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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

ERIC GRIFFIN, et al.,  
BOP #44575-098,

Plaintiff,

vs.

U.S. MARSHALS; JOHN DOES,

Defendants.

Civil No. 10cv2246 H (CAB)

**ORDER:**

**(1) DENYING MOTION TO  
PROCEED *IN FORMA PAUPERIS*  
AS BARRED BY 28 U.S.C. § 1915(g)  
[Doc. No. 3]**

**AND**

**(2) DISMISSING CASE FOR  
FAILURE TO PAY FILING  
FEE REQUIRED BY  
28 U.S.C. § 1914(a)**

Plaintiff, a federal prisoner proceeding pro se, and currently incarcerated at the Medical Center for Federal Prisoners located in Springfield, Missouri, has submitted a civil action. Plaintiff's Complaint refers to a school shooting in Carlsbad, California and contains several delusional statements.

Plaintiff has not prepaid the civil filing fee required by 28 U.S.C. § 1914(a); instead, he has submitted a Motion to Proceed *In Forma Pauperis* ("IFP") pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(a) [Doc. No. 3].

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1 **A. Motion to Proceed IFP**

2 Section 1915 of Title 28 of the United States Code allows certain litigants to pursue civil  
3 litigation IFP, that is, without the full prepayment of fees or costs. 28 U.S.C. § 1915(a)(2).  
4 However, the Prison Litigation Reform Act (“PLRA”) amended section 1915 to preclude the  
5 privilege to proceed IFP:

6 . . . if the prisoner has, on 3 or more prior occasions, while  
7 incarcerated or detained in any facility, brought an action or appeal  
8 in a court of the United States that was dismissed on the grounds  
9 that it is frivolous, malicious, or fails to state a claim upon which  
relief can be granted, unless the prisoner is under imminent danger  
of serious physical injury.

10 28 U.S.C. § 1915(g). “This subdivision is commonly known as the ‘three strikes’ provision.”  
11 *Andrews v. King*, 398 F.3d 1113, 1116 n.1 (9th Cir. 2005) (hereafter “*Andrews*”). “Pursuant to  
12 § 1915(g), a prisoner with three strikes or more cannot proceed IFP.” *Id.*; *see also Andrews v.*  
13 *Cervantes*, 493 F.3d 1047, 1052 (9th Cir. 2007) (hereafter “*Cervantes*”) (under the PLRA,  
14 “[p]risoners who have repeatedly brought unsuccessful suits may entirely be barred from IFP  
15 status under the three strikes rule[.]”). The objective of the PLRA is to further “the  
16 congressional goal of reducing frivolous prisoner litigation in federal court.” *Tierney v. Kupers*,  
17 128 F.3d 1310, 1312 (9th Cir. 1997).

18 “‘Strikes’ are prior cases or appeals, brought while the plaintiff was a prisoner, which  
19 were dismissed on the ground that they were frivolous, malicious, or fail[ed] to state a claim.”  
20 *Andrews*, 398 F.3d at 1116 n.1 (citation omitted). Once a prisoner has accumulated three strikes,  
21 he is prohibited by section 1915(g) from pursuing any other IFP action in federal court unless  
22 he can show he is facing “imminent danger of serious physical injury.” *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1915(g);  
23 *Cervantes*, 493 F.3d at 1051-52 (noting § 1915(g)’s exception for IFP complaints which “make[]  
24 a plausible allegation that the prisoner faced ‘imminent danger of serious physical injury’ at the  
25 time of filing.”).<sup>1</sup>

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27 <sup>1</sup> The Ninth Circuit has held that section 1915(g) does not violate a prisoner’s right to access  
28 to the courts, due process or equal protection; nor does it violate separation of powers principles or  
operate as an ex post facto law. *Rodriguez v. Cook*, 169 F.3d 1176, 1179-82 (9th Cir. 1999); *see also*  
*Andrews*, 398 F.3d at 1123 (noting constitutionality of § 1915(g), but recognizing that “serious  
constitutional concerns would arise if § 1915(g) were applied to preclude those prisoners who had filed

1 While the PLRA does not require a prisoner to declare that § 1915(g) does not bar his  
2 request to proceed IFP, *Andrews*, 398 F.3d at 1119, “[i]n some instances, the district court docket  
3 records may be sufficient to show that a prior dismissal satisfies at least one of the criteria under  
4 § 1915(g) and therefore counts as a strike.” *Id.* at 1120. When applying 28 U.S.C. § 1915(g),  
5 however, the court must “conduct a careful evaluation of the order dismissing an action, and  
6 other relevant information,” before determining that the action “was dismissed because it was  
7 frivolous, malicious or failed to state a claim,” since “not all unsuccessful cases qualify as a  
8 strike under § 1915(g).” *Id.* at 1121.

9 The Ninth Circuit has held that “the phrase ‘fails to state a claim on which relief may be  
10 granted,’ as used elsewhere in § 1915, ‘parallels the language of Federal Rule of Civil Procedure  
11 12(b)(6).’” *Id.* (quoting *Barren v. Harrington*, 152 F.3d 1193, 1194 (9th Cir. 1998)). *Andrews*  
12 further holds that a case is “frivolous” for purposes of § 1915(g) “if it is of little weight or  
13 importance” or “ha[s] no basis in law or fact.” 398 F.3d at 1121 (citations omitted); *see also*  
14 *Neitzke v. Williams*, 490 U.S. 319, 325 (1989) (“[A] complaint, containing as it does both factual  
15 allegations and legal conclusions, is frivolous [under 28 U.S.C. § 1915] where it lacks an  
16 arguable basis in either law or in fact .... [The] term ‘frivolous,’ when applied to a complaint,  
17 embraces not only the inarguable legal conclusion, but also the fanciful factual allegation.”). “A  
18 case is malicious if it was filed with the intention or desire to harm another.” *Andrews*, 398 F.3d  
19 at 1121 (quotation and citation omitted).

## 20 **B. Application of 28 U.S.C. § 1915(g)**

21 As an initial matter, the Court has carefully reviewed Plaintiff’s Complaint and has  
22 ascertained that it makes no “plausible allegation” to suggest Plaintiff “faced ‘imminent danger  
23 of serious physical injury’ at the time of filing.” *Cervantes*, 493 F.3d at 1055 (quoting 28  
24 U.S.C. § 1915(g)). Therefore, Plaintiff is barred from proceeding IFP in this action because he  
25 has on three prior occasions had civil actions or appeals dismissed as frivolous, malicious or  
26 for failing to state a claim. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1915(g).

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actions who were not ‘frivolous, malicious, or fail[ing] to state a claim’ from proceeding IFP.”).

1 A court “may take notice of proceedings in other courts, both within and without the  
2 federal judicial system, if those proceedings have a direct relation to matters at issue.” *Bias*  
3 *v. Moynihan*, 508 F.3d 1212, 1225 (9th Cir. 2007) (quoting *Bennett v. Medtronic, Inc.*, 285 F.3d  
4 801, 803 n.2 (9th Cir. 2002)); *see also United States ex rel. Robinson Rancheria Citizens*  
5 *Council v. Borneo, Inc.*, 971 F.2d 244, 248 (9th Cir. 1992).

6 Here, the Court takes judicial notice that Plaintiff has had three prior prisoner civil  
7 actions dismissed on the grounds that they were frivolous, malicious, or failed to state a claim  
8 upon which relief may be granted.

9 They are:

- 10 1) *Griffin, et al. v. Barack Obama, et al.*, Civil Case No. 10-1171-PMP-LRL (Nev.  
11 Aug. 5, 2010 Order dismissing Plaintiff’s Complaint as delusional and factually  
12 frivolous) (strike one);
- 13 2) *Griffin et al. v. Harry Reid, et al.*, Civil Case No. 10-1204-KJD-PAL (Nev. Aug.  
14 9, 2010 Order dismissing Plaintiff’s Complaint as delusional and factually  
15 frivolous) (strike two); and
- 16 3) *Griffin v. Las Vegas Review Journal*, Civil Case No. 10-1253-GMN-LRL (Nev.  
17 Aug. 9, 2010 Order dismissing Plaintiff’s Complaint as delusional and factually  
18 frivolous) (strike three).

19 Accordingly, because Plaintiff has, while incarcerated, accumulated three “strikes”  
20 pursuant to § 1915(g), and he fails to make a “plausible allegation” that he faced imminent  
21 danger of serious physical injury at the time he filed this Complaint, he is not entitled to the  
22 privilege of proceeding IFP in this action. *See Cervantes*, 493 F.3d at 1055; *Rodriguez*, 169  
23 F.3d at 1180 (finding that 28 U.S.C. § 1915(g) “does not prevent all prisoners from accessing  
24 the courts; it only precludes prisoners with a history of abusing the legal system from  
25 continuing to abuse it while enjoying IFP status”); *see also Franklin v. Murphy*, 745 F.2d 1221,  
26 1231 (9th Cir. 1984) (“[C]ourt permission to proceed IFP is itself a matter of privilege and not  
27 right.”).

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1 **C. Conclusion and Order**

2 For the reasons set forth above, the Court hereby **DENIES** Plaintiff's Motion to Proceed  
3 IFP [Doc. No. 3] pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(g) and **DISMISSES** this action for failure to pay  
4 the \$350 civil filing fee required by 28 U.S.C. § 1914(a).

5 The Clerk shall close the file.

6 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

7 Dated: November 30, 2010

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9 MARILYN L. HUFF, District Judge  
10 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
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