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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF NEVADA**

HORTON ENSLEY,

 Plaintiff,

 vs.

HUMBOLDT GENERAL HOSPITAL et al.,

 Defendants.

3:15-cv-00585-RCJ-WGC

ORDER

 This case involves various allegations of civil rights violations. Pending before the Court is a Motion to Dismiss (ECF No. 14). For the reasons given herein, the Court grants the motion.

I. FACTS AND PROCEDURAL HISTORY

 Plaintiff Horton Ensley alleges that while suffering from an illness an ambulance took him to the Humboldt General Hospital where medical staff gave him minor treatment and sent him home in a taxi cab without further treatment. (Compl., 4-5, ECF No. 1). In another claim, Plaintiff alleges that Defendant Steve West, City Manager, allowed a private contractor to destroy his property and historical sites. (Id. at 6). Plaintiff also alleges that Defendant ATT Yahoo UVerse forced him to change from DSL service to UVerse, which caused him to lose access to his e-mail and destroyed his website and consulting business. (Id. at 7). He alleges his website was stolen to give access to high-tech weapons systems to foreign governments. (Id.).

1 Plaintiff makes the following claims: (1) refusal to provide medical assistance and
2 attempted murder; (2) violation of the Fourteenth Amendment; and (3) refusal to enforce or
3 investigate. Defendant Michael McDonald, Humboldt County District Attorney, moves the Court
4 to dismiss the case as to him pursuant to Federal Rules of Civil Procedure 12(b)(1) and 12(b)(6).

5 **II. LEGAL STANDARDS**

6 A federal court must dismiss a case if it lacks jurisdiction over the subject matter thereof.
7 *Arbaugh v. Y & H Corp.*, 546 U.S. 500, 514 (2006). Subject-matter jurisdiction arises in federal
8 court if the plaintiff has asserted a cause of action under federal law. 28 U.S.C. § 1331.

9 Alternatively, subject-matter jurisdiction is present if the plaintiff demonstrates that there is
10 complete diversity of citizenship between the parties and that the amount in controversy exceeds
11 \$75,000. 28 U.S.C. § 1332.

12 Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 8(a)(2) requires only “a short and plain statement of the
13 claim showing that the pleader is entitled to relief” in order to “give the defendant fair notice of
14 what the . . . claim is and the grounds upon which it rests.” *Conley v. Gibson*, 355 U.S. 41, 47
15 (1957). Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(6) mandates that a court dismiss a cause of action
16 that fails to state a claim upon which relief can be granted. When considering a motion to dismiss
17 under Rule 12(b)(6) for failure to state a claim, dismissal is appropriate only when the complaint
18 does not give the defendant fair notice of a legally cognizable claim and the grounds on which it
19 rests. See *Bell Atl. Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 555 (2007). In considering whether the
20 complaint is sufficient to state a claim, the court will take all material allegations as true and
21 construe them in the light most favorable to the plaintiff. See *NL Indus., Inc. v. Kaplan*, 792 F.2d
22 896, 898 (9th Cir. 1986). The court, however, is not required to accept as true allegations that are
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1 merely conclusory, unwarranted deductions of fact, or unreasonable inferences. See *Sprewell v.*
2 *Golden State Warriors*, 266 F.3d 979, 988 (9th Cir. 2001).

3 A formulaic recitation of a cause of action with conclusory allegations is not sufficient; a
4 plaintiff must plead facts pertaining to his own case making a violation “plausible,” not just
5 “possible.” *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 677–79 (2009) (citing *Twombly*, 550 U.S. at 556).
6 “A document filed pro se is to be liberally construed and a pro se complaint, however inartfully
7 pleaded, must be held to less stringent standards than formal pleadings drafted by lawyers.”
8 *Erickson v. Pardus*, 551 U.S. 89, 94 (2007) (internal citations and quotations omitted). Yet pro
9 se litigants are still “bound by the rules of procedure.” *Ghazali v. Moran*, 46 F.3d 52, 54 (9th Cir.
10 1995). And where the litigant fails to follow rules of procedure, the case may be properly
11 dismissed. *Id.*

12 **III. ANALYSIS**

13 Defendant Michael McDonald moves the Court to dismiss the case as to him for lack of
14 subject-matter jurisdiction and failure to state a claim. Plaintiff makes the following claim
15 against McDonald: “Stone walle[d] sheriffs dept report on attempted murder of plaintiff & aided
16 in unlawful se[i]zure of ward, for profit.” (Compl., ¶ 5, at 2). The Complaint makes no other
17 mention of McDonald.

18 “Victims have never had standing to appear as parties in criminal cases.” *United States v.*
19 *Gamma Tech Indus., Inc.*, 265 F.3d 917, 923, n.6 (9th Cir. 2001) (citing *Linda R.S. v. Richard*
20 *D.*, 410 U.S. 614, 619 (1973)). Thus, Plaintiff does not have standing to assert a claim of
21 attempted murder, and even if he did, his allegation against McDonald appears to address the
22 reporting of the alleged crime rather than the alleged crime itself. Plaintiff offers no other facts to
23 support his allegation against McDonald. Thus, the Court must dismiss Plaintiff’s attempted
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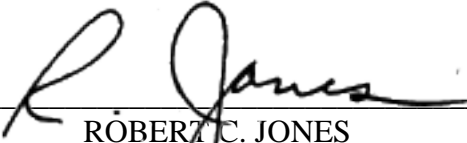
1 murder claim under Rule 12(b)(6) as against McDonald, but it must also dismiss the claim
2 entirely for lack of standing, with prejudice. In addition, none of Plaintiff's other allegations or
3 claims address "unlawful seizure of ward, for profit." (Compl., ¶ 5, at 2). Without any supporting
4 facts or allegations, any claim of unlawful seizure of ward fails the standard under Rule 12(b)(6)
5 and is dismissed. The motion is granted.

6 **CONCLUSION**

7 IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the Motion to Dismiss (ECF No. 14) is GRANTED.

8 IT IS SO ORDERED.

9 DATED: This 10th day of March, 2016.

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13 ROBERT C. JONES
14 United States District Judge
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