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

CLIFFORD DEAN GOOLSBY,	)	Case No.: 1:15-cv-00615 - JLT
Plaintiff,	)	
v.	)	ORDER GRANTING PLAINTIFF’S MOTIONS TO PROCEED INFORMA PAUPERIS
	)	(Docs. 2, 7)
COMMISSIONER OF SOCIAL SECURITY,	)	
Defendant.	)	ORDER DIRECTING CLERK TO ISSUE SUMMONS, SOCIAL SECURITY CASE DOCUMENTS, AND SCHEDULING ORDER
	)	
	)	ORDER DIRECTING PLAINTIFF TO COMPLETE THE SERVICE DOCUMENTS

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Plaintiff seeks to proceed *in forma pauperis* with an action seeking judicial review of a determination of the Social Security Administration. (Docs. 1-2) Pursuant to the Court’s order to file further information regarding his finances (Doc. 3), Plaintiff filed an amended motion to proceed *in forma pauperis* on June 29, 2015. (Doc. 7) For the following reasons, Plaintiff’s motions to proceed *in forma pauperis* is **GRANTED**, and the Court finds service of the complaint is proper.

**I. Proceeding in forma pauperis**

The Court may authorize the commencement of an action without prepayment of fees “but a person who submits an affidavit that includes a statement of all assets such person . . . possesses [and] that the person is unable to pay such fees or give security therefor.” 28 U.S.C. § 1915(a). The Court reviewed the applications and finds Plaintiff satisfies the requirements of 28 U.S.C. § 1915(a).

1 Therefore, Plaintiff’s motion to proceed *in forma pauperis* is **GRANTED**.

2 **II. Screening Requirement**

3 When an individual seeks to proceed *in forma pauperis*, the Court is required to review the  
4 complaint and shall dismiss a complaint, or portion of the complaint, if it is “frivolous, malicious or  
5 fails to state a claim upon which relief may be granted; or . . . seeks monetary relief from a defendant  
6 who is immune from such relief.” 28 U.S.C. § 1915A(b); 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2). A plaintiff’s claim  
7 is frivolous “when the facts alleged rise to the level of the irrational or the wholly incredible, whether or  
8 not there are judicially noticeable facts available to contradict them.” *Denton v. Hernandez*, 504 U.S.  
9 25, 32-33 (1992).

10 **III. Pleading Standards**

11 General rules for pleading complaints are governed by the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. A  
12 pleading must include a statement affirming the court’s jurisdiction, “a short and plain statement of the  
13 claim showing the pleader is entitled to relief; and . . . a demand for the relief sought, which may  
14 include relief in the alternative or different types of relief.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 8(a).

15 A complaint must give fair notice and state the elements of the plaintiff’s claim in a plain and  
16 succinct manner. *Jones v. Cmty Redevelopment Agency*, 733 F.2d 646, 649 (9th Cir. 1984). The  
17 purpose of the complaint is to give the defendant fair notice of the claims against him, and the grounds  
18 upon which the complaint stands. *Swierkiewicz v. Sorema N.A.*, 534 U.S. 506, 512 (2002). The  
19 Supreme Court noted,

20 Rule 8 does not require detailed factual allegations, but it demands more than an  
21 unadorned, the-defendant-unlawfully-harmed-me accusation. A pleading that offers  
22 labels and conclusions or a formulaic recitation of the elements of a cause of action will  
not do. Nor does a complaint suffice if it tenders naked assertions devoid of further  
factual enhancement.

23 *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 678-79 (2009) (internal quotation marks and citations omitted). Vague  
24 and conclusory allegations do not support a cause of action. *Ivey v. Board of Regents*, 673 F.2d 266,  
25 268 (9th Cir. 1982). The Court clarified further,

26 [A] complaint must contain sufficient factual matter, accepted as true, to “state a claim  
27 to relief that is plausible on its face.” [Citation]. A claim has facial plausibility when  
28 the plaintiff pleads factual content that allows the court to draw the reasonable  
inference that the defendant is liable for the misconduct alleged. [Citation]. The  
plausibility standard is not akin to a “probability requirement,” but it asks for more than

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a sheer possibility that a defendant has acted unlawfully. [Citation]. Where a complaint pleads facts that are “merely consistent with” a defendant’s liability, it “stops short of the line between possibility and plausibility of ‘entitlement to relief.’

*Iqbal*, 556 U.S. at 679 (citations omitted). When factual allegations are well-pled, a court should assume their truth and determine whether the facts would make the plaintiff entitled to relief; legal conclusions are not entitled to the same assumption of truth. *Id.* The Court may grant leave to amend a complaint to the extent deficiencies of the complaint can be cured by an amendment. *Lopez v. Smith*, 203 F.3d 1122, 1127-28 (9th Cir. 2000) (en banc).

**IV. Discussion and Analysis**

Plaintiff seeks review of a decision by the Commissioner of Social Security denying disability benefits. (Doc. 1) The Court would have jurisdiction pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 405(g), which provides in relevant part:

Any individual, after any final decision of the Commissioner made after a hearing to which he was a party, irrespective of the amount in controversy, may obtain a review of such decision by a civil action commenced within sixty days after the mailing to him of such decision or within such further time as the Commissioner may allow. Such action shall be brought in the district court of the United States for the judicial district in which the plaintiff resides, or has his principal place of business . . . The court shall have power to enter, upon the pleadings and transcript of the record, a judgment affirming, modifying, or reversing the decision of the Commissioner of Social Security, with or without remanding the cause for a rehearing.

*Id.* (emphasis added). Except as provided by statute, “[n]o findings of fact or decision of the Commissioner shall be reviewed by any person, tribunal, or governmental agency.” 42 U.S.C. § 405(h).

Here, Plaintiff alleges that the Appeals Council denied Plaintiff’s request for review on February 13, 2015, at which time the decision of the administrative law judge became the decision of the Commissioner. (Doc. 1 at 2.) Thus, Plaintiff’s request for judicial review is timely, and the Court has jurisdiction over the matter pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 405(g).

**V. Conclusion and Order**

Plaintiff’s complaint states a cognizable claim for review of the administrative decision denying Social Security benefits. Based upon the foregoing, **IT IS HEREBY ORDERED:**

- 1. Plaintiff’s motions to proceed *in forma pauperis* (Docs. 2 and 7) are **GRANTED;**

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2. The Clerk of Court is DIRECTED to issue summons as to the defendant, Carolyn Colvin, Acting Commissioner of Social Security;
3. The Clerk of Court is DIRECTED to issue and serve Plaintiff with Social Security Case Documents, including the Scheduling Order, Order regarding Consent, the Consent Form, and USM-285 Forms; and
4. The U.S. Marshal is DIRECTED to serve a copy of the complaint, summons, and this order upon the defendant as directed by Plaintiff in the USM Forms.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

Dated: July 1, 2015

/s/ Jennifer L. Thurston  
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE