

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF WISCONSIN

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HARRISON FRANKLIN,

Plaintiff,

MEMORANDUM

v.

02-C-618-C

GARY R. McCAUGHTRY, GERALD BERGE,  
PAULINE BELGADO, SARGENT SIEDOSCHLAG,  
PETER HUIBREGTSE, LINDA HODDY-TRIPP,  
MS. BLACKBOURNE, JIM WEGNER, SARGENT  
LIND, CAPTAIN JOHN P. GRAHL, SARGENT  
DAN MEEHAN, CO II MIKE GLAMAN, and  
NURSE HOLLY MEIER,

Defendants.

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In an orders entered herein on January 28 and February 7, 2003, I granted plaintiff's request for leave to proceed in forma pauperis on various claims in this case. The Attorney General's office has accepted service of plaintiff's complaint on behalf of all of the defendants except defendants Jim Wegner and Debra Blackbourn, who are no longer employed by the Department of Corrections. Therefore, the clerk of court has prepared Marshals Service and summons forms for these defendants, and is forwarding copies of the complaint and completed forms to the United States Marshal for service on them.

In completing the Marshals Service forms for defendants Wegner and Blackbourn, the clerk has not provided forwarding addresses because this information is unknown. It will be up to the marshal to make a reasonable effort to locate defendants Wegner and Blackbourn by contacting their former employer (in this instance, the Department of Corrections) or conducting an Internet search of public records for the defendants' current addresses or both. See Sellers v. United States, 902 F.2d 598, 602 (7th Cir. 1990) (once defendant is identified, marshal to make reasonable effort to obtain current address). Reasonable efforts do not require the marshal to be a private investigator for civil litigants or to use software available only to law enforcement officers to discover addresses for defendants whose whereabouts are not discoverable through public records.

Also, for plaintiff's information, in Sellers, the court of appeals recognized the security concerns that arise when prisoners have access to the personal addresses of former or current prison employees. Sellers v. United States, 902 F.2d at 602. For this reason prison employees often take steps to insure that their personal addresses are not available in public records accessible through the Internet. If the marshal is successful in obtaining the defendants' personal addresses, he is to maintain those addresses in confidence rather than

reveal them on the marshals service forms, because the forms are filed in the court's public file and mailed to the plaintiff after service is accomplished.

Entered this 13th day of February, 2003.

BY THE COURT:

BARBARA B. CRABB  
District Judge