

law recognizing that a district court is not required to await a responsive pleading to conduct its § 1915 inquiry.⁴ Rather, § 1915 gives judges the power to "dismiss a claim based on an indisputably meritless legal theory."⁵ After review of the complaint under these standards, the Court concludes that Davis's claims must be dismissed.

The Court notes first that Davis's claims in this action are identical to those filed and dismissed in a previous suit. In fact, prior to filing the complaint in this Court, Davis filed the identical complaint in the United States District Court for the Western District of Oklahoma in *Davis v. United States of America, et al.*, No. Civ. 10-1136-HE. That court dismissed all of Davis's claims under 28 U.S.C. § 1915A(b) and § 1915(e)(2)(B).⁶

In reviewing a similar multiple-suit-filing scenario by an inmate plaintiff, the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit found no abuse of discretion in a district court's determination that an in-forma-pauperis action identical to one previously dismissed, may be dismissed as frivolous or malicious:

[W]e have dismissed an appeal as frivolous because it involved a duplicative action arising from the same

⁴See *Schultea v. Wood*, 47 F.3d 1427, 1434 (5th Cir. 1995).

⁵*Id.*, citing *Neitzke v. Williams*, 490 U.S. 319, 327 (1989).

⁶The Court takes judicial notice of the records of the United States District Court for the Western District of Oklahoma in *Davis v. United States, et al.*, No. Civ. 10-1136-HE (Order and Judgment dated February 18, 2011). Although Davis filed a notice of appeal, the United States Court of Appeals for the Tenth Circuit dismissed the appeal as frivolous. *Davis v. United States*, No. 11-6072 (10th Cir. June 14, 2011).

series of events and alleging many of the same facts as an earlier suit, concluding that "repetitious litigation of virtually identical causes of action is subject to dismissal under 28 U.S.C. § 1915(d) as malicious." See *Robinson v. Woodfork*, No. 86-3735 (5th Cir. May 22, 1987)(unpublished order)(citing *McCullough v. Morgan*, No. 85-2022 (5th Cir. July 3, 1985) (unpublished order) and *Hill v. Estelle*, 423 F. Supp. 690 (S.D.Tex. 1976)). Other courts have also held that an IFP complaint that merely repeats pending or previously litigated claims may be considered abusive and dismissed under the authority of section 1915(d).⁷

Because Michael Anthony Davis's claims in the instant case are identical to claims already dismissed under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1915A and 1915(e)(2)(b), such claims asserted herein must be dismissed as malicious.

Furthermore, and alternatively, the Court concludes that Plaintiff's complaint in this action must be dismissed for the identical reasons stated by the United States District Court for the Western District of Oklahoma in case number civil-10-1136-HE.

Therefore, all claims in this case are DISMISSED WITH PREJUDICE as malicious under authority of 28 U.S.C. § 1915A(b)(1) and 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B)(i).

Alternatively, Plaintiff's claims against defendant Couch and his Privacy Act claims are DISMISSED WITH PREJUDICE under 28 U.S.C. § 1915A(b)(1) and § 1915(e)(2)(B), and Plaintiff's Federal Tort Claims Act claims against the United States and his claims against the individual federal defendants are DISMISSED under 28 U.S.C. §

⁷*Bailey v. Johnson*, 846 F.2d 1019, 1021 (5th Cir. 1988)(other citations omitted); see also *Brown v. Thomas*, No. 3:02-CV-0673-M, 2002 WL 31757616, at *3-4 (N.D. Tex. Dec. 3, 2002)(Lynn, J.)(adopting magistrate judge's analysis of *Bailey*, and recommendation that case should be dismissed as duplicative even though earlier case had been dismissed without reaching merits).

1915A(b)(1) and § 1915(e)(2)(B)(i) WITH PREJUDICE to their being asserted again until the *Heck v. Humphrey* conditions are met.⁸

SIGNED July 6, 2011.


TERRY R. MEANS
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

⁸See *Johnson v. McElveen*, 101 F.3d 423, 424 (5th Cir. 1996). Although in the Tenth Circuit, the district court's dismissal of Davis's claims as barred by *Heck v. Humphrey*, 512 U.S. 477 (1994) was listed as without prejudice, in this, the Fifth Circuit, *Johnson* direct courts to dismiss such claims "with prejudice to their being asserted again until the *Heck* conditions are met."