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8	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT	
9	FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA	
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11	JAMES MAXEY,	No. 2:15-cv-1601 TLN CKD PS
12	Plaintiff,	
13	v.	ORDER AND
14	HILL AIR FORCE BASE, et al.,	FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
15	Defendants.	
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17	Plaintiff is proceeding in this action pro se. Plaintiff has requested authority pursuant to	
18	28 U.S.C. § 1915 to proceed in forma pauperis. This proceeding was referred to this court by	
19	Local Rule 302(c)(21).	
20	Plaintiff has submitted the affidavit required by § 1915(a) showing that plaintiff is unable	
21	to prepay fees and costs or give security for them. Accordingly, the request to proceed in forma	
22	pauperis will be granted. 28 U.S.C. § 1915(a).	
23	The federal in forma pauperis statute authorizes federal courts to dismiss a case if the	
24	action is legally "frivolous or malicious," fails to state a claim upon which relief may be granted,	
25	or seeks monetary relief from a defendant who is immune from such relief. 28 U.S.C.	
26	§ 1915(e)(2).	
27	A claim is legally frivolous when it lacks an arguable basis either in law or in fact.	
28	Neitzke v. Williams, 490 U.S. 319, 325 (1989); Franklin v. Murphy, 745 F.2d 1221, 1227-28 (9th	
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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. <u>Neitzke</u>, 490 U.S. at 327.

In order to avoid dismissal for failure to state a claim a complaint must contain more than "naked assertions," "labels and conclusions" or "a formulaic recitation of the elements of a cause of action." Bell Atlantic Corp. v. Twombly, 550 U.S. 544, 555-557 (2007). In other words, "[t]hreadbare recitals of the elements of a cause of action, supported by mere conclusory statements do not suffice." Ashcroft v. Iqbal, 129 S. Ct. 1937, 1949 (2009). Furthermore, a claim upon which the court can grant relief has facial plausibility. Twombly, 550 U.S. at 570. "A claim has facial plausibility when the plaintiff pleads factual content that allows the court to draw the reasonable inference that the defendant is liable for the misconduct alleged." Iqbal, 129 S. Ct. at 1949. When considering whether a complaint states a claim upon which relief can be granted, the court must accept the allegations as true, Erickson v. Pardus, 127 S. Ct. 2197, 2200 (2007), and construe the complaint in the light most favorable to the plaintiff, see Scheuer v. Rhodes, 416 U.S. 232, 236 (1974).

In this action, plaintiff alleges claims against a variety of federal and state officials. Plaintiff has filed over one hundred and fifty actions in this District in the past two years; as with the other complaints, the instant complaint is vague, conclusory, rambling, incoherent and appears to be delusional. See Maxey v. United States of America, 2:14-cv-900 JAM EFB PS, Findings and Recommendations filed April 29, 2014 (ECF No. 4). Moreover, subsequent to the filing of the instant complaint, plaintiff has been declared a vexatious litigant. See Maxey v. Mayor Kevin Johnson, et al., 2:15-cv-1656 JAM EFB PS, Order filed August 10, 2015 (ECF No. 7). Plaintiff's claims are utterly frivolous and amendment would be futile. No further judicial resources should be expended in adjudicating plaintiff's clearly meritless claims.

Accordingly, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that plaintiff's request to proceed in forma paupers (ECF No. 2) is granted; and

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IT IS HEREBY RECOMMENDED that: 1. This action be dismissed without leave to amend; and 2. The Clerk of Court be directed to close this action. 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)(1). Within fourteen days after being served with these findings and recommendations, any party may file written objections with the court and serve a copy on all parties. Such a document should be captioned "Objections to Magistrate Judge's Findings and Recommendations." 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: August 18, 2015 CAROLYN K. DELANEY UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE 4 maxey-hillafb1601.ifp-vex.57