

HONORABLE RONALD B. LEIGHTON

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
AT TACOMA

MS. JAY FRANK FISCHER,

Plaintiff,

v.

THE SALVATION ARMY,

Defendant.

CASE NO. C15-5220 RBL

ORDER DENYING IFP

THIS MATTER is before the Court on Plaintiff Jay Frank Fisher's proposed complaint and application to proceed *in forma pauperis* [Dkt. #1]. Fisher seeks to sue the Salvation Army for "banning" her from its homeless shelter, without warning and for no specific reason. She also claims that other residents there verbally assaulted her. She seeks damages for bodily harm, pain and suffering, threats, and denial of food and shelter.

The case is one of five¹ proposed complaints Fisher has filed this month.

¹ The cases are: *Fisher v. Pierce County Superior Court*, Cause No. 15 cv 5156RBL; *Fisher v. Always Hope Taylor Housing*, Cause No. 15 cv 5212RBL; *Fisher v. American Laser*, Cause No. 15 cv 5213RBL; *Fisher v. The Salvation Army*, Cause No. 15 cv 5220RBL; and *Fisher v Tacoma Police*, Cause No. 15 cv 5221RBL.

1 A district court may permit indigent litigants to proceed *in forma pauperis* upon
2 completion of a proper affidavit of indigency. See 28 U.S.C. § 1915(a). The court has broad
3 discretion in resolving the application, but “the privilege of proceeding *in forma pauperis* in civil
4 actions for damages should be sparingly granted.” *Weller v. Dickson*, 314 F.2d 598, 600 (9th
5 Cir. 1963), *cert. denied* 375 U.S. 845 (1963). Moreover, a court should “deny leave to proceed
6 *in forma pauperis* at the outset if it appears from the face of the proposed complaint that the
7 action is frivolous or without merit.” *Tripoti v. First Nat’l Bank & Trust*, 821 F.2d 1368, 1369
8 (9th Cir. 1987) (citations omitted); see also 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B)(i). An *in forma pauperis*
9 complaint is frivolous if “it ha[s] no arguable substance in law or fact.” *Id.* (citing *Rizzo v.*
10 *Dawson*, 778 F.2d 527, 529 (9th Cir. 1985); *Franklin v. Murphy*, 745 F.2d 1221, 1228 (9th Cir.
11 1984).

12 A *pro se* Plaintiff’s complaint is to be construed liberally, but like any other complaint it
13 must nevertheless contain factual assertions sufficient to support a facially plausible claim for
14 relief. *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 678, 129 S.Ct. 1937, 173 L.Ed.2d 868 (2009) (citing *Bell*
15 *Atlantic Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 570, 127 S.Ct. 1955, 167 L.Ed.2d 929 (2007)). A
16 claim for relief is facially plausible when “the plaintiff pleads factual content that allows the
17 court to draw the reasonable inference that the defendant is liable for the misconduct alleged.”
18 *Iqbal*, 556 U.S. at 678.

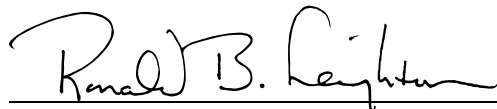
19 Plaintiff’s proposed complaint against the Salvation Army does not meet this standard.
20 Fisher has not identified the basis for this court’s jurisdiction over the claim or the defendant,
21 and has failed to identify the basis of her proposed complaint—she has not claimed that any
22 defendant actually violated some duty it owed to her, or describes what that duty is. The civil
23 cover sheet suggests that Fisher claims to be the subject of “discrimination” but the basis for the
24 claim is not in the complaint.

1 If and to the complaint seeks to assert a constitutional claim, Fisher has not identified
2 what right she claims was violated, or demonstrated how the defendant could be liable for it.
3 Generally, under § 1983, a *person* can be sued for constitutional violations committed under the
4 color of state law. A state and its agencies are not a person under § 1983. *See Arizonans for*
5 *Official English v. Arizona*, 520 U.S. 43, 69 (1997). Additionally, a plaintiff cannot assert a 42
6 U.S.C. § 1983 claim against any defendant who is not a state actor. *See West v. Atkins*, 487 U.S.
7 42, 48 (1988). This determination is made using a two-part test: (1) “the deprivation must . . . be
8 caused by the exercise of some right or a privilege created by the government or a rule of
9 conduct imposed by the government;” and (2) “the party charged with the deprivation must be a
10 person who may fairly be said to be a *governmental actor*.” *Sutton v. Providence St. Joseph*
11 *Medical Center*, 192 F.3d 826, 835 (9th Cir. 1999) (emphasis added).

12 The Salvation Army is not a *person*, and it does not appear to be a *state actor* in any
13 event. For these reasons, the application to proceed *in forma pauperis* is DENIED. Plaintiff
14 shall pay the filing fee or file an amended complaint addressing these deficiencies within 21 days
15 of this Order or the case will be dismissed without further notice.

16 IT IS SO ORDERED.

17 Dated this 28th day of April, 2015.

18 

19 RONALD B. LEIGHTON
20 UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE