



1 amend should be granted even if no request to amend was made unless the court determines that  
2 the pleading could not possibly be cured by the allegation of other facts); Noll v. Carlson, 809  
3 F.2d 1446, 1448 (9th Cir. 1987) (pro se litigant must be given leave to amend his or her  
4 complaint unless it is absolutely clear that the deficiencies of the complaint could not be cured by  
5 amendment). See Ferdik v. Bonzelet, 963 F.2d 1258, 1261 (9th Cir. 1992)(dismissal with  
6 prejudice upheld where court had instructed plaintiff regarding deficiencies in prior order  
7 dismissing claim with leave to amend).

8 Accordingly, IT IS HEREBY RECOMMENDED that this action be dismissed for failure  
9 to state a claim upon which relief can be granted, and that this action count as a strike under 28  
10 U.S.C. § 1915(g).

11 These findings and recommendations are submitted to the United States District  
12 Judge assigned to the case, pursuant to the provisions of Title 28 U.S.C. § 636 (b)(1)(B). Within  
13 twenty days after being served with these findings and recommendations, plaintiff may file  
14 written objections with the court. Such a document should be captioned “Objections to  
15 Magistrate Judge’s Findings and Recommendations.” Plaintiff is advised that failure to file  
16 objections within the specified time waives all objections to the judge’s findings of fact. See  
17 Turner v. Duncan, 158 F.3d 449, 455 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1998). Failure to file objections within the  
18 specified time may waive the right to appeal the District Court's order. Martinez v. Ylst, 951  
19 F.2d 1153 (9th Cir. 1991).

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24 IT IS SO ORDERED.

25 **Dated: December 18, 2012**

/s/ Gary S. Austin  
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE