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IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA

DORIAN CLARK a/k/a STEVEN  
JACOBS,  
Plaintiff,

v.

COMMONWEALTH,  
Defendant.

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CIVIL ACTION NO. 19-CV-2053

FILED

JUN 05 2019

MEMORANDUM

SÁNCHEZ, C.J.

KATE BARKMAN, Clerk  
By \_\_\_\_\_ Dep. Clerk *522*  
JUNE 5, 2019

Plaintiff Dorian Clark, also known as Steven Jacobs, a prisoner incarcerated at the Curran-Fromhold Correctional Facility, brings this *pro se* civil action against the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. He seeks to proceed *in forma pauperis*. For the following reasons, the Court will grant Clark leave to proceed *in forma pauperis*, dismiss his Complaint, and give Clark an opportunity to file an amended complaint.

I. FACTS

The basis for Clark’s Complaint is not clear. He used a form complaint titled “Complaint for the Conversion of Property” and suggests that the jurisdictional basis for his claims is 28 U.S.C. § 1332. As the factual basis for his claims, Clark alleged “property receipt #3349369” and “deoxyribonucleic acid” in the amount of \$10 million. (Compl. at 6.)<sup>1</sup> Clark also states “innocent owner defense” and “heredity genetic blueprint” as the basis for his claims. (*Id.*) He claims to have owned the “property” in question by “life, birth and naturalization.” (*Id.*) He

<sup>1</sup> The Court adopts the pagination assigned to the Complaint by the CM-ECF docketing system.

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appears to be claiming that DNA was illegally seized and seeks monetary relief in the amount of \$10 million.

## II. STANDARD OF REVIEW

The Court grants Clark leave to proceed *in forma pauperis* because it appears that he is incapable of paying the fees to commence this civil action.<sup>2</sup> Accordingly, Clark's Complaint is subject to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B)(i) and (ii), which requires the Court to dismiss the Complaint if it is frivolous or fails to state a claim. A complaint is frivolous if it "lacks an arguable basis either in law or in fact," *Neitzke v. Williams*, 490 U.S. 319, 325 (1989), and is legally baseless if it is "based on an indisputably meritless legal theory." *Deutsch v. United States*, 67 F.3d 1080, 1085 (3d Cir. 1995). To survive dismissal, the complaint must contain "sufficient factual matter, accepted as true, to state a claim to relief that is plausible on its face." *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 678 (2009) (quotations omitted). "[M]ere conclusory statements[] do not suffice." *Id.* As Clark is proceeding *pro se*, the Court construes his allegations liberally. *Higgs v. Att'y Gen.*, 655 F.3d 333, 339 (3d Cir. 2011).

Moreover, Rule 8(a) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure requires a complaint to contain "a short a plain statement of the claim showing that the pleader is entitled to relief." A district court may *sua sponte* dismiss a complaint that does not comply with Rule 8 if "the complaint is so confused, ambiguous, vague, or otherwise unintelligible that its true substance, if any, is well disguised." *Simmons v. Abruzzo*, 49 F.3d 83, 86 (2d Cir. 1995) (quotations omitted). This Court has noted that Rule 8 "requires that pleadings provide enough information to put a defendant on sufficient notice to prepare their defense and also ensure that the Court is

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<sup>2</sup> However, as Clark is a prisoner, he will be obligated to pay the filing fee in installments in accordance with the Prison Litigation Reform Act. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1915(b).

sufficiently informed to determine the issue.” *Fabian v. St. Mary’s Med. Ctr.*, No. Civ. A. 16-4741, 2017 WL 3494219, at \*3 (E.D. Pa. Aug. 11, 2017) (quotations omitted).

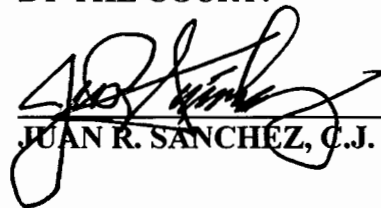
### III. DISCUSSION

Clark’s Complaint is so unclear and confused that it fails to comply with Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 8 and therefore fails to state a claim. The Court cannot discern any plausible basis for a claim against the Commonwealth. If the “property” to which Clark refers is himself and he is bringing a claim against the Commonwealth for “conversion” on that basis, his claim is frivolous. Furthermore, the Eleventh Amendment bars suits against a state in federal court when the state has not waived that immunity. *See Will v. Mich. Dep’t of State Police*, 491 U.S. 58, 65-66 (1989). The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania has not waived that immunity. *See* 42 Pa. Cons. Stat. § 8521(b).

### IV. CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, the Court will dismiss Clark’s Complaint as frivolous and for failure to state a claim, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B)(i) and (ii). However, in light of Clark’s *pro se* status, the Court will give Clark an opportunity to file an amended complaint in accordance with the Court’s Order accompanying this Memorandum in the event he can state a legitimate basis for a claim against an appropriate defendant.

BY THE COURT:



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JUAN R. SANCHEZ, C.J.