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5	UNITED STATES D	ISTRICT COURT
6	DISTRICT OF NEVADA	
7	FELTON L. MATTHEWS, JR., )	
8	Plaintiff,	
9	V. )	3:15-cv-130-RCJ-WGC
10	MRS. TRAVIS et al.,	ORDER
11	Defendants. )	
12	)	
13	I. DISCUSSION	
14	Plaintiff is a prisoner proceeding pro se. Plaintiff has submitted a civil rights complain	
15	pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983, an application to proceed in forma pauperis, a motion to file	
16	extended complex complaint, and a motion for preliminary injunction. (ECF No. 1, 1-1, 1-2	
17	3). However, on at least three (3) occasions, the Court has dismissed civil actions	
18	commenced by Plaintiff while in detention as frivolous or for failure to state a claim upon which	
19	any relief may be granted.1	
20	Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(g), "if [a] prisoner has, on 3 or more prior occasions, while	
21	incarcerated or detained in any facility, brought an action or appeal in a court of the United	
22	States that was dismissed on the grounds that it is frivolous, malicious, or fails to state a claim	
23	upon which relief may be granted," he may not proceed in forma pauperis and, instead, mus	
24	pay the full \$400.00 filing fee in advance unless he is "under imminent danger of serious	
25	physical injury." 28 U.S.C. § 1915(g).	
26	In his complaint, Plaintiff appears to allege his dissatisfaction with the medical staff, his	
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28	<sup>1</sup> See Matthews v. Avants, 2:01-cv-00474-RLH-LRL (failure to state a claim); Matthews v. Avants, 2:02-cv-00209-LRH-PAL (failure to state a claim); and Matthews v. City of Henderson, 3:02-cv-00538-HDM-RAM (failure to state a claim). The Court takes judicial notice of these cases.	

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sex offender classification, and his prison diet. (See generally ECF No. 1-2). With respect to his medical dissatisfaction, Plaintiff believes he should receive a second opinion from a specialist regarding his intestinal and genital pain even though the prison doctors believe his pain is psychosomatic. (See generally ECF No. 1-2; ECF No. 3). The Court finds that these allegations fail to plausibly allege that Plaintiff is in imminent danger of serious physical injury. See Andrews v. Cervantes, 493 F.3d 1047, 1055 (9th Cir. 2007) (holding that the exception to § 1915(g) applies if the complaint makes a plausible allegation that the prisoner faced imminent danger of serious physical injury at the time of filing). As such, Plaintiff must pre-pay the \$400.00 filing fee in full.

The Court denies Plaintiff's motion for preliminary injunction (ECF No. 3) because the motion is based on the same allegations as his complaint.

## II. CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, it is ordered that Plaintiff's application to proceed in forma pauperis (ECF No. 1) is denied.

It is further ordered that this action will be dismissed without prejudice unless Plaintiff pays the \$400.00 filing fee in full within thirty (30) days of entry of this order.

It is further ordered that the Clerk of the Court shall send Plaintiff two copies of this order. Plaintiff shall make the necessary arrangements to have one copy of this order attached to the check paying the filing fee.

It is further ordered that the motion for preliminary injunction (ECF No. 3) is denied.

It is further ordered that the Clerk of the Court shall retain the complaint (ECF No. 1-1).

It is further ordered that the Court defers a decision on the motion to file an extended complaint (ECF No. 1-1) until the matter of the filing fee has been resolved.

Dated this 25th day of June, 2015.

United States District Judge