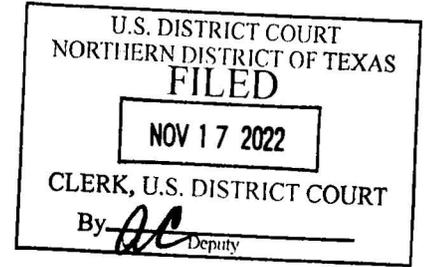


IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS  
AMARILLO DIVISION



DAN COFFMAN,  
TDCJ No. 0788247,

Plaintiff,

v.

ANDRES HERNANDEZ, *et al.*,

Defendants.

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2:22-CV-0069-Z-BR

**MEMORANDUM OPINION  
DISMISSING CIVIL RIGHTS COMPLAINT**

This is a civil rights action brought by Dan Coffman, a Texas inmate appearing *pro se*, against employees or agents of the Texas Department of Criminal Justice (“TDCJ”) pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983. Plaintiff is an inmate confined in the Clements Unit of TDCJ at the time of filing. Plaintiff has filed an application to proceed *in forma pauperis*. (ECF Nos. 4, 5). Plaintiff has not shown that at the time of the filing of this lawsuit, he was “under imminent danger of serious physical injury.” Therefore, this action is **DISMISSED** as barred by the three-strike provision of 28 U.S.C. § 1915(g).

In support of his Complaint, Plaintiff presents the following allegations:

TDCJ has violated his rights by using excessive force. (ECF No. 3 at 4). Plaintiff does not assert how the prior use of force results in current imminent danger. *See id.*

The PLRA, enacted into law on April 26, 1996, amended 28 U.S.C. § 1915 as it relates to civil actions filed by prisoners in federal court. Among the changes effected by the PLRA was the inclusion of 28 U.S.C. § 1915(g), also known as the “three-strike” provision. Section 1915(g) precludes a prisoner from bringing a civil action *in forma pauperis* if on three or more prior

occasions, he filed civil actions or appeals in federal court which were dismissed, either by a district court or appellate court, as being frivolous, malicious, or for failing to state a claim. *See Jackson v. Johnson*, 475 F.3d 261, 265 (5th Cir. 2007). When a district court dismisses a case as frivolous or for failure to state a claim, such a dismissal counts as a “strike” under 1915(g) once the judgment becomes final. *See Adepegba v. Hammons*, 103 F.3d 383, 387-88 (5th Cir. 1996). A district court’s dismissal is final when the prisoner has exhausted avenues of appeal or has waived any appellate rights. *Id.*

A prisoner is barred from proceeding *in forma pauperis* if he is subject to the “three-strike” provision “unless the prisoner is under imminent danger of serious physical injury.” 28 U.S.C. § 1915(g); *see also Banos v. O’Guin*, 144 F.3d 883, 884 (5th Cir. 1998). The complaint must present a claim that Plaintiff is in danger of imminent serious physical injury to overcome the bar. *See Carson v. Johnson*, 112 F.3d 818, 822-823 (5th Cir. 1997). In applying the “three-strike” provision of 1915(g), a court may consider case dispositions that occurred prior to the effective date of the PLRA. *See Adepegba*, 103 F.3d at 387-88. A review of the Public Access to Court Electronic Records (“PACER”) and the Sanction Database reflects that Plaintiff has had at least three prior actions dismissed with prejudice as frivolous or for failure to state a claim, as outlined herein; thus, Plaintiff is barred from proceeding *in forma pauperis* as he requests.

Specifically, the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals has recognized that Plaintiff is barred from proceeding *in forma pauperis* based on the three-strikes provision of the PLRA. *See Coffman v. Unknown Defendants*, No. 2:20-cv-68 (N.D. Tex. Feb. 2, 2021); *see also Coffman v. Kluck*, No. 15-51075 (5th Cir. 2015); *Coffman v. Young*, No. 1:05-cv-135 (E.D. Tex. Aug. 9, 2006); *Coffman v. Fox*, No. 6:02-cv-315 (E.D. Tex. Aug. 19, 2002); *Coffman v. Thompson*, No. 6:00-cv-730 (E.D. Tex. Apr. 10, 2001).

And here, Plaintiff has not alleged or shown that he was in imminent danger of serious bodily injury when he filed his suit. Instead, he makes allegations concerning a past use of excessive force. (ECF No. 3 at 4). It is well established that an allegation of past harm is insufficient to satisfy the imminent-danger exception. *King v. Livingston*, 212 F. App'x 260 (5th Cir. 2006); *see also McClure v. Unknown Duty Warden*, No. 6:21-cv-193, 2021 WL3782917,\*2 (S.D. Tex. June 8, 2021) (collecting cases). Further, "general allegations not grounded in specific facts indicating serious physical injury is imminent are not sufficient to invoke the exception to § 1915(g)." *Miller v. Univ. of Texas Med. Branch, et al.*, No. 16-cv-436, 2016 WL 3267346, at \*2 (E.D. Tex. Jun. 15, 2016) (citations omitted). Plaintiff's allegations here are not sufficient to invoke the exception to § 1915(g). As a result, the Court finds that Plaintiff has not shown that he was in imminent danger of serious bodily injury when he filed this complaint, and he must pay the full filing fee if he wishes to proceed.

For the above reasons, the complaint filed by Plaintiff is **DISMISSED** as barred by the three strikes provision of 28 U.S.C. § 1915(g). This dismissal is without prejudice to Plaintiff's right to reopen the case if he pays the \$402.00 filing and administrative fees and files a motion to reopen within thirty days of the date of final judgment.

**SO ORDERED.**

November 17, 2022

  
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MATTHEW J. KACSMARYK  
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE