Doc. 154 Akers et al v. Keszei et al 1 2 3 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT 4 **DISTRICT OF NEVADA** 5 6 7 MONTGOMERY CARL AKERS, 8 Plaintiff. Case No. 2:07-cy-00572-JCM-GWF 9 VS. ORDER AND REPORT AND RECOMMENDATION 10 JAMES KESZEI, et al., Motion for Late Service (Dkt. #133) 11 Defendants. 12 13 This matter is before the Court on Plaintiff's Motion for an Order Directing Late Service on the United States Attorney and Attorney General of the United States (Dkt. #133), filed on March 23, 2009. 14 15 Defendant Keszei filed an opposition to the motion on March 25, 2009 (Dkt. #135) and Plaintiff replied 16 on April 9, 2009 (Dkt. #142). 17 **DISCUSSION** 18 On April 30, 2007, Plaintiff filed his Motion for Leave to Proceed In Forma Pauperis (Dkt. #1), 19 which the Court granted on June 19, 2007. (Dkt. #3). On May 21, 2008, the Court screened Plaintiff's 20 Complaint and ordered the Clerk of the Court to mail Plaintiff USM-285 forms so that Plaintiff might 21 effect service through the assistance of the U.S. Marshal's office. (Dkt. #37). In response to a motion requesting the status of service filed by Plaintiff in July 2008, the Court ordered the court clerk to send 22 23 Plaintiff additional USM-285 forms. (Dkt. #62). On December 31, 2008, the U.S. Marshal's Office filed a process return notice, indicating that Defendant James Keszei had been served at the FBI office 24 25 in Kansas City, Missouri. (Dkt. #94). On March 23. 2009, Plaintiff filed the present motion requesting 26 that the Court direct the U.S. Marshal's Office to provide service of summons on the United States Attorney's Office and the Office of the Attorney General of the United States. (Dkt. #133). Defendant 27 28 opposes Plaintiff's motion, arguing that Plaintiff forfeited his opportunity to obtain service on the

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United States Attorney's Office and Attorney General of the United States due to Plaintiff's prior failure to provide the U.S. Marshal's Office with the necessary information to complete that task. (Dkt. #135 at 5-6). As a result of this failure, Defendant Keszei argues that the Court should dismiss him from this matter as Plaintiff has failed to properly serve him under Fed. R. Civ. P. 4(i) and 4(m). (*Id.* at 4-5).

Pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 4(m), service of the summons and complaint must be made upon a defendant within 120 days after the filing of the complaint. If Plaintiff fails to serve a defendant within that time, the Court "shall dismiss the action without prejudice as to that defendant or direct that service be effected within a specified time." Fed. R. Civ. P. 4(m) (stating, however, that "if the plaintiff shows good cause for the failure, the court shall extend the time for service for an appropriate period."). In cases involving a plaintiff proceeding in forma pauperis, a United States Marshal, upon order of the Court, shall serve the summons and the complaint. Fed. R. Civ. P. 4(c)(3). "[A]n incarcerated pro se plaintiff proceeding in forma pauperis is entitled to rely on the U.S. Marshal for service of the summons and complaint and . . . should not be penalized by having his action dismissed for failure to effect service where the U.S. Marshal or the court clerk has failed to perform his duties." Walker v. Sumner, 14 F.3d 1415, 1422 (9th Cir.1994) (quoting Puett v. Blandford, 912 F.2d 270, 275 (9th Cir.1990)), abrogated on other grounds by Sandin v. Connor, 515 U.S. 472, 115 S.Ct. 2293, 132 L.Ed.2d 418 (1995). "So long as the prisoner has furnished the information necessary to identify the defendant, the marshal's failure to effect service is 'automatically good cause [to not dismiss the complaint]". Walker, 14 F.3d at 1422 (quoting Sellers v. United States, 902 F.2d 598, 603 (7th Cir.1990)). Where a pro se plaintiff fails, however, to provide the Marshal with accurate and sufficient information to effect service of the summons and complaint, the court's sua sponte dismissal of the unserved defendants is appropriate. Walker, 14 F.3d at 1421-22; see also Brush v. Harper, 2009 WL 256380 (E.D.Cal., February 03, 2009).

In this instance, Plaintiff has failed to properly serve Defendant Keszei under the requirements of Fed. R. Civ. P. 4(i)(1)-(2) within the allotted 120 day time period. Plaintiff had 306 days to provide proper service under Fed. R. Civ. P. 4(i)(1)-(2) before he filed the present motion. As a result, under

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Fed. R. Civ. P. 4(m), the Court should dismiss Defendant Keszei from this matter unless Plaintiff is able to show good cause for his delay in effecting proper service.

Plaintiff contends the delay in effecting proper service occurred because the Court did not instruct him in how to properly serve a government official under the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. (Dkt. #142 at 2). While the Court will order the U.S. Marshal's Office to assist a pro se litigant proceeding in forma pauperis to effect proper service under Fed. R. Civ. P. 4(c)(3), the Court will not instruct a plaintiff on how to litigate his case or on the requirements of service under the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. Therefore, Plaintiff has not shown good cause for his failure to properly serve Defendant Keszei and the Court will recommend Defendant Keszei be dismissed from this matter without prejudice. Accordingly,

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that Plaintiff's Motion for an Order Directing Late Service on the United States Attorney and Attorney General of the United States (Dkt. #133) is **DENIED**.

## RECOMMENDATION

IT IS HEREBY RECOMMENDED that Defendant James Keszei should be DISMISSED from this action without prejudice based on Plaintiff's failure to properly serve Defendant Keszei within the time frame set forth in Fed. R. Civ. P. 4(m).

## **NOTICE**

Pursuant to Local Rule IB 3-2, any objection to this Finding and Recommendation must be in writing and filed with the Clerk of the Court within ten (10) days. The Supreme Court has held that the courts of appeal may determine that an appeal has been waived due to the failure to file objections within the specified time. Thomas v. Arn, 474 U.S. 140, 142 (1985). This circuit has also held that (1) failure to file objections within the specified time and (2) failure to properly address and brief the objectionable issues waives the right to appeal the District Court's order and/or appeal factual issues from the order of the District Court. Martinez v. Ylst, 951 F.2d 1153, 1157 (9th Cir. 1991); Britt v. Simi Valley United Sch. Dist., 708 F.2d 452, 454 (9th Cir. 1983).

DATED this 24th day of April, 2009.

Leonge Foley Jr UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE