

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

FILED

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS

SEP 2 2026

FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT

MOLLY C. DWYER, CLERK
U.S. COURT OF APPEALS

THUNDERFOOT, both in an individual capacity and as Trustee of the Rainy Day Living Trust, Personal Representative of the Estate of Brendan Sean Gypkhaim Charlie (Deceased), Native American Center, Jungle King Community Assoc., other Rainy Day Living Trust estate Brendan Sean Gypkhaim Charlie other Native American Center other Jungle King Community Assoc. other Dragonfly Moon Novelties, et al.,

Plaintiff - Appellant,

v.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA;
FEDERAL BUREAU OF
INVESTIGATION; et. al.,

Defendants - Appellees.

No. 23-3179

D.C. No.

1:23-cv-00006-JMS-KJM

MEMORANDUM*

Appeal from the United States District Court
for the District of Hawaii
J. Michael Seabright, District Judge, Presiding

* This disposition is not appropriate for publication and is not precedent except as provided by Ninth Circuit Rule 36-3.

Submitted September 2, 2026**

Before: O'SCANNLAIN, SILVERMAN, and RAWLINSON, Circuit Judges.

Thunderfoot appeals pro se from the district court's judgment in her action alleging multiple constitutional, federal, and state law claims against approximately 80 to 100 defendants. The action arises out of facts primarily related to zoning and road names in the Fern Forest subdivision, where she resides, and law enforcement's failure to criminally prosecute someone after her son was struck by a vehicle and died in 2013. We have jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1291. We review for abuse of discretion. *Nevijel v. N. Coast Life Ins. Co.*, 651 F.2d 671, 674 (9th Cir. 1981) (dismissal with prejudice for failure to comply with Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 8); *Vo v. Choi*, 49 F.4th 1167, 1171 (9th Cir. 2022) (decision to decline supplemental jurisdiction over state law claims). We affirm.

The district court properly dismissed the complaint for failure to comply with Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 8. The complaint, which is single-spaced and over 500 pages long, is excessively long, confusing, and conclusory. It fails to separate claims and make specific factual allegations against specific defendants to state plausible, timely grounds for relief. *See Bell Atl. Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S.

** The panel unanimously concludes this case is suitable for decision without oral argument. *See* Fed. R. App. P. 34(a)(2).

544, 555 (2007) (setting forth the Rule 8 standard); *Hatch v. Reliance Ins. Co.*, 758 F.2d 409, 415 (9th Cir. 1985) (affirming the dismissal of a complaint that “exceeded 70 pages” and was “confusing and conclusory”); *Nevijel*, 651 F.2d at 674 (affirming a dismissal of a complaint that was “verbose, confusing and conclusory”).

The district court did not abuse its discretion by dismissing without leave to amend because amendment would be futile. Despite the district court’s detailed order, which explained Rule 8 requirements and gave examples, Thunderfoot failed to separate and to identify claims and make factual allegations against specific defendants. *See Nevijel*, 651 F.2d at 674 (finding no abuse of discretion in dismissing with prejudice where the amended complaint “was equally as verbose, confusing and conclusory as the initial complaint”).

Because the district court did not err in dismissing the federal claims, it did not abuse its discretion in dismissing the state claims. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1367(c)(3).

All pending motions are DENIED.

AFFIRMED.