

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE  
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF WEST VIRGINIA**

**KEITH RUSSELL JUDD,**

**Petitioner,**

**v.**

**Civil Action No. 1:11cv93  
(Judge Keeley)**

**SECRETARY OF STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA,  
STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA,**

**Respondents.**

**REPORT AND RECOMMENDATION**

On June 9, 2011, the plaintiff, Keith Judd, an inmate in the Federal Correction Institution in Texarkana, Texas, filed this *pro se* action complaining of alleged violations of his constitutional rights. He has submitted a Motion/Application for Waiver of Filing Fees and Costs and a “complaint” for declaratory judgment and preliminary injunction regarding his right to be placed on the 2012 Presidential Primary Election Ballot in West Virginia and to declare that all convicted felons have the right to vote in the federal presidential primary election. Judd failed to include a copy of his inmate trust account statement or a consent to collection with his motion for waiver of fees and costs. On June 9, 2011, the Clerk of the Court sent Judd a Notice of Deficient Pleading indicating that said forms would be necessary along with this Court’s form Motion to proceed *in forma pauperis*. However, because Judd is not entitled to proceed *in forma pauperis* under 28 U.S.C. § 1915(g), there is no need to wait receipt of those forms.

The PLRA has restricted when a complaint may be filed without prepayment of fees.

Specifically, 28 U.S.C. §1915(g) provides as follows:

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.

Since 1993, Judd has filed as many as 875 actions in the United States federal courts. He has had at least three non-habeas civil actions or appeals previously dismissed as frivolous or for failing to state a claim upon which relief may be granted. He has been denied *in forma pauperis* status in numerous federal district courts, circuit courts, and the United States Supreme Court. See e.g., Judd v. United States Dist. Ct. For W. Dist. Of Tex., 528 U.S. 5, 5 (1999)(finding that Judd had filed twelve petitions for certiorari which were denied as frivolous and that “Judd had abused this Court’s certiorari and extraordinary writ processes.”); Judd v. Barrack Obama, et al., No. 08-CV-0093 (E.D. Tex Feb 25, 2010)(dismissed as frivolous); Judd v. U.S. District Court, Appeal No. 98-51119 (5<sup>th</sup> Cir. April 16, 1999)(appeal dismissed as frivolous); Judd v. Lappin, No. 04-5337, 2004 WL 3019537 (D.C.Cir. Dec. 30, 2004) (per curiam) (unreported)(finding that Judd had incurred three strikes); Judd v. University of New Mexico, 204 F.3d 1041, 1044 (10<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2000) (“Mr. Judd is enjoined from proceeding as an appellant or petitioner without the representation of a licensed attorney admitted to practice in this court, unless he first obtains permission to proceed pro se.”); Judd v. Fergeson, 239 F.Supp.2d 442, 443 (D.N.J. 2002) (noting the multitude of federal cases Judd has filed that have been dismissed as frivolous.).

As set forth above, the petitioner has filed at least three civil actions which were dismissed on the grounds that they were frivolous, malicious, or failed to state a claim upon which relief may

be granted. Therefore, based on the strikes the petitioner has accumulated, he may not file another complaint without prepayment of fees unless he is in “imminent danger of serious physical injury.” Judd seeks declaratory and injunctive relief against the State of West Virginia to be placed on the presidential primary election and to allow convicted prisoners to vote. Clearly then, he makes no allegations that he is under imminent danger of serious physical injury.

For the reasons stated above, it is hereby **RECOMMENDED** that the petitioner’s Motion for Waiver of Filing Fees and Costs (Doc. 2) be **DENIED** and his complaint (Doc. 1) be **DISMISSED WITHOUT PREJUDICE** pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1915(g). See Dupree v. Palmer, 284 F. 3d 1234, 1236 (11<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2002)(“The proper procedure is for the district court to dismiss the complaint without prejudice when it denies the prisoner leave to proceed *in forma pauperis* pursuant to the three strikes provision of §1915(g). The prisoner cannot simply pay the filing fee after being denied *in forma pauperis* status. He must pay the filing fee at the time he *initiates* the suit.”).

Within fourteen days after being served with a copy of this Recommendation, any party may file with the Clerk of the Court written objections identifying the portions of the Recommendation to which objections are made, and the basis for such objections. A copy of such objections should also be submitted to the Honorable Irene M. Keeley, United States District Judge. Failure to timely file objections to the Recommendation set forth above will result in waiver of the right to appeal from a judgment of this Court based upon such Recommendation. 28 U.S.C. §636(b)(1); Thomas v. Arn, 474 U.S. 140 (1985); Wright v. Collins, 766 F.2d 841 (4<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1985); United States v. Schronce, 727 F.2d 91 4<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1984), cert. denied, 467 U.S. 1208 (1984).

The Clerk of the Court is directed to mail a copy of this Report and Recommendation to the plaintiff, by certified mail, return receipt requested, to his last known address as reflected on the

docket sheet.

DATED: June 20, 2011

/s/ James E. Seibert  
JAMES E. SEIBERT  
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE