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6	IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT	
7	FOR THE DISTRICT OF ARIZONA	
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9	William Beaver,	No. CV-16-8269-PCT-DKD
10	Plaintiff,	
11	V.	ORDER
12	Thomas L. Chotena,	
13	Defendant.	
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15	This Order addresses Plaintiff's request to proceed without the prepayment of fees	
16	because of his indigency, as well as the complaint Plaintiff filed on November 14, 2016.	
17	In every case where a Plaintiff seeks to file a case without the prepayment of fees	
18	the Court is required to analyze plaintiff's complaint to determine whether that complaint	
19	should be dismissed because it is not a case that is properly brought in federal court. 28	
20	U.S.C. § 1915(e)((2)(B)(ii) Plaintiff's complaint alleges a number of wrongs associated	
21	with the imposition of a traffic ticket in Flagstaff Municipal Court. The Plaintiff	
22	complains of actions which violate the Magna Carta, unspecified United States	
23	constitutional provisions and laws as well as other specified and unspecified authorities.	
24	Amid Plaintiff's many pages, quoting many documents of questionable relation to	
25	anything of relevance (such as Congressional parliamentary proceedings during the Civil	
26	War) there is nothing which demonstrates the existence of federal court jurisdiction in	
27	this case.	
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Plaintiff should understand that the federal courts of the United States are courts of limited jurisdiction and only matters that are authorized under the Constitution or laws of the United States may be brought in federal court, which is, again, a court of *limited* jurisdiction. Most matters are properly heard in state courts which are courts of *general* jurisdiction. A challenge to a state or local traffic citation perhaps may be asserted by appeal to a higher state court or under a challenge based on state law in state court. With respect to Plaintiff's standing argument, which appears to argue that the ticket was invalid because the citing officer was not the victim, the Court is aware of no federal authority which supports such a challenge.

10 If there is federal jurisdiction for this case, Plaintiff's complaint must show that 11 this is so. The Federal Rules of Civil Procedure (available on-line or in any public 12 library) require that Plaintiff's complaint must contain "a short and plain statement of the 13 grounds for the court's jurisdiction." Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 8(a)(1). Again, 14 federal court jurisdiction is limited to matters arising under the constitution and laws of 15 the United States (this is called "federal question" jurisdiction) or cases where citizens of 16 different states are the plaintiff and defendant and the amount in controversy exceeds 17 \$75,000 (this is called "diversity jurisdiction"). If Plaintiff contends that federal question 18 jurisdiction exists, Plaintiff must specifically state which Constitutional provision or 19 federal statute confers such jurisdiction. A general or non-specific reference to the 20 Constitution or laws of the United is insufficient.

To provide Plaintiff with the opportunity to allege federal court jurisdiction if Plaintiff thinks it exists, the Court will grant Plaintiff leave to file an amended complaint. Any amended complaint must comply with Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 8(a) and therefore must satisfy the jurisdictional showing discussed above as well as set forth "a short and plain statement of the claim showing that [Plaintiff] is entitled to relief." Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 8(a)(2). Plaintiff must take care to set forth specifically which federal statute or provision of the U.S. Constitution was violated by the defendant.

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IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that Plaintiff shall file an amended complaint complying with this Order within twenty-one (21) days of the date of this Order. The Court will hold in abeyance its ruling on Plaintiff's request to proceed without the prepayment of fees and costs until after it has had the opportunity to review Plaintiff's amended complaint. Plaintiff is advised that failure to comply with this Order may result in the dismissal of this matter. Dated this 18th day of November, 2016. David K. Duncan United States Magistrate Judge