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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

JEWEL E. DYER,  
Plaintiff,  
v.  
TIMOTHY PEARCE, et al.,  
Defendants.

Case No. [17-cv-02640-JD](#)

**ORDER REVOKING  
PLAINTIFF'S IN FORMA  
PAUPERIS STATUS**

Plaintiff, a detainee, filed a pro se civil rights complaint under 42 U.S.C. § 1983 that was dismissed at screening. Plaintiff filed an appeal with the Ninth Circuit and the case has been referred back to this Court for the limited purpose of determining whether plaintiff's in forma pauperis status should continue or whether the appeal is frivolous or taken in bad faith.

An indigent party who cannot afford the expense of pursuing an appeal may file a motion for leave to proceed in forma pauperis. Fed. R. App. P. 24(a); 28 U.S.C. § 1915(a)(1). Pursuant to Federal Rule of Appellate Procedure 24(a), "a party to a district-court action who desires to appeal in forma pauperis must file a motion in the district court." The party must attach an affidavit that (1) shows in detail "the party's inability to pay or give security for fees and costs," (2) "claims an entitlement to redress," and (3) "states the issues that the party intends to present on appeal." Fed. R. App. P. 24(a)(1). However, even if a party provides proof of indigence, "an appeal may not be taken in forma pauperis if the trial court certifies in writing that it is not taken in good faith." 28 U.S.C. § 1915(a)(3). An appeal is in "good faith" where it seeks review of any issue that is "non-frivolous." *Hooker v. American Airlines*, 302 F.3d 1091, 1092 (9th Cir. 2002). An issue is "frivolous" if it has "no arguable basis in fact or law." *See O'Loughlin v. Doe*, 920 F.2d 614, 617 (9th Cir. 1990).

1 Plaintiff presented many allegations concerning his detention in county jail. He stated he  
2 was refused medical treatment, he was denied access to the courts and the water in the facility was  
3 harming him. The complaint was dismissed with leave to amend because plaintiff failed to  
4 identify the actions of specific defendants and how his constitutional rights were violated.  
5 Plaintiff filed an amended complaint that presented additional information regarding the medical  
6 care claim but he also presented many unrelated claims against approximately 25 other defendants.  
7 The amended complaint was dismissed with leave to amend. Plaintiff was informed the he could  
8 not proceed with so many unrelated claims against so many defendants in one complaint. He was  
9 advised to file a second amended complaint with a just a few related claims similar to his original  
10 complaint. He was also provided an additional blank civil rights form to file new actions  
11 regarding the other claims. Plaintiff failed to file a second amended complaint or otherwise  
12 communicate with the Court, so the action was dismissed.

13 Federal Rule Civil Procedure 18(a) provides: “A party asserting a claim to relief as an  
14 original claim, counterclaim, cross-claim, or third-party claim, may join, either as independent or  
15 as alternate claims, as many claims, legal, equitable, or maritime as the party has against an  
16 opposing party.” “Thus multiple claims against a single party are fine, but Claim A against  
17 Defendant 1 should not be joined with unrelated Claim B against Defendant 2.” *George v. Smith*,  
18 507 F.3d 605, 607 (7th Cir. 2007). “Unrelated claims against different defendants belong in  
19 different suits[.]” *Id.*

20 It is true that Fed. R. Civ. P. 20(a) provides that “[p]ersons . . . may be joined in one action  
21 as defendants if: (A) any right is asserted against them jointly, severally, or in the alternative with  
22 respect to or arising out of the same transaction, occurrence, or series of transactions or  
23 occurrences; and (B) any question of law or fact common to all defendants will arise in the  
24 action.” However, “[a] buckshot complaint that would be rejected if filed by a free person – say, a  
25 suit complaining that A defrauded the plaintiff, B defamed him, C punched him, D failed to pay a  
26 debt, and E infringed his copyright, all in different transactions – should be rejected if filed by a  
27 prisoner.” *Id.* at 607.


28 Plaintiff cannot proceed with one complaint containing so many unrelated claims against

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25 different defendants. Because plaintiff's action has no arguable basis in fact or law his in forma pauperis status is **REVOKED**. The Clerk shall forward this Order to the Ninth Circuit in case No. 18-16370.

**IT IS SO ORDERED.**

Dated: July 31, 2018

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
JAMES DONATO  
United States District Judge

1 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
2 NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

3 JEWEL E. DYER,  
4 Plaintiff,

5 v.

6 TIMOTHY PEARCE, et al.,  
7 Defendants.  
8

Case No. [17-cv-02640-JD](#)

**CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

9 I, the undersigned, hereby certify that I am an employee in the Office of the Clerk, U.S.  
10 District Court, Northern District of California.

11  
12 That on July 31, 2018, I SERVED a true and correct copy(ies) of the attached, by placing  
13 said copy(ies) in a postage paid envelope addressed to the person(s) hereinafter listed, by  
14 depositing said envelope in the U.S. Mail, or by placing said copy(ies) into an inter-office delivery  
15 receptacle located in the Clerk's office.  
16

17 Jewel E. Dyer ID: A#20559  
18 M.C.S.O. Corrections Division  
19 951 Low Gap Rd.  
20 Ukiah, CA 95482

21 Dated: July 31, 2018

22  
23 Susan Y. Soong  
24 Clerk, United States District Court

25  
26 By:   
27 LISA R. CLARK, Deputy Clerk to the  
28 Honorable JAMES DONATO