

**FILED**

**JUN 30 2017**

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

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**

CRAIG SMITH,

Plaintiff,

v.

TROY PATTON, *et al.*,

Defendants.

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Civil Action No. 17-1126 (UNA)

**MEMORANDUM OPINION**

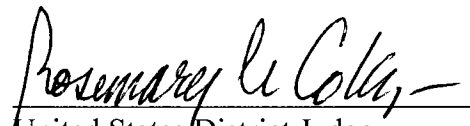
This matter is before the Court on plaintiff’s application to proceed *in forma pauperis* and his *pro se* complaint. The Court will grant the application and dismiss the complaint without prejudice.

The Federal Rules of Civil Procedure require that a complaint contain “‘a short and plain statement of the claim showing that the pleader is entitled to relief,’ in order to ‘give the defendant fair notice of what the . . . claim is and the grounds upon which it rests[.]’” *Bell Atl. Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 555 (2007) (quoting *Conley v. Gibson*, 355 U.S. 41, 47 (1957)). Further, a complaint must “‘contain sufficient factual matter, accepted as true, to ‘state a claim to relief that is plausible on its face.’” *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 678 (2009) (quoting *Twombly*, 550 U.S. at 570). A claim is facially plausible “‘when the plaintiff pleads factual content that allows the court to draw the reasonable inference that the defendant is liable for the misconduct alleged.’” *Id.* (quoting *Twombly*, 550 U.S. at 556). Although a *pro se* complaint is “‘held to less stringent standards than formal pleadings drafted by lawyers,’” *Erickson v. Pardus*, 551 U.S. 89, 94 (2007) (per curiam) (internal quotation marks and citation omitted), it too, “‘must plead ‘factual matter’ that permits the court to infer ‘more than the mere possibility of misconduct,’” *Atherton v. District of Columbia Office of the Mayor*, 567 F.3d 672, 681-82 (D.C.

Cir. 2009) (quoting *Iqbal*, 556 U.S. at 678-79). As drafted, the complaint fails to meet these goals.

In conclusory fashion, plaintiff deems each defendant a “pubic [sic] threat” and “an identity thief.” Compl. at 1. Further, plaintiff considers each defendant a threat to the operations of a campaign, *id.*, yet fails to allege facts to support his contention. The complaint alleges no facts from which the Court could infer more than the mere possibility of defendants’ misconduct. Accordingly, the Court will dismiss the complaint and this civil action without prejudice. An Order is issued separately.

DATE: 28 June 2017

  
United States District Judge