1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT 9 FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA 10 11 SEAVON PIERCE, No. 2:15-cv-2694 JAM KJN P 12 Plaintiff. 13 FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS v. 14 SACRAMENTO NEWS AND REVIEW, et al.. 15 Defendants. 16 17 Plaintiff Seavon Pierce is a state prisoner, proceeding without counsel, in a civil action. He seeks leave to proceed in forma pauperis. See 28 U.S.C. § 1915(a). On March 17, 2016, 18 19 plaintiff was directed to pay the appropriate filing fee within 21 days because he had filed three 20 prior lawsuits that were dismissed on the grounds that they were frivolous or malicious or failed 21 to state a claim upon which relief may be granted, in violation of 28 U.S.C. § 1915. (ECF No. 8.) 22 On April 11, 2015, plaintiff filed objections to the order, but did not pay the filing fee. 23 For the reasons explained below, the court finds that plaintiff has not demonstrated he is 24 eligible to proceed in forma pauperis. 25 A prisoner may not proceed in forma pauperis: 26 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 27 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 28 1

"strikes" incurred by plaintiff).

The section 1915(g) exception applies if the complaint makes a plausible allegation that the prisoner faced "imminent danger of serious physical injury" at the time of filing. 28 U.S.C. § 1915(g); Andrews v. Cervantes, 493 F.3d 1047, 1055 (9th Cir. 2007). For the exception to apply, the court must look to the conditions the "prisoner faced at the time the complaint was filed, not at some earlier or later time." Andrews, 493 F.3d at 1053, 1056 (requiring that prisoner allege "an ongoing danger" to satisfy the imminence requirement). Courts need "not make an overly detailed inquiry into whether the allegations qualify for the exception." Id. at 1055.

In the complaint (ECF No. 1), plaintiff alleges no facts suggesting that he is under imminent danger of serious physical injury. In addition, plaintiff alleged no facts addressing this exception in his April 11, 2016 filing. Thus, the imminent danger exception does not apply. Plaintiff's application for leave to proceed in forma pauperis must therefore be denied pursuant to § 1915(g).

Accordingly, because plaintiff has not paid the filing fee and cannot proceed in forma pauperis, IT IS HEREBY RECOMMENDED that:

- 1. Plaintiff's application to proceed in forma pauperis (ECF Nos. 2, 11) be denied; and
- 2. This action be dismissed without prejudice to re-filing upon pre-payment of the \$400.00 filing fee.

These findings and recommendations are submitted to the United States District Judge assigned to the case, pursuant to the provisions of 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(l). Within fourteen days after being served with these findings and recommendations, plaintiff may file written objections with the court and serve a copy on all parties. 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 waive the right to appeal the District Court's order. Martinez v. Ylst, 951 F.2d 1153 (9th Cir. 1991).

Dated: May 19, 2016

/cw/pier2694.1915g.fpf

KENDALL J. NEWMAN

UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE