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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

JAMES ANTHONY DAVIS,
Inmate #81111,

Plaintiff,

vs.

SAPPHIRE TOWER; JANE DOE, Lisa,
Sapphire Sales Team; JOHN DOE, Chuck,
Sapphire Sales Team; JOHN DOE, Owner
and CEO Sapphire Tower,

Defendants.

Civil No. 10cv1368 JLS (POR)

ORDER:

**(1) GRANTING MOTION TO
PROCEED *IN FORMA PAUPERIS*,**
[Doc. No. 2];

**(2) SUA SPONTE DISMISSING
COMPLAINT FOR FAILING
TO STATE A CLAIM PURSUANT
TO 28 U.S.C. §§ 1915(e)(2) & 1915A**

James Anthony Davis (“Plaintiff”), an inmate currently incarcerated at High Desert State Prison located in Indian Springs, Nevada and proceeding pro se, has filed a civil rights action filed pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983. Plaintiff has not prepaid the \$350 filing fee mandated by 28 U.S.C. § 1914(a); instead, he has filed a Motion to Proceed *In Forma Pauperis* (“IFP”) pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(a) [Doc. No. 2].

**I.
MOTION TO PROCEED IFP**

All parties instituting any civil action, suit or proceeding in a district court of the United States, except an application for writ of habeas corpus, must pay a filing fee of \$350. *See* 28

1 U.S.C. § 1914(a). An action may proceed despite a plaintiff’s failure to prepay the entire fee
2 only if he is granted leave to proceed IFP pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(a). *See Rodriguez v.*
3 *Cook*, 169 F.3d 1176, 1177 (9th Cir. 1999). However, a prisoner granted leave to proceed IFP
4 remains obligated to pay the entire fee in installments, regardless of whether his action is
5 ultimately dismissed. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1915(b)(1) & (2); *Taylor v. Delatoore*, 281 F.3d 844, 847
6 (9th Cir. 2002).

7 Under 28 U.S.C. § 1915, as amended by the Prison Litigation Reform Act (“PLRA”), a
8 prisoner seeking leave to proceed IFP must submit a “certified copy of the trust fund account
9 statement (or institutional equivalent) for the prisoner for the six-month period immediately
10 preceding the filing of the complaint.” 28 U.S.C. § 1915(a)(2); *Andrews v. King*, 398 F.3d 1113,
11 1119 (9th Cir. 2005). From the certified trust account statement, the Court must assess an initial
12 payment of 20% of (a) the average monthly deposits in the account for the past six months, or
13 (b) the average monthly balance in the account for the past six months, whichever is greater,
14 unless the prisoner has no assets. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1915(b)(1); 28 U.S.C. § 1915(b)(4). The
15 institution having custody of the prisoner must collect subsequent payments, assessed at 20%
16 of the preceding month’s income, in any month in which the prisoner’s account exceeds \$10, and
17 forward those payments to the Court until the entire filing fee is paid. *See* 28 U.S.C.
18 § 1915(b)(2).

19 The Court finds that Plaintiff has submitted a certified copy of his trust account statement
20 pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(a)(2) and S.D. CAL. CIVLR 3.2. *Andrews*, 398 F.3d at 1119.
21 Plaintiff’s trust account statement shows he has insufficient funds with which to pay any initial
22 partial filing fee. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1915(b)(4) (providing that “[i]n no event shall a prisoner be
23 prohibited from bringing a civil action or appealing a civil action or criminal judgment for the
24 reason that the prisoner has no assets and no means by which to pay [an] initial partial filing
25 fee.”); *Taylor*, 281 F.3d at 850 (finding that 28 U.S.C. § 1915(b)(4) acts as a “safety-valve”
26 preventing dismissal of a prisoner’s IFP case based solely on a “failure to pay ... due to the lack
27 of funds available.”).

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1 Section 1983 imposes two essential proof requirements upon a claimant: (1) that a person
2 acting under color of state law committed the conduct at issue, and (2) that the conduct deprived
3 the claimant of some right, privilege, or immunity protected by the Constitution or laws of the
4 United States. *See* 42 U.S.C. § 1983; *Parratt v. Taylor*, 451 U.S. 527, 535 (1981), *overruled on*
5 *other grounds by Daniels v. Williams*, 474 U.S. 327, 328 (1986); *Haygood v. Younger*, 769 F.2d
6 1350, 1354 (9th Cir. 1985) (en banc).

7 Here, Plaintiff alleges that he has been subjected to discrimination by sales
8 representatives for a condominium complex in San Diego known as the “Sapphire Tower.” (*See*
9 *Compl.* at 3-4.) He further claims that his Fourteenth Amendment due process rights were
10 violated by Defendants because they “made statements to plaintiff with malice and/or
11 oppression.” (*Id.* at 4.) However, Plaintiff fails to allege any act on the part of Defendants
12 which were taken “under color of state law.” *See* 42 U.S.C. § 1983, 28 U.S.C.
13 § 1915(e)(2)(B)(ii). Private parties do not generally act under color of state law; thus, “purely
14 private conduct, no matter how wrongful, is not within the protective orbit of section 1983.”
15 *Ouzts v. Maryland Nat’l Ins. Co.*, 505 F.2d 547, 550 (9th Cir. 1974); *see also Price v. Hawaii*,
16 939 F.2d 702, 707-08 (9th Cir. 1991). While a plaintiff may seek to hold a private actor liable
17 under section 1983, he must allege facts that show some “state involvement which directly or
18 indirectly promoted the challenged conduct.” *Ouzts*, 505 F.2d at 553; *West v. Atkins*, 457 U.S.
19 42, 49, 54 (1988); *Johnson v. Knowles*, 113 F.3d 1114, 1118-1120 (9th Cir. 1997). In other
20 words, Plaintiff must show that the private actor’s conduct is “fairly attributable” to the
21 government. *Rendell-Baker v. Kohn*, 457 U.S. 830, 838 (1982); *see also Vincent v. Trend*
22 *Western Technical Corp.*, 828 F.2d 563, 567 (9th Cir. 1987).

23 Here, Plaintiff’s Complaint fails to allege facts sufficient to show that these Defendants
24 acted on behalf of, or in any way attributable to, the state. Thus, without more, Plaintiff’s
25 allegations against these Defendants fail to satisfy the first prong of a § 1983 claim. *See*
26 *Haygood*, 769 F.2d at 1354.

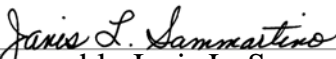
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5. The Clerk of Court is directed to mail a court approved § 1983 form complaint to Plaintiff.

DATED: July 13, 2010



Honorable Janis L. Sammartino
United States District Judge