A claim is legally frivolous when it lacks an arguable basis either in law or in fact. Neitzke v. Williams, 490 U.S. 319, 325 (1989); Franklin v. Murphy, 745 F.2d 1221, 1227-28 (9th Cir. 1984). The court may, therefore, dismiss a claim as frivolous where it is based on an indisputably meritless legal theory or where the factual contentions are clearly baseless.

Neitzke, 490 U.S. at 327.

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plaintiff's attempts to secure a loan by refinancing a previously existing loan. Plaintiff asserts he decided to not go through with the refinancing and attempted to rescind the loan contract. In the first amended complaint, plaintiff alleges a full reconveyance and note was recorded on April 11, 2007. This action was filed April 12, 2010. Because it appeared that plaintiff's claims were barred by the statute of limitations, the first amended complaint was dismissed with leave to amend. Plaintiff was cautioned that the second amended complaint could allege only claims that were not time barred.

Plaintiff alleges a claim under the Truth in Lending Act ("TILA") arising out of

Plaintiff has now filed a second amended complaint. The second amended complaint does not cure the pleading deficiencies of the first amended complaint. Any claim under TILA for monetary damages is barred by the one year statute of limitation (15 U.S.C. § 1640(e)) and any claim for rescission is similarly barred by the three year statute (15 U.S.C. § 1635(f)). Because plaintiff's claims are time barred, this action should be dismissed.

Accordingly, IT IS HEREBY RECOMMENDED that this action be dismissed.

These findings and recommendations are submitted to the United States District Judge assigned to the case pursuant to the provisions of 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(l). Within fourteen days after being served with these findings and recommendations, plaintiff may file written objections with the court. Such a document should be captioned "Objections to Findings and Recommendations." Plaintiff is advised that failure to file objections within the specified time may waive the right to appeal the District Court's order. Martinez v. Ylst, 951 F.2d 1153 (9th Cir. 1991).

DATED: November 19, 2010.

U.S. MAGISTRATE JUDGI

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