

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES  
FOR THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF ALABAMA  
EASTERN DIVISION

CHRISTOPHER LEON CORE,	)	
	)	
Plaintiff,	)	
	)	
v.	)	CIVIL ACTION NO. 3:06-CV-1142-MHT
	)	[WO]
	)	
JUDGE LANE, et al.,	)	
	)	
Defendants.	)	

**ORDER AND RECOMMENDATION OF THE MAGISTRATE JUDGE**

On December 27, 2006, Christopher Leon Core [“Core”], an indigent county inmate and frequent litigant before this court, filed an application for leave to proceed *in forma pauperis* in accordance with the provisions of 28 U.S.C. § 1915(a). Pursuant to the directives of 28 § U.S.C. § 1915(g), a prisoner is not allowed to bring a civil action or proceed on appeal *in forma pauperis* if he “has, on 3 or more 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.”<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup>In *Rivera v. Allin*, 144 F.3d 719, 731 (11<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1998), the Court determined that the “three strikes” provision of 28 U.S.C. § 1915(g), which requires frequent filer prisoner indigents to prepay the entire filing fee before federal courts may consider their cases and appeals, “does not violate the First Amendment right to access the courts; the separation of judicial and legislative powers; the Fifth Amendment right to due process of law; or the Fourteenth Amendment right to equal protection, as incorporated through the Fifth Amendment.”

The records of this court establish that Core, while incarcerated, has on three occasions had 42 U.S.C. § 1983 cases dismissed as frivolous, malicious, for failure to state a claim and/or for asserting claims against defendants who were immune from suit pursuant to the provisions of 28 U.S.C. § 1915. The cases on which the court relies in finding a violation of the directives of § 1915(g) are as follows: (1) *Core v. Mangham, et al.*, Civil Action No. 3:04-CV-1177-T (M.D. Ala. 2005); (2) *Core v. Lee County Detention Facility, et al.*, Civil Action No. 3:98-CV-1030-A (M.D. Ala. 1999); and (3) *Core v. Kirby*, Civil Action No. 3:98-CV-779-A (M. D. Ala. 1998).

In the present civil action, Core challenges actions taken against him by the District Court of Lee County, Alabama with respect to child support obligations. Core further complains that the district attorney assigned to his case does not sympathize with his situation. The allegations contained in the complaint fail to demonstrate that Core was “under imminent danger of serious physical injury” at the time he filed this cause of action as is required to meet the “imminent danger” exception to this court's application of 28 U.S.C. § 1915(g). *Medberry v. Butler*, 185 F.3d 1189 (11<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1999). Based on the foregoing, the court concludes that Core’s motion for leave to proceed *in forma pauperis* is due to be denied and this case dismissed without prejudice as Core failed to pay the requisite \$350 filing fee upon the initiation of this cause of action. *Dupree v. Palmer*, 284 F.3d 1234, 1236 (11<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2002)(emphasis in original) (“[T]he proper procedure is for the district court to dismiss the complaint without prejudice when it denies the prisoner leave

to proceed *in forma pauperis* pursuant to the provisions of § 1915(g)” because the prisoner “must pay the filing fee at the time he *initiates* the suit.”).

### CONCLUSION

Accordingly, it is

ORDERED that the motion for leave to proceed *in forma pauperis* filed by Christopher Leon Core on December 27, 2006 (Court Doc. No. 2) be and is hereby DENIED. Additionally, it is the RECOMMENDATION of the Magistrate Judge that this case be dismissed without prejudice for Core’s failure to pay the full filing fee upon initiation of this case.

It is further

ORDERED that on or before January 25, 2007 the parties may file objections to the Recommendation. Any objections filed must specifically identify the findings in the Magistrate Judge's Recommendation to which the party is objecting. Frivolous, conclusive or general objections will not be considered by the District Court. The parties are advised that this Recommendation is not a final order of the court and, therefore, it is not appealable.

Failure to file written objections to the proposed findings and advisements in the Magistrate Judge's Recommendation shall bar the party from a *de novo* determination by the District Court of issues covered in the Recommendation and shall bar the party from

attacking on appeal factual findings in the Recommendation accepted or adopted by the District Court except upon grounds of plain error or manifest injustice. *Nettles v. Wainwright*, 677 F.2d 404 (5th Cir. 1982). *See Stein v. Reynolds Securities, Inc.*, 667 F.2d 33 (11th Cir. 1982). *See also Bonner v. City of Prichard*, 661 F.2d 1206 (11th Cir. 1981, *en banc*), adopting as binding precedent all of the decisions of the former Fifth Circuit handed down prior to the close of business on September 30, 1981.

DONE, this 12th day of January, 2007.

/s/ Susan Russ Walker  
SUSAN RUSS WALKER  
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE