

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE DISTRICT OF DELAWARE**

ROBERT CHARLES LEWIS,	:
	:
Plaintiff,	:
	:
v.	: Civ. No. 21-544-CFC
	:
THE NEWS JOURNAL CO.,	:
	:
Defendant.	:

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Robert Charles Lewis, Howard R. Young Correctional Institution, Wilmington, Delaware.  
Pro Se Plaintiff.

**MEMORANDUM OPINION**

December 17, 2021  
Wilmington, Delaware

  
CONNOLLY, Chief Judge:

## I. INTRODUCTION

Plaintiff Robert Charles Lewis filed this action on April 15, 2021.<sup>1</sup> (D.I. 2) He claims jurisdiction by reason of a federal question. (D.I. 2 at 3) Plaintiff appears *pro se* and has been granted leave to proceed *in forma pauperis*. (D.I. 4) The Court proceeds to review and screen the matter pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § § 1915(e)(2)(b).

## II. BACKGROUND

The following facts are taken from the Complaint and assumed to be true for screening purposes. *See Umland v. PLANCO Fin. Servs., Inc.*, 542 F.3d 59, 64 (3d Cir. 2008). Plaintiff alleges that he was diagnosed with a mental illness in 1989 and that Defendant The News Journal Co. took financial advantage of him. (D.I. 2 at 3) He alleges that on or about March-April 1990, during a seven month time-frame, he delivered newspapers for Defendant and has yet to be paid. (*Id.* at 4) He alleges that he was financially and emotionally injured and this led to his wrongful commitment to the Delaware Psychiatric Center and to his divorce. (*Id.* at 7)

Plaintiff seeks \$1,754 in compensatory damages as well as well as punitive damages. (*Id.* at 7)

## III. LEGAL STANDARDS

A federal court may properly dismiss an action *sua sponte* under the screening provisions of 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B) if “the action is frivolous or malicious, fails to state a claim upon which relief may be granted, or seeks monetary relief from a defendant who is immune from such relief.” *Ball v. Famiglio*, 726 F.3d 448, 452 (3d Cir.

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<sup>1</sup> Plaintiff is currently held at the Howard R. Young Correctional Institution in Wilmington, Delaware. He was not incarcerated when he commenced this action. (See D.I. 2)

2013); *see also* 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2) (*in forma pauperis* actions). The Court must accept all factual allegations in a complaint as true and take them in the light most favorable to a *pro se* plaintiff. *See Phillips v. County of Allegheny*, 515 F.3d 224, 229 (3d Cir. 2008); *Erickson v. Pardus*, 551 U.S. 89, 93 (2007). Because Plaintiff proceeds *pro se*, his pleading is liberally construed and his Complaint, “however inartfully pleaded, must be held to less stringent standards than formal pleadings drafted by lawyers.” *Erickson*, 551 U.S. at 94 (citations omitted).

A complaint is not automatically frivolous because it fails to state a claim. *See Dooley v. Wetzel*, 957 F.3d 366, 374 (3d Cir. 2020) (quoting *Neitzke v. Williams*, 490 U.S. 319, 331 (1989)); *see also Grayson v. Mayview State Hosp.*, 293 F.3d 103, 112 (3d Cir. 2002). “Rather, a claim is frivolous only where it depends ‘on an “indisputably meritless legal theory” or a “clearly baseless” or “fantastic or delusional” factual scenario.’” *Dooley v. Wetzel*, 957 F.3d at 374 (quoting *Mitchell v. Horn*, 318 F.3d 523, 530 (2003) and *Neitzke*, 490 U.S. at 327-28).

The legal standard for dismissing a complaint for failure to state a claim pursuant to § 1915(e)(2)(B)(ii) is identical to the legal standard used when deciding Rule 12(b)(6) motions. *See Tourscher v. McCullough*, 184 F.3d 236, 240 (3d Cir. 1999) (applying Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b)(6) standard to dismissal for failure to state a claim under § 1915(e)(2)(B)). However, before dismissing a complaint or claims for failure to state a claim upon which relief can be granted pursuant to the screening provisions of 28 U.S.C. § 1915, the Court must grant a plaintiff leave to amend his complaint unless amendment would be inequitable or futile. *See Grayson v. Mayview State Hosp.*, 293 F.3d 103, 114 (3d Cir. 2002).

A complaint may be dismissed only if, accepting the well-pleaded allegations in the complaint as true and viewing them in the light most favorable to the plaintiff, a court concludes that those allegations “could not raise a claim of entitlement to relief.” *Bell Atl. Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 558 (2007). Though “detailed factual allegations” are not required, a complaint must do more than simply provide “labels and conclusions” or “a formulaic recitation of the elements of a cause of action.” *Davis v. Abington Mem’l Hosp.*, 765 F.3d 236, 241 (3d Cir. 2014) (internal quotation marks omitted). In addition, a complaint must contain sufficient factual matter, accepted as true, to state a claim to relief that is plausible on its face. See *Williams v. BASF Catalysts LLC*, 765 F.3d 306, 315 (3d Cir. 2014) (citing *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 678 (2009) and *Twombly*, 550 U.S. at 570). Finally, a plaintiff must plead facts sufficient to show that a claim has substantive plausibility. See *Johnson v. City of Shelby*, 574 U.S. 10 (2014). A complaint may not be dismissed for imperfect statements of the legal theory supporting the claim asserted. See *id.* at 10.

A court reviewing the sufficiency of a complaint must take three steps: (1) take note of the elements the plaintiff must plead to state a claim; (2) identify allegations that, because they are no more than conclusions, are not entitled to the assumption of truth; and (3) assume the veracity of any well-pleaded factual allegations and then determine whether those allegations plausibly give rise to an entitlement to relief. *Connelly v. Lane Const. Corp.*, 809 F.3d 780, 787 (3d Cir. 2016) (internal citations and quotations omitted). Elements are sufficiently alleged when the facts in the complaint “show” that the plaintiff is entitled to relief. *Iqbal*, 556 U.S. at 679 (quoting Fed. R. Civ. P. 8(a)(2)).

Deciding whether a claim is plausible will be a “context-specific task that requires the reviewing court to draw on its judicial experience and common sense.” *Id.*

#### **IV. DISCUSSION**

The Complaint will be dismissed for lack of jurisdiction. I have thoroughly reviewed the Complaint and it does not raise a federal claim for violations of the United States Constitution or federal statutes. See 28 U.S.C. § 1331. Nor are the parties citizens of different states as is required for diversity jurisdiction. See 28 U.S.C. § 1332.

Even if this Court had jurisdiction, the alleged breach of contract claim, governed by Delaware law is time-barred. Under 10 Del. C. § 8106, a breach of contract action must be brought within three years from the date that the cause of action accrued. See *Levey v. Brownstone Asset Mgmt., LP*, 76 A.3d 764, 768 (Del. 2013). Here, Plaintiff alleges the claim accrued in 1989 and he did not commence this action until 2021, far beyond the limitation period.

The Complaint will be dismissed. Amendment is futile.

#### **V. CONCLUSION**

For the above reasons, the Court will dismiss the action for want of jurisdiction and as time-barred pursuant to 28 U.S.C § 1915(e)(2)(B)(i). Amendment is futile.

An appropriate order will be entered.