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

IMHOTEP JORDAN, Jr.,
aka JOHN JORDAN,
CDCR #C-71742,

Plaintiff,

vs.

JOHN MITCHELL, et al.,

Defendants.

Civil No. 10-1951 MMA (PCL)

**ORDER DISMISSING CIVIL
ACTION FOR FAILING TO PAY
FILING FEES PURSUANT TO
28 U.S.C. § 1914(a) AND FOR
FAILING TO MOVE
IN FORMA PAUPERIS
PURSUANT TO
28 U.S.C. § 1915(a)**

Plaintiff, currently incarcerated at Calipatria State Prison, in Calipatria, California, and proceeding pro se, has filed a civil action entitled “Request for Entry of Default” in which he apparently seeks to serve and sue various Calipatria State Prison officials based on allegations that they violated his “commercial, civil, constitutional and human rights.” See Compl. at 18.

I. FAILURE TO PAY FILING FEE OR REQUEST IFP STATUS

Any party instituting a civil action, suit or proceeding in a district court of the United States, other than a writ of habeas corpus, must pay a filing fee of \$350. See 28 U.S.C. § 1914(a). An action may proceed despite a party’s failure to pay only if the party is granted leave to proceed *in forma pauperis* (“IFP”) pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(a). See *Andrews v. Cervantes*, 493 F.3d 1047, 1051 (9th Cir. 2007); *Rodriguez v. Cook*, 169 F.3d 1176, 1177 (9th

1 Cir. 1999). However, Plaintiff has not prepaid the \$350 filing fee required to commence a civil
2 action; nor has he submitted a Motion to Proceed IFP. Therefore, the case must be dismissed
3 pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1914(a).

4 **II. CONCLUSION AND ORDER**

5 For the reasons set forth above, the Court hereby:


6 (1) **DISMISSES** this action sua sponte without prejudice for failing to pay the \$350
7 filing fee or file a Motion to Proceed IFP pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1914(a) and 1915(a); and

8 (2) **GRANTS** Plaintiff **forty five (45)** days leave from the date this Order is filed to:
9 (a) prepay the entire \$350 civil filing fee in full; *or* (b) complete and file a Motion to Proceed
10 IFP which includes a certified copy of his trust account statement for the 6-month period
11 preceding the filing of his Complaint. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1915(a)(2); S.D. CAL. CIVLR 3.2(b).

12 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that the Clerk of the Court shall provide Plaintiff with the
13 Court’s form “Motion and Declaration in Support of Motion to Proceed *In Forma Pauperis*.”
14 If Plaintiff fails to either prepay the \$350 civil filing fee or complete and submit the enclosed
15 Motion to Proceed IFP within that time, this action shall remain dismissed without prejudice and
16 without further Order of the Court.¹

17 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

18 DATED: October 20, 2010

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20 Hon. Michael M. Anello
21 United States District Judge

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24 ¹ Plaintiff is cautioned that if he chooses to proceed further with this action either by paying the
25 full civil filing fee required by 28 U.S.C. § 1914(a), or moving to proceed IFP, his Complaint will be
26 screened and is likely to be dismissed sua sponte pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915A(b) and 28 U.S.C.
27 § 1915(e)(2)(b). *See Lopez v. Smith*, 203 F.3d 1122, 1126-27 (9th Cir. 2000) (en banc) (noting that 28
28 U.S.C. § 1915(e) “not only permits but requires” the court to sua sponte dismiss an *in forma pauperis*
complaint that fails to state a claim); *see also Resnick v. Hayes*, 213 F.3d 443, 446 (9th Cir. 2000)
(discussing sua sponte screening required by 28 U.S.C. § 1915A(b)). Moreover, such a dismissal may
be counted as a “strike” against Plaintiff if he requests IFP status in any future civil action filed while
he is incarcerated. *See Andrews*, 493 F.3d at 1052 (under the Prison Litigation Reform Act, “[p]risoners
who have repeatedly brought unsuccessful suits may entirely be barred from IFP status under the three
strikes rule[.]”).