

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

DAVID CARMINI LETTIERI,)	
)	
Plaintiff,)	
)	
v.)	Civil Action No. 23-3317 (UNA)
)	
FEDERAL MARSHALS, <i>et al.</i> ,)	
)	
Defendants.)	

MEMORANDUM OPINION

This matter is before the Court on consideration of plaintiff’s application to proceed *in forma pauperis* (“IFP”) and *pro se* complaint. The IFP application is granted, but, for the reasons discussed below, the complaint is dismissed.

Complaints filed by pro se litigants are held to “less stringent standards” than those applied to pleadings drafted by lawyers. *Haines v. Kerner*, 404 U.S. 519, 520 (1972). Still, *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 that a complaint contain a short and plain statement of the grounds upon which the court’s jurisdiction depends, a short and plain statement of the claim showing that the pleader is entitled to relief, and a demand for judgment for the relief the pleader seeks. Fed. R. Civ. P. 8(a). It “does not require detailed factual allegations, but it demands more than an unadorned, the-defendant-unlawfully-harmed-me accusation.” *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 678 (2009) (quotations omitted). In addition, Rule 8(d) states that “[e]ach allegation must be simple, concise, and direct.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 8(d)(1). “Taken together, [those provisions] underscore the emphasis placed on clarity and brevity by the federal pleading rules.” *Ciralsky v. CIA*, 355 F.3d 661, 669

(D.C. Cir. 2004) (cleaned up). The Rule 8 standard ensures that defendants receive fair notice of the claim being asserted so that they can prepare a responsive answer, mount an adequate defense, and determine whether the doctrine of res judicata applies. *See Brown v. Califano*, 75 F.R.D. 497, 498 (D.D.C. 1977). The standard also assists the court in determining whether it has jurisdiction over the subject matter.

The complaint in this case alleges practically no facts, and instead asserts in conclusory language “due process, excessive force, unlawful search and seizure.” Compl. at 4. While plaintiff may have been “search[ed] from head to toe after a day of trial,” and defendants may be responsible for “lost legal notes and . . . missing . . . stamps,” *id.* at 3, the complaint fails to indicate when, where or how these events occurred and the persons who committed these acts, thus depriving defendants of adequate notice of the claims against them.

As drafted, the complaint fails to meet the minimal pleading standard set forth in Rule 8(a) and it will be dismissed. A separate order accompanies this Memorandum Opinion.

DATE: December 19, 2023

/s/ BERYL A. HOWELL
United States District Judge