UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

10

11

13

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

WALTER SHANE LANGSTON,

Plaintiff,

Defendants.

1:16-cv-01603-DAD-EPG-PC

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS, RECOMMENDING THAT PLAINTIFF'S

FORMA PAUPERIS BE DENIED UNDER

28 U.S.C. § 1915(g), AND PLAINTIFF BE REOUIRED TO PAY FILING FEE IN

APPLICATIONS TO PROCEED IN

12 |

vs.

THOMPSON, et al.,

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

28

'

I. BACKGROUND

Walter Shane Langston ("Plaintiff") is a state prisoner proceeding *pro se* with this civil rights action pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983. Plaintiff filed the Complaint commencing this action on October 20, 2016. (ECF No. 1.) On November 16, 201, Plaintiff filed an application to proceed *in forma pauperis* pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915. (ECF No. 8.)

FULL

(ECF Nos. 8.)

II. THREE-STRIKES PROVISION OF 28 U.S.C. § 1915(g)

28 U.S.C. § 1915 governs proceedings *in forma pauperis*. Section 1915(g) provides that "[i]n no event shall a prisoner bring a civil action . . . under this section if the prisoner has, on 3 or more prior occasions, while incarcerated or detained in any facility, brought an action or appeal in a court of the United States that was dismissed on the grounds that it is frivolous, malicious, or fails to state a claim upon which relief may be granted, unless the

prisoner is under imminent danger of serious physical injury."

III. ANALYSIS

A review of the actions filed by Plaintiff reveals that Plaintiff is subject to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(g) and is precluded from proceeding *in forma pauperis* unless Plaintiff was, at the time the Complaint was filed, under imminent danger of serious physical injury. The Court has found evidence on the court record of three 1915(g) "strikes" against Plaintiff, which were all entered before this action was brought by Plaintiff on October 20, 2016. The Court takes judicial notice of these cases: (1) <u>Langston v. Finn, et al.</u>, Case No. 2:08-cv-02475-EFS (E.D.Cal.) (dismissed on May 1, 2013, for failure to state a claim); (2) <u>Langston v. Finn, et al.</u>, Case No. 2:10-cv-02196-EFB (E.D.Cal.) (dismissed on March 2, 2011, for failure to state a claim); and (3) <u>Langston v. Enkojii, et al.</u>, 2:10-cv-02715-GGH (E.D.Cal.) (dismissed on April 26, 2011, for failure to state a claim).

The availability of the imminent danger exception turns on the conditions a prisoner faced at the time the complaint was filed, not at some earlier or later time. See Andrews v. Cervantes, 493 F.3d 1047, 1053 (9th Cir. 2007). "[A]ssertions of imminent danger of less obviously injurious practices may be rejected as overly speculative or fanciful." Id. at 1057 n.11. Imminent danger of serious physical injury must be a real, present threat, not merely speculative or hypothetical. To meet his burden under § 1915(g), an inmate must provide "specific fact allegations of ongoing serious physical injury, or a pattern of misconduct evidencing the likelihood of imminent serious physical injury." Martin v. Shelton, 319 F.3d 1048, 1050 (8th Cir. 2003). "Vague and utterly conclusory assertions" of harm are insufficient. White v. Colorado, 157 F.3d 1226, 1231–32 (10th Cir. 1998). That is, the "imminent danger" exception is available "for genuine emergencies," where "time is pressing" and "a threat ... is real and proximate." Lewis v. Sullivan, 279 F.3d 526, 531 (7th Cir. 2002).

¹ The Court has examined the orders dismissing the three cases and finds that they constitute "strikes" within the meaning of § 1915(g).

² The Court cites three cases that were dismissed for failure to state a claim. It appears that Plaintiff has filed numerous additional cases in this District that have been dismissed for various reasons. The list of cases cited in this order is, therefore, not intended to be exhaustive.

The Court has reviewed Plaintiff's Complaint for this action and finds that Plaintiff does not meet the imminent danger exception. <u>See Andrews</u>, 493 F.3d at 1053.

Plaintiff does not expressly allege that he is in imminent danger of serious physical injury. In the Complaint, Plaintiff complains that he is being denied medical treatment for his mental health condition. Plaintiff states that in the early part of 2016, he had "suicidal ideations," and the Defendants punished him for him for the suicidal ideations by placing him in "mental health" and continuing to provide mental health services against his will. Plaintiff requests relief in the form of monetary damages and an injunction ordering Defendants to remove him from mental health services.

The Complaint is devoid of any factual allegations showing that Plaintiff was under any specific danger of harm at the time he filed the Complaint. Plaintiff fails to describe any specific incident, threat, or knowledge upon which he bases his assertion that he was under imminent danger of serious bodily harm. These facts do not support the existence of an imminent danger of serious physical injury when Plaintiff commenced this action. Moreover, Plaintiff has not shown the requisite nexus between any of his claims in the complaint and his allegation of imminent danger. Stine v. Federal Bureau of Prisons, 2015 WL 5255377 at *5 (E.D. Cal. Sept. 9, 2015) (A "three strikes" prisoner seeking to litigate IFP must allege facts that plausibly show he is in imminent danger, and the allegations in the complaint must reveal a nexus between at least one cause of action and the imminent danger).

IV. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Court finds that under 28 U.S.C. § 1915(g), Plaintiff may not proceed *in forma pauperis* in this action, and must submit the appropriate filing fee in order to proceed with this action. Accordingly, Plaintiff's applications to proceed *in forma pauperis* should be denied, and Plaintiff be required to pay the \$400.00 filing fee in full to proceed with this action.

Accordingly, based on the foregoing, the Court HEREBY RECOMMENDS that:

1. Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(g), Plaintiff's applications to proceed *in forma* pauperis in this action be DENIED; and

2. Plaintiff be required to pay the \$400.00 filing fee in full to proceed with this action.

These findings and recommendations are submitted to the United States District Judge assigned to the case, pursuant to the provisions of Title 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(l). Within thirty (30) days after being served with these findings and recommendations, Plaintiff may file written objections with the Court. Such a document should be captioned "Objections to Magistrate Judge's Findings and Recommendations." Plaintiff is advised that failure to file objections within the specified time may result in the waiver of rights on appeal. Wilkerson v. Wheeler, 772 F.3d 834, 838-39 (9th Cir. 2014) (citing Baxter v. Sullivan, 923 F.2d 1391, 1394 (9th Cir. 1991)).

IT IS SO ORDERED.

Dated: December 28, 2016

| Solution | December 28, 2016 | UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE