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IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

MARVELLOUS AMIR WARRIOR GREENE,

No. C 11-06287 SBA (PR)

Plaintiff,

ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE

v.

PELICAN BAY STATE PRISON R&R LINE
STAFF, et al.,

Defendants.

Plaintiff, Marvellous Amir Warrior Greene, a.k.a. Marcellus Alexander Greene, a state prisoner and frequent litigant in federal court, has filed a pro se civil rights complaint pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983. He also seeks to proceed in forma pauperis pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915 (docket no. 5).

The Prison Litigation Reform Act of 1995 (PLRA) was enacted, and became effective, on April 26, 1996. It provides that 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).

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. See id. Dismissal of an action under § 1915(g) should only occur when, "after careful evaluation of the order dismissing an [earlier] action, and other relevant

1 information, the district court determines that the action was dismissed because it was frivolous,
2 malicious or failed to state a claim." Id.

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

11 A review of the dismissal orders in Plaintiff's prior prisoner actions in federal court reveals
12 that Plaintiff has had three or more such cases dismissed on the ground that they were frivolous,
13 malicious, or failed to state a claim upon which relief may be granted. Plaintiff is now given notice
14 that the Court believes the following dismissals may be counted as dismissals for purposes of
15 § 1915(g): Greene v. State of California, No. CIV S-02-2398 FCD KJM P (E.D. Cal. July 11, 2003)
16 (civil rights action dismissed as frivolous); Greene v. Reyes, et al., No. CIV S-00-0196 LKK DAD P
17 (E.D. Cal. June 6, 2000) (civil rights action dismissed for failure to state a claim upon which relief
18 may be granted); Greene v. Pontarolo, et al., No. CIV S-04-2383 FCD DAD P (E.D. Cal. Jan. 23,
19 2006) (same); and Greene v. Jones, et al., No. C 08-00677 CRB (PR) (E.D. Cal. Feb. 12, 2009)
20 (same). Plaintiff therefore may proceed in forma pauperis only if he is seeking relief from a danger
21 of serious physical injury which is "imminent" at the time of filing. See Abdul-Akbar v. McKelvie,
22 239 F.3d 307, 312 (3d Cir. 2001) (en banc); Medberry v. Butler, 185 F.3d 1189, 1192-93 (11th Cir.
23 1999); Ashley v. Dilworth, 147 F.3d 715, 717 (8th Cir. 1998); Banos v. O'Guin, 144 F.3d 883, 885
24 (5th Cir. 1998). He is not.

25 In light of these dismissals, and because Plaintiff does not appear to be under imminent
26 danger of serious physical injury, he is ORDERED TO SHOW CAUSE in writing no later than
27 **twenty-eight (28) days** from the date of this Order why in forma pauperis should not be denied and
28 this action should not be dismissed pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(g). If Plaintiff is so inclined, he

1 may avoid dismissal by paying the \$350.00 filing fee. In any event, the Court will continue to
2 review under § 1915(g) all future actions filed by Plaintiff while he is incarcerated in which he seeks
3 in forma pauperis status.

4 **Failure to either file a timely response or to pay the full filing fee will result in the**
5 **dismissal of this action without further notice to Plaintiff.**

6 IT IS SO ORDERED.

7 DATED: 7/8/12


SAUNDRA BROWN ARMSTRONG
United States District Judge

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1 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
2 FOR THE
3 NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

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5
6 MARVELLOUS AMIR WARRIOR GREENE,
7 Plaintiff,

Case Number: CV11-06287 SBA
CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

8 v.

9 PELICAN BAY STATE PRISON et al,
10 Defendant.

11
12 I, the undersigned, hereby certify that I am an employee in the Office of the Clerk, U.S. District
Court, Northern District of California.

13 That on July 10, 2012, I SERVED a true and correct copy(ies) of the attached, by placing said
14 copy(ies) in a postage paid envelope addressed to the person(s) hereinafter listed, by depositing said
15 envelope in the U.S. Mail, or by placing said copy(ies) into an inter-office delivery receptacle
located in the Clerk's office.

16
17 Marvellous Amir Warrior Greene K29392
18 Corcoran State Prison
19 P.O. Box 3481
Corcoran, CA 93212

20 Dated: July 10, 2012

21 Richard W. Wieking, Clerk
By: Lisa Clark, Deputy Clerk

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