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Allen v. Quillen et al

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1
     § 1915(a). See Andrews v. Cervantes, 493 F.3d 1047, 1051 (9th Cir. 2007); Rodriguez v.
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     Cook, 169 F.3d 1176, 1177 (9th Cir. 1999). However, the Prison Litigation Reform Act's
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     ("PLRA") amendments to § 1915 require that all prisoners who proceed IFP to pay the
    entire fee in "increments" or "installments," Bruce v. Samuels, __ U.S. __, 136 S. Ct.
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     627, 629 (2016); Williams v. Paramo, 775 F.3d 1182, 1185 (9th Cir. 2015), and
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     regardless of whether their action is ultimately dismissed. See 28 U.S.C. § 1915(b)(1) &
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 7
     (2); Taylor v. Delatoore, 281 F.3d 844, 847 (9th Cir. 2002).
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           Section 1915(a)(2) requires all persons seeking to proceed without full prepayment
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     of fees to file an affidavit that includes a statement of all assets possessed and
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     demonstrates an inability to pay. See Escobedo v. Applebee's, 787 F.3d 1226, 1234 (9th
11
     Cir. 2015). In support of this affidavit, the PLRA also requires prisoners to submit a
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     "certified copy of the trust fund account statement (or institutional equivalent) for . . . the
     6-month period immediately preceding the filing of the complaint." 28 U.S.C.
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     § 1915(a)(2); Andrews v. King, 398 F.3d 1113, 1119 (9th Cir. 2005). From the certified
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     trust account statement, the Court assesses an initial payment of 20% of (a) the average
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     monthly deposits in the account for the past six months, or (b) the average monthly
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     balance in the account for the past six months, whichever is greater, unless the prisoner
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     has no assets. See 28 U.S.C. § 1915(b)(1); 28 U.S.C. § 1915(b)(4). The institution having
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     custody of the prisoner then collects subsequent payments, assessed at 20% of the
     preceding month's income, in any month in which his account exceeds $10, and forwards
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     those payments to the Court until the entire filing fee is paid. See 28 U.S.C. § 1915(b)(2);
    Bruce, 136 S. Ct. at 629.
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23
           Because Plaintiff has neither paid the filing fee required by 28 U.S.C. § 1914(a) to
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     commence a civil action, nor filed a Motion to Proceed IFP pursuant to 28 U.S.C.
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     § 1915(a), his case cannot proceed. See 28 U.S.C. § 1914(a); Andrews, 493 F.3d at 1051.
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II. Conclusion and Order

Accordingly, the Court:

- (1) **DISMISSES** this action without prejudice based on Plaintiff's failure to pay the filing fee or file a Motion to Proceed *IFP* pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1914(a) and 1915(a).
- (2) **GRANTS** Plaintiff forty-five (45) days leave from the date this Order is filed to: (a) prepay the entire civil filing fee in full; or (b) complete and file a Motion to Proceed *IFP*. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1915(a)(2); S.D. Cal. CivLR 3.2(b).
- approved form "Motion and Declaration in Support of Motion to Proceed *In Forma Pauperis*." If Plaintiff fails to either prepay the civil filing fee or fully complete and submit the enclosed Motion to Proceed *IFP* within 45 days, this action will remain dismissed without prejudice based on his failure to satisfy 28 U.S.C. § 1914(a)'s fee requirement and without further Order of the Court.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

DATE: November 17, 2020

HON. MICHAEL M. ANELLO United States District Judge

¹ Plaintiff is cautioned that if he chooses to proceed further by submitting a properly supported Motion to Proceed *IFP*, his Complaint will be screened before service and may be dismissed *sua sponte* pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915A(b). *See Lopez v. Smith*, 203 F.3d 1122, 1126-27 (9th Cir. 2000) (en banc) (noting that 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e) "not only permits but requires" the court to *sua sponte* dismiss an in forma pauperis complaint that is frivolous, malicious, fails to state a claim, or seeks damages from defendants who are immune).