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An appeal may not be taken <u>in forma pauperis</u> if the trial court certifies in writing that it is "not taken in good faith." 28 U.S.C. § 1915(a)(3); <u>see also Hooker v. American Airlines</u>, 302 F.3d 1091, 1092 (9th Cir. 2002) (revocation of <u>in forma pauperis</u> status appropriate where district court finds the appeal to be frivolous). The good faith standard under 28 U.S.C. § 1915 is an objective one. <u>Coppedge v. United States</u>, 369 U.S. 438, 445 (1962). A plaintiff satisfies the "good faith" requirement if he or she seeks review of any issue that is "not frivolous." <u>Gardner v. Pogue</u>, 558 F.2d 548, 551 (9th Cir. 1977) (quoting <u>Coppedge</u>, 369 U.S. at 445).

For the reasons stated in the April 18, 2019 Findings and Recommendations (see ECF No. 19), adopted by this Court on June 14, 2019 (ECF No. 21), the Court finds that the instant appeal is frivolous. The Court thus certifies that Plaintiff's appeal is not taken in good faith, and concludes that Plaintiff's in forma pauperis status should not continue for purposes of the appeal.

Accordingly, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that:

- 1. Plaintiff's in forma pauperis status is REVOKED.
- 2. The Clerk of Court is directed to serve a copy of this order on Plaintiff and on the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

Dated: July 18, 2019

MORRISON C. ENGLAND, JR
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

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