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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

CHRISTOPHER I. SIMMONS,)	Case No.: 1:07-cv-01058-LJO-SAB (PC)
)	
Plaintiff,)	
)	ORDER REUIRING PLAINTITFF TO SHOW
v.)	CAUSE WHY DEFENDANT ELLSTROM
)	SHOULD NOT BE DISMISSED PURSUANT TO
GRISSOM, et al.,)	RULE 4(M)
)	
Defendants.)	
)	
)	

Plaintiff Christopher I. Simmons is appearing pro se and in forma pauperis in this civil rights action pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983.

This action is proceeding against Defendants Grissom, Keiley, St. Lucia, Ellstrom, Rients, Saucedo, Akanno, Rufino and Does 1-10 for deliberate indifference toward Plaintiff's serious medical condition, against Defendants Ellstrom, Rients, Saucedo, Akanno and Rufino for deliberate indifferent arising from the deprivation of Plaintiff's pain medication, and against Defendants Rients, Akanno, Saucedo, Rufino and Ellstrom for a violation of the First Amendment. The United States Marshal has not been able to locate and serve Defendant T. Ellstrom.

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Rule 4(m) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure provides:

[if] a defendant is not served within 120 days after the complaint is filed, the court—on motion or on its own after notice to the plaintiff—must dismiss the action without prejudice against that defendant or order that service be made within a specified time. But if the plaintiff shows good cause for the failure, the court must 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 United States Marshal, upon order of the Court, shall serve the summons and the complaint. 28 U.S.C. § 1915(d); Fed. R. Civ. P. 4(c)(3). “[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 [he] 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) (internal quotations and citation omitted), 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....” Id. at 1422 (internal quotations and citation omitted). 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. Id. at 1421-1422.

Here, the Marshal forwarded the service packet to a special investigator at the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation. The special investigator was unable to locate Defendant Ellstrom. Plaintiff shall be provided with an opportunity to show cause why Defendant Ellstrom should not be dismissed. Fed. R. Civ. P. 4(m). If Plaintiff either fails to respond to this order or responds but fails to show cause, Defendant Ellstrom shall be dismissed from this action.

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Based on the foregoing,

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that:

1. Within thirty (30) days from the date of service of this order, Plaintiff shall show cause why Defendant Ellstrom should not be dismissed from this action; and
2. The failure to respond to this order or the failure to show cause will result in the dismissal of Defendant Ellstrom from this action.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

Dated: February 18, 2014


UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE