Mr. Demos alleges that he was charged for his crimes "by way of information rather than by way of grand jury indictment," and that this violates the Fifth Amendment to the United States Constitution. (Mot. at 1.) The court finds that this motion is a mislabeled petition for a writ of habeas corpus, as Mr. Demos seeks his release from prison by attacking the constitutionality of his conviction. Mr. Demos cannot avoid this court's pre-filing bar order in this manner.

The court finds that Mr. Demos has not submitted the filing fee for this petition for a writ of habeas corpus.¹ Pursuant to the court's order of March 13, 1997, the court orders the Clerk to return Mr. Demos's petition to him without filing it.

Dated this 10th day of November, 2009.

JAMES L. ROBART

United States District Judge

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Robert Demos, No. MS91-269 (W.D. Wash. Jan. 16, 1992); In re Complaints and Petitions Submitted by John Robert Demos (W.D. Wash. Dec. 15, 1982). Furthermore, under 28 U.S.C. § 1915(g), Mr. Demos must demonstrate "imminent danger of serious physical injury" to proceed IFP because he has had numerous prior actions dismissed as either frivolous or malicious, or for failure to state a claim. See Demos v. Lehman, No. MS99-113 (W.D. Wash. Aug. 23, 1999). Mr. Demos has already exhausted his three IFP applications for 2009. See Nos. MC09-102-JLR; MC09-115-JLR; and MC09-117-JLR. Moreover, his proposed complaint does not contain "a plausible allegation that the prisoner faced imminent danger of serious physical injury at the time of filing." Andrews v. Cervantes, 493 F.3d 1047, 1055 (9th Cir. 2007) (internal citations omitted). The court therefore denies his request.

¹Mr. Demos asks the court to allow him to proceed in forma pauperis. (Mot. at 4.) Mr.

Demos may submit only three IFP applications and proposed actions each year. See In re John