allege "sufficient factual matter" to show that the claim is facially plausible. *Fowler v. UPMS Shadyside*, 578 F.3d 203, 210 (3d Cir. 2009) (citation omitted). "A claim has facial plausibility when the plaintiff pleads factual content that allows the court to draw the reasonable inference that the defendant is liable for the misconduct alleged." *Fair Wind Sailing, Inc. v. Dempster*, 764 F.3d 303, 308 n.3 (3d Cir. 2014). "[A] pleading that offers 'labels or conclusions' or 'a formulaic recitation of the elements of a cause of action will not do.'" *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 678 (2009) (quoting *Bell Atlantic Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 555 (2007)).

5. Plaintiff essentially has alleged no facts in the complaint. He states only "unconditional living and mental distress PTSD, Bi Polar Paranoid." Complaint § III. Plaintiff has not provided any factual allegations to enable the Court to infer that any constitutional violations have occurred. The complaint will therefore be dismissed without prejudice.

6. As Plaintiff may be able to amend his complaint to address the deficiencies noted by the Court, the Court shall

grant Plaintiff leave to amend the complaint within 30 days of the date of this order.

7. In the event Plaintiff files an amended complaint, he should include specific facts, such as the dates and length of his confinement, whether he was a pretrial detainee or convicted prisoner, any specific individuals who were involved in creating or failing to remedy the conditions of confinement, and any other relevant facts regarding the conditions of confinement.

8. Plaintiff should note that when an amended complaint is filed, the original complaint no longer performs any function in the case and cannot be utilized to cure defects in the amended complaint, unless the relevant portion is specifically incorporated in the new complaint. 6 Wright, Miller & Kane, Federal Practice and Procedure 1476 (2d ed. 1990) (footnotes omitted). An amended complaint may adopt some or all of the allegations in the original complaint, but the identification of the particular allegations to be adopted must be clear and explicit. *Id.* To avoid confusion, the safer course is to file an amended complaint that is complete in itself.<sup>1</sup> *Id.*

9. For the reasons stated above, the complaint is dismissed without prejudice for failure to state a claim. The

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<sup>1</sup> The amended complaint shall be subject to screening prior to service.

Court will reopen the matter in the event Plaintiff files an amended complaint within the time allotted by the Court.

10. An appropriate order follows.

February 7, 2017  
Date

s/ Jerome B. Simandle  
JEROME B. SIMANDLE  
Chief U.S. District Judge