

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF NEVADA

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GRACE ALBANESE,

Case No. 2:17-CV-1285 JCM (VCF)

Plaintiff(s),

ORDER

V.

LAS VEGAS METROPOLITAN POLICE
DEPARTMENT,

Defendant(s).

Presently before the court is Magistrate Judge Ferenbach's report and recommendation ("R&R"). (ECF No. 3).

I. Legal Standard

This court “may accept, reject, or modify, in whole or in part, the findings or recommendations made by the magistrate.” 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1). Where a party timely objects to a magistrate judge’s report and recommendation, then the court is required to “make a de novo determination of those portions of the [report and recommendation] to which objection is made.” 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1).

Where a party fails to object, however, the court is not required to conduct “any review at all . . . of any issue that is not the subject of an objection.” Thomas v. Arn, 474 U.S. 140, 149 (1985). Indeed, the Ninth Circuit has recognized that a district court is not required to review a magistrate judge’s report and recommendation where no objections have been filed. See United States v. Reyna-Tapia, 328 F.3d 1114 (9th Cir. 2003) (disregarding the standard of review employed by the district court when reviewing a report and recommendation to which no objections were made).

**James C. Mahan
U.S. District Judge**

1 **II. Discussion**

2 Plaintiff has not formally objected to the R&R. However, plaintiff's filings are pro se, and
3 thus this court construes them liberally. See *Erickson v. Pardus*, 551 U.S. 89, 94 (2007) ("A
4 document filed pro se is to be liberally construed, and a pro se complaint, however inartfully
5 pledged, must be held to less stringent standards than formal pleadings drafted by lawyers.")
6 (internal quotation marks and citation omitted). Thus, the court construes plaintiff's notice of
7 appeal (ECF No. 4) as an objection. See *id.* Although plaintiff does not adequately address or
8 brief the objectionable issues in plaintiff's notice of appeal, and therefore the court need not engage
9 in a de novo review of the R&R, see *Martinez v. Ylst*, 951 F.2d 1153, 1157 (9th Cir. 1991), the
10 court will review the screening order de novo to ensure finality in the present case.

11 Upon granting a request to proceed in forma pauperis, the court then screens the
12 complaint under 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2). Federal courts may dismiss an action if it (1) is legally
13 "frivolous or malicious," (2) fails to state a claim upon which relief may be granted, or (3) seeks
14 monetary relief from a defendant who is immune from such relief. See 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2).
15 Section 1915 conserves judicial resources by empowering courts to dismiss actions that "fall
16 somewhere between the frivolous and the farcical and so foster disrespect for our laws."
17 *Crawford-El v. Britton*, 523 U.S. 574, 601 (1998) (Kennedy, J., concurring).

18 Where the litigant files pro se, courts use "less stringent standards" when considering the
19 complaint. See *Haines v. Kerner*, 404 U.S. 519, 520 (1972). "Such litigants often lack the
20 resources and freedom necessary to comply with the technical rules of modern litigation." *Mala*
21 *v. Crown Bay Marina, Inc.*, 704 F.3d 239, 244-45 (3d Cir. 2013) (citing *Moore v. Florida*, 703
22 F.2d 516, 520 (11th Cir. 1983)). However, pro se litigants "should not be treated more favorably
23 than parties with attorneys of record." *Jacobsen v. Filler*, 790 F.2d 1362, 1364 (9th Cir. 1986).

24 If the court dismisses a complaint under § 1915(e), the plaintiff should be given leave to amend
25 with directions to cure the complaint's deficiencies, unless it is clear from the face of the complaint
26 that amendment would be futile. See *Cato v. United States*, 70 F.3d 1103, 1106 (9th Cir. 1995) (citation
27 omitted). Courts are not required to entertain duplicative or redundant lawsuits and may dismiss them
28

1 as frivolous or malicious under § 1915(e). See id. at 1105 n.2 (noting that courts may dismiss under §
2 1915 a complaint that merely repeats pending or previously litigated claims).

3 This case is one of 30 federal cases plaintiff has filed against the Las Vegas Metropolitan
4 Police Department (“LVMPD”) within the last year and a half. The claims raised in plaintiff’s
5 complaint against the LVMPD are directly related, if not identical, to plaintiff’s claims in the other
6 actions. See, e.g., Grace Albanese v. Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department, case no. 2:16-
7 cv-00532-RFB-GWF; Grace Albanese v. Homeland Security, case no. 2:16-cv-00531-RFB-VCF;
8 Grace Albanese v. Department of Homeland Security, case no. 2:17-cv-01287-JCM-PAL; Grace
9 Albanese v. Federal Bureau of Investigations, 2:17-cv-01286-JAD-PAL. This action is duplicitous
10 and frivolous. Dismissal pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2) is therefore appropriate.

11 **III. Conclusion**

12 For the reasons stated in Judge Ferenbach’s R&R and stated above, the court dismisses the
13 case with prejudice.

14 Accordingly,

15 IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, ADJUDGED, AND DECREED that Magistrate Judge
16 Ferenbach’s report and recommendation (ECF No. 3) be, and the same hereby is, adopted in its
17 entirety.

18 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the instant case be, and the same hereby is, DISMISSED
19 WITH PREJUDICE.

20 The clerk shall enter judgment accordingly and close the case.

21 DATED September 6, 2017.

22 
23 UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE