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28 U.S.C. § 1915(g). The court takes judicial notice² of the following lawsuits previously filed by plaintiff:

Haney v. Bondoc, et al., 1:07-cv-01222 GMS (E.D. Cal. Jul. 22, 2007), dismissed for failure to state a claim upon which relief may be granted. *Id.*, ECF Nos. 16,17.

Haney v. Hernandez, et al., 1:10-cv-02134 LJO BAM (E.D. Cal. Nov. 6, 2012), dismissed for failure to state a claim upon which relief may be granted. *Id.*, ECF No. 47.

Haney v. Braswell, et al., 1:10-cv-01140 LJO GSA (E.D. Cal. Mar. 25, 2013), dismissed for failure to state a claim upon which relief may be granted. *Id.*, ECF No. 10.

Based on the foregoing, this court finds that plaintiff is precluded from proceeding in forma pauperis in this action unless plaintiff is "under imminent danger of serious physical injury." 28 U.S.C. § 1915(g). To meet the exception, plaintiff must allege facts that demonstrate that he was "under imminent danger of serious physical injury" at the time of filing the complaint. *Andrews v. Cervantes*, 493 F.3d 1047, 1053 (9th Cir. 2007) (holding that "it is the circumstances at the time of the filing of the complaint that matters for purposes of the 'imminent danger' exception under § 1915(g).").

Plaintiff alleges that defendant used excessive force against him on April 27, 2016 by closing a cell door on his arm. ECF No. 1 at 4-5. This claim does not meet the imminent danger exception because it occurred nearly one year before this action was filed. *See Lewis v. Sullivan*, 279 F.3d 526, 531 (7th Cir. 2002) (holding that the imminent danger exception applies "[w]hen a threat or prison condition is real and proximate"). And, crucially, plaintiff does not allege that defendant has actually used excessive force against him since that date. The only other concrete allegation made against defendant in the complaint is that, on November 18, 2016, defendant threatened to assault plaintiff with a baton. ECF No. 1 at 6. This alleged threat precedes this suit by several months and plaintiff does not allege that defendant ever made good

² Judicial notice may be taken of court records. *Valerio v. Boise Cascade Corp.*, 80 F.R.D. 626, 635 n.1 (N.D. Cal. 1978), *aff'd*, 645 F.2d 699 (9th Cir.), *cert. denied*, 454 U.S. 1126 (1981).

on it. Accordingly, the court finds that plaintiff has not brought allegations which, taken as true, demonstrate that he is in imminent danger of serious physical injury.

Because the court finds that plaintiff has not made the requisite showing of "imminent danger" to qualify for an exception to the "three strikes" bar under 1915(g), plaintiff will be denied in forma pauperis status and be required to pay the full filing fee in order to proceed with this action.

Accordingly, it is ORDERED that:

- 1. Plaintiff's request to proceed in forma pauperis (ECF No. 2) is denied;
- 2. Plaintiff is required to pay the filing of \$400.00 in full within twenty-one (21) days of the date of service of this order; and
- 3. Failure to pay the filing fee as directed will result in the dismissal of this action.

Dated: October 3, 2017.

EĎMUND F. BŘENNAN

UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE