the present action on a § 2241 petition form rather than a § 2254 petition form provides no procedural benefit to petitioner because the petition necessarily arises under § 2254. *See, e.g., Shelby v. Bartlett*, 391 F.3d 1061, 1063-64 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2004). A litigant has no right to maintain two separate actions involving the same subject matter at the same time in the same court and against the same parties or interests. *See, e.g., Adams v. California Dept. of Health Services*, 487 F.3d 684, 688 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2007), *overruled in part on other grounds by Taylor v. Sturgell*, 553 U.S. 880 (2008). A district court may exercise its discretion to, *inter alia*, dismiss a duplicative later-filed action in deference to the first-filed action. *Id.* The Court finds that a dismissal without prejudice of this later-filed action would be in the interests of the efficient administration of justice and its docket.

It is therefore ordered that the application to proceed *in forma pauperis* (ECF No. 1) is granted and that petitioner will not be required to pay the filing fee.

It further is ordered that the Clerk of Court file the petition<sup>1</sup> and that the petition is dismissed without prejudice as duplicative of the prior-filed action in No. 2:17-cv-01084.

It further is ordered that a certificate of appealability is denied, as jurists of reason would not find the dismissal of the present petition without prejudice to be either debatable or wrong.

The Clerk is directed to enter final judgment accordingly, dismissing this action without prejudice and to send petitioner a copy of his papers from this action.

DATED THIS 13<sup>th</sup> day of October 2017.

MIRANDA M. DU UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>The filing of the petition does not signify that the petition is free of other defects.