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the Social Security Administration denying disability benefits under the Social Security Act.

- 2. I have personal knowledge of the following facts.
- 3. My office filed the complaint in this matter on August 7, 2014 along with a Motion for Leave to Proceed in forma pauperis. This filing was done manually, in person, at the Clerk's office. The complaint, cover sheet, and motion were e-filed by the Clerk's office.
 - 4. The Motion to Proceed in forma pauperis was granted on August 18, 2014.
- 5. After the motion was granted, I assumed that service would be executed by US Marshal. Fed. R. Civ. P. 4(c)(3) rule provides that the Court "must" order that service be made by a United States marshal or deputy marshal or by a person specially appointed by the court, when the plaintiff is, as here, authorized to proceed in forma pauperis under 28 U.S.C. 1915.
- 6. However, I had failed to note that the Order Granting Application for Leave to Proceed in forma pauperis entered by this Court on August 18, 2014 did not contain language ordering the US Marshal to "serve, without prepayment of fees, a copy of the complaint, any amendments, scheduling orders, attachments, plaintiff's affidavit and this order upon the defendant." This is the language used in the Court's form Proposed Order and in the other orders our office had received in prior cases. I wrongly assumed that summons would be issued and that service would be executed by US Marshal prior to the 120 day due date, as in my prior IFP cases.
- 7. On December 10, 2014, I received, and responded to emails, from Court staff inquiring about status of service, which was due on December 5, 2014. On December 16, 2014 this Court entered an order requesting status update. On December 18, 2014, I filed a proposed summons. On December 19, 2014, summons were issued as to Carolyn Colvin, U.S. Attorney and U.S. Attorney General along with accompanying 285 forms authorizing service by US Marshal.
- 8. Fed. R. Civ. P. 4(m) provides that the court "shall extend time for service for an appropriate period" if plaintiff "shows good cause" for the failure to serve within 120 days and permits the district court to grant such an extension even absent good cause. *See Henderson v. United States*, 517 U.S. 654, 662, 116 S.Ct. 1638, 134 L.Ed.2d 880 (1996). District Courts have broad discretion to event time for service under Rule 4(m). *See Henderson v. United States*, 517

1	U.S. 654, 661, 116 S.Ct. 1638, 134 L.Ed.2d 880 (1996) (concluding that "the 120-day provision
2	operates not as an outer limit subject to reduction, but as an irreducible allowance"); Mann v.
3	American Airlines, 324 F.3d 1088, 1090-91 (9th Cir. 2003).
4	
5	9. Plaintiff, through counsel, requests the court find good cause or exercise discretion to
6	extend the time for service in this case.
7	DATED: January 5, 2014 Respectfully submitted,
8	COMMUNITY LAW CLINIC Mills Legal Clinic at Stanford Law School
10	By: /s/ Lisa Douglass
11	LISA DOUGLASS Director, Social Security Disability Project
12	
13	Attorneys for Plaintiff
14	<u>ORDER</u>
15	
16	Under Fed.R.Civ.P. 4(m) this Court exercises its discretion and orders that the time for
17	service be extended by days for the US Marshal to execute service of the Summons and
18	Complaint as to Carolyn Colvin, US Attorney and US Attorney General.
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20	Dated: Rem Galy Meman
21	THE HONORABLE BETH LABSON FREEMAN United States District Judge
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