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6 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
7 EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA  
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9 EBONE LEROY EAST,

CASE NO: 1:10-cv-02235-AWI-GBC (PC)

10 Plaintiff,

ORDER REVOKING IN FORMA PAUPERIS  
STATUS

11 v.

12 C. WALLACE,

PLAINTIFF IS ORDERED TO PAY  
REMAINING BALANCE OF THE FILING  
FEE WITHIN THIRTY DAYS

13 Defendant.  
14 \_\_\_\_\_ /

15 **ORDER**

16 **I. PROCEDURAL HISTORY**

17 Ebone Leroy East ("Plaintiff") is a state prisoner proceeding pro se and in forma  
18 pauperis ("IFP") in this civil rights action filed pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983. Plaintiff filed  
19 this action on December 2, 2010. (ECF No. 1.) On December 6, 2010, the Court granted  
20 Plaintiff's Motion to proceed IFP. (ECF No. 4.) This action proceeds on Plaintiff's original  
21 Complaint, which has not yet been screened by this Court. No other parties have  
22 appeared.

23 Plaintiff brings this civil rights action against C. Wallace, a correctional officer,  
24 alleging retaliation for exercising his free speech rights in violation of the First Amendment  
25 and a due process violation in relation to property.

26 A review of the record of actions and appeals filed by Plaintiff in the United States  
27 District Court and in the Ninth Circuit revealed that Plaintiff filed three or more actions or  
28 appeals that were dismissed as frivolous, malicious, or for failure to state a claim upon

1 which relief may be granted. Relying on Section 1915(g), the Court ordered that Plaintiff  
2 show cause why he did not meet the three-strike criteria and why his IFP status should not  
3 be revoked. (ECF No. 9.) Plaintiff was given thirty days to respond.

4 On July 13, 2011, Plaintiff filed his response arguing that only two of the cases  
5 should count as strikes meaning that this action would not fall under Section 1915(g).  
6 (ECF No. 10.) Plaintiff also argues that he was under threat of imminent danger at the time  
7 of writing of his complaint. (Id. at 2.)

## 8 **II. LEGAL STANDARD AND ANALYSIS**

9 Section 1915 of Title 28 of the United States Code governs proceedings in forma  
10 pauperis. Section 1915(g) provides that:

11 [i]n no event shall a prisoner bring a civil action . . . under this section if the  
12 prisoner has, on 3 or more prior occasions, while incarcerated or detained in  
13 any facility, brought an action or appeal in a court of the United States that  
14 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.

15 28 U.S.C. § 1915(g).<sup>1</sup> Determining whether Plaintiff's actions and appeals count as strikes  
16 under Section 1915(g) requires the Court to conduct a "careful examination of the order  
17 dismissing an action, and other relevant information," to determine if, in fact, "the action  
18 was dismissed because it was frivolous, malicious or failed to state a claim." Andrews v.  
19 King, 398 F.3d 1113, 1121 (9th Cir. 2005).

20 As previously noted in the Show Cause Order, the Court took judicial notice that  
21 Plaintiff had two prior actions dismissed for being frivolous and/or for failing to state a claim  
22 for which relief can be granted under Section 1983<sup>2</sup>, four prior actions dismissed under

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24 <sup>1</sup> "This subdivision is commonly known as the 'three strikes' provision. 'Strikes' are prior cases or  
25 appeals, brought while the plaintiff was a prisoner, which were dismissed 'on the ground that [they were]  
26 frivolous, malicious, or fail[ ] to state a claim' are generically referred to as 'strikes.' Pursuant to § 1915(g),  
a prisoner with three strikes or more cannot proceed [in forma pauperis]." Andrews v. King, 398 F.3d  
1113, 1116 n.1 (9th Cir. 2005).

27 <sup>2</sup> East v. County of Riverside, 5:10-cv-01108-UA-E (PC) (C.D. Cal.) (dismissed August 5, 2010,  
28 for failure to state a claim since federal court could not review state child support decision); East v. County  
of San Bernardino, 5:10-cv-01381-UA-E (PC) (C.D. Cal.) (dismissed September 21, 2010, for failure to  
state a claim and defendants entitled to immunity).

1 Heck v. Humphrey, 512 U.S. 477 (1994)<sup>3</sup>, and two appellate cases dismissed based on a  
2 similar finding and Plaintiff's subsequent failure to pay the filing fee<sup>4</sup>. Therefore, Plaintiff  
3 has three or more strikes and became subject to Section 1915(g) before filing this action  
4 on December 2, 2010.

5 Plaintiff now argues, pursuant to Section 1915(g), that only two of his cases should  
6 count as strikes and that his original complaint does include allegations that he was under  
7 imminent danger of serious physical injury.

8 As noted in the Order to Show Cause, dismissals under Heck can count as strikes,  
9 see e.g., Hamilton v. Lyons, 74 F.3d 99, 102 (5th Cir. 1996) ("A § 1983 claim which falls  
10 under the rule in Heck is legally frivolous."); Schafer v. Moore, 46 F.3d 43, 45 (8th Cir.  
11 1995) ("[I]n light of Heck, the complaint was properly dismissed for failure to state a  
12 claim."), as can appeals, see 28 U.S.C. § 1915(g).

13 Plaintiff is correct in that he did make the conclusory allegation that he was in  
14 imminent danger. However, this action is about Defendant not returning Plaintiff's property  
15 in retaliation for filing grievances, violating the due process clause and the First  
16 Amendment. Neither of these claims lend themselves to the conclusion that Plaintiff was  
17 in imminent danger of bodily harm. It does not appear from the complaint that Plaintiff had  
18 any reason to fear for his safety nor does it appear that he was in any form of imminent  
19 danger.

### 20 **III. CONCLUSION AND ORDER**

21 The Court has reviewed Plaintiff's original complaint filed December 2, 2010 and  
22 finds that Plaintiff does not meet the imminent danger exception. Andrews v. Cervantes,

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25 <sup>3</sup> East v. Gidcumb, 5:09-cv-01105-UA-E (PC) (C.D. Cal.) (dismissed June 17, 2009, for failure to  
26 state a claim under Heck); East v. Pace, 5:09-cv-01810-UA-E (PC) (C.D. Cal.) (dismissed October 1,  
27 2009, for failure to state a claim under Heck and because many of the defendants were immune); East v.  
San Bernardino County, 5:09-cv-02224-UA-E (PC) (C.D. Cal.) (dismissed December 11, 2009, for failure  
to state a claim under Heck); East v. Hoops, 5:10-cv-00949-UA-E (PC) (C.D. Cal.) (dismissed July 8,  
2010, for failure to state a claim under Heck).

28 <sup>4</sup> East v. County of Riverside, No. 10-56454 (9th Cir. dismissed November 29, 2010); East v.  
Hoops, No. 10-56258 (9th Cir. dismissed November 5, 2010).

1 493 F.3d 1047, 1053 (9th Cir. 2007). Because Plaintiff alleges no facts supporting a  
2 finding that he is under imminent danger of serious physical injury, Plaintiff is ineligible to  
3 proceed in forma pauperis in this action.

4 Accordingly, it is HEREBY ORDERED that:

- 5 1. Plaintiff's in forma pauperis status in this action is REVOKED; and  
6 2. Plaintiff is given thirty days to pay the remaining balance of the filing fee.

7 IT IS SO ORDERED.

8 Dated: August 1, 2011

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CHIEF UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE