

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI  
HATTIESBURG DIVISION**

**CHARLES W. IRBY, JR.**

**PLAINTIFF**

**VERSUS**

**CIVIL ACTION NO. 2:09cv223KS-MTP**

**SHERIFF ALEX HODGE, JAMES GRIMES,  
DAVY KEITH, JUDGE WESLEY RUSHING,  
LAURA FRANKLIN, JOSH NOWELL, and  
OTHERS CURRENTLY UNKNOWN  
TO THE PLAINTIFF AT THIS TIME**

**DEFENDANTS**

**MEMORANDUM OPINION AND ORDER**

This matter is before the court on the Motion to Dismiss filed on behalf of defendant Davy Keith [#39]. The court, having reviewed the motion, the response, the briefs of counsel and being fully advised in the premises, finds that the motion is well taken and should be granted. The court specifically finds as follows;

**FACTUAL BACKGROUND**

The plaintiff alleges that he was arrested by law enforcement officers who used excessive force, held him in confinement illegally and deprived him of his property, all in violation of the Fourth and Fifth Amendments of the United States Constitution. The plaintiff seeks compensatory and punitive damages with regard to the alleged deprivation of his personal property, miscellaneous relief in the form of the convening of a grand jury to investigate his grievances and the “assistance” of the court in identifying the persons who “ran off” with his property. The Complaint

contains the following claims for relief: (1) Federal Rule of Criminal Procedure 6(a) Request to Convene a Grand Jury , (2) Fifth Amendment Violation(s) and Conspiracy, (3) Conversion, and (4) Slander.<sup>1</sup>

According to the complaint, the plaintiff decided to challenge the “fraudulent banking and mortgage laws and practices” and deliberately defaulted on his mortgage in order to challenge the process through the courts. Compl. ¶ 13. As a result, Community Bank, the mortgage holder, instituted a foreclosure proceeding, and an eviction notice was issued by a local justice court. Compl. ¶¶ 14-15. On October 20, 2008, a sheriff’s deputy ordered the plaintiff and his mother to vacate the property that was the subject of the eviction order. Compl. ¶ 21. The plaintiff refused and a SWAT team was called to assist the sheriff. Compl. ¶¶ 22, 24.

The plaintiff was arrested and taken to jail on October 20, 2008 and released on October 31, 2008. Compl. ¶ 30. The complaint alleges that, while he was in jail, the plaintiff’s property was taken from his home and “placed in a moving truck.” Compl. ¶ 41. The complaint also alleges that two buildings owned by the plaintiff were allegedly broken into by government agents acting without warrants. *Id.* The complaint further alleges that other individuals, including defendants Josh Nowell and Linda Franklin, stole the plaintiff’s property after they were left in a building by Community Bank. Compl. ¶44.

The complaint alleges that the defendants conspired to keep the plaintiff in

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<sup>1</sup> The slander claim (Count 4) is asserted against Agent Luker, who has been dismissed, and Defendant Davy Keith only. All other claims are asserted against all defendants.

jail “long enough to carry out their deeds.” Compl. ¶ 63. The plaintiff claims that the defendant Davy Keith told lies about the plaintiff to defendant Terry Caves, Community Bank’s attorney, and then notified the IRS that he had Plaintiff’s property. Plaintiff also alleges Defendant Keith told a local lawyer and law enforcement that Plaintiff had built a steel bunker in his home in preparation for a shootout with law enforcement and that Defendant Keith sought the opportunity to videotape the shootout. Complaint at ¶ 17. Plaintiff also claims that the Sheriff filed an Affidavit for Writ of Commitment on the same date that Agent Luker filed his Affidavit for Search Warrant. Compl. ¶¶ 64-67.

### **STANDARD OF REVIEW**

Defendant Keith has moved the court to dismiss this matter based on Rule 12(b)(6) for failure of the plaintiff to state a claim upon which relief can be granted. In ruling on a 12(b)(6) motion, the court may not go outside the pleadings, specifically the complaint in this case. "The Rule 12(b)(6) motion . . . only tests whether the claim has been adequately stated in the complaint." 5A C. WRIGHT & A. MILLER, FEDERAL PRACTICE AND PROCEDURE: Civil 2d § 1356 at 298 (1990). As the Fifth Circuit has stated, "We may not go outside the pleadings. We accept all well-pleaded facts as true and view them in the light most favorable to the Plaintiff. We cannot uphold the dismissal 'unless it appears beyond doubt that the Plaintiff can prove no set of facts in support of his claim which would entitle him to relief.'" *Colle v. Brazos County, Texas*, 981 F.2d 237, 243 (5<sup>th</sup> Cir.

1993)(internal footnotes and citations omitted). *See also, Cinel v. Connick*, 15 F.3rd 1338, 1341 (5<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1994).

While a complaint need not contain detailed factual allegations to survive a 12(b)(6) motion, the United States Supreme court has held that a plaintiff's "obligation to provide the 'grounds' of his 'entitlement to relief' requires more than labels and conclusions, and a formulaic recitation of the elements of a cause of action will not do." *Bell Atlantic Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 540, 127 S.Ct. 1955, 1964-65, 167 L.Ed.2d 929, 940 (2007)(other citations omitted). Of course, if any matters outside the complaint are considered, the motion is converted to one for summary judgment. *See Murphy v. Inexco Oil Co.*, 611 F.2d 570, 573 (5<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1980).

## ANALYSIS

### Count One: Request for a Grand Jury

The plaintiff is apparently seeking to have a special grand jury seated to investigate his various grievances, including the eviction and the search warrants. Keith first attacks this request by Plaintiff asserting that it is not a valid cause of action. Indeed, Rule 6 of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure does not provide any right to a grand jury at a private party's request to aid that party in the investigation or pursuit of his civil claims. The authority to convene a grand jury is vested in the District Court. *See Korman v. United States*, 486 F.2d 926, 933 (7<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1973). There is no precedent for a court convening a purely investigative grand jury. *See United States v. Christian*, 660 F.2d 892 (3<sup>d</sup> Cir. 1981). Moreover, the

U.S. Supreme Court has held that a private citizen lacks a judicially cognizable interest in the prosecution or non-prosecution of another.” *Linda R.S. v. Richard D.*, 410 U.S. 614, 619 (1973). *See also, Phillips v. City of Oakland*, , 2008 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 78752 (N.D. Cal. 2008) (noting that such a request “would interfere with the executive branch’s prerogative to direct enforcement of the laws, and would not be an appropriate exercise of judicial authority.”). Because this request by the plaintiff is not legally cognizable, it shall be dismissed in accordance with Rule 12(b)(6) for failure to state a claim upon which relief can be granted.

### **Count Two: Constitutional Violation**

The plaintiff must establish, as a prerequisite to maintaining a Section 1983 claim, the following:

- (a) that the defendants were acting under color of state law, and
- (b) that while acting under color or state law, the defendants violated rights of the plaintiff that are protected by the United States Constitution or laws of the United States.

*Parratt v. Taylor*, 451 U.S. 527, 535; 101 S.Ct. 1908, 1912; 68 L.Ed.2d 420 (1981); *Augustine v. Doe*, 740 F.2d 322, 324 (5th Cir. 1984). In order to survive a motion to dismiss, a complaint “must contain sufficient factual matter, accepted as true, to ‘state a claim to relief that is plausible on its face.’” *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, \_\_ U.S. \_\_, 129 S.Ct. 1937 (2009), citing *Bell Atlantic Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 570 (2007). A claim has “facial plausibility” only when there are sufficient facts pleaded to allow the court “to draw the reasonable inference that the defendant is liable for the misconduct alleged.” *Id.*

There are no allegations that pertain to Defendant Keith that could support any claim for violation of Plaintiff's constitutional rights. Plaintiff's only claims against Defendant Keith are the allegations that he spread rumors around town about Plaintiff and that Keith desired to videotape the shootout between Plaintiff and the police. There are simply no allegations in Plaintiff's Complaint that pertain to any recognized constitutional claim against Defendant Keith.

In addition, Defendant Keith is not a state actor, nor has Plaintiff even alleged that he was acting on behalf of the state to violate Plaintiff's constitutional rights. In fact, the Plaintiff specifically alleges that Davy Keith is a private citizen and not a state or federal employee. Complaint, ¶6. Accordingly, because there are no allegations that pertain to any recognized constitutional right or violation thereof, this claim shall be dismissed under Rule 12(b)(6) for failure to state a claim upon which relief can be granted.

**Count Three: Conversion and Count Four: Slander**

These state law claims (conversion and slander) rest on the court's invocation of supplemental jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1367. However, if Count 2 is dismissed for failure to state a claim, the defendant then argues that the court should decline to exercise supplemental jurisdiction over the state law claims. *Bass v. Parkwood Hospital*, 180 F.3d 234 (5<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1999). There is no independent basis for jurisdiction over the state law claims in Counts 3 and 4 since there is not complete diversity of citizenship (the plaintiff and all but one defendant are residents of Mississippi) and there is no claim that the amount in controversy

exceeds \$75,000. Accordingly, those claims should be dismissed for lack of jurisdiction.

Further, supplemental jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1367 is a codification of the ancillary and pendent jurisdiction doctrines. Section 1367(a) provides:

Except as provided in subsections (b) and (c) or as expressly provided otherwise by Federal statute, in any civil action of which the district courts have original jurisdiction, the district courts shall have supplemental jurisdiction over all other claims that are so related to claims in the action within such original jurisdiction that they form part of the same case or controversy. .

If the court dismisses the federal claims, the court may properly decline jurisdiction over the state law claims under Subsection (c) of § 1367. Section 1367(c) provides:

The district courts may decline to exercise supplemental jurisdiction over a claim under subsection (a) if --

- (1) the claim raises a novel or complex issue of state law,
- (2) the claim substantially predominates over the claim or claims over which the district court has original jurisdiction,
- (3) the district court has dismissed all claims over which it has original jurisdiction, or
- (4) in exceptional circumstances, there are other compelling reasons for declining jurisdiction.

The rationale for declining supplemental jurisdiction once the federal claims are dismissed derives from the doctrine it codified, i.e., pendent jurisdiction. "It has

consistently been recognized that pendent jurisdiction is a doctrine of discretion, not of plaintiff's right." *United Mine Workers v. Gibbs*, 383 U.S. 715, 726, 86 S.Ct. 1130, 16 L.Ed.2d 218, 228 (1966). The exercise of pendent jurisdiction should be viewed consistent with considerations of judicial economy, convenience and fairness to the litigants. *See Laird v. Bd. of Trustees of Inst. of Higher Learning*, 721 F.2d 529 (5th Cir. 1983). However, where the "federal claims are dismissed before trial, . . . the state claims should be dismissed as well." *Gibbs* 383 U.S. at 726.

There are no allegations that pertain to Defendant Keith that could support any claim for conversion. Therefore, because of the absence of any specific allegations regarding Defendant Keith that would support this claim, it shall be dismissed under Rule 12(b)(6) for failure to state a claim upon which relief can be granted.

Further, the Statute of limitations for slander in Mississippi is one year. Miss. Code Ann. § 15-1-35 (2010). As recounted by Plaintiff in the Complaint, all of Defendant Keith's alleged defamatory statements took place prior to the October 20, 2008 eviction. Plaintiff filed this suit on November 2, 2009, more than one year later, and therefore, outside the statute of limitations for a slander claim in Mississippi. Therefore, Plaintiff's slander claim shall be dismissed with prejudice because the statute of limitation has run on this claim.

## CONCLUSION



The court therefore finds that the Complaint fails to state a claim upon which relief can be granted on all counts; and that defendant Davy Keith is entitled to an Order granting his Motion to Dismiss finding that all claims against Keith should be dismissed with prejudice.

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED AND ADJUDGED that the Motion to Dismiss filed on behalf of defendant Davy Keith [#39] is granted and the plaintiff's Complaint is dismissed with prejudice as to defendant Keith. A separate judgment shall be entered herein in accordance with Rule 58, Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

SO ORDERED AND ADJUDGED, this the 22nd day of October, 2010.

*s/Keith Starrett*  
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE