

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

JASON QUIJEDA,		Case No. 1:17-cv-01162-SKO (PC)
	Plaintiff,	ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE WHY CASE SHOULD NOT BE DISMISSED BECAUSE OF PLAINTIFF'S UNTRUE ALLEGATION OF POVERTY IN
V.		FILING FOR IN FORMA PAUPERIS STATUS
LOPEZ, et al.,		(Doc. 2)
	Defendants.	21-DAY RESPONSE DEADLINE

Plaintiff, Jason Quijeda, is a state prisoner proceeding *pro se* in this action pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983. On August 29, 2017, Plaintiff filed this civil rights action along with a motion to proceed *in forma pauperis*. Plaintiff included a report of activity in his inmate trust account for the six months prior to initiating this action with his *in forma pauperis* application. (Doc. 2, p. 4.) That report indicates that, over the last six months, Plaintiff received an average of \$248.32 per month, and that the month before filing this suit, Plaintiff received income totaling \$503.68. (*Id.*) That report also shows that, during this same timeframe, Plaintiff spent an average of \$274.14 each month. (*Id.*)

Proceeding "in forma pauperis is a privilege not a right." Smart v. Heinze, 347 F.2d 114, 116 (9th Cir. 1965). While a party need not be completely destitute to proceed IFP, Adkins v. E.I. DuPont de Nemours & Co., 335 U.S. 331, 339-40 (1948), "the same even-handed care must be employed to assure that federal funds are not squandered to underwrite, at public expense, either

frivolous claims or the remonstrances of a suitor who is financially able, in whole or in material part, to pull his own oar." *Doe v. Educ. Enrichment Sys.*, No. 15cv2628-MMA (MDD), 2015 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 173063, *2 (S.D. Cal. Dec. 30, 2015) (citing *Temple v. Ellerthorpe*, 586 F. Supp. 848, 850 (D.R.I. 1984)). A party need not be completely destitute to proceed *in forma pauperis*. *Adkins v. E.I. DuPont de Nemours & Co.*, 335 U.S. 331, 339-40 (1948). However, "[i]f an applicant has the wherewithal to pay court costs, or some part thereof, without depriving himself and his dependents (if any there be) of the necessities of life, then he should be required, in the First Circuit's phrase, to 'put his money where his mouth is." *Williams v. Latins*, 877 F.2d 65 (9th Cir. 1989). The court is required to "dismiss the case at any time if the court determines the allegation of poverty is untrue." 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(A).

In sum, to proceed *in forma pauperis*, a plaintiff need not demonstrate that he is completely destitute, but his poverty must prevent him from paying the filing fee and providing his dependents with the necessities of life. *See Adkins v. E.I. DuPont de Nemours & Co.*, 335 U.S. 331, 339-40 (1948). A "showing of something more than mere hardship must be made." *Nastrom v. New Century Mortg. Corp.*, No. 11-cv-1998, 2011 WL 7031499, at *1 (E.D. Cal. Dec. 7, 2011) (quoting *Martin v. Gulf States Utilities Co.*, 221 F.Supp. 757, 759 (W.D. La.1963)), report and recommendation adopted by, 2012 WL 116563 (E.D. Cal. Jan.12, 2012). Plaintiff is currently incarcerated. Thus, the State of California is paying for Plaintiff's daily necessities, and Plaintiff is likely not responsible for providing any dependents with the necessities of life. *Williams*, 877 F.2d 65.

A district court is entitled to honor an inmate's decision to think that it is more worthwhile to use his funds for purchases, rather than for the payment of a federal court's filing fee. *See Olivares*, at 112, (quoting *Lumbert v. Illinois Department of Corrections*, 827 F.2d 257, 260 (7th Cir. 1987) (Noting peanut and candy "comforts" purchased in the prison commissary; "If the inmate thinks a more worthwhile use of his funds would be to buy peanuts and candy ... than to file a civil rights suit, he has demonstrated an implied evaluation of the suit that the district court is entitled to honor.").) Here, Plaintiff clearly prioritized his own purchases over the obligation to pay the filing fee in this action as he had over \$500.00 in deposits to his account at his disposal

the month before he filed this action. Rather than pay the filing fee for this action, it appears Plaintiff spent this money for his own comforts.

The determination whether a party can proceed *in forma pauperis* is a "matter within the discretion of the trial court and in civil actions for damages should be allowed only in exceptional circumstances." *Weller v. Dickinson*, 314 F.2d 598, 600 (9th Cir. 1963); *see also Franklin v. Murphy*, 745 F.2d 1221, 1231 (9th Cir. 1984) ("court permission to proceed in forma pauperis is itself a matter of privilege and not right; denial of in forma pauperis status does not violate the applicant's right to due process").

Accordingly, it is **HEREBY ORDERD** to that <u>within 21 days</u> of the date of service of this order, Plaintiff must show cause why his *in forma pauperis* status should not be denied and this action dismissed without prejudice to refiling with prepayment of the filing fee.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

Dated: **August 30, 2017**

UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE

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