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## IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF TENNESSEE WESTERN DIVISION

BRENT A. ROWAN,	)	
Plaintiff,	)	No. 14-2528-JDT-cgc
VS.	)	110. 14-2320-3D1-ege
TENN CARE, ET AL.,	)	
Defendants.	)	
Defendants.	)	

## ORDER ADOPTING REPORT AND RECOMMENDATION FOR DISMISSAL, CERTIFYING AN APPEAL WOULD NOT BE TAKEN IN GOOD FAITH AND DENYING LEAVE TO APPEAL *IN FORMA PAUPERIS*

On July 9, 2014, Plaintiff Brent A. Rowan, a resident of Memphis, Tennessee, filed a *pro se* civil complaint on the form used for commencing an action pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983. (ECF No. 1.) However, Plaintiff did not pay the civil filing fee or file a motion to proceed *in forma pauperis*. Therefore, on February 2, 2015, U.S. Magistrate Judge Charmiane G. Claxton issued an order directing Plaintiff to submit, within 30 days, either the \$400 civil filing fee or a properly completed and executed *in forma pauperis* affidavit. (ECF No. 3.) Plaintiff was warned that failure to comply with the order in a timely manner would "result in dismissal of this action without further notice, pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 41(b), for failure to prosecute." (*Id.* at 2.) Plaintiff did not comply with the Magistrate Judge's order.

Magistrate Judge Claxton issued a Report and Recommendation ("R&R") on March 30, 2015, in which she recommended the case be dismissed due to Plaintiff's failure to comply with her prior order. (ECF No. 6.) Objections to the R&R were due within 14 days. However, no objections have been filed, and mail sent to the Plaintiff was returned as undeliverable. (ECF Nos. 4 & 5.) Therefore, the Court ADOPTS the R&R and hereby DISMISSES this case without prejudice for failure to prosecute, pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 41(b).

The Court must also consider whether Plaintiff should be allowed to appeal this decision *in forma pauperis*, should he seek to do so. Pursuant to the Federal Rules of Appellate Procedure, a non-prisoner desiring to proceed on appeal *in forma pauperis* must obtain pauper status under Fed. R. App. P. 24(a). *See Callihan v. Schneider*, 178 F.3d 800, 803-04 (6th Cir. 1999). Rule 24(a)(3) provides that if a party was permitted to proceed *in forma pauperis* in the district court, he may also proceed on appeal *in forma pauperis* without further authorization unless the district court "certifies that the appeal is not taken in good faith or finds that the party is not otherwise entitled to proceed in forma pauperis." If the district court denies pauper status, the party may file a motion to proceed *in forma pauperis* in the Court of Appeals. Fed. R. App. P. 24(a)(4)-(5).

The good faith standard is an objective one. *Coppedge v. United States*, 369 U.S. 438, 445 (1962). The test for whether an appeal is taken in good faith is whether the litigant seeks appellate review of any issue that is not frivolous. *Id.* The same considerations that lead the

Court to dismiss this case for failure to prosecute also compel the conclusion that an appeal

would not be taken in good faith.

It is CERTIFIED, pursuant to Fed. R. App. P. 24(a), that any appeal in this matter by

Plaintiff is not taken in good faith. Leave to proceed on appeal in forma pauperis is,

therefore, DENIED. Accordingly, if Plaintiff files a notice of appeal, he must also pay the

full \$505 appellate filing fee or file a motion to proceed in forma pauperis and supporting

affidavit in the Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals.

The Clerk is directed to prepare a judgment.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

s/ James D. Todd

JAMES D. TODD

UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

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