

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF
CALIFORNIA

Matthew v. United States

No. 3:25-cv-01664-JES-JLB (S.D. Cal. July 2, 2025) · No. 3:25-cv-01664-JES-JLB · Decided July 2, 2025

SUMMARY

The U.S. District Court for the Southern District of California dismissed Jacob Matthew’s complaint challenging the denial of a passport for failure to provide a Social Security number. The court concluded that Matthew failed to state a claim for mandamus relief and that any alternative Administrative Procedure Act claim would fail for the same reasons. The court denied his motions for in forma pauperis status, an in-chambers conference, a preliminary injunction, and a temporary restraining order, while granting leave to amend within 30 days.

OPINION

Matthew v. United States

PER CURIAM.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

8 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

9 SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

10 11 JACOB MATTHEW, Case No.: 3:25-cv-01664-JES-JLB 12 Plaintiff, ORDER:

13 v. (1) DISMISSING COMPLAINT

PURSUANT TO SCREENING

14 UNITED STATES, UNITED STATES

UNDER § 1915(e);

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, SAN

15

DIEGO PASSPORT AGENCY, and

(2) DENYING MOTION FOR

16 MARCO RUBIO, in his official capacity

LEAVE TO PROCEED IN FORMA

as Secretary of State, 17 PAUPERIS; Defendants. 18

(3) DENYING MOTION TO

19 REQUEST FOR IN-CHAMBERS

CONFERENCE; 20

21 (4) DENYING MOTION FOR

PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION; 22

AND

23

(5) DENYING MOTION FOR

24

TEMPORARY RESTRAINING

25 ORDER. 26

[ECF Nos. 2, 4, 6, 7] 27 28 1 Pro se Plaintiff Jacob Matthew (“Plaintiff”) brings the instant action against 2 Defendants the United States, United States Department of State, San Diego Passport 3 Agency, and Marco Rubio, in his official capacity as Secretary of State (collectively, 4 “Defendants”), seeking to compel Defendants to issue a U.S. passport without the 5 requirement of providing a social security number (“SSN”). 6 Plaintiff brings several motions: (1) Motion for Leave to Proceed in forma pauperis 7 (“IFP”); (2) Motion to Request for In-Chambers Conference; (3) Motion for Preliminary 8 Injunction; and (4) Motion for Temporary Restraining Order. ECF Nos. 2, 4, 6, 7. 9 For the reasons stated herein, the Court DENIES Plaintiff’s motions and 10 DISMISSES Plaintiff’s complaint pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e).

11 I. BACKGROUND

12 Plaintiff filed his initial complaint in this matter on June 30, 2025. ECF No. 1. 13 Plaintiff alleges several denials of his application for a U.S. passport. First, on October 4, 14 2024, Plaintiff applied for a passport at the Valley Center Post Office. Id. ¶ 10. On October 15 17, 2024, Plaintiff was informed that his application was subject to denial unless he verified 16 his SSN. See ECF No. 1-5. On April 28, 2025, Plaintiff submitted another passport 17 application at the San Diego Passport Agency, in which the Agency demanded “additional 18 documents.” ECF No. 1 ¶ 11. Two days later, Plaintiff sent “notices” to Defendants, and 19 various other parties, demanding remedies but was given no response. Id. ¶ 12. On May 20 21, 2025, Plaintiff resubmitted his application with his birth certificate, affidavits from his 21 parents, private birth records, trust documentation, and a sworn statement affirming that he 22 had no SSN. Id. ¶ 13. On May 23, 2025, the San Diego Passport Agency denied his 23 application for failure to provide an SSN. See ECF No. 1-11.

24 II. DISCUSSION

25 A. Screening under 28 U.S.C. § 1915(a) 26 A complaint filed pursuant to the IFP provisions of 28 U.S.C. § 1915(a) is subject to 27 a mandatory and sua sponte review by the Court. *Lopez v. Smith*, 203 F.3d 1122, 1127 (9th

28 Cir. 2000). The Court must dismiss the complaint if it is frivolous or malicious, fails to 1 state a claim upon which relief may be granted, or seeks monetary relief from a defendant 2 immune from such relief. 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B). To pass screening, all complaints 3 must contain a “short and plain statement of the claim showing that the pleader is entitled 4 to relief.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 8(a)(2). 5 Plaintiff fails to state a claim upon which relief may be granted. Plaintiff brings forth 6 a claim for “wrongful deprivation of unalienable rights,” in which he alleges

Defendants 7 “wrongfully deprived [him] of his unalienable rights to privacy, travel, a U.S. passport, 8 equitable treatment...and fulfillment of fiduciary duty by withholding his passport and 9 demanding an SSN.” ECF No. 1 ¶¶ 16-18. Though framed as a “wrongful deprivation of 10 unalienable rights,” Plaintiff appears to bring a writ of mandamus.¹ 11 A plaintiff may request that a district court issue a writ of mandamus to compel an 12 officer or employee of the United States, or any agency thereof, to perform a duty owed to 13 the plaintiff. 28 U.S.C. § 1361. Mandamus is a drastic remedy only to be used where “(1) 14 the plaintiff's claim is clear and certain; (2) the defendant official's duty to act is ministerial, 15 and so plainly prescribed as to be free from doubt; and (3) no other adequate remedy is 16 available.” *Barron v. Reich*, 13 F.3d 1370, 1374 (9th Cir. 1994) (cleaned up). 17 Plaintiff’s claim is not clear and certain. If a plaintiff has no legal entitlement to the 18 relief sought, a ‘clear and certain’ claim cannot exist, and the writ will not lie.” *Lowry v. 19 Barnhart*, 329 F.3d 1019, 1021 (9th Cir. 2003). “It is at the very least arguable” that 20 21 22 1 In the alternative, Plaintiff’s factual allegations suggest a claim under the Administrative Procedures Act (“APA”), 5 U.S.C. § 702. The APA authorizes a lawsuit for equitable relief brought by a person suffering 23 a legal wrong because of agency action or inaction, but the complaint must identify a “final agency action for which there is no other adequate remedy in a court.” 5 U.S.C. § 704; see also 5 U.S.C. § 706 (scope 24 of judicial review). “A court can compel agency action under this section only if there is a specific, 25 unequivocal command placed on the agency to take a discrete agency action, and the agency has failed to take that action.” *Vietnam Veterans of Am. v. Cent. Intel. Agency*, 811 F.3d 1068, 1075 (9th Cir. 2016) 26 (internal marks and citation omitted). “The agency action must be pursuant to a legal obligation ‘so clearly set forth that it could traditionally have been enforced through a writ of mandamus.’” *Id.* at 1075-76 27 (citation omitted). If Plaintiff brought an APA claim, under the factual allegations present in his complaint, it would fail for the same reasons as it does under the writ of mandamus standard. 28 1 Defendants’ decision to deny Plaintiff’s application was lawful. In *re California Power 2 Exch. Corp.*, 245 F.3d 1110, 1121 (9th Cir. 2001). Indeed, constitutional challenges like 3 Plaintiff’s have failed. See, e.g., *Walker v. Tillerson*, No. 1:17-CV-732, 2018 WL 1187599, 4 at *8 (M.D.N.C. Mar. 7, 2018), *aff’d sub nom. Walker v. Pompeo*, 735 F. App’x 69 (4th 5 Cir. 2018) (rejecting claim that the statute violated a constitutional right to travel because 6 “[u]nder rational basis review, [the plaintiff] has not carried his burden to demonstrate that 7 the Government's decision to require a social security number before issuing a passport is 8 not ‘rationally related to a legitimate state interest’”). 9 Defendants’ duty to act is also not ministerial. The Secretary of State “is authorized 10 to deny” an application that does not include an individual's SSN and “is authorized to not 11 issue a passport to the individual.” 22 U.S.C. § 2714a. The statute does not require the 12 Secretary to take the action Plaintiff seeks. See *Tsang v. Berryhill*, 738 F. App’x 549, 550 13 (9th Cir. 2018) (determining the district court properly denied mandamus relief when the 14 court could not conclude “that the Administrator's duty is non-discretionary and merely 15 ministerial”); cf. *Indep. Mining Co. v. Babbitt*, 105 F.3d 502, 508 (9th

Cir. 1997) (defining 16 “ministerial act” as “a clear, non-discretionary agency obligation to take a specific 17 affirmative action, which obligation is positively commanded and so plainly prescribed as 18 to be free from doubt”). Indeed, the Secretary's authority to issue passports “recognizes 19 substantial discretion.” *Haig v. Agee*, 453 U.S. 280, 294 n.26 (1981); 22 U.S.C. § 211a 20 (“The Secretary of State may grant and issue passports.”).2 21 Because Plaintiff fails to state a claim upon which relief may be granted, the Court 22 DISMISSES Plaintiff’s complaint pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e). 23 B. Temporary Restraining Order and Preliminary Injunction 24 Temporary restraining orders (“TRO”) are subject to substantially the same factors 25 as preliminary injunctions. See *Stuhlbarg Int’l Sales Co. v. John D. Brush & Co.*, 240 F.3d 26 27 2 Because Plaintiff’s claim fails on the first two elements, the Court will not address whether no other 28 1 832, 839 n.7 (9th Cir. 2001). A preliminary injunction is an “extraordinary remedy that 2 may only be awarded upon a clear showing that the plaintiff is entitled to such relief.” 3 *Winter v. Nat. Res. Def. Council, Inc.*, 555 U.S. 7, 22 (2008). Generally, a plaintiff seeking 4 a preliminary injunction must show: (1) the plaintiff is likely to succeed on the merits; (2) 5 the plaintiff is likely to suffer irreparable harm in the absence of preliminary relief; (3) the 6 balance of equities tips in favor of the plaintiff; and (4) an injunction is in the public 7 interest. *Id.* at 20. 8 The Ninth Circuit also has a “serious questions” test which dictates that “serious 9 questions going to the merits and a hardship balance that tips sharply toward the plaintiff 10 can support issuance of an injunction, assuming the other two elements of the Winter test 11 are also met.” *All. for the Wild Rockies v. Cottrell*, 632 F.3d 1127, 1131-32 (9th Cir. 2011). 12 Thus, under the serious questions test, a preliminary injunction can be granted if there is a 13 likelihood of irreparable injury to the plaintiff, serious questions going to the merits, the 14 balance of hardships tips in favor of the plaintiff, and the injunction is in the public interest. 15 *M.R. v. Dreyfus*, 697 F.3d 706, 725 (9th Cir. 2012). 16 Because the Court finds that Plaintiff cannot state a claim upon which relief may be 17 granted, it finds that Plaintiff is unlikely to succeed on the merits of his claim. Thus, the 18 Court declines to grant a TRO, and DENIES Plaintiff’s motion for preliminary injunction 19 as moot.3 20 21 22 3 The Court also notes that Plaintiff is improperly seeking to obtain, by means of a TRO, the ultimate relief he seeks in this case. The sole purpose of a TRO is to preserve the status quo pending a hearing on the 23 moving party’s application for a preliminary injunction. *Granny Goose Foods, Inc. v. Brotherhood of Teamsters and Auto Truck Drivers*, 415 U.S. 423, 439 (1974). “Status quo” means the last uncontested 24 status that preceded the pending controversy. *GoTo.com, Inc. v. Walt Disney Co.*, 202 F.3d 1199, 1210 25 (9th Cir. 2000). The purpose of a preliminary injunction is to “preserve the relative positions of the parties until a trial on the merits can be held.” *Univ. of Texas v. Camenisch*, 451 U.S. 390, 395 (1981). Here, 26 Plaintiff is not attempting to preserve the status quo or the relative positions of the parties pending a determination on the merits. Rather, he is seeking a mandatory injunction that would require the 27 government to immediately grant him a passport. The relief Plaintiff is seeking in this motion is not “temporary” or “preliminary,” but rather is the exact same ultimate relief he seeks in his

complaint. “[I]t 28 1 Motion for Leave to Proceed in forma pauperis 2 Because Plaintiff fails to state a claim upon which relief may be granted, the Court 3 || DENIES Plaintiff's IFP motion as moot.

4 II. CONCLUSION

5 Accordingly, the Court DENIES Plaintiff's Motion for Leave to Proceed in forma 6 || pauperis, Motion to Request for In-Chambers Conference, and Motion for Preliminary 7 \Injunction as moot. Further, the Court DENIES Plaintiffs Motion for Temporary 8 || Restraining Order. 9 The Court is skeptical that Plaintiff will be able to cure these deficiencies. However, 10 || because the Court 1s ordinarily reluctant to dismiss a complaint without leave to amend 11 || when pleading deficiencies have not been previously addressed, it will provide Plaintiff an 12 || opportunity to replead his claims. Thus, Plaintiff's complaint is DISMISSED pursuant to 13 }}28 U.S.C. § 1915(e) with leave to amend. In the event that Plaintiff elects to file an 14 ||}amended complaint, he must do so within thirty (30) days of this Order. 15 IT IS SO ORDERED. 16 7 Dated: July 2, 2025 “4 wa Se 4) 18 Honorable James E. Sunmons Jr. 19 United States District Judge 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 |} 27 || on the merits.” /d.; see also *Senate of State of Cal. v. Mosbacher*, 968 F.2d 974, 978 (9th Cir. 1992) (“[a] 3g judgment on the merits in the guise of preliminary relief is a highly inappropriate result”).