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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

WILLIE WEAVER,

Plaintiff,

v.

WILLIAMS,

Defendant.

No. 2:17-cv-1003 JAM AC P

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

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Weaver v. Sacramento County Main Jail  
Weaver v. William  
Weaver v. CSP Folsom Floor Officers  
Weaver v. Kendall  
Weaver v. Second Watch COs  
Weaver v. Theo  
Weaver v. M.T.A.  
Weaver v. Kendall  
Weaver v. William  
Weaver v. Kendall  
Weaver v. Kendall  
Weaver v. Kendall  
Weaver v. Vela  
Weaver v. Floor Officers  
Weaver v. Kendal  
Weaver v. Thoe  
Weaver v. Theo  
Weaver v. Jhonson  
Weaver v. Kurr  
Weaver v. Theo  
Weaver v. Kendall  
Weaver v. Williams  
Weaver v. Floor Officers  
Weaver v. Thao  
Weaver v. Thao

No. 2:17-cv-0359 JAM AC P  
2:17-cv-0955 JAM AC P  
2:17-cv-1038 JAM AC P  
2:17-cv-1082 JAM AC P  
2:17-cv-1223 JAM AC P  
2:17-cv-1224 JAM AC P  
2:17-cv-1225 JAM AC P  
2:17-cv-1226 JAM AC P  
2:17-cv-1296 JAM AC P  
2:17-cv-1297 JAM AC P  
2:17-cv-1298 JAM AC P  
2:17-cv-1336 JAM AC P  
2:17-cv-1337 JAM AC P  
2:17-cv-1403 JAM AC P  
2:17-cv-1407 JAM AC P  
2:17-cv-1408 JAM AC P  
2:17-cv-1409 JAM AC P  
2:17-cv-1410 JAM AC P  
2:17-cv-1460 JAM AC P  
2:17-cv-1461 JAM AC P  
2:17-cv-1462 JAM AC P  
2:17-cv-1509 JAM AC P  
2:17-cv-1510 JAM AC P  
2:17-cv-1555 JAM AC P  
2:17-cv-1556 JAM AC P  
2:17-cv-1557 JAM AC P

1	Weaver v. William	2:17-cv-1659 JAM AC P
	Weaver v. Kendall	2:17-cv-1709 JAM AC P
2	Weaver v. California State Prison Folsom	2:17-cv-1710 JAM AC P
	Weaver v. California State Prison Folsom	2:17-cv-1727 JAM AC P
3	Weaver v. Kendall	2:17-cv-1746 JAM AC P
	Weaver v. Thao	2:17-cv-1747 JAM AC P
4	Weaver v. Thao	2:17-cv-1777 JAM AC P
	Weaver v. William	2:17-cv-1778 JAM AC P
5	Weaver v. Thao	2:17-cv-1824 JAM AC P
	Weaver v. Kendall	2:17-cv-1825 JAM AC P
6	Weaver v. Shaddiky	2:17-cv-1826 JAM AC P
	Weaver v. California State Prison Folsom	2:17-cv-1832 JAM AC P
7	Weaver v. Thao	2:17-cv-1852 JAM AC P
	Weaver v. William	2:17-cv-1853 JAM AC P
8	Weaver v. William	2:17-cv-1854 JAM AC P
	Weaver v. Thao	2:17-cv-1913 JAM AC P
9	Weaver v. Shaddiky	2:17-cv-1961 JAM AC P
	Weaver v. William	2:17-cv-1972 JAM AC P
10	Weaver v. William	2:17-cv-2013 JAM AC P
	Weaver v. William	2:17-cv-2146 JAM AC P
11	Weaver v. William	2:17-cv-2182 JAM AC P
	Weaver v. Shaddiky	2:17-cv-2183 JAM AC P
12	Weaver v. William	2:17-cv-2184 JAM AC P
	Weaver v. Shaddiky	2:17-cv-2214 JAM AC P
13	Weaver v. William	2:17-cv-2215 JAM AC P
	Weaver v. William	2:17-cv-2267 JAM AC P
14	Weaver v. O Brian	

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16 Plaintiff Willie Weaver is a state prisoner proceeding pro se with this civil rights action  
 17 pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983. Because these findings and recommendations will be filed in all of  
 18 plaintiff's open, related cases, the lead case, Weaver v. Williams, No. 2:17-cv-1003 JAM AC,  
 19 will be referred to throughout as Weaver I.

20 I. Background

21 By order filed September 15, 2017, plaintiff was given thirty days to show cause why he  
 22 should not be deemed a vexatious litigant and why a pre-filing order should not be entered against  
 23 him. Weaver I, ECF No. 7 at 13. The order to show cause was based on the fact that plaintiff had  
 24 filed 258 civil cases in this court since 2004, not including duplicate cases created as a result of  
 25 intra-district transfers, and 65 of those complaints were filed this year.<sup>1</sup> Id. at 1. The court also

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27 <sup>1</sup> In addition to the complaints initiated in this court, he has filed 67 civil rights cases in the  
 28 Central District of California and over 200 in the Northern District of California.

1 noted that plaintiff has been subject to a limited pre-filing order in this court since May 11, 2009.<sup>2</sup>  
2 Id. at 1-2 (citing Weaver v. Cal. Corr. Inst., E.D. Cal. No. 1:06-cv-1343 LJO WMW, ECF Nos. 4,  
3 7). Since the order to show cause was filed, plaintiff has initiated an additional eleven actions in  
4 this court, bringing the total number of cases filed this year to seventy-six.<sup>3</sup> Plaintiff has now  
5 filed his response to the order to show cause. Weaver I, ECF No. 10.

## 6 II. Vexatious Litigant Order

### 7 A. Legal Standard

8 The district courts have the power to issue pre-filing orders that restrict a litigant's ability  
9 to initiate court proceedings, but "such pre-filing orders are an extreme remedy that should rarely  
10 be used." Molski v. Evergreen Dynasty Corp., 500 F.3d 1047, 1057 (9th Cir. 2007) (citing De  
11 Long v. Hennessey, 912 F.2d 1144, 1147 (9th Cir. 1990). However, "[f]lagrant abuse of the  
12 judicial process cannot be tolerated because it enables one person to preempt the use of judicial  
13 time that properly could be used to consider the meritorious claims of other litigants." De Long,  
14 912 F.2d at 1148.

15 [I]n De Long, [the Ninth Circuit] outlined four factors for district  
16 courts to examine before entering pre-filing orders. First, the  
17 litigant must be given notice and a chance to be heard before the  
18 order is entered. De Long, 912 F.2d at 1147. Second, the district  
19 court must compile "an adequate record for review." Id. at 1148.  
Third, the district court must make substantive findings about the  
frivolous or harassing nature of the plaintiff's litigation. Id.  
Finally, the vexatious litigant order "must be narrowly tailored to  
closely fit the specific vice encountered." Id.

20 Molski, 500 F.3d at 4057. The first and second factors "are procedural considerations" while the  
21 third and fourth factors "are substantive considerations" which "help the district court define who  
22 is, in fact, a 'vexatious litigant' and construct a remedy that will stop the litigant's abusive  
23 behavior while not unduly infringing the litigant's right to access the courts." Molski, 500 F.3d at

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24  
25 <sup>2</sup> He has also had a general pre-filing order in place in the Ninth Circuit since October 20, 2006.  
See In re: Willie Weaver, No. 06-80097, ECF No. 9 (9th Cir. Oct. 20, 2006).

26 <sup>3</sup> One of those eleven actions, Weaver v. Shaddiky, E.D. Cal. No. 2:17-cv-1913 JAM AC, was  
27 received by the Clerk's Office on September 14, 2017. However, since the complaint was not  
28 entered into the court's docket until September 15, 2017, it was not identified in the order to show  
cause.

1 1057-58.

2 “In ‘applying the two substantive factors,’ [the Ninth Circuit has] held that a separate set  
3 of considerations employed by the Second Circuit Court of Appeals ‘provides a helpful  
4 framework.’” Ringgold-Lockhart v. County of Los Angeles, 761 F.3d 1057, 1062 (9th Cir. 2014)  
5 (quoting Molski, 500 F.3d at 1058).

6 The Second Circuit . . . has instructed district courts, in determining  
7 whether to enter a pre-filing order, to look at five factors: “(1) the  
8 litigant’s history of litigation and in particular whether it entailed  
9 vexatious, harassing or duplicative lawsuits; (2) the litigant’s  
10 motive in pursuing the litigation, e.g., does the litigant have an  
11 objective good faith expectation of prevailing?; (3) whether the  
litigant is represented by counsel; (4) whether the litigant has  
caused needless expense to other parties or has posed an  
unnecessary burden on the courts and their personnel; and (5)  
whether other sanctions would be adequate to protect the courts and  
other parties.”

12 Molski, 500 F.3d at 1052 (quoting Safir v. U.S. Lines, Inc., 792 F.2d 19, 24 (2d Cir. 1986)).

13 B. Notice and Opportunity to Be Heard

14 The order to show cause filed in Weaver I notified plaintiff that the court was considering  
15 deeming him a vexatious litigant and entering a pre-filing order against him. Weaver I, ECF No.  
16 7 at 3. The order outlined the proposed scope of the pre-filing order and gave plaintiff an  
17 opportunity to explain to the court why he should not be declared a vexatious litigant and why the  
18 court should not enter a pre-filing order. Id. Accordingly, plaintiff was given sufficient notice  
19 and an opportunity to be heard.

20 C. Adequate Record for Review

21 As was previously stated, Weaver has filed 269 civil rights actions in this court since  
22 2004, and 76 of those complaints were filed this year. With the exception of a single complaint,  
23 Weaver v. Novencido, E.D. Cal. No. 2:05-cv-0449 RRB CMK, which was ultimately dismissed  
24 as being brought outside the statute of limitations, none of the 269 complaints has proceeded past  
25 the screening stage. In the order to show cause in Weaver I, the court summarized the disposition  
26 of the cases that had been dismissed as follows:

27 ////

28 ////

1 Eighteen of Weaver's complaints were dismissed as duplicative of  
2 other complaints that were filed at approximately the same time.  
3 Thirty-four complaints, seventeen of them filed this year, were  
4 dismissed because Weaver failed to respond to orders to either pay  
5 the filing fee or submit an application to proceed in forma pauperis.  
6 Two actions were closed after the complaints were dismissed with  
7 leave to amend and he failed to file amended complaints. Forty-six  
8 complaints were dismissed because it was clear on the face of the  
9 complaint that plaintiff had not exhausted his administrative  
10 remedies prior to filing suit. One complaint was dismissed after  
11 plaintiff failed to keep the court apprised of his current address.  
12 Sixty-eight complaints, including four from this year, were  
13 dismissed because the court recognized plaintiff as having three  
14 strikes under 28 U.S.C. § 1915(g) and he failed to pay the filing fee  
15 or allege facts showing that he was in imminent danger of serious  
16 physical injury. Thirty-nine of Weaver's complaints were screened  
17 and eighteen were dismissed as frivolous (sixteen of which were  
18 also found to be malicious) and twenty-one were dismissed for  
19 failure to state a claim (nine of which were also found to be  
20 frivolous). A number of the complaints were also explicitly  
21 deemed strikes under 28 U.S.C. 1915(g). Finally, five of plaintiff's  
22 complaints were transferred to other districts and their dockets  
23 reflect that none of them proceeded past screening after they were  
24 transferred.

14 Weaver I, ECF No. 7 at 4-5 (footnotes identifying cases discussed omitted). As will be discussed  
15 below, the fifty-three cases that remain open uniformly fail to state claims and, with the exception  
16 of two, are conceded on their faces to be administratively unexhausted. Furthermore, in a number  
17 of those cases plaintiff has ignored orders to file an application to proceed in forma pauperis or  
18 pay the filing fee.

19 The undersigned therefore finds that there is an adequate record for review.

20 D. Findings Regarding the Frivolous or Harassing Nature of Weaver's Litigation

21 In issuing the order to show cause, the court in Weaver I thoroughly addressed the  
22 frivolous and harassing nature of Weaver's litigation up to that point. Specifically, the court  
23 found that:

24 Weaver's filings are both numerous and meritless. The reasons for  
25 the dismissal of Weaver's previous lawsuits show that his  
26 complaints are routinely either frivolous, harassing, or both. Due to  
27 the sheer number of filings, it would be unduly burdensome to  
28 address the specifics of each action and the court will instead focus  
on the complaints filed this year.

Every complaint filed by Weaver has been nearly identical in  
format and many are identical in content as well. Each complaint

1 contains only a short paragraph with one or two sentences that  
2 make vague allegations against the defendants. The allegations are  
3 followed by the following conclusory statement: “Plaintiff faces a  
4 substantial risk of serious harm and injury here which is imminent  
5 at the time of filing. The defendant show deliberate indifference,  
6 under the color of state law.”

7 Substantively, Weaver’s allegations uniformly fail to state claims.  
8 As outlined below, the bulk of plaintiff’s complaints are based upon  
9 allegations of verbal harassment and threats, which are insufficient  
10 to support a claim under § 1983, Oltarzewski v. Ruggiero, 830 F.2d  
11 136, 139 (9th Cir. 1987) (“[v]erbal harassment or abuse . . . is not  
12 sufficient to state a constitutional deprivation under 42 U.S.C. §  
13 1983.” (alteration in original) (quoting Collins v. Cundy, 603 F.2d  
14 825, 827 (10th Cir. 1979))); Keenan v. Hall, 83 F.3d 1083, 1092  
15 (9th Cir. 1996) (stating that “verbal harassment generally does not  
16 violate the Eighth Amendment”); Gaut v. Sunn, 810 F.2d 923, 925  
17 (9th Cir. 1987) (a “mere naked threat” from prison guards does not  
18 violate the Eighth Amendment), and plaintiff has been advised on  
19 more than one prior occasion that allegations of verbal harassment  
20 and threats do not state a valid claim under § 1983, see, e.g. Weaver  
21 v. Cal. Corr. Inst. First Watch, No. 1:06-cv-0913-OWW-LJO-P,  
22 2006 WL 3039572, 2006 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 80875 (E.D. Cal. Oct.  
23 25, 2006); Weaver v. Cal. Corr. Inst. First Watch, No. 1:06-cv-  
24 0991-AWI-SMS-P, 2006 WL 3050845, 2006 U.S. Dist. LEXIS  
25 81067 (E.D. Cal. Oct. 24, 2006); Weaver v. Cal. Corr. Inst.  
26 Confinement SHU, No. CVF 06-671 OWW SMS P, 2006 WL  
27 2089928, 2006 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 54543 (E.D. Cal. July 17, 2006).

28 The majority of the complaints (forty-two in all) are against COs  
Williams, Theo,<sup>4</sup> and Kendall. Plaintiff has filed eleven  
complaints against Williams, thirteen complaints against Theo,  
thirteen complaints against Kendall, four complaints against  
Williams and Theo, and one complaint against Theo and Kendall.  
Of the complaints against these three officers, thirty-two of them  
alleged that he was “harassed” generally or that he was harassed  
about his single-cell status specifically. The complaints offered  
little to no elaboration regarding the alleged harassment and are  
largely identical, though some further identified “name-calling” and  
“threats” as part of the harassment. The only other information he  
provided was contained in two cases where he claimed the threats  
were statements that he needed to “get the fuck out of here,” three  
cases where he alleged that Williams used racial slurs and played  
“racial music” or “racial rap” on the intercom to harass him, and  
two cases where he states Theo kicked on his cell door. Of the  
remaining ten cases against these defendants, one alleges that  
Kendall moved another inmate into his cell despite his single-cell  
status; two allege isolated instances where Kendall did not give him  
his lunch; one alleges that Theo and Williams took his property

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<sup>4</sup> Footnote 11 in original: “Based upon the nature of the allegations, complaints filed against defendants Thao and Thoe have been counted as complaints against defendant Theo because they appear to be the same person.”

1 because he refused a cellmate; one alleges that Theo once gave him  
2 a food tray with missing food; three allege that Theo told him there  
3 were not any indigent envelopes available or refused to give him  
4 indigent envelopes; and two alleged single instances where Theo  
5 and Williams refused to let him shower.

6 Plaintiff's remaining twenty-three complaints are largely against  
7 various officers, many of them John Does. Of these cases, one  
8 alleges that plaintiff was subject to an unspecified use of force and  
9 improperly placed in administrative segregation; one claims that he  
10 was left unsupervised in the shower for thirty minutes, was given an  
11 RVR, and was improperly placed in administrative segregation  
12 while waiting for bed space; seven allege general harassment or  
13 harassment over his single-cell status; three claim that they are  
14 "annual renewals" of old complaints that he renews every year until  
15 he has the filing fee; two challenge a criminal proceeding; one  
16 alleges that his legal materials were not being released from  
17 property; one alleges that he received a food tray with half the food  
18 missing; one alleges that an officer refused to pick up his legal mail  
19 on one occasion; two allege that the medication he was given was  
20 broken into pieces; one alleges that officers stole his legal mail; one  
21 alleges that it had been four days since the doctor prescribed a  
22 higher dosage of his medication and he still had not received it; one  
23 appears to claim an officer touched him inappropriately during a  
24 search and asked him if he was gay; and one alleges that the  
25 lieutenant continued to find him guilty of single-cell violations even  
26 though he had single-cell status.

27 Of the sixty-five complaints Weaver has filed this year, twenty-one  
28 have been dismissed and were dismissed because Weaver failed to  
respond to orders directing him to file an application to proceed in  
forma pauperis or pay the filing fee. In twenty of his currently  
active cases there are orders directing him to file an in forma  
pauperis application or pay the filing fee or findings and  
recommendations recommending dismissal for failure to comply  
with such orders. He has not responded to any of those orders or  
objected to any of the findings and recommendations.

Weaver has received numerous orders advising him of his status as  
a three-strikes litigant under 28 U.S.C. 1915(g) and the requirement  
that he either pay the filing fee up front or demonstrate that he is in  
imminent danger of serious physical injury. See, e.g. Weaver v.  
Mailroom Staff, No. 1:06-cv-01439-AWI-LJO-P, 2006 WL  
3028411, 2006 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 80830 (E.D. Cal. Oct. 24, 2006);  
Weaver v. CCI First Watch, No. CV F 06 1079 AWI WMW P,  
2007 WL 512512, 2007 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 14444 (E.D. Cal. Feb.  
15, 2007). His filings this year further demonstrate that he is aware  
of this limitation on his ability to file complaints as he did not file a  
single application to proceed in forma pauperis and in every  
complaint he made the same conclusory statement: "Plaintiff faces  
a substantial risk of serious harm and injury here which is imminent  
at the time of filing. The defendant show deliberate indifference,  
under the color of state law." None of the complaints elaborates on  
the risk of harm and, to date, Weaver has completely ignored every  
order issued directing him to either file an application to proceed in

1 forma pauperis or pay the filing fee.

2 Weaver's litigation history shows that he is equally aware of the  
3 requirement that he exhaust his administrative remedies prior to  
4 filing a complaint, as he previously had forty-six complaints  
5 dismissed on that ground. See, e.g. Weaver v. C.O. Wagner, No.  
6 1:06-cv-0486-OWW-DLB-P, 2007 WL 614020, 2007 U.S. Dist.  
7 LEXIS 16223 (E.D. Cal. Feb. 27, 2007); Weaver v. Cal. Corr. Inst.  
8 First Watch, No. 1:06-cv-0814-OWW-DLB-P, 2007 WL 587025,  
9 2007 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 16946 (E.D. Cal. Feb. 26, 2007). In fifty-  
10 eight of the complaints filed this year, Weaver explicitly stated that  
11 he had not exhausted the grievance process and fifty-seven of those  
12 complaints stated that his grievance was still being processed,  
13 meaning that the process was not unavailable. In six complaints he  
14 stated that he had completed the grievance process, but confusingly  
15 noted in two of those cases that his grievance was still being  
16 processed. In one complaint, plaintiff states that his grievance is  
17 still being processed without checking yes or no for whether he has  
18 exhausted the process.

11 Weaver has been informed by the court on multiple occasions that  
12 the types of claims he is attempting to bring are not valid, and that  
13 he is required to exhaust available administrative remedies prior to  
14 bringing a complaint. He has also been notified on numerous  
15 occasions that he is required to pay the filing fee in full when he  
16 files a compliant unless he can show he is in imminent danger of  
17 serious physical injury. His filing of numerous complaints that fail  
18 to state a claim, are unexhausted, are unaccompanied by the  
19 required filing fee, and do not demonstrate a risk of physical injury,  
20 coupled with his complete failure to respond to even the most basic  
21 of court orders, establish a broad pattern of harassing litigation and  
22 abuse of the judicial process. The court cannot reasonably find that  
23 Weaver has "an objective good faith expectation of prevailing," and  
24 though his pro se status weighs in his favor, it cannot justify the  
25 excessive and unnecessary burden he has placed upon this court and  
26 its personnel. See Molski, 500 F.3d at 1052 (quoting Safir, 792  
27 F.2d at 24). Accordingly, the court finds that Weaver's previous  
28 filings weigh heavily in favor of limiting his ability to continue  
engaging in frivolous litigation and unduly burdening this court.

21 Weaver I, ECF No. 7 at 6-11 (footnotes identifying cases discussed omitted).

22 Furthermore, of the eleven complaints plaintiff has initiated since the order to show cause  
23 was filed,<sup>5</sup> six allege that Williams harassed him;<sup>6</sup> three allege that officer Shaddiky harassed  
24 him;<sup>7</sup> one alleges harassment by both Williams and Shaddiky;<sup>8</sup> and one alleges that counselor

25 <sup>5</sup> It appears that plaintiff actually intended to file twelve separate complaints, but two were filed  
26 together as one complaint. See ECF No. 1 in E.D. Cal. Case No. 2:17-cv-1961 JAM AC.

27 <sup>6</sup> See E.D. Cal. Case Nos. 2:17-cv-1972 JAM AC; 2:17-cv-2013 JAM AC; 2:17-cv-2146-JAM  
28 AC; 2:17-cv-2183 JAM AC; 2:17-cv-2214 JAM AC; 2:17-cv-2215 JAM AC.

<sup>7</sup> See E.D. Cal. Case Nos. 2:17-cv-1913 JAM AC; 2:17-cv-2182 JAM AC; 2:17-cv-2184 JAM  
(continued)



1 O'Brian confiscated two rings and a medallion.<sup>9</sup> The new complaints follow the same format as  
2 the previous complaints and all state that the claims are not exhausted and that plaintiff's  
3 grievances are still in process. Except one instance in which plaintiff specifies that Williams  
4 harassed him by telling him to open his mouth after taking medication,<sup>10</sup> and another in which he  
5 states Williams harassed him about his single-cell status,<sup>11</sup> plaintiff makes only general  
6 allegations of harassment, threats, and name-calling.

7 The undersigned finds that the frivolous and harassing nature of Weaver's litigation is  
8 well-established.

9 E. Plaintiff's Response to the Order to Show Cause

10 In his response to the order to show cause in Weaver I, plaintiff argues that incarcerated  
11 persons still maintain certain constitutional rights, that he is the victim of "constant conspiracy's  
12 [sic] of retaliation," and that deeming him a vexatious litigant and entering a pre-filing order will  
13 deprive him of access to the courts and violate his constitutional rights. Weaver I, ECF No. 10.

14 The court has already acknowledged that issuing a pre-filing order would limit plaintiff's  
15 access to the courts and that that is why "pre-filing orders are an extreme remedy that should  
16 rarely be used." Molski, 500 F.3d at 1057 (citing De Long v. Hennessey, 912 F.2d 1144, 1147  
17 (9th Cir. 1990)). However, the order to show cause addressed plaintiff's "flagrant abuse of the  
18 judicial process" and directed him to explain why his conduct did not warrant limiting his access.  
19 Plaintiff has not identified any reasons why the contemplated order should not issue beyond  
20 general constitutional principles which the court has already considered and weighed under the  
21 governing standards. The undersigned therefore finds that plaintiff should be deemed a vexatious  
22 litigant and that a pre-filing order should be entered against him.

23 F. Narrowly Tailored Vexatious Litigant Order

24 "[A pre-filing] injunction cannot issue merely upon a showing of litigiousness. The

25 AC.

26 <sup>8</sup> See E.D. Cal. Case No. 2:17-cv-1961 JAM AC.

27 <sup>9</sup> See E.D. Cal. Case No. 2:17-cv-2267 JAM AC.

28 <sup>10</sup> See E.D. Cal. Case No. 2:17-cv-2214 JAM AC.

<sup>11</sup> See E.D. Cal. Case No. 2:17-cv-1972 JAM AC.

1 plaintiff's claims must not only be numerous, but also be patently without merit." Moy v. United  
2 States, 906 F.2d 467, 470 (9th Cir. 1990). In the Weaver I order to show cause, the court found  
3 that

4 Weaver has developed a pattern of filing meritless lawsuits against  
5 a variety of defendants for a variety of reasons. Furthermore, given  
6 his complete disregard of the restrictions placed upon him by 28  
7 U.S.C. § 1915(g), monetary sanctions are unlikely to constitute an  
8 adequate deterrent to his continued filing of frivolous complaints.  
9 See Molski, 500 F.3d at 1052 (court should consider "whether  
10 other sanctions would be adequate to protect the courts and other  
11 parties" (quoting Safir, 792 F.2d at 24)). This court's previous  
pre-filing order, which prohibited him from filing civil complaints  
related to specific claims, has done little to curb his filings and  
plaintiff has instead simply pursued different, equally meritless  
claims against other defendants. It is therefore appropriate to issue  
an order preventing Weaver from filing any new civil action against  
a government employee, government official, or governmental  
entity without leave of the court.

12 Weaver I, ECF No. 7 at 11-12.

13 The undersigned finds that Weaver's response to the order to show cause has done  
14 nothing to alter this previous finding and recommends that a pre-filing order be entered requiring  
15 that Weaver obtain leave of the court before filing any new civil action against a government  
16 employee, government official, or governmental entity unless the complaint is accompanied by  
17 the required filing and administrative fees. If a complaint is not accompanied by the required  
18 fees, it should not be accepted for filing unless Weaver makes the required evidentiary showing,  
19 with documentation, that he is in imminent danger of serious physical injury. Furthermore,  
20 regardless of the payment of filing fees, any complaint in which Weaver states that his  
21 administrative remedies are not exhausted should not be filed unless plain provides a sworn  
22 statement explaining why he did not exhaust his administrative remedies prior to filing the  
23 complaint and showing that administrative remedies were unavailable.

### 24 III. Plaintiff's Currently Open Cases

25 Fifty-three of plaintiff's cases still remain pending in this court. For the reasons set forth  
26 below, the undersigned recommends that all fifty-three cases be dismissed. A copy of this order  
27 will be filed in each of the cases and plaintiff will be given an opportunity to file objections.  
28 Plaintiff will be permitted, but not required, to file all of his objections in Weaver I.

1           A.       Complaint Against Sacramento County Main Jail

2           The complaint in Case No. 2:17-cv-0359 JAM AC, Weaver v. Sacramento County Main  
3 Jail, states that it is an annual renewal of a case for false arrest, false imprisonment, and  
4 harassment. 2:17-cv-0359, ECF No. 1 at 3. General claims of harassment are insufficient to state  
5 a claim under § 1983, Oltarzewski, 830 F.2d at 139, and to prevail on claims for false arrest and  
6 imprisonment, plaintiff “would have to demonstrate that there was no probable cause to arrest  
7 him” and he has made no such allegation, Cabrera v. City of Huntington Park, 159 F.3d 374, 380  
8 (9th Cir. 1998). Moreover, if the false arrest and imprisonment allegations relate to plaintiff’s  
9 conviction, “finding there was no probable cause would ‘necessarily imply’ that [plaintiff’s]  
10 conviction . . . was invalid” and the claims would therefore not be cognizable under Heck v.  
11 Humphrey, 512 U.S. 477 (1994). Cabrera, 159 F.3d at 380. It is therefore recommended that this  
12 case be dismissed for failure to state a claim.

13           It is also recommended that this case be dismissed for failure to pay the filing fee, failure  
14 to comply with a court order, and failure to prosecute. Plaintiff was given thirty days to submit  
15 an application to proceed in forma pauperis or pay the filing fee and then ordered to show cause  
16 why the case should not be dismissed when he failed to do so. Sacramento County Mail Jail,  
17 ECF Nos. 3, 5. More than thirty days have passed and plaintiff has failed to respond to the order  
18 to show cause or comply with the original order. Furthermore, even if he filed a motion to  
19 proceed in forma pauperis, plaintiff would not be permitted to proceed without paying the filing  
20 fee because the complaint merely parrots the language that he is in imminent danger of serious  
21 physical injury, with no factual support.

22           B.       Complaints Against Officer Williams

23           The complaints in Case Nos. 2:17-cv-1003 JAM AC (Weaver I), 2:17-cv-0955 JAM AC,  
24 2:17-cv-1296 JAM AC, 2:17-cv-1509 JAM AC, 2:17-cv-1557 JAM AC, 2:17-cv-1777 JAM AC,  
25 2:17-cv-1853 JAM AC, 2:17-cv-1972 JAM AC, 2:17-cv-2013 JAM AC, 2:17-cv-2146 JAM AC,  
26 2:17-cv-2183 JAM AC, 2:17-cv-2214 JAM AC, and 2:17-cv-2215 JAM AC, all captioned  
27 Weaver v. Williams, each allege that plaintiff is being harassed by officer Williams. In Weaver I  
28 and cases 2:17-cv-0955 and 2:17-cv-2183, plaintiff simply states that he is being harassed by

1 officer Williams without further elaboration. Weaver I, ECF No. 1 at 3; 2:17-cv-0955, ECF No. 1  
2 at 3; 2:17-cv-2183, ECF No. 1 at 3. The complaints in cases 2:17-cv-1296 JAM AC, 2:17-cv-  
3 1557 JAM AC, 2:17-cv-1853 JAM AC, 2:17-cv-2013 JAM AC, 2:17-cv-2146 JAM AC, and  
4 2:17-cv-2215 JAM AC all allege that Williams is harassing him with threats and name-calling,  
5 including racial slurs. 2:17-cv-1296, ECF No. 1 at 3; 2:17-cv-1557, ECF No. 1 at 3; 2:17-cv-  
6 1853, ECF No. 1 at 3; 2:17-cv-2013, ECF No. 1 at 5; 2:17-cv-2146, ECF No. 1 at 3; and 2:17-cv-  
7 2215, ECF No. 1 at 3. The complaints in Case Nos. 2:17-cv-1777 JAM AC and 2:17-cv-1972  
8 JAM AC both allege that Williams is harassing plaintiff about his single-cell status and wrote him  
9 up for a rules violation. 2:17-cv-1777, ECF No. 1 at 3; 2:17-cv-1972, ECF No. 1 at 3. Case No.  
10 2:17-cv-1509 JAM AC alleges that Williams harassed plaintiff by playing “racial music” over the  
11 intercom. 2:17-cv-1509, ECF No. 1 at 3. Finally, Case No. 2:17-cv-2214 JAM AC alleges that  
12 Williams harassed plaintiff by telling him to open his mouth after taking a prescription. 2:17-cv-  
13 2214, ECF No. 1 at 3. These claims of verbal harassment uniformly fail to state viable claims for  
14 relief. Oltarzewski, 830 F.2d at 139.

15 Furthermore, with the exception of 2:17-cv-1777, these complaints should also be  
16 dismissed because they are admittedly unexhausted. On page two of each complaint<sup>12</sup> plaintiff  
17 affirms that there is a grievance process, that he has filed a grievance, and that the process is not  
18 completed because his grievance is still being processed. Weaver I; 2:17-cv-0955; 2:17-cv-1296;  
19 2:17-cv-1509; 2:17-cv-1557; 2:17-cv-1853; 2:17-cv-1972; 2:17-cv-2013; 2:17-cv-2146; 2:17-cv-  
20 2183; 2:17-cv-2214; 2:17-cv-2215.

21 Finally, although plaintiff makes a conclusory assertion that he is in imminent danger of  
22 serious physical injury in each complaint, the allegations in the complaints offer no support for  
23 this assertion and plaintiff has not paid the filing fee in any of these cases, including the four in  
24 which he was specifically ordered to file an application to proceed in forma pauperis or pay the  
25 filing fee.

26 Accordingly, Case Nos. 2:17-cv-1003 JAM AC (Weaver I), 2:17-cv-0955 JAM AC, 2:17-

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27 <sup>12</sup> Case No. 2:17-cv-2013 has the exhaustion information on page 3.  
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1 cv-1296 JAM AC, 2:17-cv-1509 JAM AC, 2:17-cv-1557 JAM AC, 2:17-cv-1777 JAM AC, 2:17-  
2 cv-1853 JAM AC, 2:17-cv-1972 JAM AC, 2:17-cv-2013 JAM AC, 2:17-cv-2146 JAM AC, 2:17-  
3 cv-2183 JAM AC, 2:17-cv-2214 JAM AC, and 2:17-cv-2215 JAM AC should each be dismissed  
4 for failure to state a claim and failure to pay the filing fee. With the exception of Case No. 2:17-  
5 cv-1777, these cases should also be dismissed because they are admittedly unexhausted.

6 C. Complaint Against Officers Williams and Shaddiky

7 The complaint in 2:17-cv-1961 JAM AC, Weaver v. Williams, appears to be two  
8 complaints against different officers that were inadvertently filed together as one complaint.  
9 2:17-cv-1961, ECF No. 1. In the complaint, plaintiff alleges that Williams continues to harass  
10 him and threatened him over the intercom, while Shaddiky harassed him with threats and name-  
11 calling. Id. at 3, 6. General allegations of verbal harassment are insufficient to state a claim.  
12 Oltarzewski, 830 F.2d at 139. The complaint is also unexhausted on its face, since plaintiff  
13 affirms that there is a grievance process, that he has filed a grievance, and that the process is not  
14 completed because his grievance is still being processed. 2:17-cv-1961, ECF No. 1 at 2, 5.  
15 Finally, although plaintiff makes a conclusory assertion that he is in imminent danger of serious  
16 physical injury, the allegations in the complaint offer no support for this assertion and plaintiff  
17 has not paid the filing fee. Accordingly, this complaint should be dismissed on the grounds that it  
18 does not state a claim, the claims are unexhausted, and plaintiff has not paid the required filing  
19 fee.

20 D. Complaints Against Officer Shaddiky

21 In Case Nos. 2:17-cv-1825 JAM AC, 2:17-cv-1913 JAM AC, 2:17-cv-2182 JAM AC, and  
22 2:17-cv-2184 JAM AC plaintiff alleges that defendant Shaddiky has been harassing him with  
23 name-calling and threats. 2:17-cv-1825, ECF No. 1 at 3; 2:17-cv-1913, ECF No. 1 at 3; 2:17-cv-  
24 2182, ECF No. 1 at 3; and 2:17-cv-2184, ECF No. 1 at 3. These allegations are insufficient to  
25 support claims for relief. Oltarzewski, 830 F.2d at 139. All four complaints are also admittedly  
26 unexhausted, since plaintiff affirms that there is a grievance process, that he has filed a grievance,  
27 and that the process is not completed because his grievance is still being processed. 2:17-cv-  
28 1825, ECF No. 1 at 2; 2:17-cv-1913, ECF No. 1 at 2; 2:17-cv-2182, ECF No. 1 at 2; and 2:17-cv-

1 2184, ECF No. 1 at 2. Finally, although plaintiff makes a conclusory assertion that he is in  
2 imminent danger of serious physical injury in each complaint, the allegations in the complaints  
3 offer no support for this assertion and plaintiff has not paid the filing fee in any of these cases,  
4 including the one in which he was specifically ordered to file an application to proceed in forma  
5 pauperis or pay the filing fee. For these reasons, these cases should be dismissed.

6 E. Complaints Against Officers Williams and Theo

7 Plaintiff has filed four complaints against defendants Williams and Theo. In Case Nos.  
8 2:17-cv-1852 JAM AC and 2:17-cv-1854 JAM AC he alleges that he was denied a shower on  
9 August 19 and 20, 2017. 2:17-cv-1852, ECF No. 1 at 3; 2:17-cv-1854, ECF No. 1 at 3.

10 “[E]xtreme deprivations are required to make out a conditions-of-confinement claim.” Hudson v.  
11 McMillian, 503 U.S. 1, 9 (1992). Being denied a shower on two separate occasions, without  
12 more, is insufficient to constitute an “extreme deprivation” and these complaints therefore fail to  
13 state claims for relief.

14 In Case No. 2:17-cv-1556 JAM AC, plaintiff alleges that Williams and Theo improperly  
15 confiscated his property because he refused a cellmate. 2:17-cv-1556, ECF No. 1 at 3-4. The  
16 unauthorized deprivation of property by a prison official, whether intentional or negligent, does  
17 not state a claim under § 1983 if the state provides an adequate post-deprivation remedy. Hudson  
18 v. Palmer (“Palmer”), 468 U.S. 517, 533 (1984). “California Law provides an adequate post-  
19 deprivation remedy for any property deprivations.” Barnett v. Centoni, 31 F.3d 813, 816-17 (9th  
20 Cir. 1994) (per curiam) (citing Cal. Gov’t Code §§ 810-95). Therefore, only an intentional and  
21 authorized deprivation of property may constitute an actionable § 1983 claim for violation of the  
22 Due Process Clause. An authorized deprivation is one carried out pursuant to established state  
23 procedures, regulations, or statutes. Piatt v. MacDougall, 773 F.2d 1032, 1036 (9th Cir. 1985).  
24 Plaintiff alleges that the deprivation was not authorized and he therefore cannot state a cognizable  
25 claim for the confiscation of his property.

26 In his fourth case against these defendants, Case No. 2:17-cv-1832 JAM AC, plaintiff  
27 alleges that Williams and Theo harassed him with name-calling and threats, which fails to state a  
28 claim for relief. Oltarzewski, 830 F.2d at 139.

1 All four complaints are also admittedly unexhausted since plaintiff affirms that there is a  
2 grievance process, that he has filed a grievance, and that the process is not completed because his  
3 grievance is still being processed. 2:17-cv-1852, ECF No. 1 at 2; 2:17-cv-1556, ECF No. 1 at 2;  
4 2:17-cv-1832, ECF No. 1 at 2; and 2:17-cv-1854, ECF No. 1 at 2. Finally, although plaintiff  
5 makes a conclusory assertion that he is in imminent danger of serious physical injury in each  
6 complaint, the allegations in the complaints offer no support for this assertion and plaintiff has  
7 not paid the filing fee in any of these cases, including the one in which he was specifically  
8 ordered to pay the filing fee.

9 All four cases against Williams and Theo should be dismissed because they fail to state a  
10 claim and are unexhausted on their faces and plaintiff has not paid the filing fee in any of them.

11 F. Complaints Against Officer Theo

12 Plaintiff has filed eight complaints against defendant Theo. In six of the cases he alleges  
13 that Theo harassed him with threats, name-calling, and kicking on his cell door, and in one  
14 instance harassed him about his single-cell status. 2:17-cv-1408 JAM AC, ECF No. 1 at 3; 2:17-  
15 cv-1409 JAM AC, ECF No. 1 at 3; 2:17-cv-1461 JAM AC, ECF No. 1 at 3; 2:17-cv-1555 JAM  
16 AC, ECF No. 1 at 3; 2:17-cv-1747 JAM AC, ECF No. 1 at 3; 2:17-cv-1778 JAM AC, ECF No. 1  
17 at 3. These allegations fail to state claims for relief. Oltarzewski, 830 F.2d at 139. In his other  
18 two complaints against Theo, plaintiff alleges that Theo gave him a tray that was missing food  
19 and would not give him his indigent envelopes. 2:17-cv-1224 JAM AC, ECF No. 1 at 3; 2:17-cv-  
20 1746 JAM AC, ECF No. 1 at 3. Neither of these allegations is sufficient to demonstrate an  
21 extreme deprivation that would support a conditions-of-confinement claim and there is no  
22 indication that the failure to provide indigent envelopes interfered with any of plaintiff's other  
23 rights, like his right to access the courts. Therefore these complaints also fail to state claims for  
24 relief.

25 All eight cases against Theo should also be dismissed because they are admittedly  
26 unexhausted, since plaintiff affirms that there is a grievance process, that he has filed a grievance,  
27 and that the process is not completed because his grievance is still being processed. 2:17-cv-  
28 1408, ECF No. 1 at 2; 2:17-cv-1409, ECF No. 1 at 2; 2:17-cv-1461, ECF No. 1 at 2; 2:17-cv-

1 1555, ECF No. 1 at 2; 2:17-cv-1747, ECF No. 1 at 2; 2:17-cv-1778, ECF No. 1 at 2; 2:17-cv-  
2 1224, ECF No. 1 at 2; 2:17-cv-1746, ECF No. 1 at 2. Moreover, as with all of his other  
3 complaints, while plaintiff makes a conclusory assertion that he is in imminent danger of serious  
4 physical injury in each complaint, the allegations in the complaints offer no support for this  
5 assertion and plaintiff has not paid the filing fee in any of these cases, including the four in which  
6 he was specifically ordered to pay the filing fee or submit an application to proceed in forma  
7 pauperis.

8 For all of these reasons, the eight complaints against defendant Theo should be dismissed.

9 G. Complaint Against Officers Theo and Jhonson

10 The complaint in 2:17-cv-1410 JAM AC, Weaver v. Jhonson, asserts that officers Jhonson  
11 and Theo harassed plaintiff with threats. 2:17-cv-1410, ECF No. 1 at 3. General allegations of  
12 verbal harassment are insufficient to state a claim. Oltarzewski, 830 F.2d at 139. The complaint  
13 is also unexhausted on its face, since plaintiff affirms that there is a grievance process, that he has  
14 filed a grievance, and that the process is not completed because his grievance is still being  
15 processed. 2:17-cv-1410, ECF No. 1 at 2. Finally, there are already findings and  
16 recommendations pending recommending dismissal of the complaint because plaintiff failed to  
17 comply with an order to submit an application to proceed in forma pauperis or pay the filing fee.  
18 Id., ECF No. 4. Plaintiff has not objected to those findings and recommendations and even if he  
19 submitted an application to proceed in forma pauperis, the complaint does not demonstrate an  
20 imminent risk of serious physical injury, so plaintiff would not be able to proceed unless he paid  
21 the filing fee, which he has not done. Accordingly, this complaint should be dismissed for failure  
22 to prosecute and on the grounds that it does not state a claim, the claims are unexhausted, plaintiff  
23 has not paid the filing fee, and plaintiff has failed to comply with a court order.

24 H. Complaints Against Officer Kendall

25 Plaintiff has filed ten complaints in which he alleges that officer Kendall harassed him  
26 with threats, name-calling, and not giving him lunch on one occasion. 2:17-cv-1082 JAM AC,  
27 ECF No. 1 at 3; 2:17-cv-1226 JAM AC, ECF No. 1 at 3; 2:17-cv-1297 JAM AC, ECF No. 1 at 3;  
28 2:17-cv-1298 JAM AC, ECF No. 1 at 3; 2:17-cv-1336 JAM AC, ECF No. 1 at 3; 2:17-cv-1407



1 JAM AC, ECF No. 1 at 3; 2:17-cv-1462 JAM AC, ECF No. 1 at 3; 2:17-cv-1659 JAM AC, ECF  
2 No. 1 at 3; 2:17-cv-1727 JAM AC, ECF No. 1 at 3; 2:17-cv-1824 JAM AC, ECF No. 1 at 3.  
3 These bare allegations of harassment are insufficient to state claims for relief. Oltarzewski, 830  
4 F.2d at 139. All ten complaints are also unexhausted on their faces since on page two of each  
5 complaint, plaintiff affirms that there is a grievance process, that he has filed a grievance, and that  
6 the process is not completed because his grievance is still being processed.<sup>13</sup> Plaintiff has also  
7 made only conclusory assertions that he is in imminent danger of serious physical injury in each  
8 complaint and those assertions are unsupported by his allegations. He has not paid the filing fee  
9 in any of these cases, including the five in which he was specifically ordered to pay the filing fee  
10 or submit an application to proceed in forma pauperis.

11 Because the complaints all fail to state claims for relief and are unexhausted, they should  
12 be dismissed. They should also be dismissed because plaintiff has not demonstrated that he is in  
13 imminent danger of physical injury or paid the filing fee.

14 I. Complaint Against Lt. Vela

15 The complaint in 2:17-cv-1337 JAM AC, Weaver v. Vela, asserts that Lt. Vela continues  
16 to find plaintiff guilty of single-cell issues even though plaintiff has single-cell status. 2:17-cv-  
17 1337, ECF No. 1 at 3. Plaintiff does not provide any additional information that would support a  
18 finding that he lost good-time credits, that he suffered an atypical or significant hardship as a  
19 result of the guilty finding, or that his due process rights were violated. Wolff v. McDonnell, 418  
20 U.S. 539, 563-64, 566, 570-71) (1974) (disciplinary sanctions that include loss of good-time  
21 credits require twenty-four-hour advanced written notice of the charges, written statement of  
22 evidence relied on, opportunity to call witnesses and present documentary evidence, assistance if  
23 the inmate is illiterate or the matter is complex, and a sufficiently impartial fact finder); Sandin v.  
24 O'Conner, 515 U.S. 472, 484 (1995) (to create a liberty interest requiring due process,  
25 disciplinary must have caused a change in confinement that “impose[d] atypical and significant  
26

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27 <sup>13</sup> In Case No. 17-cv-1226, plaintiff does not say that his grievance is still being processed, but  
28 clearly states that it has not been exhausted.

1 hardship on the inmate in relation to the ordinary incidents of prison life.”). The complaint is also  
2 unexhausted on its face, since plaintiff affirms that there is a grievance process, that he has filed a  
3 grievance, and that his grievance is still being processed. 2:17-cv-1337, ECF No. 1 at 2. Finally,  
4 there are already findings and recommendations pending recommending dismissal of the  
5 complaint because plaintiff failed to comply with an order to submit an application to proceed in  
6 forma pauperis or pay the filing fee. Id., ECF No. 4. Plaintiff has not objected to the findings and  
7 recommendations and even if he submitted an application to proceed in forma pauperis, the  
8 complaint does not demonstrate an imminent risk of serious physical injury, so he would not be  
9 able to proceed unless he paid the filing fee, which he has not done. Accordingly, this complaint  
10 should be dismissed because plaintiff has failed to state a claim, exhaust administrative remedies,  
11 pay the filing fee, comply with a court order, and prosecute.

12 J. Complaint Against MTA Kurr

13 The complaint in 2:17-cv-1460 JAM AC, Weaver v. Kurr, alleges that the MTA Kurr  
14 harassed him and gave him medication that was broken into pieces. 2:17-cv-1460, ECF No. 1 at  
15 3. “[T]o maintain an Eighth Amendment claim based on prison medical treatment, an inmate  
16 must show ‘deliberate indifference to serious medical needs.’” Jett v. Penner, 439 F.3d 1091,  
17 1096 (9th Cir. 2006) (quoting Estelle v. Gamble, 429 U.S. 97, 104 (1976)). This requires plaintiff  
18 to show (1) “a ‘serious medical need’ by demonstrating that ‘failure to treat a prisoner’s condition  
19 could result in further significant injury or the unnecessary and wanton infliction of pain,’” and  
20 (2) “the defendant’s response to the need was deliberately indifferent.” Id. (some internal  
21 quotation marks omitted) (quoting McGuckin v. Smith, 974 F.2d 1050, 1059-60 (9th Cir. 1992)).  
22 Nothing in the complaint suggests that breaking the pills up caused or disregarded a serious  
23 medical need, and the complaint therefore fails to state a claim for relief. The complaint is also  
24 unexhausted on its face, since plaintiff affirms that there is a grievance process, that he has filed a  
25 grievance, and that the process is not completed because his grievance is still being processed.  
26 2:17-cv-1460, ECF No. 1 at 2. Finally, plaintiff was given thirty days to submit an application to  
27 proceed in forma pauperis or pay the filing fee (id., ECF No. 3) and has failed to comply with or  
28 otherwise respond to that order. Even if plaintiff submitted an application to proceed in forma

1 pauperis, the complaint does not demonstrate an imminent risk of serious physical injury, so  
2 plaintiff would not be able to proceed unless he paid the filing fee, which he has not done.  
3 Accordingly, this complaint should be dismissed for failure to prosecute and on the grounds that  
4 it does not state a claim, the claims are unexhausted, plaintiff has not paid the filing fee, and  
5 plaintiff has failed to comply with a court order.

6 K. Complaint Against Officer Ixone

7 In Case No. 2:17-cv-1710 JAM AC, plaintiff has alleged that defendant Ixone “have been  
8 pat down, il[l]egal search procedures on plaintiff, wrong body parts, plaintiff ask was he gay.”  
9 2:17-cv-1710, ECF No. 1 at 3. It appears that plaintiff may be alleging that Ixone touched him in  
10 a sexual manner during a pat down, though it is not clear since plaintiff does not elaborate on  
11 what constitutes a “wrong body part.” As alleged, this complaint fails to state a claim. Although  
12 plaintiff could potentially amend the complaint to provide more information that might state a  
13 claim, the complaint should nonetheless be dismissed because it is unexhausted on its face (id. at  
14 2) and plaintiff has not demonstrated imminent risk of physical injury or paid the filing fee.

15 L. Complaint Against Counselor O’Brian

16 In Weaver v. O’Brian, 2:17-cv-2267 JAM AC, plaintiff alleges that defendant O’Brian  
17 confiscated two rings and a medallion which were properly listed on his property card. 2:17-cv-  
18 2267, ECF No. 1 at 3. Plaintiff’s claim for the deprivation of his property fails to state a claim  
19 and the complaint must be dismissed. Palmer, 468 U.S. at 533; Barnett, 31 F.3d at 816-17 (citing  
20 Cal. Gov’t Code §§ 810-95). This complaint is also unexhausted on its face (2:17-cv-2267, ECF  
21 No. 1 at 2) and plaintiff has not demonstrated that he is in imminent danger of physical injury or  
22 paid the filing fee.

23 M. Complaints Against Doe Defendants

24 Finally, plaintiff has filed seven complaints that name only Doe defendants. 2:17-cv-1038  
25 JAM AC; 2:17-cv-1223 JAM AC; 2:17-cv-1225 JAM AC; 2:17-cv-1403 JAM AC; 2:17-cv-1510  
26 JAM AC; 2:17-cv-1709 JAM AC; 2:17-cv-1826 JAM AC. As an initial matter, because plaintiff  
27 has only named Doe defendants, even if the claims in the complaints were viable, the court has no  
28 way of ordering service on these defendants until they have been identified. However, as with

1 nearly all of plaintiff's other complaints, these seven complaints are unexhausted on their faces  
2 since on page two of each complaint plaintiff affirms that there is a grievance process, that he has  
3 filed a grievance, and that the process is not completed because his grievance is still being  
4 processed. These complaints also fail to demonstrate imminent risk of physical injury and  
5 plaintiff has not paid the filing fee in any of these cases.

6 All seven complaints also fail to state claims for relief. Three of the complaints allege that  
7 plaintiff has been harassed either about his single-cell status or generally with name-calling and  
8 threats. 2:17-cv-1038, ECF No. 1 at 3; 2:17-cv-1223, ECF No. 1 at 3; 2:17-cv-1510, ECF No. 1  
9 at 3. As has already been discussed, these allegations fail to support a claim for the violation of  
10 plaintiff's rights under the Eighth Amendment. Oltarzewski, 830 F.2d at 139. Another alleges  
11 that an M.T.A. gave him medication that was broken into pieces. 2:17-cv-1225, ECF No. 1 at 3.  
12 The allegation is identical to the allegation against defendant Kurr and fails to state a claim for the  
13 same reasons. See supra Section III.J. The next complaint alleges that plaintiff went to the yard  
14 to exercise and when he returned some of his legal mail was missing, but provides no further  
15 information regarding what was taken or that would show that his mail was taken by officers.  
16 2:17-cv-1403, ECF No. 1 at 3. Without more, these allegations are insufficient to state a claim  
17 for interference with plaintiff's access to the courts. The sixth complaint alleges that four days  
18 after plaintiff's doctor agreed to increase the dosage of his medication, he still had not received  
19 the higher dosage. 2:17-cv-1709, ECF No. 1 at 3. Plaintiff does not identify what kind of  
20 medication was at issue, how the delay created a risk to his health, or who was responsible for the  
21 delay. Id. These allegations are insufficient to state a claim for deliberate indifference to a  
22 serious medical need. The final complaint alleges that Doe defendants did not open a door for  
23 him to go to an appointment and continue to harass him. 2:17-cv-1826, ECF No. 1 at 3. He does  
24 not explain what kind of appointment he was trying to go to or provide any other facts that would  
25 support a claim for a violation of his constitutional rights.

26 For the reasons discussed above, plaintiff's seven complaints against Doe defendants  
27 should be dismissed.

28 ///

1 IV. Plain Language Summary of this Order for a Pro Se Litigant

2 Because you keep filing complaints without paying the required fees, and your complaints  
3 repeatedly present claims that are unexhausted and do not state a claim or show you are in danger  
4 of physical injury, you should be identified as a vexatious litigant and your ability to file more  
5 complaints should be limited.

6 All of your currently pending cases should also be dismissed without leave to amend  
7 because they all fail to state claims for relief. All but two of your complaints are also  
8 unexhausted and should be dismissed for that reason. You have also failed to show that you are  
9 in imminent danger of physical injury or pay the filing fee in any of your pending cases. You will  
10 have an opportunity to object to the recommendation that your fifty-three open cases be  
11 dismissed. You can either file all of your objections in one document and file it in Weaver v.  
12 Williams, 2:17-cv-1003 JAM AC (Weaver I), or you can file separate objections in each  
13 individual case.

14 Accordingly, IT IS HEREBY RECOMMENDED that:

15 1. Plaintiff be deemed a vexatious litigant.

16 2. Plaintiff be ENJOINED from filing any new civil actions in this district against a  
17 government employee, government official, or government entity without either (1) paying the  
18 appropriate filing and administrative fees at the time he files suit or (2) making the required  
19 evidentiary showing, with documentation, that he is in imminent danger of serious physical  
20 injury. Furthermore, any complaint that plainly states that plaintiff's administrative remedies  
21 have not been exhausted should not be filed unless it is accompanied by a sworn statement  
22 explaining why plaintiff did not exhaust his administrative remedies prior to filing the complaint  
23 and showing that administrative remedies were unavailable.

24 3. The Clerk of the Court be ordered NOT TO FILE or ASSIGN A CIVIL CASE  
25 NUMBER to any proposed complaint submitted by plaintiff, nor accept any other documents for  
26 filing, until a judicial determination is made as to whether plaintiff has complied with the pre-  
27 filing order. Any documents submitted by plaintiff shall be opened as a miscellaneous case and  
28 assigned to Magistrate Judge Allison Claire for review for compliance with this order. Any

1 documents plaintiff sends to the court which fail to meet requirements (1) or (2) above SHALL  
2 BE RETURNED to plaintiff.

3 4. The pre-filing order remain in effect until further order of this court. Plaintiff be  
4 permitted, no earlier than two years after the entry of the order, to move the court to lift the pre-  
5 filing order. Any such motion must set forth the reasons why the order should be lifted.

6 5. The following cases be dismissed for the reasons outlined above in Section III:

- 7 • 2:17-cv-0359 JAM AC, Weaver v. Sacramento County Main Jail
- 8 • 2:17-cv-0955 JAM AC, Weaver v. William
- 9 • 2:17-cv-1003 JAM AC, Weaver v. Williams
- 10 • 2:17-cv-1038 JAM AC, Weaver v. CSP Folsom Floor Officers
- 11 • 2:17-cv-1082 JAM AC, Weaver v. Kendall
- 12 • 2:17-cv-1223 JAM AC, Weaver v. Second Watch Correctional Officers
- 13 • 2:17-cv-1224 JAM AC, Weaver v. Theo
- 14 • 2:17-cv-1225 JAM AC, Weaver v. M.T.A.
- 15 • 2:17-cv-1226 JAM AC, Weaver v. Kendall
- 16 • 2:17-cv-1296 JAM AC, Weaver v. William
- 17 • 2:17-cv-1297 JAM AC, Weaver v. Kendall
- 18 • 2:17-cv-1298 JAM AC, Weaver v. Kendall
- 19 • 2:17-cv-1336 JAM AC, Weaver v. Kendall
- 20 • 2:17-cv-1337 JAM AC, Weaver v. Vela
- 21 • 2:17-cv-1403 JAM AC, Weaver v. Floor Officers
- 22 • 2:17-cv-1407 JAM AC, Weaver v. Kendal
- 23 • 2:17-cv-1408 JAM AC, Weaver v. Thoe
- 24 • 2:17-cv-1409 JAM AC, Weaver v. Theo
- 25 • 2:17-cv-1410 JAM AC, Weaver v. Jhonson
- 26 • 2:17-cv-1460 JAM AC, Weaver v. Kurr
- 27 • 2:17-cv-1461 JAM AC, Weaver v. Theo
- 28 • 2:17-cv-1462 JAM AC, Weaver v. Kendall

- 1 • 2:17-cv-1509 JAM AC, Weaver v. Williams
- 2 • 2:17-cv-1510 JAM AC, Weaver v. Floor Officers
- 3 • 2:17-cv-1555 JAM AC, Weaver v. Thao
- 4 • 2:17-cv-1556 JAM AC, Weaver v. Thao
- 5 • 2:17-cv-1557 JAM AC, Weaver v. William
- 6 • 2:17-cv-1659 JAM AC, Weaver v. Kendall
- 7 • 2:17-cv-1709 JAM AC, Weaver v. California State Prison Folsom
- 8 • 2:17-cv-1710 JAM AC, Weaver v. California State Prison Folsom
- 9 • 2:17-cv-1727 JAM AC, Weaver v. Kendall
- 10 • 2:17-cv-1746 JAM AC, Weaver v. Thao
- 11 • 2:17-cv-1747 JAM AC, Weaver v. Thao
- 12 • 2:17-cv-1777 JAM AC, Weaver v. William
- 13 • 2:17-cv-1778 JAM AC, Weaver v. Thao
- 14 • 2:17-cv-1824 JAM AC, Weaver v. Kendall
- 15 • 2:17-cv-1825 JAM AC, Weaver v. Shaddiky
- 16 • 2:17-cv-1826 JAM AC, Weaver v. California State Prison Folsom
- 17 • 2:17-cv-1832 JAM AC, Weaver v. Thao
- 18 • 2:17-cv-1852 JAM AC, Weaver v. William
- 19 • 2:17-cv-1853 JAM AC, Weaver v. William
- 20 • 2:17-cv-1854 JAM AC, Weaver v. Thao
- 21 • 2:17-cv-1913 JAM AC, Weaver v. Shaddiky
- 22 • 2:17-cv-1961 JAM AC, Weaver v. William
- 23 • 2:17-cv-1972 JAM AC, Weaver v. William
- 24 • 2:17-cv-2013 JAM AC, Weaver v. William
- 25 • 2:17-cv-2146 JAM AC, Weaver v. William
- 26 • 2:17-cv-2182 JAM AC, Weaver v. Shaddiky
- 27 • 2:17-cv-2183 JAM AC, Weaver v. William
- 28 • 2:17-cv-2184 JAM AC, Weaver v. Shaddiky

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- 2:17-cv-2214 JAM AC, Weaver v. William
- 2:17-cv-2215 JAM AC, Weaver v. William
- 2:17-cv-2267 JAM AC, Weaver v. O Brian

These findings and recommendations are submitted to the United States District Judge assigned to the case, pursuant to the provisions of 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1). Within fourteen days after being served with these findings and recommendations, plaintiff may file written objections with the court. Such a document should be captioned “Objections to Magistrate Judge’s Findings and Recommendations.” Plaintiff is advised that failure to file objections within the specified time may waive the right to appeal the District Court’s order. Martinez v. Ylst, 951 F.2d 1153 (9th Cir. 1991).

DATED: January 17, 2018

  
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ALLISON CLAIRE  
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE