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7	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT	
8	EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA	
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10	MANUEL ANTONIO GONZALEZ,	Case No. 1:15-cv-01098-DAD-EPG (PC)
11	Plaintiff,	FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS, RECOMMENDING THAT DEFENDANT R.N. RICE BE DISMISSED FROM THIS ACTION, WITHOUT PREJUDICE (ECF NOS. 50 & 56)
12	v.	
13	J. RAZO, et al.,	
14	Defendants.	TWENTY-ONE DAY DEADLINE
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I. RELEVANT PROCEDURAL HISTORY

Manuel Antonio Gonzalez ("Plaintiff") is a state prisoner, and is the plaintiff in this civil rights action filed pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983, which includes attendant state law claims. Plaintiff filed the complaint commencing this action on July 16, 2015. (ECF No. 1). This case now proceeds on Plaintiff's claims for unconstitutional excessive force against defendants Correctional Officer Razo and Correctional Officer Johnson; failure to protect against defendant Correctional Officer Blankenship; deliberate indifference to serious medical against defendant R.N. Rice and defendant Ybarra; retaliation in violation of the First Amendment against defendant Ybarra; assault and battery against defendant Correctional Officer Blankenship; and medical malpractice against defendant R.N. Rice. (ECF Nos. 31, 36, & 54).

After the appropriate service documents were completed and returned (ECF No. 44), the

Court ordered the United States Marshal Service ("the Marshal") to serve Defendants (ECF No. 49). On April 3, 2017, the summons for defendant R.N. Rice was returned unexecuted. (ECF No. 50). According to the Marshal, the "L/O" (litigation office) informed the Marshal that 3 defendant R.N. Rice resigned in 2014, and did not leave a forwarding address or contact information. (Id.). 5

On May 16, 2017, the Court ordered Plaintiff to show cause why the Court should not issue findings and recommendations to Judge Dale A. Drozd, recommending that defendant R.N. Rice be dismissed from this action, without prejudice, pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 4(m). Plaintiff did not respond.

II. SERVICE BY UNITED STATES MARSHAL

Pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 4(m),

If a defendant is not served within 90 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).¹

In cases involving a plaintiff proceeding *in forma pauperis*, the Marshal, upon order of the Court, shall serve the summons and the complaint.² 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 ... 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) (alterations in original)), overruled 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

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¹ Fed. R. Civ. P. 4(m) was amended in 2015 to reduce the time for serving a defendant from 120 days to 90 days. However, the time period to serve defendant R.N. Rice has expired under both the preamendment version of the rule and the current version rule.

² While Plaintiff is not proceeding *in forma pauperis*, the Court granted Plaintiff's request for 28 service of process by the Marshal. (ECF No. 21).

'automatically good cause....'" <u>Walker</u>, 14 F.3d at 1422 (quoting <u>Sellers v. United States</u>, 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, dismissal of the unserved defendant is appropriate. <u>Walker</u>, 14 F.3d at 1421-22.

III. ANALYSIS

The return of service filed by the Marshal on April 3, 2017, indicates that, according to the litigation office, defendant R.N. Rice resigned in 2014 and did not leave a forwarding address or contact information. (ECF No. 50). There is no indication on the return of service that the Marshal received a response from defendant R.N. Rice. (<u>Id.</u>). The Marshal certified that he or she was unable to locate defendant R.N. Rice. (<u>Id.</u>).

Plaintiff has failed to provide the Marshal with accurate and sufficient information to effect service of the summons and complaint on defendant R.N. Rice, and has failed to serve defendant R.N. Rice within the time period required by Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 4(m). The Court gave Plaintiff an opportunity to show good cause for the failure, but Plaintiff failed to respond. Accordingly, the Court will recommend that defendant R.N. Rice be dismissed from the action, without prejudice.

IV. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

Based on the foregoing, the Court HEREBY RECOMMENDS that defendant R.N. Rice be dismissed from this action because of Plaintiff's failure to provide the Marshal with accurate and sufficient information to effect service of the summons and complaint on defendant R.N. Rice within the time period prescribed by Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 4(m).

These Findings and Recommendations will be submitted to the United States District Court Judge assigned to this action pursuant to the provisions of 28 U.S.C. § 636 (b)(1). Within **twenty-one (21) days** after being served with a copy of these Findings and Recommendations, any party may file written objections with the court and serve a copy on all parties. Such a document should be captioned "Objections to Magistrate Judge's Findings and Recommendations." Any reply to the objections shall be served and filed within **seven (7) days** after service of the objections. The parties are advised that failure to file objections

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within the specified time may result in the waiver of rights on appeal. Wilkerson v. Wheeler, 772 F.3d 834, 839 (9th Cir. 2014) (quoting Baxter v. Sullivan, 923 F.2d 1391, 1394 (9th Cir. 1991)).

IT IS SO ORDERED.

Dated: June 14, 2017

<u>Is/Erici</u> P. Grong UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE