

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF HAWAII

FRANCIS P. GRANDINETTI,)	NO. 1:12-cv-00650 SOM/BMK
#A0185087,)	
)	
Plaintiff,)	DISMISSAL ORDER
)	
vs.)	
)	
PUBLIC SAFETY, et al.,)	
)	
Defendants.)	

ORDER DISMISSING COMPLAINT AND ACTION

Before the court is pro se plaintiff Francis P. Grandinetti's prisoner civil rights action. Grandinetti is a Hawaii inmate confined at the Saguaro Correctional Center ("SCC"), in Eloy, Arizona. Grandinetti complains of his transfer from Hawaii in 1992, to various prisons on the Mainland. Grandinetti has neither submitted an *in forma pauperis* application nor paid the \$350 statutory filing fee.

I. 28 U.S.C. § 1915(g)

A prisoner may not bring a civil action or appeal a civil judgment *in forma pauperis* 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) should be used to deny a prisoner's IFP status only when, after careful evaluation of the order dismissing an action, and other relevant information, the district court determines that the action was dismissed because it was frivolous, malicious or failed to state a claim." *Andrews v. King*, 398 F.3d 1113, 1121 (9th Cir. 2005). "In some instances, the district court docket records may be sufficient to show that a prior dismissal satisfies at least one of the criteria under § 1915(g) and therefore counts as a strike." *Id.* at 1120.

At least three of Grandinetti's prior lawsuits qualify as "strikes" under § 1915(g):

- (1) *Grandinetti v. U.S. Marshals Serv.*, 1:00-cv-00489 SOM-KSC (D. Haw., § 1983 case dismissed for failure to state a claim, Aug. 1, 2001);
- (2) *Grandinetti v. Bobby Ross Group Inc., et al.*, 1:96-cv-00117 (E.D. Tex., § 1983 case dismissed as frivolous and for failure to state a claim on Mar. 5, 1999); and
- (3) *Grandinetti v. Iranon, et al.*, 1:96-cv-00101 (E.D. Tex., § 1983 case dismissed as frivolous and for failure to state a claim on Jan. 26, 1998).¹

See PACER Case Locator, <http://pacer.psc.uscourts.gov>.

¹ The court has notified Grandinetti of his strikes numerous times. See e.g., *Grandinetti v. Champion Air*, 1:12-cv-00528 SOM; *Grandinetti v. Inverness Med. Co.*, 1:12-cv-00489 HG, *Grandinetti v. U.S. Attorney Gen.*, 1:12-cv-00430 HG. Grandinetti did not appeal the three-strikes determinations in these cases.

Grandinetti may not bring a civil action without complete prepayment of the \$350.00 filing fee unless he is in imminent danger of serious physical injury. 28 U.S.C. § 1915(g).

II. Imminent Danger

To meet the "imminent danger" requirement, the "threat or prison condition [must be] real and proximate," *Ciarpaglini v. Saini*, 352 F.3d 328, 330 (7th Cir. 2003) (quoting *Lewis v. Sullivan*, 279 F.3d 526, 531 (7th Cir. 2002)), and the allegations must be "specific or credible." *Kinnell v. Graves*, 265 F.3d 1125, 1128 (10th Cir. 2001).

"[T]he availability of the [imminent danger] exception turns on the conditions a prisoner faced at the time the complaint was filed, not some earlier or later time." *Andrews v. Cervantes*, 493 F.3d 1047, 1053 (9th Cir. 2007). "[T]he exception applies if the complaint makes a plausible allegation that the prisoner faced 'imminent danger of serious physical injury' at the time of filing." *Id.* at 1055. Claims concerning "imminent danger of serious physical injury" cannot be triggered solely by complaints of past abuse. See *Ashley v. Dilworth*, 147 F.3d 715, 717 (8th Cir. 1998); *Luedtke v. Bertrand*, 32 F. Supp. 2d 1074, 1077 (E.D. Wis. 1999).

Grandinetti's claims challenge his allegedly illegal "extradition" from Hawaii to the Mainland, beginning in 1995. Although Grandinetti refers to "Serious Physical Injuries," and

alleges that physical injuries occurred during his transfers to various Mainland prisons, he provides no details regarding this statement. His claims do not support a finding that Grandinetti was in imminent danger of serious physical injury as of the date he filed this action. He may not proceed without prepayment of the civil filing fee.

The Complaint and action are DISMISSED without prejudice pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(g). He may reassert these claims in a new action by concurrently submitting the entire \$350.00 filing fee. Any pending motions are DISMISSED. The Clerk shall close the case.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

DATED: Honolulu, Hawaii, December 7, 2012.



/s/ Susan Oki Mollway
Susan Oki Mollway
Chief United States District Judge

Grandinetti v. Public Safety, et al., 1:12-cv-00650 SOM/BMK; Dismissal Order;
G:\docs\prose attys\3 Strikes Ords & OSCs\DMP\2012\Grandinetti 12-650 SOM
(1915(g)).wpd