

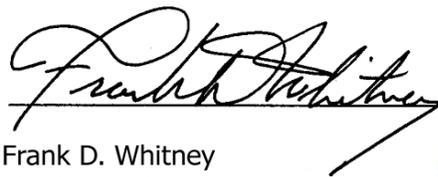
subject to dismissal. However, if an incarcerated plaintiff proceeding *in forma pauperis* provides the Marshals Service sufficient information to identify the defendant, the Marshals Service's failure to complete service will constitute good cause under Rule 4(m) if the defendant could have been located with reasonable effort. See Graham v. Satkoski, 51 F.3d 710, 713 (7th Cir. 1995). Before a case may be dismissed based on failure to effectuate service, the Court must first ensure that the U.S. Marshal has used reasonable efforts to locate and obtain service on the named defendants. See Greene v. Holloway, No. 99-7380, 2000 WL 296314, at *1 (4th Cir. Mar. 22, 2000) (where the district court dismissed a defendant in a Section 1983 action based on the prisoner's failure to provide an address for service on a defendant who no longer worked at the sheriff's office, remanding so the district court could "evaluate whether the marshals could have served [Defendant] with reasonable effort").

Therefore, this Court will instruct the U.S. Marshal to use reasonable efforts to locate and obtain service on Defendant McCoy. If the U.S. Marshal obtains the home address for Defendant McCoy, the address may be redacted from the summons forms for security purposes following service on this Defendant.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

The Clerk is respectfully instructed to mail a copy of this Order to the U.S. Marshal.

Signed: September 13, 2017


Frank D. Whitney
Chief United States District Judge

