

1 CIM correctional officers, all sued as "John Does" in both their
2 individual and official capacities, except for John Doe One whom
3 Plaintiff sued in his individual capacity only.
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5 On February 6, 2015, the United States District Court for the
6 Southern District of California transferred the action to this Court.
7 On February 10, 2015, the Court issued an Order granting Plaintiff
8 leave to proceed in forma pauperis ("IFP") without prepayment of
9 filing fees.
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11 On February 25, 2015, the Court stayed the present action pending
12 the Ninth Circuit's decision in Youngblood v. 5 Unknown CIM
13 Correctional Officers, Ninth Circuit case number 14-55098, District
14 Court case number ED CV 11-1625-JAK(E) ("the prior action"). The
15 pleadings in the prior action contained essentially the same
16 allegations as those made in the present case, asserted against the
17 same Defendants. As related in more detail in the Court's April 13,
18 2016 Order, the Court dismissed the prior action without prejudice on
19 November 28, 2012, for failure to effect timely service on the
20 fictitious Defendants and failure to prosecute. On August 5, 2013,
21 the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals vacated the judgement of dismissal
22 and remanded the prior action to this Court to allow Plaintiff an
23 opportunity to take "limited discovery" in an effort to identify the
24 fictitious Defendants. See Youngblood v. 5 Unknown CIM Correctional
25 Officers, 536 Fed. App'x 758 (9th Cir. 2013). This Court then granted
26 Plaintiff a period of time to conduct such discovery and ordered
27 Plaintiff to file a declaration, following the expiration of that time
28 period, stating what if any identifying information Plaintiff had

1 provided to the United States Marshals Service. Plaintiff did not
2 file any such declaration. Accordingly, on January 2, 2014, the Court
3 dismissed the action without prejudice for failure to prosecute and
4 failure to comply with a court order. Judgment was entered on January
5 3, 2014. See Youngblood v. DiCarlo, 2014 WL 29356 (C.D. Cal. Jan. 2,
6 2014). On March 3, 2016, the Ninth Circuit affirmed this Court's
7 dismissal without prejudice of the prior action. See Youngblood v. 5
8 Unknown CIM Correctional Officers, 635 Fed. App'x 386 (9th Cir. 2016).
9 The Ninth Circuit issued the mandate on March 28, 2016.

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11 In the present case, on April 13, 2016, the Court issued an
12 "Order Dismissing Complaint With Leave to Amend." The Court dismissed
13 the claims against Warden DiCarlo and the claims for money damages
14 against the Defendants in their official capacities without leave to
15 amend and with prejudice, on the ground that the Court previously had
16 dismissed these same claims with prejudice in the prior action. The
17 Court also dismissed the claim for injunctive relief without leave to
18 amend but without prejudice, otherwise dismissed the Complaint with
19 leave to amend and granted Plaintiff leave to file a First Amended
20 Complaint. Additionally, the Court ordered Plaintiff to file,
21 contemporaneously with any First Amended Complaint, a declaration
22 showing whether Plaintiff possessed any identifying information
23 concerning the fictitiously named Defendants and requiring any such
24 declaration to describe in detail all such information Plaintiff
25 possesses. The Court ordered the filing of this declaration in light
26 of the dismissal of the prior action for failure to effect service and
27 failure to prosecute.

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1 On April 27, 2016, Plaintiff filed: (1) a First Amended
2 Complaint; and (2) an "Application" purportedly pursuant to this
3 Court's local rules and various provisions of the California Penal
4 Code. Attached to the First Amended Complaint is an untitled
5 declaration in which Plaintiff states, inter alia, that he allegedly
6 has been unable to obtain the identities of the fictitious Defendants,
7 but that, "[t]hrough due diligence and discovery," Plaintiff allegedly
8 "should be able to utilize the clerk of the court and this district"
9 to subpoena CIM records in order to obtain the identities of the
10 fictitious Defendants (see First Amended Complaint, attachment, ECF
11 Dkt. No. 11, p. 12). In the "Application," Plaintiff states,
12 incorrectly, that the present action "is not related to any other case
13 and/or legal action." Plaintiff appears to request the assistance of
14 the Court Clerk and/or the Marshals Service in serving a subpoena on
15 Defendant DiCarlo (an incomplete copy of which is attached to the
16 Application), purportedly seeking to obtain various records including
17 records containing the names of other Defendants.

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19 **SUMMARY OF PLAINTIFF'S ALLEGATIONS**
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21 In the original Complaint in this action, Plaintiff alleged that,
22 during a prison transfer on or about December 23, 2010, Plaintiff
23 suffered an injury from a slip and fall from a bus. Plaintiff alleged
24 that, upon his arrival at CIM, Defendant John Doe assertedly made
25 jokes concerning Plaintiff. Defendant John Doe One allegedly placed
26 Plaintiff in a small holding cage with no clothing, blankets, pillow,
27 medication (assertedly including insulin), water, food, pillow, or
28 bathroom, where Plaintiff remained for approximately twelve hours.

1 Defendants John Does Two, Three, Four and Five "jointly took part with
2 apportionment of fault" in these alleged actions. Plaintiff alleged
3 that Warden DiCarlo had the duty to supervise, train, and delegate
4 authority over CIM staff.

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6 The original Complaint claimed that Defendants inflicted cruel
7 and unusual punishment on Plaintiff. Plaintiff also alleged that the
8 bus was not equipped with seat belts or hand rails, and that the
9 injuries he purportedly suffered in the fall on the bus were the
10 product of negligence. Plaintiff sought injunctive relief,
11 compensatory and punitive damages.

12
13 The First Amended Complaint again asserts an official capacity
14 claim against Warden DiCarlo, in plain violation of the Court's Order
15 that, in any First Amended Complaint, Plaintiff must not include any
16 claim dismissed without leave to amend in that Order. Plaintiff also
17 sues five fictitious "John Doe" Defendants. The charging allegations
18 are similar to those contained in the original Complaint. Plaintiff
19 again seeks injunctive relief, despite the fact that the Court
20 dismissed Plaintiff's injunctive relief claim without leave to amend
21 in the April 13, 2016 Order. Plaintiff also seeks compensatory and
22 punitive damages.

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DISCUSSION

I. Plaintiff Violated the Court's April 13, 2016 Order By Including in His First Amended Complaint Claims Previously Dismissed Without Leave to Amend.

Plaintiff's First Amended Complaint contains claims which the Court dismissed without leave to amend in its April 13, 2016 Order. That Order specifically cautioned Plaintiff that any First Amended Complaint could not contain any claims dismissed without leave to amend. Yet, the First Amended Complaint again asserts claims against Warden DiCarlo and claims for injunctive relief, in violation of the Court's April 13, 2016 Order. Therefore, the action is subject to dismissal for violation of a court order. See Pagtalunan v. Galaza, 291 F.3d 639, 642-43 (9th Cir. 2002), cert. denied, 538 U.S. 909 (2003) (court may dismiss action for failure to follow court order); Ferdik v. Bonzelet, 963 F.2d 1258, 1260-61 (9th Cir.), cert. denied, 506 U.S. 915 (1992) (court may dismiss action for failure to comply with a court order, after the court considers the appropriate factors); see also Fed. R. Civ. P. 41(b).

In some circumstances, the Court might be inclined to overlook such a violation and to permit a plaintiff leave to amend his or her pleading to delete claims previously dismissed with prejudice. However, as discussed below, the Court elects to issue an Order to Show Cause, in light of: (1) Plaintiff's failure to effect timely service of process; and (2) the apparent applicability of the

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1 "three strikes" provision of the Prison Litigation Reform Act, Pub L.
2 No. 104-134, 110 Stat. 1321 (1996).

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4 **II. As in the Prior Action, Plaintiff Has Failed to Effect Timely**
5 **Service of Process.**

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7 At the time Plaintiff filed this action, Rule 4(m) of the Federal
8 Rules of Civil Procedure provided that a court may dismiss an action
9 without prejudice if the summons and complaint were not served on the
10 defendants within 120 days after filing the complaint or such further
11 time as ordered by the court. See Efaw v. Williams, 473 F.3d 1038,
12 1041 (9th Cir. 2007).¹ Even taking into account the period of the
13 stay, the 120-day period has elapsed. It clear from Plaintiff's
14 untitled declaration that, despite the fact that Plaintiff has been
15 pursuing his claims against Defendants since 2011, and the fact that
16 Plaintiff has been afforded ample time to obtain information
17 concerning the identities of the fictitious Defendants sufficient to
18 effect service, Plaintiff is no closer to obtaining such information
19 than he was when the Court dismissed the prior action. Over four
20 years have elapsed since the Court's March 27, 2012 Order Directing
21 Service of Process By the United States Marshal in the prior action.
22 Yet, Plaintiff still has failed to provide the Marshals Service with
23 information sufficient to effect service of process. Plaintiff's

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25 ¹ Rule 4(m) was amended, effective December 1, 2015, to
26 change the 120-day time period for service to 90 days. The Court
27 uses the 120-day limit in effect at the time Plaintiff filed this
28 action. See Sobania v. Locals 302 & 612 Intern'l Union of
Operating Engineers, 2016 WL 1436124, at *1 n.1 (W.D. Wash. Apr.
12, 2016); Vazquez v. Lee County, Florida Bd. of County
Commissioners, 2016 WL 1271510, at *1 (M.D. Fla. Apr. 1, 2016).

1 untitled declaration contains no new information concerning the
2 identities of the fictitious Defendants and does not describe any
3 efforts Plaintiff has made to obtain any such information.

4 Plaintiff's apparent belief that the Court Clerk or Marshals Service
5 can subpoena prison authorities on Plaintiff's behalf is unfounded.
6 See Tedder v. Odel, 890 F.2d 210, 211-12 (9th Cir. 1989) (in forma
7 pauperis statute, 28 U.S.C. section 1915, does not authorize
8 expenditure of public funds for witness fees and expenses).

9
10 **III. Plaintiff Appears to Have Suffered Three or More Prior**
11 **Dismissals Qualifying as "Strikes" Under the Prison Litigation Reform**
12 **Act.**

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14 Under the Prison Litigation Reform Act, Pub L. No. 104-134, 110
15 Stat. 1321 (1996), a prisoner may not bring a civil action IFP if, on
16 three (3) or more previous occasions, the prisoner has brought an
17 action or appeal in a court of the United States that was dismissed on
18 the grounds that it was frivolous or malicious or failed to state a
19 claim upon which relief may be granted, unless the prisoner is under
20 imminent danger of serious physical injury. 28 U.S.C. § 1915(g). A
21 denial of IFP status can count as a prior dismissal or "strike" for
22 purposes of section 1915(g). O'Neal v. Price, 531 F.3d 1146, 1153-54
23 (9th Cir. 2008). A dismissal for a repeated violation of Rule 8 of
24 the Federal Rule of Civil Procedure also can count as a "strike."
25 Knapp v. Hogan, 738 F.3d 1106, 1110-11 (9th Cir. 2013), cert. denied,
26 135 S. Ct. 57 (2014).

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1 "Once a prisoner has been placed on notice of the potential
2 disqualification under § 1915(g) by either the district court or the
3 defendant, the prisoner bears the ultimate burden of persuading the
4 court that § 1915(g) does not preclude IFP status." Richey v. Dahne,
5 807 F.3d 1202, 1206 (9th Cir. 2015) (citation, internal brackets and
6 quotations omitted).

7
8 Recent sua sponte review of the dockets of other federal courts
9 has revealed that Plaintiff previously has filed three or more actions
10 which may qualify as "strikes" under section 1915(g).² And the First
11 Amended Complaint contains no allegations from which it plausibly
12 might be inferred that Plaintiff is under imminent danger of serious
13 physical injury.

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15 **Cases Filed in the Northern District of California**

16
17 1. Youngblood v. The People of the State of California, et al.,
18 case number C 11-4064-PJH (PR). On March 16, 2012, the district court
19 dismissed the second amended complaint in this civil rights case with
20 prejudice for failure to state a claim for relief. Plaintiff
21 appealed. On June 13, 2012, the United States Court of Appeals for
22 the Ninth Circuit deemed the appeal to be frivolous and ordered
23 Plaintiff to pay the full filing fee. Plaintiff did not pay the full

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27 ² The Court takes judicial notice of Plaintiff's federal
28 court cases and appeals described herein. See Mir v. Little
Company of Mary Hosp., 844 F.2d 646, 649 (9th Cir. 1988) (court
may take judicial notice of court records).

1 filing fee. Therefore, on July 24, 2012, the Ninth Circuit dismissed
2 the appeal for failure to pay fees.

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4 2. Youngblood v. Warden, case number C 12-4423-PJH (PR). On
5 February 4, 2013, the district court dismissed the complaint in this
6 civil rights case without leave to amend as frivolous and for failure
7 to state a claim for relief under Rule 8 of the Federal Rules of Civil
8 Procedure. See Youngblood v. Lamarque, 2013 WL 427351 (N.D. Cal. Feb.
9 4, 2013). Plaintiff appealed. On May 31, 2013, the United States
10 Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit deemed the appeal to be
11 frivolous and ordered Plaintiff to pay the full filing fee. Plaintiff
12 did not pay the full filing fee. Therefore, on July 16, 2013, the
13 Ninth Circuit dismissed the appeal for failure to pay the filing fee.
14 The United States Supreme Court denied certiorari on October 15, 2013.
15 See Youngblood v. Lamarque, 134 S. Ct. 433 (2013).

16
17 3. Youngblood v. Feather Falls Casino, case number C 13-1282-PJH
18 (PR). On March 29, 2013, the district court dismissed this civil
19 rights action as frivolous and for failure to state a claim for
20 relief. Plaintiff appealed. On June 20, 2013, the United States
21 Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit deemed the appeal to be
22 frivolous and ordered Plaintiff to pay the full filing fee. Plaintiff
23 did not pay the full filing fee. Therefore, on July 26, 2013, the
24 Ninth Circuit dismissed the appeal for failure to pay the filing fee.
25 The United States Supreme Court denied certiorari on October 17, 2013.
26 See Youngblood v. Feather Falls Casino, 134 S. Ct. 293 (2013).

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1 4. Youngblood v. M.S. Evans, et al., case number C-13-2097-PJH
2 (PR). On May 14, 2013, the district court dismissed this civil rights
3 action without leave to amend as frivolous and for failure to state a
4 claim for relief. On July 9, 2013, the United States Court of Appeals
5 for the Ninth Circuit deemed the appeal to be frivolous and ordered
6 Plaintiff to pay the full filing fee. Plaintiff did not pay the full
7 filing fee. Therefore, on August 15, 2013, the Ninth Circuit
8 dismissed the appeal for failure to respond to the court's July 9,
9 2013 order and failure to prosecute. The United States Supreme Court
10 denied certiorari on October 7, 2013, see Youngblood v. Evans, 134 S.
11 Ct. 301 (2013), and denied a rehearing on December 9, 2013, see
12 Youngblood v. Evans, 134 S. Ct. 818 (2013).

13
14 5. Youngblood v. Warden, case number C 13-4366-PJH (PR). On
15 November 12, 2013, the district court dismissed this civil rights
16 action without leave to amend for failure to state a claim. Plaintiff
17 appealed. On February 20, 2014, the United States Court of Appeals
18 for the Ninth Circuit deemed the appeal to be frivolous and ordered
19 Plaintiff to pay the full filing fee. Plaintiff did not pay the full
20 filing fee. Therefore, on April 17, 2014, the Ninth Circuit dismissed
21 the appeal for failure to pay fees.

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23 **Cases Filed in the Eastern District of California**

24
25 1. Youngblood v. State of Calif., et al., case number 2:05-cv-
26 00727-LKK-DAD. On March 6, 2006, the Magistrate Judge issued an
27 "Order and Findings & Recommendations" inter alia recommending
28 dismissal of this civil rights action without prejudice pursuant to

1 Heck v. Humphrey, 512 U.S. 477 (1994).³ The District Court adopted
2 the Report and Recommendation on September 11, 2006 and judgment was
3 entered on that date. Plaintiff appealed. On January 19, 2007, the
4 United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit issued an order
5 stating that Plaintiff was not entitled to IFP status for the appeal
6 and ordering Plaintiff to pay the filing fee. Because Plaintiff did
7 not pay the filing fee, on February 22, 2007 the Ninth Circuit
8 dismissed the appeal for failure to prosecute.

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10 2. Youngblood v. Chico Parole Outpatient Clinic, et al., case
11 number CIV S-11-2159-GGH P. On October 21, 2011, the District Court
12 issued an order dismissing the civil rights complaint pursuant to Heck
13 v. Humphrey, 512 U.S. 477 (1994), and closing the case. Plaintiff
14 appealed. On February 27, 2013, the Ninth Circuit dismissed the
15 appeal for lack of jurisdiction as untimely. The United States
16 Supreme Court denied certiorari on October 7, 2013, see Youngblood v.
17 Chico Parole Outpatient Clinic, 134 S. Ct. 145 (2013), and denied

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23 ³ A dismissal pursuant to Heck v. Humphrey qualifies as a
24 strike under section 1915(g). See Smith v. Veterans Admin., 636
25 F.3d 1306, 1312 (10th Cir.), cert. denied, 132 S. Ct. 381 (2011),
26 abrogated on other grounds, Coleman v. Tollefson, 135 S. Ct. 1759
27 (2015); Barger v. Mueller, 2016 WL 2593895, at *1 & n.2 (E.D.
28 Cal. May 5, 2016) (citing cases); see also Belanus v. Clark, 796
F.3d 1021 (9th Cir. 2015), pet. for cert. filed (No. 15-9629)
April 22, 2016 (upholding district court's determination that
Heck dismissal constituted a strike under section 1915(g),
without discussing issue).

1 rehearing on December 9, 2013, see Youngblood v. Chico Parole
2 Outpatient Clinic, 134 S. Ct. 814 (2013).⁴

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4 Additionally, the United States District Court for the Eastern
5 District has deemed Plaintiff to be subject to the provisions of
6 section 1915(g) on three occasions:

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8 1. In Youngblood v. Doctor Kim, case number 1:13-cv-01118-SAB
9 (PC), the District Court issued an order on August 2, 2013, denying
10 Plaintiff's motions to proceed IFP pursuant to section 1915(g) based
11 on the prior orders of dismissal in: (1) Youngblood v. State of
12 Calif., United States District Court for the Eastern District of
13 California case number 2:05-cv-00727-LKK-DAD; (2) Youngblood v. Chico
14 Parole Outpatient Clinic, et al., United States District Court for the
15 Eastern District of California case number 2:11-cv-02159-GGH; and (3)
16 Youngblood v. Warden, United States District Court for the Northern
17 District of California case number 4:12-cv-4423-PJH. Plaintiff
18 appealed. On January 15, 2014, the United States Court of Appeal for
19 the Ninth Circuit denied Plaintiff's motion to proceed in forma
20 pauperis pursuant to section 1915(g) and ordered Plaintiff to pay the
21 full filing fee. Because Plaintiff did not pay the full filing fee,
22 on February 27, 2014 the Ninth Circuit dismissed the appeal for
23 failure to prosecute. The United States Supreme Court dismissed the

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25 ⁴ The United States Supreme Court recently ruled that
26 Plaintiff had repeatedly abused that Court's process and ordered
27 the Clerk of the Supreme Court not to accept any further
28 petitions in noncriminal matters from Plaintiff unless he pays
the docketing fee and complies with the Supreme Court Rule 33.1.
See Youngblood v. Superior Court of State of California, Butte
County, 136 S. Ct. 546 (2015).

1 petition for certiorari on June 23, 2014, see Youngblood v. Kim, 134
2 S. Ct. 2846 (2014), and denied rehearing on October 6, 2014, see
3 Youngblood v. Kim, 135 S. Ct. 324 (2014).
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5 2. In Youngblood v. Allen, case number 14-00595-LJO-SKO (PC),
6 the District Court issued an order on April 28, 2014, denying
7 Plaintiff's motions to proceed IFP pursuant to section 1915(g) based
8 on the prior orders of dismissal in: (1) Youngblood v. The People, et
9 al., United States District Court for the Northern District of
10 California case number C 11-4064-PJH (PR); (2) Youngblood v. Lamarque,
11 United States District Court for the Northern District of California
12 case number 4:12-cv-4423-PJH; and (3) Youngblood v. Feather Falls
13 Casino, case number C 13-1282-PJH (PR).
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15 3. Most recently, in Youngblood v. Briggs, case number 2-15-
16 01865-KJN, the District Court issued an order on May 9, 2015 denying
17 Plaintiff's application to proceed IFP pursuant to section 1915(g)
18 based on the prior orders of dismissal of the United States District
19 Court for the Northern District of California in: (1) Youngblood v.
20 State of California, case number C 11-4064-PJH (PR); (2) Youngblood v.
21 Warden, case number C 12-4423-PJH (PR); (3) Youngblood v. Feather
22 Falls Casino, case number C 13-1282-PJH (PR); and (4) Younblood v.
23 Warden, case number C 13-4366-PJH (PR). The court further observed
24 that courts in the Eastern District of California twice previously had
25 deemed Plaintiff to be subject to section 1915(g).
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