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He seeks relief regarding his underlying conviction or how his various pro se habeas petitions and other cases were handled by the state and federal courts.

To the extent that plaintiff seeks to proceed in forma pauperis (IFP) in these cases, he has been disgualified from proceeding IFP under 28 U.S.C. § 1915(g) unless he is "under imminent danger of serious physical injury" at the time he filed his complaint. 28 U.S.C. 1915(g); In re Steven Bonilla, Case No. 11-3180 CW; Bonilla v. Dawson, Case No. 13-0951 CW.

The allegations in these complaints do not show that plaintiff was in imminent danger at the time of filing. Therefore, he may not proceed IFP. Moreover, even if an IFP application were granted, his lawsuits would be barred under Heck v. Humphrey, 512 U.S. 477, 486-87 (1994), Younger v. Harris, 401 U.S. 37, 43-54 (1971), Demos v. U.S. District Court, 925 F.2d 1160, 1161-62 (9th Cir. 1991) or Mullis v. U.S. Bankruptcy Court, 828 F.2d 1385, 1393 (9th Cir. 1987). Accordingly, the cases are dismissed with prejudice.

Furthermore, these are not cases in which the undersigned judge's impartiality might be reasonably questioned due to the repetitive and frivolous nature of the filings. See United States v. Holland, 519 F.3d 909, 912 (9th Cir. 2008) (absent legitimate reasons to recuse himself or herself, a judge has a duty to sit in judgment in all cases assigned to that judge).

The clerk shall terminate all pending motions and close these cases. The clerk 20 shall return, without filing, any further documents plaintiff submits in these closed cases.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

Dated: September 21, 2020

/s/ Phyllis J. Hamilton

PHYLLIS J. HAMILTON United States District Judge

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