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28UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

SEAVON PIERCE,

Plaintiff,

v.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS,

Defendant.

Case No. [16-cv-04148-EMC](#)**ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE RE.  
CONTEMPLATED DISMISSAL**

Seavon Pierce, a prisoner at Kern Valley State Prison, filed this *pro se* civil action and has applied to proceed *in forma pauperis* pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915.

A prisoner may not bring a civil action *in forma pauperis* under 28 U.S.C. § 1915 “if the prisoner has, on 3 or more prior occasions, while incarcerated or detained in any facility, brought an action or appeal in a court of the United States that 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.” 28 U.S.C. § 1915(g). Section 1915(g) requires that the court consider prisoner actions dismissed before, as well as after, the statute’s 1996 enactment. *Tierney v. Kupers*, 128 F.3d 1310, 1311-12 (9th Cir. 1997).

For purposes of a dismissal that may be counted under § 1915(g), the phrase “fails to state a claim on which relief may be granted” parallels the language of Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(6) and carries the same interpretation, the word “frivolous” refers to a case that is “of little weight or importance: having no basis in law or fact,” and the word “malicious” refers to a case “filed with the ‘intention or desire to harm another.’” *Andrews v. King*, 398 F.3d 1113, 1121 (9th Cir. 2005) (citation omitted). Only cases within one of these three categories can be counted as strikes for § 1915(g) purposes, so the mere fact that the prisoner has filed many cases does not

1 alone warrant dismissal of the present action under § 1915(g). *See Andrews*, 398 F.3d at 1121.  
2 Rather, dismissal of an action under § 1915(g) should only occur when, “after careful evaluation  
3 of the order dismissing an [earlier] action, and other relevant information, the district court  
4 determines that the action was dismissed because it was frivolous, malicious or failed to state a  
5 claim.” *Andrews*, 398 F.3d at 1121.

6 *Andrews* requires that a prisoner be given notice of the potential applicability of § 1915(g),  
7 by either the district court or the defendants, but also requires the prisoner to bear the ultimate  
8 burden of persuasion that § 1915(g) does not bar pauper status for him. *Andrews*, 398 F.3d at  
9 1121. *Andrews* implicitly allows the court to *sua sponte* raise the § 1915(g) problem, but requires  
10 the court to notify the prisoner of the earlier dismissals it considers to support a § 1915(g)  
11 dismissal and allow the prisoner an opportunity to be heard on the matter before dismissing the  
12 action. *Andrews*, 398 F.3d at 1120. A dismissal under § 1915(g) means that a prisoner cannot  
13 proceed with his action as a pauper under § 1915, but he still may pursue his claims if he pays the  
14 full filing fee at the outset of the action.


15 Mr. Pierce is now given notice that the Court believes the following dismissals may be  
16 counted as dismissals for purposes of § 1915(g): First, *Pierce v. Gonzales*, E. D. Cal. Case No.  
17 1:10-cv-285-JLT, was dismissed on December 3, 2012, for failure to state a claim. Second, *Pierce*  
18 *v. Gonzales*, Ninth Circuit Case No. 13-15114 (which was the appeal from E. D. Cal. Case No.  
19 1:10-cv-285-JLT), was determined to be frivolous in an order filed March 28, 2013, and was  
20 dismissed on May 7, 2013, when appellant failed to pay the full filing fee as ordered when the  
21 appeal was found to be frivolous. Third, *Pierce v. California State*, C. D. Cal. Case No. 2:12-cv-  
22 9211-UA-CW, was dismissed on November 20, 2012, after pauper status was denied and the  
23 action was determined to be frivolous, malicious or failed to state a claim upon which relief may  
24 be granted. Fourth, *Pierce v. Lancaster Warden*, C. D. Cal. Case No. 2:13-cv-1939-UA-CW, was  
25 dismissed on March 28, 2013, after pauper status was denied and the action was determined to be  
26 frivolous, malicious, or failed to state a claim upon which relief may be granted. Fifth, *Pierce v.*  
27 *Unknown*, E. D. Cal. Case No. 1:15-cv-650-DAD-DLB, was dismissed on November 13, 2015, for  
28 failure to state a claim upon which relief may be granted. The appeal from that dismissal was

1 dismissed when the filing fee was not paid. Sixth, *Pierce v. San Francisco Examiner*, N. D. Cal.  
2 Case No. 15-cv-6051 EMC, was dismissed on May 16, 2016, for failure to state a claim upon  
3 which relief may be granted. No appeal was taken from that dismissal. The Court made its  
4 evaluation of these cases based on the dismissal orders and docket sheets in them. *See Andrews*,  
5 398 F.3d at 1120 (sometimes the docket records may be sufficient, and sometime the actual court  
6 files may need to be consulted).

7 In light of these dismissals, and because Mr. Pierce does not appear to be under imminent  
8 danger of serious physical injury, he is **ORDERED TO SHOW CAUSE** in writing filed no later  
9 than **January 27, 2017**, why *in forma pauperis* status should not be denied and this action should  
10 not be dismissed pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(g). In the alternative to showing cause why the  
11 action should not be dismissed, Mr. Pierce may avoid dismissal by paying the full \$400.00 filing  
12 fee by the deadline.

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14 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

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16 Dated: January 4, 2017

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19 EDWARD M. CHEN  
20 United States District Judge  
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