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

DAVID B. TURNER, JR.,

Plaintiff,

v.

MORGAN AND MORGAN,

Defendant.

CASE NO. 15cv2264 WQH (JMA)

ORDER

HAYES, Judge:

The matter before the Court is Plaintiff David B. Turner, Jr.’s Motion for Leave to Proceed In Forma Pauperis. (ECF No. 2).

On October 9, 2015, Plaintiff, proceeding pro se, initiated this action by filing a Complaint. (ECF No. 1). On October 9, 2015, Plaintiff also filed the Motion to Proceed In Forma Pauperis (“IFP”). (ECF No. 2).

**II. Motion to Proceed IFP**

All parties instituting a civil action, suit, or proceeding in a district court of the United States, other than a petition for writ of habeas corpus, must pay a filing fee of \$400.00. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1914(a); S.D. Cal. Civ. L.R. 4.5. An action may proceed despite a party’s failure to pay only if the party is granted leave to proceed in forma pauperis pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(a). *See Rodriguez v. Cook*, 169 F.3d 1176, 1177 (9th Cir. 1999). “To proceed in forma pauperis is a privilege not a right.” *Smart v. Heinze*, 347 F.2d 114, 116 (9th Cir. 1965).

In his affidavit accompanying the Motion to Proceed IFP, Plaintiff states that he

1 is unemployed and his only form of income is GR benefits. (ECF No. 2 at 2-3).  
2 Plaintiff states that he does not have a checking or savings account, does not own an  
3 automobile, and does not own any other significant assets. *Id.*

4 The Court has reviewed the affidavit and finds that it is sufficient to show that  
5 Plaintiff is unable to pay the fees or post securities required to maintain this action. The  
6 Court grants the Motion to Proceed IFP pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(a).

## 7 **II. Initial Screening of Complaint**

8 A complaint filed by any person proceeding in forma pauperis pursuant to 28  
9 U.S.C. § 1915(a) is also subject to mandatory review and sua sponte dismissal to the  
10 extent it “is frivolous or malicious; fails to state a claim on which relief may be granted;  
11 or seeks monetary relief from a defendant who is immune from such relief.” 28 U.S.C.  
12 § 1915(e)(2)(B)(i)-(iii); *see Lopez v. Smith*, 203 F.3d 1122, 1126 (9th Cir. 2000) (en  
13 banc). The standard used to evaluate whether a complaint states a claim is a liberal one,  
14 particularly when the action has been filed pro se. *See Estelle v. Gamble*, 429 U.S. 97,  
15 97 (1976). However, even a “liberal interpretation ... may not supply elements of the  
16 claim that were not initially pled.” *Ivey v. Bd. of Regents of the Univ. of Alaska*, 673  
17 F.2d 266, 268 (9th Cir. 1982). “[P]ro se litigants are bound by the rules of procedure.”  
18 *Ghazali v. Moran*, 46 F.3d 52, 54 (9th Cir. 1995). Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 8  
19 provides that “[a] pleading that states a claim for relief must contain ... a short and plain  
20 statement of the claim showing that the pleader is entitled to relief...” Fed. R. Civ. P.  
21 8(a). “[A] plaintiff’s obligation to provide the grounds of his entitlement to relief  
22 requires more than labels and conclusions, and a formulaic recitation of the elements  
23 of a cause of action will not do.” *Bell Atl. Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 555 (2007)  
24 (quotation omitted).

25 Plaintiff named Morgan and Morgan as defendants. (ECF No. 1 at 1). The  
26 Complaint alleges that

27 Morgan and Morgan presented David B. Turner Jr. with a chance to have  
28 an attorney represent him only for Social Security Disability claims, that  
were never presented to help Turner. Turner has been cheated and falsely  
represented by Morgan and Morgan. Turner has ongoing medical and

1 mental health problems that have been misrepresented by Morgan and  
2 Morgan. Turner is requesting monetary compensation for breach of  
3 contract, false representation and conspiracy to mislead a person with  
4 mental and social disabilities in the amount of \$77,000,000.00, for these  
5 of many misleading acts that Morgan and Morgan have injured David B  
6 Turner Jr. with mental distress and ongoing legal precsdanations [sic],  
7 conflict of interest, racism, 6th amendment and all other rights that have  
8 been violations of trust contracts or understanding arguments . . . . Turner  
9 need all compensation for all unfairly way and claims made against  
10 ATandT. This has been a test of time that Turner has been charged more  
11 than he alrighly [sic] paid for. Turner prays for all compensation to be  
12 granted, for breach of contract with 4th amendment violations.

13 *Id.* at 1-2.

14 These allegations are insufficient to put Defendants on notice of the claims  
15 against it, as required by Rule 8 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. All allegations  
16 in the Complaint are vague, conclusory, or both. *See Twombly*, 550 U.S. at 555 n.3  
17 (“Rule 8(a)(2) .... requires a ‘showing,’ rather than a blanket assertion, of entitlement  
18 to relief. Without some factual allegation in the complaint, it is hard to see how a  
19 claimant could satisfy the requirement of providing not only ‘fair notice’ of the claim,  
20 but also ‘grounds’ on which the claim rests.”). Plaintiff’s Complaint does not identify  
21 the Defendants or the circumstances in which they “cheated and falsely represented”  
22 Plaintiff or conspired to mislead him. Plaintiff does not allege any facts about the  
23 contract that he alleges was breached. The Complaint does not allege any facts to  
24 identify the violators of Plaintiff’s Fourth and Sixth Amendment rights or the violations  
25 of his Fourth and Sixth Amendment rights.

26 The Court concludes that the Complaint must be dismissed because it fails to  
27 state a claim on which relief can be granted. The Complaint is dismissed pursuant to 28  
28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B)(I).

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1 **III. Conclusion**

2 IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the Motion to Proceed IFP (ECF No. 2) is  
3 granted. The Complaint (ECF No. 1) is dismissed without prejudice. No later than  
4 thirty (30) days from the date of this Order, Plaintiff may file an amended complaint,  
5 which shall be entitled, "First Amended Complaint," and which shall comply with the  
6 Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. If Plaintiff does not file a first amended complaint  
7 within thirty days, the Clerk of the Court shall close the case.

8 DATED: November 6, 2015

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10 **WILLIAM Q. HAYES**  
11 United States District Judge  
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