

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLORADO

Civil Action No. 14-cv-02488-BNB

EUGENE WIDEMAN JR.,

Plaintiff,

v.

DR. WILLIAM WATSON, and
THE MAPLE LEAF ORTHOPAEDIC [sic] CLINIC,

Defendants.

ORDER DIRECTING PLAINTIFF TO FILE AMENDED COMPLAINT

Plaintiff, Eugene Wideman Jr., has filed *pro se* a Complaint (ECF No. 1) alleging that Defendants provided negligent medical care and violated his constitutional rights. The Court must construe the Complaint liberally because Mr. Wideman is not represented by an attorney. *See Haines v. Kerner*, 404 U.S. 519, 520-21 (1972); *Hall v. Bellmon*, 935 F.2d 1106, 1110 (10th Cir. 1991). However, the Court should not be an advocate for a *pro se* litigant. *See Hall*, 935 F.2d at 1110. Mr. Wideman will be ordered to file an amended complaint if he wishes to pursue his claims in this action.

The Complaint is deficient for several reasons. First, Mr. Wideman fails to provide an address where Defendant The Maple Leaf Orthopaedic [sic] Clinic may be served.

The Complaint also does not comply with the pleading requirements of Rule 8 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. The twin purposes of a complaint are to give the opposing parties fair notice of the basis for the claims against them so that they may

respond and to allow the court to conclude that the allegations, if proven, show that the plaintiff is entitled to relief. See *Monument Builders of Greater Kansas City, Inc. v. American Cemetery Ass'n of Kansas*, 891 F.2d 1473, 1480 (10th Cir. 1989). The requirements of Fed. R. Civ. P. 8 are designed to meet these purposes. See *TV Communications Network, Inc. v. ESPN, Inc.*, 767 F. Supp. 1062, 1069 (D. Colo. 1991), *aff'd*, 964 F.2d 1022 (10th Cir. 1992). Specifically, Rule 8(a) provides that a complaint “must contain (1) a short and plain statement of the grounds for the court’s jurisdiction, . . . (2) a short and plain statement of the claim showing that the pleader is entitled to relief; and (3) a demand for the relief sought.” The philosophy of Rule 8(a) is reinforced by Rule 8(d)(1), which provides that “[e]ach allegation must be simple, concise, and direct.” Taken together, Rules 8(a) and (d)(1) underscore the emphasis placed on clarity and brevity by the federal pleading rules. Prolix, vague, or unintelligible pleadings violate the requirements of Rule 8.

Mr. Wideman fails to provide a short and plain statement of the grounds for the court’s jurisdiction. Mr. Wideman fails to identify a proper statutory authority that allows the court to consider the claims he is asserting in this action.

Federal courts are courts of limited jurisdiction. They possess only that power authorized by Constitution and statute, which is not to be expanded by judicial decree. It is to be presumed that a cause lies outside this limited jurisdiction, and the burden of establishing the contrary rests upon the party asserting jurisdiction.

Kokkonen v. Guardian Life Ins. Co. of Am., 511 U.S. 375, 377 (1994) (citations omitted).

Mr. Wideman asserts statutory jurisdiction pursuant to “42 U.S.C. 8101, American with Disabilities Act, and the Civil Rights Act of 1964.” (See ECF No. 1 at 2.)

None of these statutes provide authority for Mr. Wideman's claims of medical malpractice and negligence against Defendants. First, 42 U.S.C. § 8101 establishes the Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation, a public corporation that promotes reinvestment in older neighborhoods by local financial institutions working cooperatively with community people and local government. Second, Mr. Wideman fails to articulate claims under the American with Disabilities Act and the Civil Rights Act. It is not sufficient for Mr. Wideman to assert jurisdiction generally pursuant to the "American with Disabilities Act, and the Civil Rights Act of 1964" without specifying the particular statutes that authorize his claims in this action. In the amended complaint, Mr. Wideman must identify the statutory provision under which he brings his claims and must clarify the type of ADA and Civil Rights Act claims he seeks to pursue.

Mr. Wideman also asserts jurisdiction pursuant to "the 1st, 4th, & 9th Amendments to the United States Constitution." (See ECF No. 1 at 2.) Mr. Wideman, however, does not explain the basis for these claims against Defendants. Construing the Complaint liberally, Mr. Wideman may intend to assert a claim pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983 because he alleges that his constitutional rights have been violated. (See *id.* at 5.) The court has subject matter jurisdiction over claims pursuant to § 1983, which "provides a federal cause of action against any person who, acting under color of state law, deprives another of his federal rights." *Conn v. Gabbert*, 526 U.S. 286, 290 (1999); see also *Wyatt v. Cole*, 504 U.S. 158, 161 (1992) ("[T]he purpose of § 1983 is to deter state actors from using the badge of their authority to deprive individuals of their federally guaranteed rights and to provide relief to victims if such deterrence fails."). If Mr. Wideman intends to assert a claim pursuant to § 1983, he should specify that he is

asserting a § 1983 claim. If Mr. Wideman intends to assert jurisdiction pursuant to some other statutory authority, he must identify what that statutory authority is in his amended complaint.

Mr. Wideman also fails to provide a short and plain statement of his claims, including whatever First Amendment, Fourth Amendment, and Ninth Amendment claims he is asserting, showing he is entitled to relief. In particular, Mr. Wideman fails to allege specific facts that demonstrate how his rights allegedly were violated or what each named Defendant did that allegedly violated his rights. His vague and conclusory allegations do not satisfy the pleading requirements of Rule 8. See *Ketchum v. Cruz*, 775 F. Supp. 1399, 1403 (D. Colo. 1991) (vague and conclusory allegations that his rights have been violated does not entitle a *pro se* pleader to a day in court regardless of how liberally the pleadings are construed), *aff'd*, 961 F.2d 916 (10th Cir. 1992). “[I]n analyzing the sufficiency of the plaintiff’s complaint, the court need accept as true only the plaintiff’s well-pleaded factual contentions, not his conclusory allegations.” *Hall*, 935 F.2d at 1110.

For these reasons, Mr. Wideman must file an amended complaint. Mr. Wideman must identify, clearly and concisely, the specific claims he is asserting and the statutory authority that allows the court to consider those claims, the specific facts that support each asserted claim, against which Defendant or Defendants he is asserting each claim, and what each Defendant did that allegedly violated his rights. See *Nasious v. Two Unknown B.I.C.E. Agents*, 492 F.3d 1158, 1163 (10th Cir. 2007) (noting that, to state a claim in federal court, “a complaint must explain what each defendant did to him or her; when the defendant did it; how the defendant’s action harmed him or her; and,

what specific legal right the plaintiff believes the defendant violated”). The general rule that *pro se* pleadings must be construed liberally has limits and “the court cannot take on the responsibility of serving as the litigant’s attorney in constructing arguments and searching the record.” *Garrett v. Selby Connor Maddux & Janer*, 425 F.3d 836, 840 (10th Cir. 2005). Accordingly, it is

ORDERED that Mr. Wideman file, **within thirty (30) days from the date of this order**, an amended complaint that complies with this order. It is

FURTHER ORDERED that Mr. Wideman shall obtain the appropriate court-approved Complaint form, along with the applicable instructions, at www.cod.uscourts.gov and use the form in filing the amended complaint. It is

FURTHER ORDERED that, if Mr. Wideman fails within the time allowed to file an amended complaint that complies with this order, the action will be dismissed without further notice.

DATED September 17, 2014, at Denver, Colorado.

BY THE COURT:

s/ Boyd N. Boland
United States Magistrate Judge