

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

MYRON A. PAYNE,) 1:13cv02079 AWI DLB PC
Plaintiff, vs.	ORDER ADOPTING FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS AND GRANTING DEFENDANTS' MOTION TO REVOKE PLAINTIFF'S IN FORMA PAUPERIS
FUJIOKA, et al.,) STATUS
Defendants.) (Document 36)

Plaintiff Myron A. Payne ("Plaintiff") is a state prisoner proceeding pro se and in forma pauperis in this civil rights action. Plaintiff filed this action on December 23, 2013, and the Court granted his application to proceed in forma pauperis on January 17, 2014. Defendants filed a motion to revoke Plaintiff's in forma pauperis status on February 20, 2015. The matter was referred to a United States Magistrate Judge pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1)(B) and Local Rule 302.

On July 1, 2015, the Magistrate Judge issued Findings and Recommendations that Defendants' motion be granted, and that the order granting in forma pauperis status be vacated. The Findings and Recommendations were served on the parties and contained notice that any objections must be filed within thirty days. Plaintiff filed objections on August 3, 2015. Defendants did not file a reply.

In accordance with the provisions of 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1)(C), this Court has conducted a <u>de novo</u> review of this case. Having carefully reviewed the entire file, including Plaintiff's objections, the Court finds the Findings and Recommendations to be supported by the record and by proper analysis.

Plaintiff argues, without specificity, that three of the four cases cited by the Magistrate Judge are not strikes. He simply states that cases dismissed for reasons other than frivolousness, maliciousness, or failure to state a claim are not strikes. Plaintiff is correct in a general sense, though he fails to recognize that the Ninth Circuit, in explaining what constitutes a strike under 1915(g), has instructed the Courts to analyze the reasons underlying the dismissal. Therefore, what counts as a strike is not as narrow as Plaintiff suggests.

Plaintiff also faults the Magistrate Judge for not addressing his argument that the PLRA is unconstitutional. However, the Magistrate Judge cited <u>Andrews v. King</u>, 398 F.3d 1113, 1123 (9th Cir. 2005), where the Ninth Circuit recognized that it had rejected an argument that the PLRA is facially unconstitutional. While <u>Andrews</u> noted that the PLRA may be unconstitutional as applied where a court improperly counted strikes, this is not an issue here.

Accordingly, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that:

- 1. The Findings and Recommendations, filed July 1, 2015, are adopted in full;
- 2. Defendants' motion to revoke Plaintiff's in forma pauperis status (Document 26) is GRANTED;
- 3. The order granting Plaintiff's application to proceed in forma pauperis (Document 8) is VACATED; and
- 4 Plaintiff must pay the \$400.00 filing fee within thirty (30) days of the date of service of this order to continue with this action. <u>If Plaintiff fails to do so, the Court will dismiss this action without prejudice</u>.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

Dated: August 25, 2015

SENIOR DISTRICT JUDGE