## PRO SE PACKAGE

## A SIMPLE GUIDE TO FILING A CIVIL ACTION



# UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

## Office of the Clerk of Court

501 "I" Street Suite 4-200 Sacramento, CA 95814-2322 (916) 930-4000 2500 Tulare Street Suite 1501 Fresno, CA 93721-2201 (559) 499-5600

Office Hours are 9:00 to 4:00 p.m., Monday through Friday

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The following instructions have been compiled to assist any person wishing to file a complaint in this court. We have attempted to simplify procedures; however, we cannot and will not act as lawyers nor give advice as counsel. We do not anticipate that these simple procedures will satisfy all needs, and the Local Rules of Practice for the U.S. District Court are available for more specific guidance. You should use the Local Rules along with the Federal Rules of Civil Procedures. The Federal Rules are available at a public library and the Local Rules are available on our web site at <a href="https://www.caed.uscourts.gov">www.caed.uscourts.gov</a>.

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If you believe that you have been injured or wronged by someone, some individual, corporation or government agency and you also believe you should be compensated for the harm you have suffered, you may decide to file a civil suit in the United States District Court, without the help of an attorney.

#### FUNDAMENTAL INFORMATION

First, there are a few simple concepts you must get to know and understand.

The PLAINTIFF is the person who files the lawsuit.

The DEFENDANT is the person who is being sued.

If you are representing yourself without the benefit of an attorney, you are known as a PRO SE LITIGANT. "Pro Se" is a Latin term meaning "for yourself."

As a pro se litigant, you enjoy every right entitled to you under the law. You need not worry if you have had little or no experience with the courts before. However, pro se litigants are expected to follow/abide by the rules that govern the practice of law in the Federal Courts. Pro Se Litigants should be familiar with the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and the Local Rules of this Court.

#### FEDERAL COURT vs STATE COURT

There is a difference between State (Superior) Court and Federal Court. The difference being in what types of cases (law suits) they can decide. This is called JURISDICTION. State Court has general/broad jurisdiction and Federal Court has limited/specific jurisdiction. Under Federal Court jurisdiction, the two main types of cases are Federal Question Cases and Diversity Cases.

FEDERAL QUESTION CASES: are cases where the issue involves violation of Federal Law.

DIVERSITY CASES: are cases where the plaintiff and defendant are citizens of different states and the amount in controversy exceeds the sum or value of \$75,000. exclusive of interest and costs.

#### STEP ONE: WRITE YOUR COMPLAINT

All cases are comprised of documents prepared and filed by litigants. The most common documents are the complaint, answer and motions. The first document that you must write/file is called a COMPLAINT.

The function of the COMPLAINT is to tell the Court and the defendant the reason for filing the lawsuit and what relief you desire. You must provide an original and one copy of the complaint, if you would like a copy for your records. The COMPLAINT must state:

- 1. The NAME AND ADDRESS of the plaintiff in the upper left hand corner of the complaint. The names of <u>all</u> the plaintiffs and defendants must be stated in the caption. The Court will provide the case number.
- 2. The JURISDICTION or reason your case is being filed in Federal Court. See 28 U.S.C. § 1331et seq.
- 3. The ALLEGATIONS or claims that you are making against the defendant(s). Place each allegation in a short clearly-written paragraph. See Rule 10 Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.
- 4. The RELIEF you are seeking from the Court. This can be money or something you want the Judge to make the defendant do or stop doing. This information is usually written in the last paragraph of the COMPLAINT.

If you believe that you are entitled to a trial by jury, you must indicate in a paragraph following the relief requested that you claim trial by jury. See Rule 38(b) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

Do not worry if your COMPLAINT is not professionally written. It should be typed if possible. The Court will take into consideration that you are a PRO SE litigant and untrained in drafting legal documents. You should, however, make every effort to state your case in clear, concise terms. See Rules 8 and 10 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. YOU MUST SIGN AND DATE YOUR COMPLAINT.

Forms for filing a petition under <u>Title 28 U.S.C. § 2254</u> for writ of habeas corpus by a person in state custody or a motion under <u>Title 28 U.S.C. § 2255</u> to vacate, set aside, or correct sentence by a person in Federal custody are available from the Clerk's Office.

All pleadings submitted to this Court must be on 8 ½ x 11" paper. See Rule 130 of the Local Rules.

#### STEP TWO: FILE YOUR COMPLAINT

Your next step is to file the COMPLAINT with the Court. In addition to filing the COMPLAINT, the following forms will have to be completed and submitted with the complaint:

- 1. A Civil Cover Sheet
- 2. A \$400.00 filing fee for a civil case

The filing fee may be waived if you cannot afford to pay it. For more information, see below. All checks or money orders should be made payable to: "CLERK, UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT".

IF YOU CANNOT AFFORD TO PAY THE FILING FEE you may be allowed to have the filing fee waived if you fill out an <u>APPLICATION FOR LEAVE TO PROCEED IN FORMA PAUPERIS</u> and send it to the Court with the COMPLAINT and Cover Sheet. The Financial Affidavit is required to be completed so that the selected Judge can make a determination of your inability to pay the filing fee.

When you file the COMPLAINT, Cover Sheet and Application for Leave to Proceed in Forma Pauperis, each of these will be reviewed and forwarded to a Judge for consideration. If your Application is approved, the filing fee will be waived and your case will proceed. If your Application is <u>not</u> approved, you must pay the filing fee to have your case proceed.

If your In Forma Pauperis Application is granted, you will receive an order from the Court with instructions on how to proceed. The Court will direct the U.S. Marshal to serve your summons and complaint upon the defendants. In order for the Marshal to effectuate service on all defendants, you will be ordered to provide service copies of the complaint for each defendant and complete a Marshal's 285 form for each defendant. You are responsible for the movement of your case once it is filed.

#### **CONSENT FORMS**

When you file your complaint you will be given forms called: NOTICE OF RIGHT TO CONSENT TO THE EXERCISE OF CIVIL JURISDICTION BY A MAGISTRATE JUDGE AND APPEAL OPTION and

CONSENT TO PROCEED BEFORE UNITED MAGISTRATE JUDGE, which you will need to serve on the parties in your case. Upon the voluntary consent of ALL parties (who must file the consent form with the Court), a Magistrate Judge may conduct any and all proceedings in your civil case, including a jury or non-jury trial, and the entry of final judgment, in accordance with the provisions of Title 28, U.S.C. § 636(c) and Local Rule 305.

#### STEP THREE: SERVICE OF PROCESS

If you are NOT proceeding In Forma Pauperis, your next step is to SERVE (inform) each of the defendants that he or she is being sued. This may be done in two ways:

#### 1. NOTICE AND REQUEST FOR WAIVER OF SERVICE

If you are suing the United States (and its agencies, corporations, or officers) or a state, local or foreign government, you CANNOT use this method and you MUST arrange for <u>Service of Process</u> (described below at number 2).

You may notify non-government defendant(s) of the commencement of the lawsuit by sending a "NOTICE OF LAWSUIT AND REQUEST FOR WAIVER OF SERVICE OF SUMMONS" along with a copy of the complaint by first-class mail or other reliable means. You must also include a copy of the WAIVER OF SERVICE OF SUMMONS and a self-addressed return envelope. See Rule 4(d) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. If service is waived by the defendant, the Waiver of Service form is returned to the plaintiff for filing with the Court and the action shall proceed. If the defendant does not waive service, the plaintiff must proceed with service of process.

#### 2. SERVICE OF PROCESS

Making "service of process" involves serving a copy of the complaint upon each of the defendants.

A SUMMONS is a writ used to notify the person named as the defendant of the commencement of the civil action and the requirement to appear and answer.

If a defendant has not "waived service of summons" OR you are suing a government (federal, state, local, foreign) you MUST arrange to have a copy of an original Summons and a copy of the complaint served upon each defendant.

The court will issue a Summons for all defendants and a copy of the Summons must be served upon each defendant with a copy of the complaint. The original Summons is for the use of the person making service.

You can make service of process by having a "disinterested" (non-party) person who is over the age of eighteen <u>deliver</u> copies of the SUMMONS and COMPLAINT to each of the defendants. When using this method of making service of process, have the server fill out the back of the original SUMMONS and send it to the Court. <u>See Rule 4</u>, <u>Federal Rules of Civil Procedure</u>.

<u>NOTE:</u> If the filing fee was paid, service of the COMPLAINT on the defendant(s) must be made within 90 days from the date the complaint was filed or the case will be subject to dismissal. See Rule 4(m), Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

#### THINGS YOU SHOULD KNOW

The ANSWER is the formal written statement by the defendant(s) responding to a complaint setting forth any defenses and objections to the claims by the plaintiff.

A MOTION is an application or request made to the court for the purpose of obtaining a ruling or order directing some act to be done in favor of the applicant. See Rule 7(b), Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and Local Rule 7.1.

#### AFTER THE ANSWER

In most cases, the Court will issue a SCHEDULING ORDER which sets forth a timetable with deadlines the litigants must follow.

The DISCOVERY PERIOD is the time frame allowed by the Court for both plaintiff and defendant to discover facts, research the law, and gather evidence to be presented at trial to prove the litigant's position/case. The discovery period always comes after the filing of the answer by the defendant and before the first day of the trial.

#### COMPLAINT/ANSWER/DISCOVERY PERIOD/TRIAL

Whenever you file any document with the Court, you must <u>always</u>:

- 1. Send a copy to each of the parties who are involved in the case, or their lawyers, and indicate on a Proof of Service form (see attachment 6) at the end of the document that you have done so in accordance with Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 5.
- 2. Provide the correct civil action number of your case on ALL documents and correspondence and have it readily available whenever you call the Court for information.

3. Sign and date all documents you file with the Court. Place the words "PRO SE" after your name. Place your address and telephone number on all documents and inform the Court in writing of any changes, in accordance with Local Rule 182(d), as soon as possible to ensure proper service of Court issued orders. It is very important that you provide a telephone number in the event it is necessary to obtain further information or clarification or advise you of any changes in hearing schedules. In addition, you must comply with the Local Rule 131, regarding counsel identification.

If you do not know an attorney, perhaps you should contact the Lawyer Referral Service of your local county Bar Association.

If you cannot afford an attorney, perhaps you should contact the Neighborhood Legal Services or Legal Aid in your area.

#### **About These Forms**

- 1. In General. This and the other pleading forms available from the www.uscourts.gov website illustrate some types of information that are useful to have in complaints and some other pleadings. The forms do not try to cover every type of case. They are limited to types of cases often filed in federal courts by those who represent themselves or who may not have much experience in federal courts.
- 2. Not Legal Advice. No form provides legal advice. No form substitutes for having or consulting a lawyer. If you are not a lawyer and are suing or have been sued, it is best to have or consult a lawyer if possible.
- **No Guarantee.** Following a form does not guarantee that any pleading is legally or factually correct or sufficient.
- **4. Variations Possible.** A form may call for more or less information than a particular court requires. The fact that a form asks for certain information does not mean that every court or a particular court requires it. And if the form does not ask for certain information, a particular court might still require it. Consult the rules and caselaw that govern in the court where you are filing the pleading.
- **Examples Only.** The forms do not try to address or cover all the different types of claims or defenses, or how specific facts might affect a particular claim or defense. Some of the forms, such as the form for a generic complaint, apply to different types of cases. Others apply only to specific types of cases. Be careful to use the form that fits your case and the type of pleading you want to file. Be careful to change the information the form asks for to fit the facts and circumstances of your case.
- 6. No Guidance on Timing or Parties. The forms do not give any guidance on when certain kinds of pleadings or claims or defenses have to be raised, or who has to be sued. Some pleadings, claims, or defenses have to be raised at a certain point in the case or within a certain period of time. And there are limits on who can be named as a party in a case and when they have to be added. Lawyers and people representing themselves must know the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and the caselaw setting out these and other requirements. The current Federal Rules of Civil Procedure are available, for free, at www.uscourts.gov.
- 7. **Privacy Requirements.** Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 5.2 addresses the privacy and security concerns over public access to electronic court files. Under this rule, papers filed with the court should not contain anyone's full social-security number or full birth date; the name of a person known to be a minor; or a complete financial-account number. A filing may include only the last four digits of a social-security number and taxpayer identification number; the year of someone's birth; a minor's initials; and the last four digits of a financial-account number.

Name Street Address City and County State and Zip Code	
Telephone Number  IN THE UNITED S	
(Write the full name of each plaintiff who is this complaint. If the names of all the plain cannot fit in the space above, please write "attached" in the space and attach an additionage with the full list of names.)  -against-	tiffs  See  Jury Trial:  Yes  No
(Write the full name of each defendant who being sued. If the names of all the defendant cannot fit in the space above, please write "	nts

attached" in the space and attach an additional

page with the full list of names.)

## I. The Parties to This Complaint

## A. The Plaintiff(s)

B.

Provide the information below for each plaintiff named in the complaint.	Attach
additional pages if needed.	

Name	
Street Address	
City and County	
State and Zip Code	
Telephone Number	
The Defendant(s)	
whether the defendant is an in	of for each defendant named in the complaint, dividual, a government agency, an organization, or hald defendant, include the person's job or title (if ges if needed.
Defendant No. 1	
Name	
Job or Title	
(if known)	
Street Address	
City and County	
State and Zip Code	
Telephone Number	
Defendant No. 2	
Name	
Job or Title	
(if known)	
Street Address	
City and County	
State and Zip Code	

Telephone Number

Defendant No. 3	
Name	
Job or Title	
(if known)	
Street Address	
City and County	
State and Zip Code	
Telephone Number	
Defendant No. 4	
Name	
Job or Title	
(if known)	
Street Address	
City and County	
State and Zip Code	
Telephone Number	
Basis for Jurisdiction	
types of cases can be heard in Federal involving diversity of citizenship of the under the United States Constitution of Under 28 U.S.C. § 1332, a case in what state or nation and the amount at stake	arisdiction (limited power). Generally, only two l Court: cases involving a federal question and cases the parties. Under 28 U.S.C. § 1331, a case arising or federal laws or treaties is a federal question case. Each a citizen of one state sues a citizen of another e is more than \$75,000 is a diversity of citizenship e, no defendant may be a citizen of the same state as
What is the basis for Federal Court ju	risdiction? (check all that apply)
☐ Federal question	☐ Diversity of citizenship

II.

Fill out the paragraphs in this section that apply to this case.

If th	e Basis	for Jurisdiction Is a Federal Question	
	-	cific federal statutes, federal treaties, and/or patitution that are at issue in this case.	provisions of the United
If th	e Basis	for Jurisdiction Is Diversity of Citizenship	p
1.	The	Plaintiff(s)	
	a.	If the plaintiff is an individual	
		The plaintiff, (name) the State of (name)	
	b.	If the plaintiff is a corporation	
		The plaintiff, (name) under the laws of the State of (name) and has its principal place of business in t	,
		nore than one plaintiff is named in the complete providing the same information for each ad	
2.	The	Defendant(s)	
	a.	If the defendant is an individual	
		The defendant, (name) the State of (name) (foreign nation)	Or is a citizen of

		b.	If the defendant is a corporation	
			The defendant, (name), incorporated under the laws of the State of (name), and has its principal plates business in the State of (name)	
			incorporated under the laws of (foreign nation), and has its principal plates business in (name)	
		addii	ore than one defendant is named in the complaint, attactional page providing the same information for each add adant.)	
	3.	The A	Amount in Controversy	
		owes	amount in controversy—the amount the plaintiff claims or the amount at stake—is more than \$75,000, not court costs of court, because (explain):	
III.	Statement of	Clain	1	
	briefly as pos relief sought. caused the pla of that involv	sible the State aintiff ament and	ain statement of the claim. Do not make legal argumenthe facts showing that each plaintiff is entitled to the dan how each defendant was involved and what each defendant mor violated the plaintiff's rights, including the date or conduct. If more than one claim is asserted, number diplain statement of each claim in a separate paragraph.	nages or other dant did that es and places each claim

<b>TT</b> 7	D 11 4	ю
I 1	RAIIAI	
1 V .	Relief	L

V.

State briefly and precisely what damages or other relief the plaintiff asks the court to order. Do not make legal arguments. Include any basis for claiming that the wrongs alleged are continuing at the present time. Include the amounts of any actual damages claimed for the acts alleged and the basis for these amounts. Include any punitive or exemplary damages claimed, the amounts, and the reasons you claim you are entitled to actual or punitive money damages.
Certification and Closing
Under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 11, by signing below, I certify to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief that this complaint: (1) is not being presented for an improper purpose, such as to harass, cause unnecessary delay, or needlessly increase the cost of litigation; (2) is supported by existing law or by a nonfrivolous argument for extending, modifying, or reversing existing law; (3) the factual contentions have evidentiary support or, if specifically so identified, will likely have evidentiary support after a reasonable opportunity for further investigation or discovery; and (4) the complaint otherwise complies with the requirements of Rule 11.
I agree to provide the Clerk's Office with any changes to my address where case- related papers may be served. I understand that my failure to keep a current address on file with the Clerk's Office may result in the dismissal of my case.
Date of signing:, 20
Signature of Plaintiff  Printed Name of Plaintiff

## **CIVIL COVER SHEET**

The JS 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replace nor supplement the filing and service of pleadings or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of initiating the civil docket sheet. (SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON NEXT PAGE OF THIS FORM.)

I. (a) PLAINTIFFS	SEE INSTRUC	HONS ON NEXT FAGE O	r ms ro.	DEFENDANT	S				
(b) County of Residence of First Listed Plaintiff  (EXCEPT IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES)  (c) Attorneys (Firm Name, Address, and Telephone Number)				County of Residence of First Listed Defendant  (IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES ONLY)  NOTE: IN LAND CONDEMNATION CASES, USE THE LOCATION OF THE TRACT OF LAND INVOLVED.  Attorneys (If Known)					
II. BASIS OF JURISDI	CTION (Place an "X" in C	One Box Only)	III. CI	TIZENSHIP OF	PRINCIPA	AL PARTIES	(Place an "X" in	One Box fo	or Plaintif
☐ 1 U.S. Government Plaintiff	☐ 3 Federal Question (U.S. Government)	Not a Party)	· ·		) PTF DEF  1 1 1	Incorporated or Pri		or Defenda PTF □ 4	<i>nnt)</i> <b>DEF □</b> 4
☐ 2 U.S. Government Defendant	☐ 4 Diversity (Indicate Citizensh	ip of Parties in Item III)	Citize	en of Another State		Incorporated and P of Business In A		<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>
				en or Subject of a reign Country	□ 3 □ 3	Foreign Nation		□ 6	□ 6
IV. NATURE OF SUIT		nly)  DRTS	FO	PRFEITURE/PENALTY	RAN	NKRUPTCY	OTHER	STATUTI	ES
□ 110 Insurance □ 120 Marine □ 130 Miller Act □ 140 Negotiable Instrument □ 150 Recovery of Overpayment & Enforcement of Judgment □ 151 Medicare Act □ 152 Recovery of Defaulted Student Loans (Excludes Veterans) □ 153 Recovery of Overpayment of Veteran's Benefits □ 160 Stockholders' Suits □ 190 Other Contract □ 195 Contract Product Liability □ 196 Franchise    REAL PROPERTY □ 210 Land Condemnation □ 220 Foreclosure □ 230 Rent Lease & Ejectment □ 240 Torts to Land □ 245 Tort Product Liability □ 290 All Other Real Property	PERSONAL INJURY  □ 310 Airplane □ 315 Airplane Product Liability □ 320 Assault, Libel &	PERSONAL INJUR    365 Personal Injury - Product Liability   Product Liability   Pharmaceutical   Personal Injury   Product Liability   Product Liability   Personal Injury   Product Liability   Personal Injury   Product Liability   Personal Property   Personal Injury   Product Liability   Personal   Property Damage   385 Property Damage   385 Property Damage   385 Property Damage   Product Liability   Prisoner Petition   Property Damage   363 Property Damage   363 Property Damage   530 General   530 General   535 Death Penalty   Other:   540 Mandamus & Oth   550 Civil Rights   555 Prison Condition   560 Civil Detainee - Conditions of Confinement	TY	5 Drug Related Seizure of Property 21 USC 881 0 Other  LABOR 0 Fair Labor Standards Act 0 Labor/Management Relations 0 Railway Labor Act 1 Family and Medical Leave Act 0 Other Labor Litigation 1 Employee Retirement Income Security Act  IMMIGRATION 2 Naturalization Application 5 Other Immigration Actions	422 Appe   423 With 28 U   PROPE    820 Copy   830 Pater   840 Trad   861 HIA   862 Blac   863 DIW   864 SSIE   865 RSI   870 Taxe   871 IRS-26 U   871 IRS-26 U	eal 28 USC 158 drawal JSC 157  RTY RIGHTS vrights nt emark  SECURITY (1395ff) k Lung (923) C/DIWW (405(g)) D Title XVI	375 False C	laims Act eapportions at und Bankin ree tition ere Influenc Organizat ner Credit at TV es/Commo age tatutory Ac tural Acts mental Ma n of Inforn strative Pre view or Ap Decision utionality o	ced and tions  odities/ ctions atters mation
	moved from 3 te Court  Cite the U.S. Civil Sta  Brief description of ca	Appellate Court atute under which you at ause:  IS A CLASS ACTION	re filing (D	ened Anotl (specij	her District fy) tatutes unless di	☐ 6 Multidistr Litigation	if demanded in	complair	nt:
VIII. RELATED CASI IF ANY							□ 1¢8	□ INO	
DATE		SIGNATURE OF AT	TORNEY C	F RECORD	DOCKE	ET NUMBER			
FOR OFFICE USE ONLY	AOLINT	A DDI VINC IED		Шрск		мас ни	OCE		

#### INSTRUCTIONS FOR ATTORNEYS COMPLETING CIVIL COVER SHEET FORM JS 44

Authority For Civil Cover Sheet

The JS 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replaces nor supplements the filings and service of pleading or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of initiating the civil docket sheet. Consequently, a civil cover sheet is submitted to the Clerk of Court for each civil complaint filed. The attorney filing a case should complete the form as follows:

- **I.(a) Plaintiffs-Defendants.** Enter names (last, first, middle initial) of plaintiff and defendant. If the plaintiff or defendant is a government agency, use only the full name or standard abbreviations. If the plaintiff or defendant is an official within a government agency, identify first the agency and then the official, giving both name and title.
  - (b) County of Residence. For each civil case filed, except U.S. plaintiff cases, enter the name of the county where the first listed plaintiff resides at the time of filing. In U.S. plaintiff cases, enter the name of the county in which the first listed defendant resides at the time of filing. (NOTE: In land condemnation cases, the county of residence of the "defendant" is the location of the tract of land involved.)
  - (c) Attorneys. Enter the firm name, address, telephone number, and attorney of record. If there are several attorneys, list them on an attachment, noting in this section "(see attachment)".
- II. Jurisdiction. The basis of jurisdiction is set forth under Rule 8(a), F.R.Cv.P., which requires that jurisdictions be shown in pleadings. Place an "X" in one of the boxes. If there is more than one basis of jurisdiction, precedence is given in the order shown below.

United States plaintiff. (1) Jurisdiction based on 28 U.S.C. 1345 and 1348. Suits by agencies and officers of the United States are included here. United States defendant. (2) When the plaintiff is suing the United States, its officers or agencies, place an "X" in this box.

Federal question. (3) This refers to suits under 28 U.S.C. 1331, where jurisdiction arises under the Constitution of the United States, an amendment to the Constitution, an act of Congress or a treaty of the United States. In cases where the U.S. is a party, the U.S. plaintiff or defendant code takes precedence, and box 1 or 2 should be marked.

Diversity of citizenship. (4) This refers to suits under 28 U.S.C. 1332, where parties are citizens of different states. When Box 4 is checked, the citizenship of the different parties must be checked. (See Section III below; **NOTE: federal question actions take precedence over diversity cases.)** 

- **III. Residence** (citizenship) of Principal Parties. This section of the JS 44 is to be completed if diversity of citizenship was indicated above. Mark this section for each principal party.
- IV. Nature of Suit. Place an "X" in the appropriate box. If the nature of suit cannot be determined, be sure the cause of action, in Section VI below, is sufficient to enable the deputy clerk or the statistical clerk(s) in the Administrative Office to determine the nature of suit. If the cause fits more than one nature of suit, select the most definitive.
- **V. Origin.** Place an "X" in one of the six boxes.

Original Proceedings. (1) Cases which originate in the United States district courts.

Removed from State Court. (2) Proceedings initiated in state courts may be removed to the district courts under Title 28 U.S.C., Section 1441. When the petition for removal is granted, check this box.

Remanded from Appellate Court. (3) Check this box for cases remanded to the district court for further action. Use the date of remand as the filing date.

Reinstated or Reopened. (4) Check this box for cases reinstated or reopened in the district court. Use the reopening date as the filing date. Transferred from Another District. (5) For cases transferred under Title 28 U.S.C. Section 1404(a). Do not use this for within district transfers or multidistrict litigation transfers.

Multidistrict Litigation. (6) Check this box when a multidistrict case is transferred into the district under authority of Title 28 U.S.C. Section 1407. When this box is checked, do not check (5) above.

- VI. Cause of Action. Report the civil statute directly related to the cause of action and give a brief description of the cause. Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity. Example: U.S. Civil Statute: 47 USC 553 Brief Description: Unauthorized reception of cable service
- VII. Requested in Complaint. Class Action. Place an "X" in this box if you are filing a class action under Rule 23, F.R.Cv.P.

  Demand. In this space enter the actual dollar amount being demanded or indicate other demand, such as a preliminary injunction. Jury Demand. Check the appropriate box to indicate whether or not a jury is being demanded.
- VIII. Related Cases. This section of the JS 44 is used to reference related pending cases, if any. If there are related pending cases, insert the docket numbers and the corresponding judge names for such cases.

Date and Attorney Signature. Date and sign the civil cover sheet.

## UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

for the

Plaintiff/Petitioner v.	) ) Civil Action N	o.	
Defendant/Respondent	)		
APPLICATION TO PROCEED IN DISTRICT (Sh	COURT WITHOUT ort Form)	PREPAYING FEES O	R COSTS
I am a plaintiff or petitioner in this case and declar that I am entitled to the relief requested.	are that I am unable to	pay the costs of these pr	oceedings and
In support of this application, I answer the follow	ving questions under pe	nalty of perjury:	
1. If incarcerated. I am being held at:  If employed there, or have an account in the institution, I appropriate institutional officer showing all receipts, experinstitutional account in my name. I am also submitting a incarcerated during the last six months.  2. If not incarcerated. If I am employed, my employed, my employed.	enditures, and balances similar statement from	during the last six mont any other institution wh	ths for any
My gross pay or wages are: \$, and	my take-home pay or v	vages are: \$	per
(specify pay period)			
3. Other Income. In the past 12 months, I have re	ceived income from th	e following sources (chec	ck all that apply):
(a) Business, profession, or other self-employment	□ Yes	□ No	
(b) Rent payments, interest, or dividends	□ Yes	□ No	
(c) Pension, annuity, or life insurance payments	□ Yes	□ No	
(d) Disability, or worker's compensation payments		□ No	
(e) Gifts, or inheritances	□ Yes	□ No	
(f) Any other sources	□ Yes	□ No	

If you answered "Yes" to any question above, describe below or on separate pages each source of money and state the amount that you received and what you expect to receive in the future.

	Printed name
	Applicant's signature
Date:	
Declaration: I declare under penalty of perjury that the statement may result in a dismissal of my claims.	e above information is true and understand that a false
8. Any debts or financial obligations (describe the amount	ts owed and to whom they are payable):
with each person, and how much I contribute to their support:	who are dependent on me for support, my fountonismp
7. Names (or, if under 18, initials only) of all persons	who are dependent on me for support, my relationship
he amount of the monthly expense):	
* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	ents, or other regular monthly expenses (describe and provide
value):	
5. Any automobile, real estate, stock, bond, security, thing of value that I own, including any item of value held in so	
4. Amount of money that I have in cash or in a checking	ng or savings account: \$