service. (Doc. 91.) Plaintiff was informed by the Court that the United States Marshal ("Marshal") was unable to complete service of process upon defendant Garcia at the address provided by Plaintiff. <u>Id.</u> On August 11, 2011, Plaintiff filed a response to the Court's Order. (Doc. 101.)

II. RULE 4 - SERVICE OF PROCESS

Pursuant to Rule 4(m),

[i]f service of the summons and complaint is not made upon a defendant within 120 days after the filing of the complaint, the court, upon motion or on its own initiative after notice to the plaintiff, shall dismiss the action without prejudice as to that defendant or direct that service be effected within a specified time; provided that if the plaintiff shows good cause for the failure, the court shall extend the time for service for an appropriate period.

Fed. R. Civ. P. 4(m).

In cases involving a plaintiff proceeding in forma pauperis, the Marshal, upon order of the Court, shall serve the summons and the complaint. Fed. R. Civ. P. 4(c)(2). "[A]n incarcerated pro se plaintiff proceeding in forma pauperis is entitled to rely on the U.S. Marshal for service of the summons and complaint and . . . should not be penalized by having his action dismissed for failure to effect service where the U.S. Marshal or the court clerk has failed to perform his duties." Walker v. Sumner, 14 F.3d 1415, 1422 (9th Cir. 1994) (quoting Puett v. Blandford, 912 F.2d 270, 275 (9th Cir. 1990)), abrogated on other grounds by Sandin v. Connor, 515 U.S. 472 (1995). "So long as the prisoner has furnished the information necessary to identify the defendant, the marshal's failure to effect service is 'automatically good cause " Walker, 14 F.3d at 1422 (quoting Sellers v. United States, 902 F.2d 598, 603 (7th Cir.1990)). However, where a pro se plaintiff fails to provide the Marshal with accurate and sufficient information to effect service of the summons and complaint, the Court's sua sponte dismissal of the unserved defendants is appropriate. Walker, 14 F.3d at 1421-22.

In this case, Plaintiff paid the \$350.00 filing fee for this action on January 8, 2002, and therefore is not eligible to proceed in forma pauperis. (Doc. 1.) On February 21, 2002, the Court sent Plaintiff documents and instructions to enable him to effect service on defendants. (Doc. 3.) On May 7, 2002, Plaintiff requested the Court to direct the Marshal to assist him with service on defendants, and on September 22, 2010, the Court directed the Marshal to serve process upon defendants M. Garcia, E. Hough, and M. White. (Docs. 5, 48.) The Marshal was unable to locate defendant Garcia using the

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address provided by Plaintiff. (Doc. 84.) The Litigation Coordinator at SATF notified the Marshal that M. Garcia could not be identified as an employee working at the CDCR (California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation) during the time of Plaintiff's allegations in the complaint. Id. On July 19, 2011, the Court issued an order for Plaintiff to show cause why defendant Garcia should not be dismissed from this action based on Plaintiff's failure to effect service. (Doc. 91.)

Plaintiff argues that defendant Garcia should not be dismissed from this action for failure to effect service, because he served defendant Garcia with the proper documents in a timely fashion. Plaintiff asserts that on April 29, 2002, Alisia D. Lee effected service upon defendant Garcia by certified mail. Plaintiff submits Lee's Declaration of April 29, 2002, stating that she sent a copy of the complaint, a summons, a Notice of Commencement of Action, and a Request for Waiver of Service to eleven of the defendants in this action by certified mail on March 16, 2002. (Declaration of Alisia Lee, Doc. 101, Exh. A.) Attached to the Declaration are copies of certified mail receipts, showing that mail addressed to defendant Garcia at the California Substance Abuse Treatment Facility ("SATF") in Corcoran, California was received by M. Parton on March 19, 2002. Id. Plaintiff argues that because M. Parton signed the certified mail receipt and accepted delivery of the documents on behalf of defendant Garcia, service was properly completed. Plaintiff also submits a copy of a letter to him from a Senior Legal Analyst at the Attorney General's Office, dated April 17, 2001, returning "several service waivers and supporting documentation" pertaining to this action to Plaintiff. (Id., Exh. B.) The Analyst stated in the letter that service could not be accepted because it did not comply with Rule 4. Id.

Under Rule 4(e) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, an individual defendant must be served by personal service with a copy of the summons and complaint, unless the defendant waives service pursuant to Rule 4(d). Fed. R. Civ. P. 4(d),(e) (emphasis added). Plaintiff has not submitted evidence that defendant Garcia was personally served, or that defendant Garcia waived service. Plaintiff's evidence only shows that service by certified mail was accepted by M. Parton on March 19, 2002, and that the Attorney General's Office received service which they determined did not comply with Rule 4. There is no evidence before the Court that defendant Garcia signed and returned a Waiver of Service, was served with personal service, accepted service, or has appeared in this action.

Plaintiff has not provided a current address, or other identifying information, to enable the Marshal to locate defendant Garcia for service. Therefore, it would be futile to direct the Marshal to make another attempt to serve defendant Garcia. Accordingly, defendant Garcia should be dismissed from this action based on Plaintiff's failure to effect service. Fed. R. Civ. P. 4(m).

III. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the foregoing, IT IS HEREBY RECOMMENDED that defendant M. Garcia be DISMISSED from this action, pursuant to Rule 4(m), based on Plaintiff's failure to effect service of process.

These Findings and Recommendations will be submitted to the United States District Judge assigned to the case, pursuant to the provisions of Title 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1). Within thirty (30) days after being served with these Findings and Recommendations, Plaintiff may file written objections with the Court. The document should be captioned "Objections to Magistrate Judge's Findings and Recommendations." Plaintiff is advised that failure to file objections within the specified time may waive the right to appeal the District Court's order. Martinez v. Ylst, 951 F.2d 1153 (9th Cir. 1991).

IT IS SO ORDERED.

Dated: September 1, 2011