

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Ronald A. Bagley, Jr.,)
)
Plaintiff,)
)
v.) Civil Action No. 17-cv-967 (UNA)
)
District of Columbia)
Department of Employment Services *et al.*,)
)
Defendants.)
_____)

MEMORANDUM OPINION

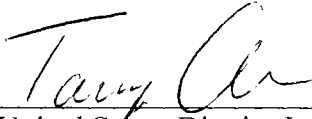
This matter is before the Court on its initial review of plaintiff's *pro se* complaint and application for leave to proceed *in forma pauperis*. The Court will grant the *in forma pauperis* application and dismiss the case because the complaint fails to meet the minimal pleading requirements of Rule 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*, 556 U.S. 662, 678-79 (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). "[A] complaint that is excessively long, rambling, disjointed,

incoherent, or full of irrelevant and confusing material does not meet [Rule 8's] liberal pleading requirement.” *T.M. v. D.C.*, 961 F. Supp. 2d 169, 174 (D.D.C. 2013).

The instant complaint is comprised of cryptic statements and various attachments that fail to provide any notice of a claim and the basis of federal court jurisdiction. Consequently, this case will be dismissed. A separate order accompanies this Memorandum Opinion.

Date: June 1, 2017


United States District Judge