

14cv1145 GPC (RBB)

Plaintiff has not prepaid the filing fees required to commence a civil action pursuant to 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) (ECF Doc. No. 2).

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# **MOTION TO PROCEED IFP**

All parties instituting any civil action, suit or proceeding in a district court of the 5 United States, except an application for writ of habeas corpus, must pay a filing fee.<sup>1</sup> See 6 28 U.S.C. § 1914(a). An action may proceed despite a plaintiff's failure to prepay the 7 entire fee only if he is granted leave to proceed IFP pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(a). See 8 Rodriguez v. Cook, 169 F.3d 1176, 1177 (9th Cir. 1999). However, if the plaintiff is a 9 prisoner, and he is granted leave to proceed IFP, he remains obligated to pay the entire 10 fee in installments and regardless of whether his action is ultimately dismissed. See 28 12 U.S.C. § 1915(b)(1) & (2); Taylor v. Delatoore, 281 F.3d 844, 847 (9th Cir. 2002).

13 Under 28 U.S.C. § 1915, as amended by the Prison Litigation Reform Act ("PLRA"), prisoners seeking leave to proceed IFP must submit a "certified copy of the 14 trust fund account statement (or institutional equivalent) for the prisoner for the six-15 month period immediately preceding the filing of the complaint." 16 28 U.S.C. 17 § 1915(a)(2); Andrews v. King, 398 F.3d 1113, 1119 (9th Cir. 2005). From the certified trust account statement, the Court assesses an initial payment of 20% of (a) the average 18 monthly deposits in the account for the past six months, or (b) the average monthly 19 20 balance in the account for the past six months, whichever is greater, unless the prisoner has no assets. See 28 U.S.C. § 1915(b)(1); 28 U.S.C. § 1915(b)(4). The institution 21 having custody of the prisoner then collects subsequent payments, assessed at 20% of 22 the preceding month's income, in any month in which the prisoner's account exceeds 23 \$10, and forwards those payments to the Court until the entire filing fee is paid. See 28 24 U.S.C. § 1915(b)(2). 25

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> In addition to the \$350 statutory fee, all parties filing civil actions on or after May 1, 2013, must pay an additional administrative fee of \$50. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1914(a), (b); Judicial Conference Schedule of Fees, District Court Misc. Fee Schedule (eff. May 1, 2013). However, the additional \$50 administrative fee is waived if the plaintiff is granted leave to proceed IFP. 27 28 Id.

The Court finds that Plaintiff has submitted a certified copy of his trust account statement pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(a)(2) and S.D. CAL. CIVLR 3.2. Andrews, 398 F.3d at 1119. Plaintiff's statement shows an average monthly balance of \$143.05, 3 average monthly deposits of \$212.96, and an available balance of \$415.15 at the time he 4 filed his Complaint. Based on this financial information, the Court GRANTS Plaintiff's Motion to Proceed IFP (ECF Doc. No. 2) and assesses an initial partial filing fee of 6 \$42.59 pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(b)(1). 7

However, the Warden of FCI Otisville, or his designee, shall collect this initial fee 8 only if sufficient funds in Plaintiff's account are available at the time this Order is 9 executed pursuant to the directions set forth below. See 28 U.S.C. § 1915(b)(4) 10 (providing that "[i]n no event shall a prisoner be prohibited from bringing a civil action 11 12 or appealing a civil action or criminal judgment for the reason that the prisoner has no 13 assets and no means by which to pay the initial partial filing fee."); Taylor, 281 F.3d at 850 (finding that 28 U.S.C. § 1915(b)(4) acts as a "safety-valve" preventing dismissal 14 of a prisoner's IFP case based solely on a "failure to pay . . . due to the lack of funds 15 available to him when payment is ordered."). The remaining balance of the \$350 total 16 17 owed in this case shall be collected and forwarded to the Clerk of the Court pursuant to the installment payment provisions set forth in 28 U.S.C. § 1915(b)(1). 18

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#### II. SCREENING PURSUANT TO 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B)

A complaint filed by any person proceeding IFP is subject to an initial review and 20 sua sponte dismissal by the Court if Plaintiff's complaint is found frivolous or malicious, 21 if it fails to state a claim upon which relief may be granted, or if it seeks monetary relief 22 from a defendant who is immune. See 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B); Calhoun v. Stahl, 254 23 F.3d 845, 845 (9th Cir. 2001) (per curiam) (holding that "the provisions of 28 U.S.C. 24 § 1915(e)(2)(B) are not limited to prisoners."); Lopez v. Smith, 203 F.3d 1122, 1127 (9th 25 Cir. 2000) (en banc) ("[S]ection 1915(e) not only permits, but requires a district court to 26 dismiss an in forma pauperis complaint that fails to state a claim."). 27

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All complaints must contain "a short and plain statement of the claim showing that 1 the pleader is entitled to relief." FED.R.CIV.P. 8(a)(2). Detailed factual allegations are 2 not required, but "[t]hreadbare recitals of the elements of a cause of action, supported by 3 mere conclusory statements, do not suffice." Ashcroft v. Iqbal, 556 U.S. 662, 678 (2009) 4 (citing Bell Atlantic Corp. v. Twombly, 550 U.S. 544, 555 (2007)). "Determining 5 whether a complaint states a plausible claim for relief [is] ... a context-specific task that 6 7 requires the reviewing court to draw on its judicial experience and common sense." *Id.* The "mere possibility of misconduct" falls short of meeting this plausibility standard. 8 9 Id.

"When there are well-pleaded factual allegations, a court should assume their 10 veracity, and then determine whether they plausibly give rise to an entitlement to relief." 11 Iqbal, 556 U.S. at 679; see also Resnick v. Hayes, 213 F.3d 443, 447 (9th Cir. 2000) 12 13 ("[W]hen determining whether a complaint states a claim, a court must accept as true all allegations of material fact and must construe those facts in the light most favorable to 14 the plaintiff."); Barren v. Harrington, 152 F.3d 1193, 1194 (9th Cir. 1998) (noting that 15 § 1915(e)(2) "parallels the language of Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(6)"). The 16 17 court "ha[s] an obligation where the petitioner is pro se, . . . to construe the pleadings liberally and to afford the petitioner the benefit of any doubt." Hebbe v. Pliler, 627 F.3d 18 338, 342 & n.7 (9th Cir. 2010) (citing Bretz v. Kelman, 773 F.2d 1026, 1027 n.1 (9th Cir. 19 1985)). 20

Here, the Court finds Plaintiff's FCRA and FDCPA claims are sufficient to survive the initial screening required by 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2).<sup>2</sup> *See Lopez*, 203 F.3d at 1126-27. Accordingly, the Court finds Plaintiff is entitled to U.S. Marshal service on his behalf. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1915(d) ("The officers of the court shall issue and serve all process, and perform all duties in [IFP] cases."); FED.R.CIV.P. 4(c)(3) ("[T]he court may ///

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Plaintiff is cautioned that "the sua sponte screening and dismissal procedure is cumulative of, and not a substitute for, any subsequent Rule 12(b)(6) motion that [a defendant] may choose to bring." *Teahan v. Wilhelm*, 481 F. Supp. 2d 1115, 1119 (S.D. Cal. 2007).

order that service be made by a United States marshal or deputy marshal . . . if the
 plaintiff is authorized to proceed *in forma pauperis* under 28 U.S.C. § 1915.").

### III. CONCLUSION AND ORDER

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Good cause appearing, **IT IS HEREBY ORDERED** that:

5 1. Plaintiff's Motion to Proceed IFP pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(a) (ECF
6 Doc. No. 2) is GRANTED.

2. 7 The Warden of FCI Otisville, or his designee, shall collect from Plaintiff's prison trust account the initial filing fee assessed in this Order, if sufficient funds are 8 9 available at the time the Order is executed, and in any event shall thereafter forward the remainder of the total \$350 filing fee owed by collecting monthly payments from 10 Plaintiff's account in an amount equal to twenty percent (20%) of the preceding month's 11 12 income and shall forward payments to the Clerk of the Court each time the amount in the 13 account exceeds \$10 in accordance with 28 U.S.C. § 1915(b)(2). ALL PAYMENTS SHALL BE CLEARLY IDENTIFIED BY THE NAME AND NUMBER ASSIGNED 14 TO THIS ACTION. 15

3. The Clerk of the Court is directed to serve a copy of this Order on Warden,
FCI Otisville, Federal Correctional Institution, P.O. Box 1000, Otisville, New York,
10963.

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### IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that:

20 4. The Clerk shall issue a summons upon Defendants and forward it to 21 Plaintiff along with blank U.S. Marshal Form 285s for each Defendant. In addition, the Clerk shall provide Plaintiff with copies of this Order, his Complaint, and the summons 22 for purposes of serving each Defendant. Upon receipt of this "IFP Package," Plaintiff 23 is directed to complete the USM Form 285s as completely and accurately as possible, 24 25 and to return them to the United States Marshal according to the instructions provided by the Clerk in the letter accompanying his IFP package. Thereafter, the U.S. Marshal 26 shall serve a copy of the Complaint and summons upon the Defendants as directed by 27 /// 28

Plaintiff on the USM Form 285s. All costs of service shall be advanced by the United
 States.

## 5. Plaintiff shall serve upon Defendants or, if appearance has been entered by counsel, upon Defendants' counsel, a copy of every further pleading or other document submitted for consideration of the Court. Plaintiff shall include with the original paper to be filed with the Clerk of the Court a certificate stating the manner in which a true and correct copy of any document was served on Defendants, or counsel for Defendants, and the date of service. Any paper received by the Court which has not been filed with the Clerk or which fails to include a Certificate of Service will be disregarded. IT IS SO ORDERED. DATED: July 24, 2014 nited States District Judge 14cv1145 GPC (RBB) I:\Chambers Curiel\Civil - Odd\14cv1145-grt IFP&serve.wpd