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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

M.D. MAGDALINA KALINCHEVA,  
Plaintiff,  
vs.  
JESSE NEUBARTH,  
Defendant.

NO. 13-CV-789-MMA(WVG)  
Related to: 13-CV-384-MMA(BLM)  
**ORDER *SUA SPONTE*  
DISMISSING CASE**

Plaintiff Magdalena Kalincheva, proceeding *pro se*, has filed a Complaint without paying the requisite filing fee or moving the Court for leave to proceed *in forma pauperis* pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915. For the reasons stated below, the Court *sua sponte* dismisses Plaintiff's Complaint and grants Plaintiff leave to amend.

All parties instituting any civil action, suit or proceeding in any district court of the United States, except an application for writ of habeas corpus, must pay a filing fee of \$350. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1914(a). An action may proceed despite a party's failure to pay this filing fee only if the party is granted leave to proceed *in forma pauperis* ("IFP") pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(a). *See Andrews v. Cervantes*, 493 F.3d 1047, 1051 (9th Cir. 2007); *Rodriguez v. Cook*, 169 F.3d 1176, 1177 (9th Cir. 1999).

1 Plaintiff has not prepaid the \$350 filing fee required to commence a civil  
2 action, nor has she submitted a Motion to Proceed IFP pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §  
3 1915(a). Therefore, the action cannot proceed. *Id.*

4 However, regardless of whether Plaintiff pays the filing fee, the Court must  
5 dismiss a case at any time if it is determined that the action is frivolous or malicious,  
6 fails to state a claim upon which relief may be granted, or seeks monetary relief  
7 against an immune defendant. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2). A complaint is legally  
8 frivolous when it lacks an arguable basis in law or in fact. *Neitzke v. Williams*, 490  
9 U.S. 319, 325 (1989); *Franklin v. Murphy*, 745 F.2d 1221, 1227-28 (9th Cir. 1984).  
10 Under this standard, a court must dismiss a complaint as frivolous where it is based  
11 on an indisputably meritless legal theory or where the factual contentions are clearly  
12 baseless. *Neitzke*, 490 U.S. at 327; *see also* 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e).

13 Further, Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 8(a) provides: “A pleading that  
14 states a claim for relief must contain . . . a short and plain statement of the claim  
15 showing that the pleader is entitled to relief.” Although Rule 8 “does not require  
16 ‘detailed factual allegations,’ . . . it [does] demand[] more than an unadorned,  
17 the-defendant-unlawfully-harmed-me accusation.” *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662,  
18 678 (2009) (quoting *Bell Atl. Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 555 (2007)). In other  
19 words, “a plaintiff’s obligation to provide the ‘grounds’ of [her] ‘entitle[ment] to  
20 relief’ requires more than labels and conclusions, and a formulaic recitation of the  
21 elements of a cause of action will not do.” *Twombly*, 550 U.S. at 555 (citing  
22 *Papasan v. Allain*, 478 U.S. 265, 286 (1986)). Generally, courts must broadly  
23 construe pleadings filed by *pro se* litigants, affording *pro se* plaintiffs any benefit of  
24 the doubt. *See Erickson v. Pardus*, 551 U.S. 89, 94 (2007); *Thompson v. Davis*, 295  
25 F.3d 890, 895 (9th Cir. 2002). However, even when receiving liberal construction,  
26 *pro se* litigants must still comply with the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure,  
27 including Rule 8. *See Jacobsen v. Filler*, 790 F.2d 1362, 1364 (9th Cir. 1986).

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1 The Court finds the Complaint does not in any way show how Plaintiff is  
2 entitled to relief in federal court under any decipherable or cognizable legal theory,  
3 does not provide facts sufficient to establish personal or subject matter jurisdiction,  
4 and does not provide the proper basis for propriety of venue in this District.  
5 Importantly, Plaintiff has not alleged facts to establish personal jurisdiction over  
6 herself or the defendant. Both she and the defendant live in northern California.  
7 Nor does any of the alleged conduct occur within the Southern District of California.  
8 Moreover, Plaintiff's allegations are indecipherable. As an illustration of the type of  
9 rambling and incoherent text contained in the Complaint, the second page of her  
10 Complaint reads as follows:

11 **1. Jurisdiction: 28 U.S.C. § 1332bc Diversity-Breach of Contract, The**  
12 **Erie Doctrine, Federal question-Breach of Contract 28 U.S.C. § 1331bc,**  
13 **Supplemental 28 USC § 1367**

[website omitted]

14 **28 USC CHAPTER 89 - Removal Jurisdiction**

[website omitted]

15 Husband executed on my behalf Affidavit of Support Federal contract which  
16 merged and incorporated our marriage contract papers into it pursuant to  
17 **INA, INA ACT § 213A § 213.A(e) § 213A(a)(1)(B) [8 U.S.C.A § 1183a,**  
18 **§ 1183a(e), § 1183a(a)(1)(B) § 1183], INA ACT § 212 [8 U.S.C. § 1182],**  
19 **form Instructions, Federal policies 8 U.S.C.A §§ 1601, 1611-1615, 1621-**  
20 **1625, 1631-1632, 1641-1646, and Regulations 8 C.F.R. § 213a.2 with**  
21 **American Embassy in Sofia - Bulgaria with the purpose to protect me from**  
22 **poverty to prevent me from becoming a public charge, but failed to meet his**  
23 **obligations under it.**

24 Not only did he not do anything do not create income sources for me, but also  
25 stole everything from me by ACTUAL FRAUD, PERJURY, DURESS, Legal  
26 Malpractice in the wrong non-jurisdictional local Superior court none of our  
27 documents were filed with did not consider Affidavit and its core purpose  
28 guarantee violating all laws at our illegal divorce 244725 and after it by  
forcing me into illegal renting deliberately caused extreme poverty, and our  
case turned into abduction hostage kept in extreme poverty no car extreme  
cruelty causing disability inevitable public charge stolen life Food Stamps  
STOLEN LIFE 67 years murder attempts now.

[Doc. No. 1 at 2 (all formatting in original).] Plaintiff's Complaint continues in this  
manner for a total of 62 pages. Moreover, the civil cover sheet attached to the  
Complaint lists "INA ACT 213A 8 U.S.C. § 1183a INA ACT 212 8 U.S.C. § 1182 8  
U.S.C. §§ 1601 1611-1615 1621-1625 1631-32" as federal statutes under which

1 Plaintiff is filing. [Civil Cover Sheet, Doc. No. 1-1 at 1.] She further lists “I-864  
2 major breach, illegal divorce 1992, WRONGFULL [sic] UNEMPLOYMENT since  
3 1991, STOLEN LIFE 67 YEARS” under the “Brief description of cause” section of  
4 the cover sheet. [*Id.* (formatting in original).] However, it is impossible to decipher  
5 any such causes of action, or any other cognizable legal theories, from the text of  
6 Plaintiff’s Complaint itself.

7 To the extent Plaintiff alleges a breach of an “I-864 contract,” she has  
8 previously attempted to bring an identical claim against Defendant in the Eastern  
9 District of California and in this Court as well. *See Kalincheva v. Neubarth*, No. 12-  
10 CV-2231-JAM, 2012 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 154334 (E.D. Cal. Oct. 25, 2012)  
11 (Magistrate Judge’s Report and Recommendation subsequently adopted in full by  
12 District Judge).<sup>1</sup> There, the court recommended dismissal of Plaintiff’s claims *with*  
13 prejudice and explained to her the deficiencies of her complaint and with this claim  
14 in particular. A review of the docket in that case shows that the District Judge  
15 adopted the Magistrate Judge’s Report and Recommendation in full and dismissed  
16 her claims on December 31, 2012. Because Plaintiff’s claim was dismissed *with*  
17 prejudice, she cannot bring that same claim in this Court. Moreover, the Court finds  
18 *all* of the deficiencies the court explained in the Report and Recommendation in the  
19 Eastern District case apply with equal force to Plaintiff’s Complaint in the case at  
20 bar. Both cases appear to allege identical claims against an identical Defendant.

21 Dismissal of this Complaint, especially without prejudice, is warranted under  
22 a variety of rules of civil procedure. *See Amsterdam v. Office of Hawaiian Affairs*,  
23 2011 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 91639 at \*8-9 (D. Haw., Aug. 16, 2011) (citing *Franklin v.*  
24 *Murphy*, 745 F.2d 1221, 1227 n.6 (9th Cir. 1984)) (explaining that a paid complaint  
25 that is “obviously frivolous” may be dismissed *sua sponte* for numerous grounds,

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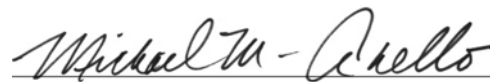
26  
27 <sup>1</sup> Plaintiff specifically identified this case in response to the following question in the IFP  
28 application from the previous, related case filed in this Court: “Does the complaint which you are  
seeking to file raise claims that have been presented in other lawsuits?”

1 including Rule 12(b)(6), Rule 12(b)(1), and Rule 8 itself); *Nasious v. Two Unknown*  
2 *B.I.C.E. Agents*, 492 F.3d 1158, 1162 (10th Cir. 2007) (stating that dismissing a case  
3 under Rule 41(b) for failure to comply with Rule 8 allows the plaintiff “another go at  
4 trimming the verbiage; accordingly, a district court may, without abusing its  
5 discretion, enter such an order without attention to any particular proceedings.”).

6 Accordingly, this action is **DISMISSED without prejudice**. Through this  
7 Order of dismissal, Plaintiff has notice of the Complaint’s deficiencies and an  
8 opportunity to respond by filing an Amended Complaint. If Plaintiff wishes, she  
9 may file an Amended Complaint that adheres to the pleading requirements of Rule 8  
10 **no later than April 29, 2013**. At the same time, she must also either pay the \$350  
11 filing for or file a motion to proceed *in forma pauperis*. Any such Amended  
12 Complaint must set forth a clear statement of Plaintiff’s claims in order to give  
13 Defendant a fair opportunity to respond and to allow the Court to perform its  
14 responsibilities in managing this action. The Court further directs Plaintiff to the  
15 Report and Recommendation issued in her previous case in the Eastern District of  
16 California for additional guidance. *Kalincheva v. Neubarth*, 2012 U.S. Dist. LEXIS  
17 154334 (E.D. Cal. Oct. 25, 2012). If Plaintiff fails to file an Amended Complaint,  
18 this case shall remain closed without further Order of the Court.

19 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

20 DATED: April 10, 2013

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22 Hon. Michael M. Anello  
23 United States District Judge  
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