



1 fees according to the statutory formula.

## 2 **II. Statutory Screening of Prisoner Complaints**

3 The Court is required to screen complaints brought by prisoners seeking relief  
4 against a governmental entity or an officer or an employee of a governmental entity. 28  
5 U.S.C. § 1915A(a). The Court must dismiss a complaint or portion thereof if a plaintiff  
6 has raised claims that are legally frivolous or malicious, that fail to state a claim upon  
7 which relief may be granted, or that seek monetary relief from a defendant who is  
8 immune from such relief. 28 U.S.C. § 1915A(b)(1), (2).

9 A pleading must contain a “short and plain statement of the claim *showing* that the  
10 pleader is entitled to relief.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 8(a)(2) (emphasis added). While Rule 8  
11 does not demand detailed factual allegations, “it demands more than an unadorned, the-  
12 defendant-unlawfully-harmed-me accusation.” *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 678  
13 (2009). “Threadbare recitals of the elements of a cause of action, supported by mere  
14 conclusory statements, do not suffice.” *Id.*

15 “[A] complaint must contain sufficient factual matter, accepted as true, to ‘state a  
16 claim to relief that is plausible on its face.’” *Id.* (quoting *Bell Atlantic Corp. v. Twombly*,  
17 550 U.S. 544, 570 (2007)). A claim is plausible “when the plaintiff pleads factual  
18 content that allows the court to draw the reasonable inference that the defendant is liable  
19 for the misconduct alleged.” *Id.* “Determining whether a complaint states a plausible  
20 claim for relief [is] . . . a context-specific task that requires the reviewing court to draw  
21 on its judicial experience and common sense.” *Id.* at 679. Thus, although a plaintiff’s  
22 specific factual allegations may be consistent with a constitutional claim, a court must  
23 assess whether there are other “more likely explanations” for a defendant’s conduct. *Id.*  
24 at 681.

25 But as the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit has instructed,  
26 courts must “continue to construe *pro se* filings liberally.” *Hebbe v. Pliler*, 627 F.3d 338,  
27 342 (9th Cir. 2010). A “complaint [filed by a *pro se* prisoner] ‘must be held to less  
28 stringent standards than formal pleadings drafted by lawyers.’” *Id.* (quoting *Erickson v.*

1 *Pardus*, 551 U.S. 89, 94 (2007) (*per curiam*)).

2 **III. Complaint**

3 Plaintiff alleges one count for deprivation of property in violation of due process.  
4 Plaintiff sues the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP), Unit Manager Cherry Phillips,  
5 Counselors Yolanda Fortune and Simmons, Case Manager K. Mathesson, former Warden  
6 Dennis Smith, former BOP Western Regional Director Robert E. McFadden, National  
7 Inmate Appeals Bureau Administrator Harrell Watts. Plaintiff seeks declaratory,  
8 compensatory, and punitive relief.

9 Except as otherwise indicated, Petitioner alleges the following facts: on  
10 August 15, 1999, Plaintiff was sentenced in this District to serve 17 years in prison and  
11 pay \$32,181.54 in restitution. *See United States v. Ybarra*, No. CR98-0427-PHX-ROS,  
12 doc. 74. In 2009, Plaintiff filed a petition for writ of habeas corpus by a federal prisoner  
13 under 28 U.S.C. § 2241 asserting that BOP had wrongfully collected restitution payments  
14 from him under the Inmate Financial Responsibility Program (IFRP), where the  
15 sentencing court failed to make a schedule for payment of restitution during his  
16 incarceration as required by the Mandatory Victims Restitution Act (MVRA), 18 U.S.C.  
17 §§ 3663-64. *Ybarra v. Smith*, No. CV09-1447-PHX-DGC (JRI), doc. 1. On  
18 September 17, 2010, Magistrate Judge Voss issued a Report and Recommendation that  
19 the petition be granted. *Id.*, doc. 11. On December 21, 2010, the Court accepted the  
20 Report and Recommendation, granted the petition, and ordered the BOP to stop  
21 collecting restitution payments from Plaintiff. *Id.*, doc. 15. The Court denied Plaintiff's  
22 request that the BOP be required to return the amounts already collected from him. *Id.*  
23 Plaintiff then filed a motion to hold the respondent in contempt because, after receiving  
24 the Court's order, the BOP placed Plaintiff on IFRP refusal status and sanctioned him  
25 under 25 C.F.R. § 545.11 by removing him from his job with UNICOR. *Id.*, doc. 20.  
26 Plaintiff was informed that if he did not want to remain on IFRP refusal status, he would  
27 have to enter another contract agreeing to pay restitution under the IFRP. *Id.* Plaintiff  
28

1 signed a new contract and returned to his UNICOR job. *Id.* This Court denied Plaintiff's  
2 motion to hold respondent in contempt. *Id.* Plaintiff appealed. On March 13, 2012, the  
3 Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals affirmed the denial of the motion for contempt. *Id.*, doc.  
4 28.

5 In this case, Plaintiff alleges that he requested that the improperly collected funds  
6 be returned to him. Defendants Phillips and Fortune told Plaintiff that he had to petition  
7 the Court for return of the funds. Defendant Smith told Plaintiff that even though the  
8 funds had been improperly collected from him, he was not required to reimburse the  
9 funds absent authorization. Defendant McFadden agreed and Defendant Watts responded  
10 that Smith and McFadden had adequately addressed Plaintiff's request. Watts also told  
11 Plaintiff that BOP was not obligated to refund improperly collected funds through the  
12 IFRP. Plaintiff contends that Phillips, Mathesson, and Simmons were responsible for  
13 ascertaining Plaintiff's financial responsibilities and knew that the restitution order failed  
14 to comply with the MVRA for collecting funds from Plaintiff under the IFRP. Plaintiff  
15 contends that they chose ignore the established law and require Plaintiff to participate in  
16 IFRP.

#### 17 **IV. Failure to State a Claim**

18 To state a *Bivens* claim, a plaintiff must allege that persons acting under color of  
19 federal law violated his constitutional rights. *Martin v. Sais*, 88 F.3d 774, 775 (9th Cir.  
20 1996) (citing *Van Strum v. Lawn*, 940 F.2d 406, 409 (9th Cir. 1991)). Thus, an action  
21 under *Bivens* is identical to one brought pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983 except for the  
22 replacement of a state actor under § 1983 by a federal actor under *Bivens*. *Id.* To state a  
23 valid constitutional claim, a plaintiff must allege that he suffered a specific injury as a  
24 result of the conduct of a particular defendant, and he must allege an affirmative link  
25 between the injury and the conduct of that defendant. *Rizzo v. Goode*, 423 U.S. 362, 371-  
26 72, 377 (1976).

27 Plaintiff sues the BOP. However, it is not a proper Defendant. A *Bivens* claim  
28 may only be maintained against officials acting under color of federal law in their

1 individual capacities; neither the United States, nor an agency, are proper defendants  
2 under *Bivens*. See *FDIC v. Meyer*, 510 U.S. 471, 486 (1994) (federal agencies are not  
3 proper defendants in a *Bivens* action); *Myers v. U.S. Marshals Serv.*, No. CV10-2662,  
4 2011 WL 671998, at \*2 (S.D. Cal. Feb. 15, 2011). Accordingly, BOP will be dismissed  
5 as an improper Defendant.

6 **V. Claim for Which an Answer Will be Required**

7 Liberally construed, Plaintiff states a claim for relief in Count One against the  
8 remaining Defendants for failure to return funds taken from him under the IFRP. These  
9 Defendants will be required to respond to Count I.

10 **VI. Warnings**

11 **A. Release**

12 Plaintiff must pay the unpaid balance of the filing fee within 120 days of his  
13 release. Also, within 30 days of his release, he must either (1) notify the Court that he  
14 intends to pay the balance or (2) show good cause, in writing, why he cannot. Failure to  
15 comply may result in dismissal of this action.

16 **B. Address Changes**

17 Plaintiff must file and serve a notice of a change of address in accordance with  
18 Rule 83.3(d) of the Local Rules of Civil Procedure. Plaintiff must not include a motion  
19 for other relief with a notice of change of address. Failure to comply may result in  
20 dismissal of this action.

21 **C. Copies**

22 Plaintiff must serve Defendants, or counsel if an appearance has been entered, a  
23 copy of every document that he files. Fed. R. Civ. P. 5(a). Each filing must include a  
24 certificate stating that a copy of the filing was served. Fed. R. Civ. P. 5(d). Also,  
25 Plaintiff must submit an additional copy of every filing for use by the Court. See LRCiv  
26 5.4. Failure to comply may result in the filing being stricken without further notice to  
27 Plaintiff.

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1           **D.     Possible Dismissal**

2           If Plaintiff fails to timely comply with every provision of this Order, including  
3 these warnings, the Court may dismiss this action without further notice. *See Ferdik v.*  
4 *Bonzelet*, 963 F.2d 1258, 1260-61 (9th Cir. 1992) (a district court may dismiss an action  
5 for failure to comply with any order of the Court).

6           **IT IS ORDERED:**

7           (1)     Plaintiff's Application to Proceed *In Forma Pauperis* (Doc. 6) is **granted**.

8           (2)     As required by the accompanying Order to the appropriate government  
9 agency, Plaintiff must pay the \$350.00 filing fee and is assessed an initial partial filing  
10 fee of \$26.17.

11          (3)     Defendant Federal Bureau of Prisons is **dismissed** without prejudice.

12          (4)     Defendants Phillips, Fortune, Mathesson, Simmons, Smith, McFadden, and  
13 Watts must answer Count I.

14          (5)     The Clerk of Court must send Plaintiff a service packet including the  
15 Complaint (Doc. 1), this Order, and both summons and request for waiver forms for  
16 Defendants Phillips, Fortune, Mathesson, Simmons, Smith, McFadden, and Watts and the  
17 United States of America.

18          (6)     Plaintiff must complete and return the service packet to the Clerk of Court  
19 within 21 days of the date of filing of this Order. The United States Marshal will not  
20 provide service of process if Plaintiff fails to comply with this Order.

21          (7)     If Plaintiff does not either obtain a waiver of service of the summons or  
22 complete service of the Summons and Complaint on a Defendant within 120 days of the  
23 filing of the Complaint or within 60 days of the filing of this Order, whichever is later,  
24 the action may be dismissed as to each Defendant not served. Fed. R. Civ. P. 4(m);  
25 LRCiv 16.2(b)(2)(B)(i).

26          (8)     The United States Marshal must retain the Summons, a copy of the  
27 Complaint, and a copy of this Order for future use.

28          (9)     The United States Marshal must notify Defendants of the commencement

1 of this action and request waiver of service of the summons pursuant to Rule 4(d) of the  
2 Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. The notice to Defendants must include a copy of this  
3 Order. **The Marshal must immediately file signed waivers of service of the**  
4 **summons. If a waiver of service of summons is returned as undeliverable or is not**  
5 **returned by a Defendant within 30 days from the date the request for waiver was**  
6 **sent by the Marshal, the Marshal must:**

7 (a) for the individual Defendants Phillips, Fortune, Mathesson,  
8 Simmons, Smith, McFadden, and Watts, personally serve a copy of the Summons,  
9 Complaint, and this Order at Government expense, pursuant to Rule 4(e)(2) and  
10 (i)(2) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure; and

11 (b) send by certified mail a copy of the Summons for each individual  
12 Defendant, the Summons for the United States, the Complaint, and this Order to  
13 (1) the civil process clerk at the office of the United States Attorney for the  
14 District of Arizona *and* (2) the Attorney General of the United States, pursuant to  
15 Rule 4(i)(1) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

16 (10) **A Defendant who agrees to waive service of the Summons and**  
17 **Complaint must return the signed waiver forms to the United States Marshal, not**  
18 **the Plaintiff.**

19 (11) Defendants Phillips, Fortune, Mathesson, Simmons, Smith, McFadden, and  
20 Watts must answer the Complaint or otherwise respond by appropriate motion within the  
21 time provided by the applicable provisions of Rule 12(a) of the Federal Rules of Civil  
22 Procedure.

23 (12) Any answer or response must state the specific Defendant by name on  
24 whose behalf it is filed. The Court may strike any answer, response, or other motion or  
25 paper that does not identify the specific Defendant by name on whose behalf it is filed.  
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