

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

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MARK D. MARSHALL,

Plaintiff,

v.

ORDER  
06-C-617-C

JANEL NICKEL; SEAN SALTER;  
GREG GRAMS, Warden at CCI;  
C/O JAMES; C/O T. BITTELMAN;  
C/O NEUMAIER, Medical Doctor SULIENE;  
ICE MARY LEISER; ICE BURT TAMMINGA;  
RN. NANCY HAHNISCH; LT. LIPINSKI;  
RN. SUE WARD; RN. LINDY MUCHOW;  
2nd Shift SGT. FINK; RN. KIM CAMBELL;  
MIKE VANDENBROOK; and JANET WALSH,

Defendants.

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In an order entered on January 29, 2007, I granted plaintiff's request for leave to proceed in forma pauperis on several claims of constitutional wrongdoing against the defendants. The Attorney General's office has accepted service of plaintiff's complaint on behalf of all of the defendants except defendants Sue Ward, who resigned from her job with the Department of Corrections in December 2006. Therefore, the clerk of court has prepared Marshals Service and summons forms for defendant Ward, and is forwarding

copies of the complaint and the completed forms to the United States Marshal for service on her.

In completing the Marshals Service forms for defendant Ward, the clerk has not provided a forwarding address because this information is unknown. It will be up to the marshal to make a reasonable effort to locate defendant Ward by contacting her former employer (in this case, the Department of Corrections) or conducting an Internet search of public records for the defendant Ward's current address 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 defendant Ward's personal address, he is to maintain that address in confidence rather than reveal it on the marshals service forms, because the forms are filed in the court's public file and

mailed to the plaintiff after service is effected.

Entered this 15th day of February, 2007.

BY THE COURT:

/s/

BARBARA B. CRABB

District Judge