UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF NEVADA

JAMES VIX and BARBARA STUART,

Plaintiffs,

Defendants.

v.

AGENTS FOR INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND, INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE DISTRICT DIRECTOR, SPECIAL PROCEDURES FUNCTION OFFICER and THEIR PRINCIPAL; GOVERNOR OF AKA SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY AND THEIR PRINCIPAL; GOVERNOR OF AKA SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

Case No. 2:13-cv-02093-APG-PAL

ORDER GRANTING DEFENDANTS' MOTION TO STRIKE PLAINTIFFS' SURREPLY DOCUMENT #13

[Dkt. #17]

Defendant United States of America filed a Motion to Dismiss [Dkt. #8] the complaint filed by plaintiffs Barbara Stuart and James Vix. Plaintiffs filed their Response to the USA's motion [Dkt. #11], and the USA filed a reply [Dkt. #12.] On March 4, 2014, Plaintiffs filed a single document with four titles: "OPPOISION [sic] TO UNITED STATE [sic] TO REPLY FROM PETITIONERS ANSWER TO MOTION TO DISMISS," "REQUEST TO AMEND COMPLAINT AND FOR DISCOVERY," "REQUEST LEAVE TO CORRECT SUMMONS," and "REQUEST A SHOW CAUSE HEARING." This document is properly considered a rogue surreply. The conclusion section of Plaintiffs' surreply includes a single sentence requesting "leave to correct the summons issue, and leave to amend [their] complaint and Discovery which would amend the complaint or grant us a show cause hearing so the US Attorney can provide evidence to disprove the FACTS listed above." [Dkt. #14 at p. 14.] The court's electronic filing

system listed this document as four separate motions, [Dkt. ##13-16]. The USA filed a Motion to Strike all four surreplies. [Dkt. #17.]

Courts hold lay plaintiffs to less stringent construction standards than the standards to which it holds lawyers. *Pro se* pleadings should "be liberally construed ... however inartfully pleaded." *Estelle v. Gamble*, 429 U.S. 97, 106 (1995) (internal quotation marks omitted); Fed. R. Civ. P. 8(f) ("All pleadings shall be so construed as to do substantial justice"). Nevertheless, lay plaintiffs must comply with same rules of procedure as other litigants. *See Ghazali v. Moran*, 46 F.3d 52, 54 (9th Cir.1995) (citing *King v. Atiyeh*, 814 F.2d 565, 567 (9th Cir.1987)).

Local Rule 7-2 allows a motion, a response and a reply. Neither the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure nor the local rules of this court provide for additional oppositions (often mislabeled "surreplies") as a matter of right. A surreply may be filed only with leave of the Court, and only to address new matters raised in a reply to which a party would otherwise be unable to respond.

Plaintiffs have not moved the Court for, nor has the Court granted, leave to file a surreply. Further, the Court does not see the need for a surreply in this case. As such, the Court hereby GRANTS Defendant's motion to strike Plaintiff's "OPPOISION TO UNITED STATE [sic] TO REPLY FROM PETITIONERS ANSWER TO MOTION TO DISMISS" [Dkt. #13]. Plaintiffs' three related motions [Dkt. ##14-16] are addressed in this Court's Order Granting Defendants' Motion to Dismiss.

IT IS ORDERED that Plaintiffs' surreply [Dkt. #13] is stricken from the record.

DATED THIS 25th day of March, 2014.

ANDREW P. GORDON UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

¹ United States District Court, District of Nevada, "Special Order 109" at page 4, available at http://www.nvd.uscourts.gov/Files/Electronic%20FilingProcedures.pdf (Plaintiff must file a separate document for each type of document or purpose).