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IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLORADO

Civil Action No. 09-cv-01771-BNB

JERRY L. MASKE,

Plaintiff,

v.

AURORA MUNICIPAL COURT,

Defendant.

FILED  
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
DENVER, COLORADO

SEP 08 2009

GREGORY C. LANGHAM  
CLERK

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ORDER OF DISMISSAL

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Plaintiff Jerry L. Maske currently resides in Aurora, Colorado. Mr. Maske initiated this action by filing a *pro se* Complaint. The Court must construe the Complaint liberally because Mr. Maske is a *pro se* litigant. *See Haines v. Kerner*, 404 U.S. 519, 520-21 (1972); *Hall v. Bellmon*, 935 F.2d 1106, 1110 (10<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1991). If a complaint reasonably can be read "to state a valid claim on which the plaintiff could prevail, [the Court] should do so despite the plaintiff's failure to cite proper legal authority, his confusion of various legal theories, his poor syntax and sentence construction, or his unfamiliarity with pleading requirements." *Hall*, 935 F.2d at 1110. Nonetheless, even though the Court must construe Mr. Maske's pleadings liberally, the pleadings must follow the rules of federal civil procedure. *See Ogden v. San Juan County*, 32 F.3d 452, 455 (10<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1994), *cert denied*, 513 U.S. 1090 (1995). For the reasons stated below, the action will be dismissed.

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The Court has reviewed the Complaint and finds that Mr. Maske is asserting jurisdiction pursuant to 18 U.S.C. §§ 1961–1968, the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act (RICO). Section 1964(c) provides that:

Any person injured in his business or property by reason of a violation of section 1962 of this chapter may sue therefor in any appropriate United States district court and shall recover threefold the damages he sustains and the cost of the suit, including a reasonable attorney's fee . . . .

The four elements of a RICO claim are: (1) conduct; (2) of an enterprise; (3) through a pattern; (4) of racketeering activity. *Sedima, S.P.R.L. v. Imrex Co., Inc.*, 473, U.S. 479, 496 (1985). The plaintiff in a RICO action must allege each of these four elements in order to state a proper claim under § 1962(c). *Id.* Further, the failure to establish any of these elements is fatal to the plaintiff's RICO claim. *Rae v. Union Bank*, 725 F.2d 478, 480-81 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1984).

Mr. Maske has failed to satisfy any of the four elements of a RICO claim. He has failed to plead any of the crimes identified by 18 U.S.C. § 1961 that constitute "racketeering activity," which includes "any act or threat involving murder, kidnapping, gambling, arson, robbery, bribery, extortion, dealing in obscene matter, or dealing in a controlled substance or listed chemical . . . ." *See* § 1961(1)(A).

Further, Mr. Maske has failed to allege adequately a "pattern of racketeering activity" because he has failed to allege that there was a crime which involved "racketeering activity," as defined under 18 U.S.C. § 1961(1). Mr. Maske also has failed to allege adequately that there is any "enterprise," as defined by 18 U.S.C.

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§ 1961(4), because he has not alleged an “association” between Defendant and others for the purpose of conducting a racketeering activity.

Mr. Maske asserts that Defendant “fabricated evidence against [him] in judicial proceedings for harassment/telephone threats/obscenities,” and as a result he was sentenced to a one-year probation and fine. Mr. Maske allegations do not state a RICO claim or meet the requirements set forth in Fed. R. Civ. P. 8 for stating a claim for relief in a federal court.

The Court further notes that since March 18, 2009, Mr. Maske has filed at least thirty-three cases in this Court. Seven of the thirty-three cases were filed on March 18, 2009. Subsequent to those seven cases being dismissed, Mr. Maske filed new actions in which he named the same defendants and asserted the same claims against them, but he identified a different basis for this Court’s jurisdiction. Although Mr. Maske has not asserted claims against the Aurora Municipal Court in any of his previous cases, the claims he asserts in this Complaint fail to meet the requirements of Fed. R. Civ. P. 8. Even when Mr. Maske is given the opportunity to amend and correct a Rule 8 deficiency, as he was given in ***Maske v. Wilks***, No. 09-cv-00585-ZLW (D. Colo. May 15, 2009); ***Maske v. The Peters Law Firm***, No. 09-cv-00584-ZLW (D. Colo. May 15, 2009); ***Maske v. Mathys***, No. 09-cv-00583-ZLW (D. Colo. May 15, 2009); ***Maske v. City and County of Denver***, No. 09-cv-00582-ZLW (D. Colo. May 15, 2009); ***Maske v. Arapahoe County Office of the Clerk and Recorder***, No. 09-cv-00580-ZLW (D. Colo. May 15, 2009); ***Maske v. Arapahoe County***, No. 09-cv-00579-ZLW (D. Colo. May 15, 2009), he still is unable to set forth any claims that are within the guidelines of Rule 8.

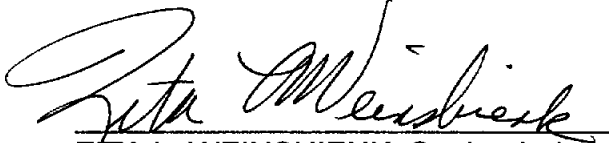
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The Court finds no jurisdictional basis for Mr. Maske's claims under 18 U.S.C. §§ 1961–1968. Mr. Maske is engaged in abusive litigation tactics, which will not be tolerated. This Complaint and action, therefore, will be dismissed pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B)(i). Accordingly, it is

ORDERED that the Complaint and action are dismissed with prejudice pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B)(i).

DATED at Denver, Colorado, this 2 day of Sept., 2009.

BY THE COURT:

  
ZITA L. WEINSHIENK, Senior Judge  
United States District Court

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLORADO

**CERTIFICATE OF MAILING**

Civil Action No. 09-cv-01771-BNB

Jerry Maske  
2705 Danube Way, Unit 101  
Aurora, CO 80013

I hereby certify that I have mailed a copy of the **ORDER AND JUDGMENT** to the above-named individuals on 9/3/09

GREGORY C. LANGHAM, CLERK

By: 

Deputy Clerk