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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT C ENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

I n re STEVEN WAYNE BONILLA c ases

Case Nos. CV-18-7603-DMG (JPR), C V-18-7606-DMG (JPR), CV-18-7607- DMG (JPR), CV-18-7724-DMG (JPR), C V-18-7725-DMG (JPR), CV-18-7726- DMG (JPR), CV-18-7696-DMG (JPR), C V-18-7699-DMG (JPR), CV-18-7732- DMG (JPR), CV-18-7735-DMG (JPR), C V-18-7737-DMG (JPR), CV-18-8252- DMG (JPR), CV-18-8253-DMG (JPR), C V-18-8255-DMG (JPR), CV-18-8256- DMG (JPR), CV-18-8257-DMG (JPR), C V-18-8258-DMG (JPR), CV-18-8259- DMG (JPR), CV-18-8869-DMG (JPR) O RDER SUMMARILY DISMISSING C OMPLAINTS AND PETITIONS FOR LACK O F JURISDICTION AND DECLARING P LAINTIFF/PETITIONER A VEXATIOUS L ITIGANT B ACKGROUND O n July 26, 2017, Steven Wayne Bonilla, a death -row prisoner c onvicted in Alameda County and housed in Marin County, filed w hat he styled as "Notice to the Court that the Judgment Is Void ', o n Its Face." (See Bonilla v. Davis, No. CV-17-5536-DMG (JPR) (C.D. Cal. filed July 26, 2018), ECF No. 1 at 1.) The Court c onstrued it as a petition for writ of habeas corpus by a person

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~in state custody under 28 U.S.C. § 2254. He sought his " immediate release" and claimed that if the Court "simply i nspected] the items admitted into evidence at trial (murder b ook) ," it would see that a particular subpoena was "never a dmitted into evidence," making the murder conviction "void on i ts face." (No. 5536, ECF No. 1 at 2.) 1

A s noted, Bonilla was convicted in Alameda County (see id. (noting, "Re: Alameda County Superior Court Case No. H -12210- A")); see also Bonilla v. Davis, No. 08-CV-471-YGR, 2015 U.S. D ist. LEXIS 88254, at *1 (N.D. Cal. July 7, 2015), and is housed a t San Quentin in Marin County (see No. 5536, ECF No. 1 at 1 (listing address)). In an order transferring the Petition to the N orthern District, in which both of those counties lie, see 28 U.S.C. § 84(a), this Court noted that Bonilla was a "profligate f iler" of "hundreds of lawsuits and habeas petitions throughout t he Ninth Circuit in the past several years." (No. 5536, ECF No. 3 at 1-2.) The Court explained that a habeas petition must be f iled in either the judicial district in which a petitioner is l ocated or the district in which he was convicted and sentenced, s ee 28 U.S.C. § 2241(d), and accordingly transferred the matter t o the Northern

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District. (No. 5536, ECF No. 3 at 2.) The Court a lso previously noted that he was represented by counsel in his h abeas proceedings then pending in that District. (See Bonilla v . Davis, No. 17-CV-8126-DMG (JPR) (C.D. Cal. filed Nov. 9, 2 017), ECF No. 7 at 2 n.l.) The Petition was thus terminated in

1 Cases filed in this Court are initially cited in full. F or the sake of brevity, subsequent references are to the last f our digits of the case number.

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this District on August 1, 2017.

D espite the Court's detailed explanation about its lack of j urisdiction, Bonilla subsequently filed 43 additional case - initiating documents in this District, all challenging his state m urder conviction, and 24 of those cases have since been t erminated. He currently has 19 cases pending in this Court, all f iled from August to October of this year. He has not paid a f iling fee for any of them, and because of his long history of f iling frivolous actions, under 28 U.S.C. ~ 1915(g) he is not e ligible for in forma pauperis status. 2 On September 10, 2018, t his Court issued an Order to Show Cause Why Plaintiff Should Not B e Declared a Vexatious Litigant. Since then, Bonilla has filed r esponses in each of the cases listed in the Order (see infra s ec. II.B.1) and numerous new case -initiating documents as we11. 3

z In some of his filings, Bonilla claims that he need not p ay a filing fee because "NO FILING FEE is required when the C ourt is under a DUTY to vacate the judgment and to immediately r elease the innocent Petitioner pursuant to [356 F.2d 654; F.R.C.P. § 12 (h) (3), 60(4) and (3) FRAUD UPON THE COURT]." (See, e.a., Bonilla v. Unknown, No. 18-CV-7606-DMG (JPR) (C.D. C al. filed Aug. 30, 2018), ECF No. 6 (emphases in original).) T hat is, of course, incorrect. The case he cites, Smith v. K ansas, 356 F.2d 654 (10th Cir. 1966), has nothing to do with f iling fees and was in any event decided in a different Circuit. F ederal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(h) (3) is also not about filing f ees; it states that a court must "dismiss the action" if it " determines at any time that it lacks subject -matter j urisdiction." Rule 60(b) (3) and (4) also does not concern f iling fees but rather relates to relief from a final judgment if it is void or there has been fraud, misrepresentation, or m isconduct.

3 See Bonilla v. Ventura Cnty., No. 18-CV-08252-DMG (JPR) (C.D. Cal. filed Sept. 24, 2018), ECF No. 1 at 1 (arguing that "[t]he Court has NO POWER OR AUTHORITY in Petitioner's case to l awfully cite 28 USC § 1915 (g) or petitioner's representation by c ounsel or any other citings [sic] because it lacks [s] ubj ect [m] atter [j] urisdiction, [b] ut it has a DUTY, owed to t he Petitioner, to pronounce the trial court's [j]udgment a

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Each response to the Order to Show Cause contains the same b aseless argument that "any judgment, order, or transfer by a c ourt lacking subject matter jurisdiction is void on its face; a nd the [r] eviewing [c] ourt's jurisdiction is LIMITED to r eversing the trial court's void judgment." (See, e.a., Bonilla v. Unknown, No. 18-CV-7603-DMG (JPR) (C.D. Cal. filed Aug. 30, 2018), ECF No. 5 at 1; Bonilla v. Unknown, No. 18-CV-7606-DMG (JPR) (C.D. Cal. filed Aug. 30, 2018), ECF No. 5 at 1.) This s ame argument is made in many of his initial complaints. (See, e •a•, Compl. at 1-3, Bonilla v. Rosenbluth, No. 18-CV-7696-DMG (JPR) (C.D. Cal. filed Sept. 5, 2018), ECF No. 1 (noting that " this has []nothing to do with prison issues, conditions nor c onfinement [] the judgment is void on its face [n] o l awful jurisdiction of subject matter nor of person was, nor has b een established on the record") .) Neither Bonilla's responses t o the Order to Show Cause nor the new case -initiating documents p rovide any persuasive or legitimate reason why he should not be d eemed a vexatious litigant. To the contrary, they demonstrate w hy such an order is necessary.

N ULLITY") (emphases in original) ; Bonilla v. L.A. Cntv. , No. 18- CV-08253-DMG (JPR) (C.D. Cal. filed Sept. 24, 2018) , ECF No. 1 at 1 (same) ; Bonilla v. Riverside Cntv. , No. 18-CV-08256-DMG (JPR) (C.D. Cal. filed Sept. 24, 2018) , ECF No. 1 at 1 (same) ; Bonilla v . San Luis Obispo Cnty. , No. 18-CV-08259-DMG (JPR) (C.D. Cal. filed Sept. 24, 2018) , ECF No. 1 at 1 (same) ; Bonilla v. San B ernardino Cnty. , No. 18-CV-08255-DMG (JPR) (C.D. Cal. filed S ept. 24, 2018) , ECF No. 1 at 1 (same) ; Bonilla v. San B ernardino Cnty. , No. 18-CV-08257-DMG (JPR) (C.D. Cal. filed S ept. 24, 2018) , ECF No. 1 at 1 (same) ; Bonilla v. Orancre Cnty. , No. 18-CV-08257-DMG (JPR) (C.D. Cal. filed Sept. 24, 2018) , ECF N o. 1 at 1 (same) ; Bonilla v. Santa Barbara Cnty. , No. 18-CV-08258-DMG (JPR) (C.D. Cal. filed Sept. 24, 2018) , ECF N o. 1 at 1 (same) ; Bonilla v. L.A. Cnty. , No. 18-CV-08869-DMG (JPR) (C.D. Cal. filed Oct. 15, 2018) , ECF No. 1 at 2 (arguing that reviewing c ourt has duty to overturn void judgment) .

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Accordingly, for the reasons discussed below, all pending p etitions and complaints are DISMISSED for lack of jurisdiction, f rivolousness, maliciousness, and failure to state a claim, and (Bonilla is declared a vexatious litigant.

B ONILLA'S CLAIMS A ll of Bonilla's actions before this Court challenge his m urder conviction and seek his "immediate[] release." (See, e •a•, Compl. at 12, Bonilla v. Pham, No. 18-CV-07725-DMG (JPR) (C.D. Cal. filed Sept. 5, 2018), ECF No. 1.) He makes variations of the same arguments in virtually all of them, often including i dentical portions claiming that "[p]rosecution committed FRAUD U PON THE COURT" (see, e.a., id. at 9 (emphasis in original)), he i s attacking jurisdiction [of the trial court], not "the terms of t he judgment nor the conditions of confinement" (see, e.q., id. at 15), a subpoena from 1988 never existed and therefore all the e vidence against him was tainted (see, e.a., id. at 6-10), and a c oroner's report was falsified (see, e.q., id. at 7). The a ctions for the most part sue various judges and counties (throughout California.

DISCUSSION I . The Court Lacks Jurisdiction over Bonilla's Cases Because

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C hallenges to a Criminal Judgment Must Be Brought in a P ending Habeas Action and Should Be Filed in the County of C onviction N umerous courts (including this one) have repeatedly advised B onilla that any challenge to his state criminal judgment must be b rought in his pending Alameda County federal habeas proceedings, i n which he is represented by counsel. (See, e.a. , Order

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Transferring Action at 1-2, Bonilla v. All 58 Cntys., No. 1 8-3259-DMG (JPR) (C.D. Cal. June 1, 2018), ECF No. 3 (noting t hat Bonilla is represented by counsel in pending habeas action a nd that this Court lacks jurisdiction to consider his claims)); B onilla v. All 58 Cntys., No. 18 -CV -02222 -VC (PR), 2018 WL 2 010950, at *1 (N.D. Cal. Apr. 30, 2018) (noting that challenges t o state criminal judgment must be brought in pending habeas a ction). 4 Moreover, such challenges should be brought in Alameda C ounty, where he was convicted and sentenced, or Marin County, w here he is imprisoned. See 28 U.S.C. ~ 2241(d); see also g enerally Braden v. 30th Jud. Cir. Ct., 410 U.S. 484, 499 n.15 (1973); Laue v. Nelson, 279 F. Supp. 265, 266 (N.D. Cal. 1968); D ubinka v. Mendoza -Powers, No. CV 08-02608-GPS (AN), 2008 WL 1 944224, at *1 (C.D. Cal. May 2, 2008).

N onetheless, Bonilla continues to file actions in this C ourt. He claims that "[a] party cannot be precluded from r aising the question of jurisdiction at any time and in any p lace. [67 F.R.D. 22; 148 Cal. App. 2d 845; 272 Cal. App. 2d 1 76, 48 U.S. 495] ." (No. 7696, ECF No. 5 at 11.) He further c laims that "the [r]eviewing [c]ourt's jurisdiction is LIMITED to r eversing the trial court's void judgement. [35 Cal. 4th 180; 759 F .2d 809] ." (Id. (emphasis in original) .) But the cases Bonilla

4 A review of the Northern District's docket shows that B onilla's federal habeas petition has been stayed as of December 1 3, 2016, so that he can exhaust claims in state court. (See S tatus Rep. at 1, Bonilla v. Davis, No. 4:08 -CV -00471 YGR (N.D. C al. Oct. 1, 2018), ECF No. 393.) A habeas petition has been f iled in the California Supreme Court and is pending. (See id. a t 2); see also Cal. App. Cts. Case Info., http:// a ppellatecases.courtinfo.ca.gov/ (search for "Steven" with " Bonilla" in supreme court) (last visited Oct. 30, 2018).

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cites do not support his contentions. In Travis Mills Corp. v. S quare D. Co., 67 F.R.D. 22 (E.D. Pa. 1975), the court dismissed t he action (and vacated the jury's verdict) when it discovered t hat no diversity jurisdiction existed. See id. at 27-28. That h olding bears little resemblance to Bonilla's argument that any c ourt can decide that his trial court lacked jurisdiction and o verturn its judgment. (See No. 7696, ECF No. 5 at 11.) The s econd case he cites concerns a divorce judgment that was r emanded after the state court of appeal found that certain parts of the judgment overreached the lower court's jurisdiction. See C arter v. Carter, 148 Cal. App. 2d 845, 850 (1957). Again, that s ituation is not comparable to the one here. The rest of the c ases he relies on are similarly irrelevant. Nowhere does he c ite any applicable authority giving this Court, which is in a d

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ifferent county and district from the one where he was tried and s entenced and where he resides, jurisdiction over claims c hallenging his murder conviction. His contention that he can r aise the question of jurisdiction "in any place" (No. 7696, ECF N o. 5 at 11) simply has no basis in the law. Accordingly, his p ending cases, which all challenge his murder conviction from A lameda County, must be dismissed for lack of jurisdiction as w ell as for being frivolous and malicious and failing to state a c laim upon which relief may be granted.

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II. Bonilla Is a Vexatious Litigant and Should Be Required To

O btain Leave of Court Before Filing Any Petition, Complaint, or IFP Application in This District A . Legal standard C entral District of California Rule 83-8 governs vexatious l itigants. Avexatious-litigant order "shall be based on a f inding that the litigant to whom the order is issued has abused t he Court's process and is likely to continue such abuse, unless p rotective measures are taken." See C.D. Cal. R. 83-8.3. A d istrict court should enter a prefiling order limiting a l itigant's access to the court only after a "cautious review of t he pertinent circumstances." Molski v. Evergreen Dynasty Corp. , 5 00 F.3d 1047, 1057 (9th Cir. 2007) (per curiam) ; see also De L ong v. Hennessey, 912 F.2d 1144, 1149 (9th Cir. 1990) ("[O]rders r estricting a person's access to the courts must be based on a dequate justification supported in the record and narrowly t ailored to address the abuse perceived.") . But "[f]lagrant a buse of the judicial process cannot be tolerated because it e nables one person to preempt the use of judicial time that p roperly could be used to consider the meritorious claims of o ther litigants." De Lona, 912 F.2d at 1148.

A court must consider four factors in determining whether to d eem a litigant vexatious and issue a prefiling order. See M olski, 500 F.3d at 1056-58; De Lonq, 912 F.2d at 1147-48; Grav v . California, No. CV 13-0742-JVS (SS) , 2014 WL 1325312, at *4 (C.D. Cal. Apr. 2, 2014) .

F irst, the litigant must be given notice and a chance to b e heard before the order is entered. Second, the

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district court must compile an adequate record for r eview. Third, the district court must make substantive f indings about the frivolous or harassing nature of the p laintiff's litigation. Finally, the vexatious litigant o rder must be narrowly tailored to closely fit the s pecific vice encountered. M olski, 500 F.3d at 1057 (citations omitted).

A lthough the first two factors are procedural in nature, the "latter two are substantive considerations — that is, the f actors help the district court define who is, in fact, a `vexatious litigant' and construct a remedy that will stop the litigant's abusive behavior while not unduly

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infringing on the litigant's right to access the courts." Id. at 1057-58.

B. Analysis D espite being advised in August 2017 that the Central D istrict of California lacks jurisdiction over his claims, B onilla has filed more than 40 case -initiating documents here s ince the start of 2018 alone, not to mention his numerous f ilings in pending and closed cases. Indeed, he has filed h undreds of lawsuits across the state, the vast majority of which h ave been dismissed as frivolous, malicious, or for failure to s tate a claim s See, e.a., Bonilla v. Davis, No. 16 -CV -05046 -VC,

5 The Court takes judicial notice of Bonilla's prior filings h ere as well as in other courts throughout the Ninth Circuit. U nited States ex rel. Robinson Rancheria Citizens Council v. B orneo, Inc., 971 F.2d 244, 248 (9th Cir. 1992) (court "may take n otice of proceedings in other courts, both within and without t he federal judicial system, if those proceedings have a direct r elation to matters at issue"). Bonilla has apparently filed p hotocopies of the same documents in various courts. (See, e.q., L etter to Mr. Bonilla, Bonilla v. Unknown, 4:18-CV-5049-JSW (N.D.

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2016 WL 5109995, at *1 & n.l (N.D. Cal. Sept. 21, 2016) (dismissing claim as frivolous and noting that Bonilla is d isqualified from proceeding IFP unless "under imminent danger of s erious physical injury" (citing § 1915(8)); In re Bonilla, Nos. C 11-6306 CW (PR), C 11-6307 CW (PR), C 12-0026 CW (PR), C 1 2-0027 CW (PR), & C 12-0206 CW (PR), 2012 WL 216401, at *1, *3 (N.D. Cal. Jan. 24, 2012) (dismissing five civil-rights lawsuits; n oting Bonilla's litigation history in Northern District of C alifornia, including dismissal of 34 pro se civil-rights actions b etween June 1 and Oct. 31, 2011, alone; and reminding him that h e was no longer permitted to file civil actions IFP); In re B onilla, Nos. C 11-2808 CW (PR), C 11-2823 CW (PR), & C 11-2824 C W (PR), 2011 WL 2433380, at *2 (N.D. Cal. June 16, 2011) (dismissing three civil-rights cases for failure to state claim a nd noting 13 dismissals three days prior).

I n 2016, the Ninth Circuit barred Bonilla from filing any p ro se submissions for as long as he was represented by counsel i n the district court. (See Order, Bonilla v. Davis, No. 16-7 3383 (9th Cir. Dec. 12, 2016), ECF No. 9.) The court did not (declare him a vexatious litigant but noted that he had previously f iled multiple unwarranted pro se challenges in that court to his s tate -court murder conviction and death sentence. (See id.) 6 In

C al. filed Aug. 17, 2018), ECF No. 1 (noting that "[t]he d ocuments appear to be copies of the same document mailed to m ultiple court locations").)

6 A review of the Ninth Circuit's docket shows that Bonilla f iled eight actions in that court before the prefiling order took e ffect. (Cf. Order at 1, In re Bonilla, No. 15-16444 (9th Cir. O ct. 21, 2015) , ECF No. 4 (denying IFP status because Bonilla had h ad "three or more prior actions or appeals dismissed as

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X2015, the Northern District of California declared Bonilla a v exatious litigant and barred him from filing new pro se motions (he continues to do so regardless) . See Bonilla, 2015 U.S. Dist. L EXIS 88254, at *4-6; (see also Order at 1, Bonilla, No. 16- 7 3383, ECF No. 9 (noting that Bonilla had filed "more than 200 p ro se filings [in district court], despite being represented by c ounsel and despite orders directing [him to stop]")) . In 2013, t he Marin County Superior Court declared him a vexatious l itigant. See Marin Cnty. Super. Ct. Pub. Index, http:// w ww.marincourt.org/PublicIndex (search for party "Steven Wayne B onilla" yielding case numbers) (last visited Oct. 30, 2018) ; M arin Cnty. Super. Ct. Register of Actions, http:// a pps.marincounty.org/BeaconRoa/BeaconROASearch.aspx (search for c ase type and number CIV 1203101, with result showing that B onilla was declared vexatious on Feb. 20, 2013) (last visited ~ Oct. 30, 2018) .

T he actions at issue here are yet more examples of Bonilla's f lagrant and ongoing disregard for and abuse of the judicial !process. Each of the Molski factors demonstrates that he is a v exatious litigant.

1 . Notice and opportunity to be heard A dequate notice with an opportunity to be heard "is a core r equirement of due process." Molski, 500 F.3d at 1058. On S eptember 10, 2018, the Court issued an Order to Show Cause and i nformed Bonilla that the Court would enter a vexatious -litigant o rder against him unless he showed cause why the Court should not

f rivolous, malicious, or for failure to state a claim").)

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do so. The Order discussed the legal and factual grounds for d eclaring him a vexatious litigant and described the c onsequences. Bonilla filed what appear to be responses to the O rder on October 1,' October 12, 8 and October 15, 2018. 9 The r esponses filed on a given date are essentially identical to each o ther. Bonilla also filed duplicate documents under each case n umber asserting that "NO FILING FEE is required when the court i s under a DUTY to vacate the judgment and to immediately release t he innocent Petitioner." (See, e.Q., No. 7603, ECF No. 6 at 1 (emphasis in original).)

B onilla does not provide any new information in the o bjections and responses, repeating the same meritless arguments h e has been making in his complaints and petitions. He contends t hat he is "not challenging the terms of the judgment nor the c onditions of confinement" but that "any order by a court lacking

(See Bonilla v. Unknown, No. 18-CV-7607-DMG (JPR) (C.D. C al. filed Aug. 30, 2018) , ECF No. 5; Bonilla v. Ryan, No. 18-CV-7699-DMG (JPR) (C.D. Cal. filed Sept. 5, 2018) , ECF No. 5; B onilla v. Yabuno, No. 18-CV-7724-DMG (JPR) (C.D. Cal. filed S ept. 5, 2018) , ECF No. 5; No. 7725, ECF No. 5;

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Bonilla v. S tafford, No. 18-CV-07726-DMG (JPR) (C.D. Cal. filed Sept. 5, 2018), ECF No. 5; Bonilla v. Wright, No. 18-CV-7732-DMG (JPR) (C.D. Cal. filed Sept. 5, 2018), ECF No. 4; Bonilla v. Duffv, No. 18-CV-7735-DMG (JPR) (C.D. Cal. filed Sept. 5, 2018), ECF No. 5; B onilla v. Hill, No. 18-CV-7737-DMG (JPR) (C.D. Cal. filed Sept. 5, 2018), ECF No. 5.)

8 (See No. 7607, ECF No. 8; No. 7699, ECF No. 8; No. 7725, E CF No. 8; No. 7726, ECF No. 8; No. 7732, ECF No. 7; No. 7735, E CF No. 8; No. 7737, ECF No. 8.)

9 (See No. 7603, ECF No. 5; No. 7606, ECF No. 5; No. 7607, E CF No. 6; No. 7696, ECF No. 5; No. 7699, ECF No. 6; No. 7724, E CF No. 6; No. 7725, ECF No. 6; No. 7726, ECF No. 6; No. 7732, E CF No. 5; No. 7735, ECF No. 6; No. 7737, ECF No. 6;; Bonilla v. L .A. Cnty. , No. 18-CV-8869-DMG (JPR) (C.D. Cal. filed Oct. 15, ,2018) , ECF Nos. 5-6.)

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subject matter jurisdiction is void on its face," so the r eviewing court has a "duty to pronounce the trial court's j udgment a nullity." (See, e.a., No. 7603, ECF No. 5 at 1 (emphases omitted); No. 7606, ECF No. 5 at 1 (same).) He also s tates that "[a] party cannot be precluded from raising the q uestion of jurisdiction at any time and in any place." (See, e •a•, No. 7603, ECF No. 5 at 1 (emphasis omitted) ; No. 7606, ECF N o. 5 at 1 (same).) The responses styled as objections and filed on October 1 contain mostly the same content as the responses filed on October 15, but the objections have lengthy attachments c ontaining repetitive and irrelevant material. (See, e.a., No. 7 607, ECF No. 5 at 2, 7, 9-10, 12-14, 24, 30, 33, 37 (asserting t hat alleged failure to enter 1988 subpoena into evidence .necessitates overturning his conviction), 5 (asserting that his c omplaint about jurisdiction is "not a habeas corpus action"), 10 (arguing that he is "not challenging his conviction or sentence ~ibut the decision/judgment of the court was rendered without s ubject matter jurisdiction"); see also No. 7725, ECF No. 1 at 15 (asserting that he is attacking jurisdiction, not "the terms of t he judgment nor the conditions of confinement"), 6-10 (claiming t hat missing subpoena necessitates overturning his conviction).) A lthough Bonilla's responses to the Order to Show Cause fail to p rovide any information that would warrant allowing him to c ontinue to file actions in this Court, he clearly has had a dequate notice and an opportunity to be heard.

2. Record for review " An adequate record for review should include a listing of a ll the cases and motions that led the district court to conclude

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that a vexatious litigant order was needed." De Lona, 912 F.2d i a t 1147. A district court need not list every case filed by a l itigant, but "the record needs to show, in some manner, that the l itigant's activities were numerous or abusive." Id.

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A ttached as Exhibit A is a record of Bonilla's cases from

i -2017 he has initiated t he Central District s docket. Since m d a t least 24 unsuccessful actions in this Court. Each was d ismissed for lack of jurisdiction and for being frivolous and m alicious and failing to state a claim. (See, e.q., Order Re R equest to Proceed Without Prepayment of Filing Fees, Bonilla v. U nknown, No. CV-17-7757-DMG (JPR) (C.D. Cal. Oct. 27, 2017), ECF N o. 4 (noting that "his claims are nonsensical and frivolous") .) T he at least 19 cases that remain pending before this Court are e qually meritless. Thus, the Court bases its findings on an a dequate record for review. See Molski, 500 F.3d at 1059 (finding that vexatious -litigant decision need not list every c ase filed by litigant to be adequate); Grav, 2014 WL 1325312, at * 5 (finding that exhibit attaching docket record showing 19 u nsuccessful actions was sufficient record for review).

3. Substantive findings regarding the frivolous and

h arassing nature of Bonilla's litigation T he Court's substantive findings regarding the nature of B onilla's filings "go[] to the heart of the vexatious litigant a nalysis[.)" Molski, 500 F.3d at 1059. To decide whether a litigant's actions are frivolous or harassing, a court must "look a t both the number and content of the filings as indicia of the f rivolousness of the litigant's claims." Stimac v. Wiekinq, 785 F. Supp. 2d 847, 854 (N.D. Cal. 2011) (citing Molski, 500 F.3d at

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1058). A litigant's claims "must not only be numerous, but also i, b e patently without merit." Molski, 500 F.3d at 1059 (citing Moy v. United States, 906 F.2d 467, 470 (9th Cir. 1990)). As ,previously discussed, Bonilla's claims in this Court are both n umerous and meritless. Given the sheer quantity of his filings (see Ex. A), it would be unduly burdensome to address the s pecifics of each action. The following examples further d emonstrate the frivolousness and harassing nature of his l itigation in this Court:

B onilla v. Unknown, No. 17-CV-8202-DMG (JPR) (C.D. Cal. f iled Nov. 9, 2017). The Complaint argued that "all of the J udges of the United States District Court" "aided, in collusion with the civil conspiracy, to murder me by depriving me of my g uaranteed Constitutional Rights" and "must remove [themselves] f rom the bench." (Id. , Compl. at 1-2, ECF No. 1.) In dismissing t he case for lack of jurisdiction, among other reasons, the Court n oted that Bonilla had filed "literally hundreds of lawsuits all o ver the country" and "most of them ha [d] been dismissed as f rivolous, malicious/or [sic] for failure to state a claim."

B onilla v. Alameda Cntv. Prosecutor Jon Goodfellows, No. 18- C V-00685-DMG (JPR) (C.D. Cal. filed Jan. 26, 2018) . IFP status was denied and the Complaint, which argued that Goodfellows " fraudulently prosecuted the case against the Petitioner for a c rime that was never committed, nor ever existed" (id. , Compl. at 3, ECF No. 1), was dismissed for, among other reasons, being " [f]

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rivolous, malicious, or failing] to state a claim" and " lack[ing] jurisdiction."

B onilla v. Alvarez, No. 18-CV-6574-DMG (JPR) (C.D. Cal.

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filed July 31, 2018). IFP status was denied and the Complaint " raising jurisdictional question" and claiming that Defendant a cted "in concert to aid in the Prosecution's [c]ivil [c]onspiracy to appease the news media" (id., Compl. at 3, ECF N o. 1) was dismissed for, among other reasons, lack of j urisdiction and being "[a]11 three": "[f]rivolous, malicious, [and] fail [ing] to state a claim."

T hese examples reflect Bonilla's broader pattern of pursuing f rivolous litigation in this Court. See Grav, 2014 WL 1325312, a t *6 (using select examples to show pattern of frivolous and h arassing litigation). To apparently no avail, this Court has i nformed him many times that any action challenging his murder c onviction must be brought in his pending habeas proceedings, in w hich he is represented by counsel. Thus, substantive findings ,militate strongly in favor of limiting his ability to waste the C ourt's time and resources with future frivolous litigation.

4 . Narrowly tailored vexatious -litigant order A prefiling order must be "narrowly tailored to the v exatious litigant's wrongful behavior." Molski, 500 F.3d at 1 061. An order requiring a plaintiff to obtain leave of court to f ile any suit may be overbroad when the plaintiff has been l itigious with only one group of defendants. See M ~, 906 F.2d a t 470. Bonilla has filed frivolous and harassing lawsuits s eeking relief from a statewide range of defendants. Moreover, h e appears to have no connection to this jurisdiction. Under the c ircumstances, an order requiring him to obtain leave of court b efore filing any pro se complaint, petition, or IFP application i s an appropriate and narrowly tailored course of action.

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For all these reasons, Bonilla has abused the Court's (process and is likely to continue to do so unless protective (measures are taken.

ORDER F or the foregoing reasons, the pending complaints and p etitions are DISMISSED with prejudice, Bonilla is deemed a v exatious litigant, and the Clerk of the Court is directed not to f ile any pro se petition, complaint, or IFP application from him u nless he has previously been granted leave to file the document b y a judge of this Court. Bonilla must submit a copy of this O rder with any proposed filing. See C.D. Cal. R. 83-8.2 (permitting Court to issue orders such as directives to Clerk not t o accept further filings from litigant without written a uthorization from judge of Court or other such orders as a ppropriate to control conduct of vexatious litigant). The Clerk i s directed to administratively close all the pending complaints a nd petitions. LET JUDGMENT BE ENTERED ACCORDINGLY.

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DOLLY M. E U NITED TES DISTRICT JUDGE P resented by: lo

J e n Rosenbluth U .S. Magistrate Judge

t o

See C.D. Cal. R. 72-3.2 (authorizing Magistrate Judge to p repare summary -dismissal order for District Judge's signature) .

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Steven Wayne \$onilla v. Brian Hill et al Bled 09/05118

2:1\$-cv-Q82S2-

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