

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
MIDDLE DISTRICT OF FLORIDA  
JACKSONVILLE DIVISION**

OKLAHOMA APPLE LLC,  
MOUNTAIN APPLE LLC,  
SEESTAR QSR LLC, and  
JULIO-MADISON LLC,

Plaintiffs,

Case No. 3:24-cv-927-MMH-LLL

vs.

THE UNITED STATES SMALL  
BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION,  
ISABELLA CASILLAS GUZMAN,  
in her official capacity as Administrator  
of the Small Business Administration,  
and the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Defendants.

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**ORDER**

**THIS CAUSE** is before the Court sua sponte. Plaintiffs initiated the instant action on September 9, 2024, by filing a three-count Complaint (Doc. 1). Upon review, the Court finds that the Complaint constitutes an impermissible “shotgun pleading.” A shotgun complaint contains “multiple counts where each count adopts the allegations of all preceding counts, causing each successive count to carry all that came before and the last count to be a combination of the entire complaint.” See Weiland v. Palm Beach Cnty. Sheriff’s Office, 792 F.3d 1313, 1321 & n.11 (11th Cir. 2015) (collecting cases). As a result, “most of the

counts . . . contain irrelevant factual allegations and legal conclusions.” Strategic Income Fund, L.L.C. v. Spear, Leeds & Kellogg Corp., 305 F.3d 1293, 1295 (11th Cir. 2002). Consequently, in ruling on the sufficiency of a claim, the Court is faced with the onerous task of sifting out irrelevancies in order to decide for itself which facts are relevant to a particular cause of action asserted. See id. Here, Counts II and III of the Complaint incorporate by reference all allegations of all the preceding counts. See Complaint ¶¶ 62, 66.

In the Eleventh Circuit, shotgun pleadings of this sort are “altogether unacceptable.” Cramer v. State of Fla., 117 F.3d 1258, 1263 (11th Cir. 1997); see also Cook v. Randolph County, Ga., 573 F.3d 1143, 1151 (11th Cir. 2009) (“We have had much to say about shotgun pleadings, none of which is favorable.”) (collecting cases). Indeed, the Eleventh Circuit has engaged in a “thirty-year salvo of criticism aimed at shotgun pleadings, and there is no ceasefire in sight.” See Weiland, 792 F.3d at 1321 & n.9 (collecting cases). As the Court in Cramer recognized, “[s]hotgun pleadings, whether filed by plaintiff or defendant, exact an intolerable toll on the trial court’s docket, lead to unnecessary and unchanneled discovery, and impose unwarranted expense on the litigants, the court and the court’s parajudicial personnel and resources.” Cramer, 117 F.3d at 1263. When faced with the burden of deciphering a shotgun pleading, it is the trial court’s obligation to strike the pleading on its own initiative, and force the plaintiff to replead to the extent possible under Rule 11,

Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. See id. (admonishing district court for not striking shotgun complaint on its own initiative); see also Weiland, 792 F.3d at 1321 n.10 (“[W]e have also advised that when a defendant fails to [move for a more definite statement], the district court ought to take the initiative to dismiss or strike the shotgun pleading and give the plaintiff an opportunity to replead.”). Accordingly, it is hereby

**ORDERED:**

1. The Complaint (Doc. 1) is **STRICKEN**.
2. Plaintiffs shall file a corrected complaint<sup>1</sup> consistent with the directives of this Order on or before **September 24, 2024**. Failure to do so may result in a dismissal of this action.
3. Defendants shall respond to the corrected complaint in accordance with the requirements of Rule 15 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

**DONE AND ORDERED** at Jacksonville, Florida on September 10, 2024.

  
**MARCIA MORALES HOWARD**  
United States District Judge

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<sup>1</sup> The filing of the corrected complaint does not affect any right Plaintiffs may have to amend as a matter of course pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 15(a)(1).

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Copies to:

Counsel of Record  
Pro Se Parties