

United States Court of Appeals
For the Eighth Circuit

No. 12-3008

Kevin David Pomeranke

Plaintiff - Appellant

v.

Cheryl Bird, c/o I.R.S.

Defendant - Appellee

Appeal from United States District Court
for the District of Minnesota - Minneapolis

Submitted: October 31, 2012

Filed: November 7, 2012

[Unpublished]

Before MURPHY, SMITH, and BENTON, Circuit Judges.

PER CURIAM.

Kevin Pomeranke appeals the district court's 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B)(ii) preservice dismissal, with prejudice, of his complaint asserting that Cheryl Bird, an Internal Revenue Service (IRS) agent, improperly ordered the garnishment of his wages to recover unpaid taxes. In his complaint, Pomeranke alleged that he had obtained – in a Chapter 7 bankruptcy proceeding – a discharge of debts, including

unspecified debts to the IRS dating back many years. His pro se complaint referenced the Bankruptcy Act, the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act (FDCPA), and “Title 18 Color of Law.” Pomeranke’s motion for leave to appeal in forma pauperis (IFP) is also before this court.

This court grants Pomeranke’s IFP motion. *See Lee v. McDonald’s Corp.*, 231 F.3d 456, 459 (8th Cir. 2000) (IFP status does not require litigant to demonstrate absolute destitution).

Upon careful review of the district court’s dismissal order, *see Moore v. Sims*, 200 F.3d 1170, 1171 (8th Cir. 2000) (per curiam) (de novo review of § 1915(e)(2)(B)(ii) dismissal), this court agrees with the district court’s reasons for dismissing Pomeranke’s claim related to the FDCPA, *see* 15 U.S.C. §§ 1692(e) (purpose of FDCPA is to eliminate abusive debt-collection practices by debt collectors), 1692a(6)(C) (debt collector does not include any officer or employee of United States or any State to extent that collecting or attempting to collect any debt is in performance of official duties), and this court agrees with the district court that Pomeranke’s reference to “Title 18 Color of Law” did not state a claim. Accordingly, the dismissal order is affirmed as to these claims.

However, given the very early stage of the proceedings at which the district court rendered its decision, this court cannot find support in the record for the district court’s determination, based on 11 U.S.C. §§ 523 and 507(a)(8), that Pomeranke’s allegations related to the Bankruptcy Act failed to state a claim as a matter of law. *See In re Waugh*, 109 F.3d 489, 491 (8th Cir. 1997) (taxes for which return was due more than three years prior to bankruptcy filing are dischargeable); *see also* 26 U.S.C. § 7422(a) (relating to action to recover internal revenue tax alleged to have been erroneously or illegally assessed or collected); *Pfeiffer Co. v. United States*, 518 F.2d 124, 126 (8th Cir. 1975) (taxpayer civil action for refund under 26 U.S.C. § 7422(a)). Accordingly, this court vacates the dismissal order with respect to Pomeranke’s claim

related to the Bankruptcy Act, and the case is remanded to the district court with instructions to proceed with service on that claim only.

This court grants Pomeranke's IFP motion, affirms the dismissal order in part, vacates the dismissal order in part, and remands the case with instructions.
