FILED

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

APR 1 0 2013

Clerk, U.S. District & Bankruptcy Courts for the District of Columbia

Travis Jackson Marron,)	
Plaintiff,))	13 0470
v.) Civil Action No.	TO 0410
City of Chesapeake Corporate Entity et al.,)	
Defendants.))	

MEMORANDUM OPINION

This matter is before the Court on its initial review of plaintiff's *pro se* complaint and application for leave to proceed *in forma pauperis*. The Court will grant the *in forma pauperis* application and dismiss the case because the complaint fails to meet the minimal pleading requirements of Rule 8(a) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

Pro se litigants must comply with the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. *Jarrell v. Tisch*, 656 F. Supp. 237, 239 (D.D.C. 1987). Rule 8(a) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure requires complaints to contain "(1) a short and plain statement of the grounds for the court's jurisdiction [and] (2) a short and plain statement of the claim showing that the pleader is entitled to relief." Fed. R. Civ. P. 8(a); *see Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 129 S.Ct. 1937, 1950 (2009); *Ciralsky v. CIA*, 355 F.3d 661, 668-71 (D.C. Cir. 2004). The Rule 8 standard ensures that defendants receive fair notice of the claim being asserted so that they can prepare a responsive answer and an adequate defense and determine whether the doctrine of *res judicata* applies. *Brown v. Califano*, 75 F.R.D. 497, 498 (D.D.C. 1977).

Plaintiff is incarcerated at the Lawrenceville Correctional Center in Virginia. He captions his complaint: "The Administrative Notice is Coram Non Judice, Under the Foreign Sovereign Immunity Act, 28 U.S.C., 1608 F.R.C.P. Rule 4(j); Conclusion of Facts With Legal Definition of Person, Corporation, Political Subdivision, & Foreign State." The text that follows is equally puzzling and simply fails to provide any notice of a claim. A separate Order of dismissal accompanies this Memorandum Opinion.

Date: April _______, 2013

United States District Judge