

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS  
DALLAS DIVISION**

<b>JAIME LUEVANO, 9340134,</b>	)	
<b>Plaintiff,</b>	)	
	)	
<b>v.</b>	)	<b>No. 3:10-CV-335-O</b>
	)	
<b>UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT,</b>	)	
<b>ET AL.,</b>	)	
<b>Defendants.</b>	)	

**FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATION  
OF THE UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE**

This cause of action was referred to the United States Magistrate Judge pursuant to the provisions of Title 28, United States Code, Section 636(b), as implemented by an order of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Texas. The Findings, Conclusions and Recommendation of the United States Magistrate Judge follow:

**FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS**

Plaintiff is an inmate confined in the El Paso County Jail Annex. He filed this action pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983. Plaintiff seeks leave to proceed *in forma pauperis* under the provision of 28 U.S.C. § 1915. The Court finds Plaintiff's motion to proceed *in forma pauperis* should be denied.

Title 28 U.S.C. § 1915(g) provides:

In no event shall a prisoner bring a civil action or appeal a judgment in a civil action or proceeding under this section 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.

**Findings, Conclusions and Recommendation  
of the United States Magistrate Judge** Page 1

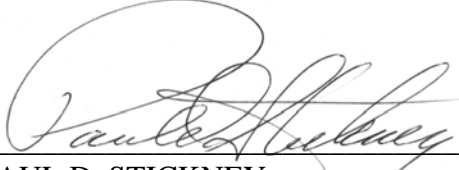
Plaintiff has filed numerous previous actions in federal court. At least three of these actions have been dismissed as frivolous. See *Luevano v. Board of Disciplinary Appeals*, No. 5:08-CV-107 (W.D. Tex. Mar. 20, 2008); *Luevano v. Perry*, No. 1:07-CV-1026 (W.D. Tex. Jan. 18, 2008); *Luevano v. Doe*, No. 1:07-CV-1025 (W.D. Tex. Jan. 18, 2008). Additional dismissals which qualify under the three-strikes bar are listed in the Memorandum Opinion and Order issued December 17, 2008, in *Luevano v. Medrano*, 3:08-CV-426 (W.D. Tex. Dec. 17, 2008).

A Plaintiff who is barred by three strikes may only proceed *in forma pauperis* if he is under imminent danger of serious physical injury. Plaintiff alleges he is in imminent danger of serious physical injury because he is not receiving the correct food trays for his diet. Plaintiff has failed to explain how this places him in imminent danger of serious physical injury. The Court recommends that Plaintiff's motion to proceed *in forma pauperis* be DENIED.

**RECOMMENDATION:**

For the foregoing reasons, the Court recommends that the District Court deny Plaintiff leave to proceed *in forma pauperis* pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(g). The Court further recommends that the District Court dismiss this action pursuant to § 1915(g), unless Plaintiff tenders the \$350.00 filing fee to the District Clerk within ten (10) days of the filing of this recommendation.

Signed this 25<sup>th</sup> day of February, 2010.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
PAUL D. STICKNEY  
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE

**INSTRUCTIONS FOR SERVICE AND  
NOTICE OF RIGHT TO APPEAL/OBJECT**

A copy of this report and recommendation shall be served on all parties in the manner provided by law. Any party who objects to any part of this report and recommendation must file specific written objections within 14 days after being served with a copy. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1); FED. R. CIV. P. 72(b). In order to be specific, an objection must identify the specific finding or recommendation to which objection is made, state the basis for the objection, and specify the place in the magistrate judge's report and recommendation where the disputed determination is found. An objection that merely incorporates by reference or refers to the briefing before the magistrate judge is not specific. Failure to file specific written objections will bar the aggrieved party from appealing the factual findings and legal conclusions of the magistrate judge that are accepted or adopted by the district court, except upon grounds of plain error. *See Douglass v. United Services Automobile Ass'n*, 79 F.3d 1415, 1417 (5th Cir. 1996).