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4 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
5 WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON  
6 AT TACOMA

7 JAMES B. PINKERTON,

8 Plaintiff,

9 v.

10 HANSON MOTORS, INC. and STEVEN  
11 W. HANSON,

12 Defendants.

CASE NO. C16-5634BHS

ORDER GRANTING IN PART  
AND DENYING IN PART  
DEFENDANT'S MOTION TO  
DISMISS

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14 This matter comes before the Court on Defendant Hanson Motors, Inc.'s  
15 ("Hanson") motion to dismiss for insufficiency of process and insufficiency of service of  
16 process (Dkt. 5). The Court has considered the pleadings filed in support of and in  
17 opposition to the motion and the remainder of the file and hereby grants in part and  
18 denies in part the motion for the reasons stated herein.

19 **I. PROCEDURAL HISTORY**

20 On July 15, 2016, Plaintiff James Pinkerton ("Pinkerton") filed an employment  
21 discrimination complaint against Hanson. Dkt. 1.  
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1 On December 15, 2016, Hanson filed the instant motion. Dkt. 5. On January 6,  
2 2017, Hanson replied stating that Pinkerton failed to respond and the Court should grant  
3 the motion. Dkt. 7. Later that day, Pinkerton filed a response. Dkt. 8. On January 11,  
4 2016, Hanson filed a surreply. Dkt. 10.

## 5 II. DISCUSSION

6 Hanson seeks dismissal of Pinkerton's claims for insufficiency of service of  
7 process. The plaintiff bears the burden of establishing the validity of service under Rule  
8 4. *See Brockmeyer v. May*, 383 F.3d 798, 801 (9th Cir. 2004). In some instances, Rule 4  
9 may be liberally construed "so long as the opposing party receives sufficient notice of the  
10 complaint." *United Food & Commercial Workers Union v. Alpha Beta Co.*, 736 F.2d  
11 1371, 1382 (9th Cir. 1984). The sufficient notice exception, however, is not a license to  
12 ignore Rule 4. The Ninth Circuit has held that failure to comply with service  
13 requirements does not warrant dismissal if: "(a) the party that had to be served personally  
14 received actual notice, (b) the defendant would suffer no prejudice from the defect in  
15 service, (c) there is a justifiable excuse for the failure to serve properly, and (d) the  
16 plaintiff would be severely prejudiced if his complaint were dismissed." *Borzeka v.*  
17 *Heckler*, 739 F.2d 444, 447 (9th Cir. 1984). A party's pro se status, alone, is not a  
18 justifiable excuse for defective service. *See Hamilton v. Endell*, 981 F.2d 1062, 1065  
19 (9th Cir. 1992).

20 Although Pinkerton provides some reasons for his failure to serve, Dkt. 8, the  
21 Court finds that none rise to the level of a justifiable excuse to fail to deliver a couple  
22 documents to his former employer. However, even in unjustified circumstances, the

1 Court may dismiss the action without prejudice or order that proper service be made  
2 within a specified time. *See* Fed. R. Civ. P. 4(m); *see also* *Stevens v. Sec. Pac. Nat'l*  
3 *Bank*, 538 F.2d 1387, 1389 (9th Cir. 1976). The Court finds that, in light of Pinkerton's  
4 circumstances of dealing with illnesses and losing his home, allowing additional time to  
5 effectuate service is warranted. Therefore, the Court grants Hanson's motion on the  
6 merits, but denies it as to remedy.

### 7 **III. ORDER**

8 Therefore, it is hereby **ORDERED** that Hanson's motion to dismiss for  
9 insufficiency of process and insufficiency of service of process (Dkt. 5) is **GRANTED in**  
10 **part** and **DENIED in part**. Pinkerton must file an affidavit of service of summons and  
11 complaint no later than March 3, 2017. Failure to comply or otherwise respond will  
12 result in **DISMISSAL without prejudice** without further order of the Court.

13 Dated this 8th day of January, 2017.

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16 **BENJAMIN H. SETTLE**  
17 United States District Judge  
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