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6 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**

7 EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

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9 LADELL STEPHENS,

CASE NO. 1:10-cv-01074-SKO PC

10 Plaintiff,

ORDER DENYING PLAINTIFF'S MOTION TO  
PROCEED IN FORMA PAUPERIS AND  
DISMISSING ACTION

11 v.

12 LIEUTENANT RIVERA, et al.,

(Doc. 2)

13 Defendants.

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16 Plaintiff Ladell Stephens ("Plaintiff") is a state prisoner proceeding pro se in this civil rights  
17 action pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983. On June 15, 2010, Plaintiff filed a motion requesting  
18 permission to proceed in forma pauperis in this action. (Doc. #2.) For the reasons set forth below,  
19 the Court will deny Plaintiff's motion to proceed in forma pauperis.20 "Plaintiffs normally must pay \$350 to file a civil complaint in federal district court . . . but  
21 28 U.S.C. § 1915(a)(1) allows the district court to waive the fee, for most individuals unable to  
22 afford it, by granting [in forma pauperis] status. Andrews v. Cervantes, 493 F.3d 1047, 1051 (9th  
23 Cir. 2007). Under Section 1915(a)(1):24 any court of the United States may authorize the commencement,  
25 prosecution or defense of any suit, action or proceeding, civil or  
26 criminal, or appeal therein, without prepayment of fees or security  
27 therefor, by a person who submits an affidavit that includes a  
28 statement of all assets such prisoner possesses that the person is  
unable to pay such fees or give security therefor.

28 U.S.C. § 1915(a)(1).

1           However, a prisoner may not proceed in forma pauperis:

2           if the prisoner has, on 3 or more occasions, while incarcerated or  
3           detained in any facility, brought an action or appeal in a court of the  
4           United States that was dismissed on the grounds that it is frivolous,  
5           malicious, or fails to state a claim upon which relief may be granted,  
6           unless the prisoner is under imminent danger of serious physical  
7           injury.

8           28 U.S.C. § 1915(g). This limitation is commonly known as the “three strikes” rule. See Andrews  
9           v. King, 398 F.3d 1113, 1116 n.1 (9th Cir. 2005).

10           “The PLRA does not define the terms ‘frivolous,’ or ‘malicious,’ nor does it define  
11           dismissals for failure to ‘state a claim upon which relief could be granted.’” Id. at 1121. However,  
12           “the phrase ‘fails to state a claim on which relief may be granted,’ as used elsewhere in § 1915,  
13           ‘parallels the language of Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(6).’” Id.

14           A court “may take [judicial] notice of proceedings in other courts, both within and without  
15           the federal judicial system, if those proceedings have a direct relation to matters at issue.” U.S. ex  
16           rel. Robinson Rancheria Citizens Counsel v. Borneo, Inc., 971 F.2d 244, 248 (9th Cir. 1992)  
17           (internal citations and quotations omitted). The Court takes judicial notice of the following civil  
18           actions filed by Plaintiff in the Southern District of California and dismissed on the grounds that they  
19           were frivolous or failed to state a claim upon which relief may be granted: (1) Stephens v. Lopez,  
20           3:03-cv-01440-JM-NLS (dismissed as frivolous on August 22, 2003); (2) Stephens v. Giurbino,  
21           3:02-cv-02444-K-BEN (dismissed for failure to state a claim on June 30, 2003); (3) Stephens v.  
22           Beltran, 3:03-cv-00202-JM-POR (dismissed for failure to state a claim on April 24, 2003); and (4)  
23           Stephens v. Rodriguez, 3:03-cv-00717-JM-POR (dismissed for failure to state a claim on July 16,  
24           2003). This Court revoked Plaintiff’s in forma pauperis status in a different lawsuit, Stephens v.  
25           Castro, 1:04-cv-06717-AWI-SMS, because Plaintiff accumulated three strikes.

26           Further, the Court finds that Plaintiff does not qualify for the imminent danger exception  
27           under 28 U.S.C. § 1915(g). “Prisoners qualify for the [imminent danger] exception based on the  
28           alleged conditions at the time the complaint was filed. And qualifying prisoners can file their entire  
         complaint IFP; the exception does not operate on a claim-by-claim basis or apply to only certain  
         types of relief.” Andrews v. Cervantes, 493 F.3d at 1052. “[T]he exception applies if the complaint

1 makes a plausible allegation that the prisoner faced ‘imminent danger of serious physical injury’ at  
2 the time of filing.” Id. at 1055. “[A] prisoner who alleges that prison officials continue with a  
3 practice that has injured him or others similarly situated in the past will satisfy the ‘ongoing danger’  
4 standard and meet the imminence prong of the three-strikes exception.” Id. at 1056-57.

5 Plaintiff’s complaint does not indicate that Plaintiff was in imminent danger of serious  
6 physical injury at the time he filed his complaint. Plaintiff’s complaint alleges that his life was in  
7 danger when he was placed in a cell with a rival gang member on March 18, 2009. However,  
8 Plaintiff’s complaint also alleges that he was only placed in that cell for 21 days. Plaintiff’s  
9 complaint in this action was filed on June 15, 2010. There is no indication that Plaintiff’s life was  
10 in danger on June 15, 2010.

11 Accordingly, the Court finds that Plaintiff has, while incarcerated, accumulated more than  
12 three strikes pursuant to Section 1915(g) and Plaintiff’s complaint does not allege that Plaintiff was  
13 in imminent danger of serious physical injury at the time he filed his complaint. Based on the  
14 foregoing, it is HEREBY ORDERED that:

15 1. Plaintiff’s request to proceed in forma pauperis is DENIED; and  
16 2. This action is DISMISSED for Plaintiff’s failure to pay the filing fee.

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18 IT IS SO ORDERED.

19 Dated: February 10, 2011

20 /s/ Sheila K. Oberto  
21 UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE  
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