FILED IN THE U.S. DISTRICT COURT EASTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT EASTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

DUNCAN MCNEIL,

Plaintiff,

NO. CV-04-380-AAM

vs.

PATRICIA WILLIAMS, et al.,

Defendants.

ORDER DENYING IN FORMA PAUPERIS STATUS AND DISMISSING COMPLAINT WITH PREJUDICE

1915 (g)

Plaintiff, a prisoner at the Spokane County Jail brings this prose civil rights complaint, consisting of 25 pages against 39 named defendants, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. §§ 1983, 1981, 1985(3), 12132, 2000e-2, and 2000e-5, RCW 49.60.180, 210, 215, and RCW 9.91.010(2). After review of plaintiff's application to proceed in forma pauperis and his various submissions, the court finds Mr. McNeil's document is frivolous, malicious, and/or fails to state a claim upon which relief may be granted. Accordingly, IT IS ORDERED in forma pauperis status is DENIED.

PRISON LITIGATION REFORM ACT

Under the Prison Litigation Reform Act of 1995, the court is required to screen complaints brought by prisoners seeking relief

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against a governmental entity or officer or employee of a governmental entity. 28 U.S.C. § 1915A(a). The court must dismiss a complaint or portion thereof if the prisoner has raised claims that are legally "frivolous or malicious," that fail to state a claim upon which relief may be granted, or that seek monetary relief from a defendant who is immune from such relief. 28 U.S.C. §§ 1915A(b)(1),(2) and 1915(e)(2); See Barren v. Harringon, 152 F.3d 1193 (9th Cir. 1998).

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. The critical inquiry is whether a constitutional claim, however inartfully pleaded, has an arguable legal and factual basis. See Jackson v. Arizona, 885 F.2d 639, 640 (9th Cir. 1989); Franklin, 745 F.2d at 1227.

A complaint, or portion thereof, will be dismissed for failure to state a claim upon which relief may be granted if it appears beyond doubt Plaintiff can prove no set of facts in support of the claim or claims that would entitle him to relief. See Hishon v. King & Spalding, 467 U.S. 69, 73 (1984), citing Conley v. Gibson, 355 U.S. 41, 45-46 (1957); see also Palmer v. Roosevelt Lake Log Owners Ass'n, 651 F.2d 1289, 1294 (9th Cir. 1981). In reviewing a complaint under this standard, the court must accept as true the allegations of the complaint in question, Hospital Bldg. Co. v. Rex Hospital Trustees,

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425 U.S. 738, 740 (1976), construe the pleading in the light most favorable to Plaintiff, and resolve all doubts in Plaintiff's favor.

Jenkins v. McKeithen, 395 U.S. 411, 421 (1969). On the basis of these standards, Plaintiff's allegations are frivolous and malicious.

MC-02-0010

Mr. McNeil brings this action, claiming the knowing and intentional violation of certain "Writs of Obedience" and to obtain enforcement of "judgments registered in case no. MC-02-0010, USDC ED WA." In May 2002, Mr. McNeil attempted to "register a foreign judgment" in this District and cause number MC-02-0010 was opened. Because Plaintiff had not fully complied with 28 U.S.C. §§ 1963 and 1655, however, the court could not grant the requested relief. Contrary to Plaintiff's assertions, no foreign judgments have been registered in MC-02-0010. Therefore, Plaintiff is not entitled to "Full Faith and Credit" as he avers. The court finds his allegations frivolous and malicious.

"EXHIBIT A"

Once again, Mr. McNeil attaches "Exhibit A" as his "Statement of Claim." This exhibit has been filed in numerous actions in this District in the past month. It does not set forth a factual basis for a cognizable claim in the Federal District Court. See Fed. R. Civ. P. 8(a). Furthermore, it violates pleading requirements as set forth in LR 10.1(a)(2), Local Rules for the Eastern District of Washington. Finally, exhibits should not be submitted with a complaint. Instead, the relevant information contained in an exhibit should be paraphrased in the complaint.

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After review of Mr. McNeil's submissions, the court finds amendment would be futile. Noll v. Carlson, 809 F.2d 1446, 1448 (9th Cir. 1987). The court notes Mr. McNeil has filed over fourteen actions since October 14, 2004, naming hundreds of defendants and failing to present specific allegations. The court finds Mr. McNeil's submissions abusive of the judicial process, Chambers v. NASCO, Inc., 501 U.S. 32, 44-45 (1991), and a sanction of fees or threatening incarceration would be unavailing.

For the reasons set forth above, IT IS ORDERED the complaint is DISMISSED with prejudice as frivolous and malicious. 28 U.S.C. §§ 1915A(b)(1),(2) and 1915(e)(2)

Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(g), enacted April 26, 1996, a prisoner who brings three or more civil actions or appeals which are dismissed as frivolous, malicious, or for failure to state a claim will be precluded from bringing any other civil action or appeal in forma pauperis "unless the prisoner is under imminent danger of serious physical injury." 28 U.S.C. § 1915(g). Plaintiff is advised to read the new statutory provisions under 28 U.S.C. § 1915. This dismissal of Plaintiff's complaint may count as one of the three dismissals allowed by 28 U.S.C. § 1915(g) and may adversely affect his ability to file future claims.

IT IS SO ORDERED. The District Court Executive is directed to enter this Order, forward a copy to Plaintiff at his last known address, enter judgment, and close the file. The District Court Executive is further directed to forward a copy of this Order to the Office of the Attorney General of Washington, Criminal Justice

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Division.

DATED this 9th day of November 2004.

S/ Alan A. McDonald
ALAN A. McDONALD
SENIOR UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

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