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IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

ELSINA KILPATRICK,

Plaintiff,

No. CIV S-09-1729 MCE KJM PS

vs.

BAYMARK FINANCIAL INC.,

Defendant.

ORDER AND

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

_____ /

Plaintiff is proceeding in this action pro se. Plaintiff has requested authority pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915 to proceed in forma pauperis. This proceeding was referred to this court by Local Rule 72-302(c)(21).

Plaintiff has submitted the affidavit required by § 1915(a) showing that plaintiff is unable to prepay fees and costs or give security for them. Accordingly, the request to proceed in forma pauperis will be granted. 28 U.S.C. § 1915(a).

The federal in forma pauperis statute authorizes federal courts to dismiss a case if the action is legally “frivolous or malicious,” fails to state a claim upon which relief may be granted, or seeks monetary relief from a defendant who is immune from such relief. 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2).

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1 A claim is legally frivolous when it lacks an arguable basis either in law or in
2 fact. Neitzke v. Williams, 490 U.S. 319, 325 (1989); Franklin v. Murphy, 745 F.2d 1221, 1227-
3 28 (9th Cir. 1984). The court may, therefore, dismiss a claim as frivolous where it is based on a
4 indisputably meritless legal theory or where the factual contentions are clearly baseless.
5 Neitzke, 490 U.S. at 327.

6 A complaint, or portion thereof, should only be dismissed for failure to state a
7 claim upon which relief may be granted if it appears beyond doubt that plaintiff can prove no set
8 of facts in support of the claim or claims that would entitle him to relief. Hishon v. King &
9 Spalding, 467 U.S. 69, 73 (1984) (citing Conley v. Gibson, 355 U.S. 41, 45-46 (1957)); Palmer
10 v. Roosevelt Lake Log Owners Ass'n, 651 F.2d 1289, 1294 (9th Cir. 1981). In reviewing a
11 complaint under this standard, the court must accept as true the allegations of the complaint in
12 question, Hospital Bldg. Co. v. Rex Hosp. Trustees, 425 U.S. 738, 740 (1976), construe the
13 pleading in the light most favorable to the plaintiff, and resolve all doubts in the plaintiff's favor,
14 Jenkins v. McKeithen, 395 U.S. 411, 421 (1969).

15 In this action, plaintiff seeks a refund of the balance of her security deposit after
16 moving out of an apartment. There is no basis for federal jurisdiction evident in the complaint.
17 It is readily apparent that plaintiff cannot meet the statutory requirement for the amount in
18 controversy for diversity jurisdiction. 28 U.S.C. § 1332. At best, it appears plaintiff states a
19 claim that should have been brought in the first instance as a small claims action in the state
20 court. The action should therefore be dismissed.

21 Accordingly, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that plaintiff's request to proceed in
22 forma pauperis is granted; and

23 IT IS HEREBY RECOMMENDED that this action be dismissed.

24 These findings and recommendations are submitted to the United States District
25 Judge assigned to the case, pursuant to the provisions of Title 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1). Within ten
26 days after being served with these findings and recommendations, any party may file written

1 objections with the court and serve a copy on all parties. Such a document should be captioned
2 "Objections to Magistrate Judge's Findings and Recommendations." Any reply to the objections
3 shall be served and filed within ten days after service of the objections. The parties are advised
4 that failure to file objections within the specified time may waive the right to appeal the District
5 Court's order. Martinez v. Ylst, 951 F.2d 1153 (9th Cir. 1991).

6 DATED: September 10, 2009.



U.S. MAGISTRATE JUDGE

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