

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLORADO

Civil Action No. 14-cv-01093-LTB

J M (MARIA J) FAY,

Plaintiff,

v.

UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICES (USPS),  
USPS SULLIVAN, PO 80231,  
STATION MANAGER (MELODY),  
STATION SUPERVISORS (Clerk and Carrier),  
CARRIER (Moise) who delivers to 2575 S. Syracuse Way,  
Denver Postmaster Office including the Denver Postmaster (this include[s] consumer  
affairs), and  
UNITED STATES POSTMASTER GENERAL,

Defendants.

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ORDER GRANTING LEAVE TO PROCEED *IN FORMA PAUPERIS*  
AND DISMISSING CASE

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Plaintiff, J M (Maria J) Fay, who resides in Denver, filed *pro se* a Motion and Affidavit for Leave to Proceed Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915 (ECF No. 3) and a Complaint (ECF No. 1) pursuant to the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) for injunctive relief.

Ms. Fay will be granted leave to proceed pursuant to the federal *in forma pauperis* statute, 28 U.S.C. § 1915. Subsection (e)(2)(B) of § 1915 requires a court to dismiss sua sponte an action at any time if the action is frivolous, malicious, or seeks monetary relief against a defendant who is immune from such relief. A legally frivolous claim is one in which the plaintiff asserts the violation of a legal interest that clearly does

not exist or asserts facts that do not support an arguable claim. *Neitzke v. Williams*, 490 U.S. 319, 324 (1989).

The Court must construe Ms. Fay's Complaint liberally because she is not represented by an attorney. See *Haines v. Kerner*, 404 U.S. 519, 520-21 (1972); *Hall v. Bellmon*, 935 F.2d 1106, 1110 (10th Cir. 1991). If the 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. However, the Court does not act as an advocate for a *pro se* litigant. See *id.* For the reasons stated below, the Complaint and the action will be dismissed as legally frivolous.

Ms. Fay generally alleges that vehicles used by the United States Postal Service (USPS) are parking in illegal parking spaces, including fire lanes, disabled parking spaces, and by fire hydrants. She asks this Court to order law enforcement in Colorado and Wyoming to ticket illegally parked USPS vehicles and fine any law enforcement officer who fails to ticket illegally parked USPS vehicles. She further asks that judges be relieved of any discretion to reduce tickets or fines. She also complains that mail carriers are not delivering her mail in a timely manner and returned a package to her as undeliverable because the stamps were not applied in the proper place on the package. She asks that the current and past USPS supervisors and carriers, as well as the current Denver Postmaster General, be replaced.

The ADA's applicability to the Complaint is not apparent. Title II of the ADA, which prohibits discrimination based on disability in the availability of services,

programs, or activities of a public entity, is not applicable to the federal government. *Cellular Phone Taskforce V. F.C.C.*, 217 F.3d 72, 73 (2d Cir. 2000); see also 42 U.S.C. § 12131(1) (“The term ‘public entity’ means . . . any State or local government” or “any department, agency, special purpose district, or other instrumentality” thereof). The ADA does not appear to be the proper jurisdictional basis for this lawsuit. Rather, Plaintiff appears to be seeking relief in the nature of mandamus.

Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1361, the district courts have original jurisdiction of any action in the nature of mandamus to compel an officer or employee of the United States or any agency thereof to perform a duty owed to the plaintiff. The common-law writ of mandamus, as codified in § 1361, is intended to provide a remedy for a plaintiff only if he has exhausted all other avenues of relief and only if the defendant owes him a clear nondiscretionary duty. *Heckler v. Ringer*, 466 U.S. 602, 616 (1984); see also *Pittston Coal Group v. Sebben*, 488 U.S. 105, 121 (1988) (mandamus will “issue only to compel the performance of a clear nondiscretionary duty.”) “Mandamus is a drastic remedy, available only in extraordinary circumstances. Furthermore, the writ is not available when review by other means is possible.” *W. Shoshone Bus. Council v. Babbitt*, 1 F.3d 1052, 1059 (10th Cir. 1993) (citations omitted). “To grant mandamus relief, the court must find (1) a clear right in the plaintiff to the relief sought; (2) a plainly defined and preemptory duty on the part of the defendant to do the action in question; and (3) no other adequate remedy is available.” *Wilder v. Prokop*, 846 F.2d 613, 620 (10th Cir. 1988).

In the instant action, Ms. Fay has not presented the Court with an extraordinary situation mandating mandamus relief. She has no clear right to the relief sought, the

named Defendants do not owe her a clear nondiscretionary duty, and she does not allege that no other adequate remedy is available. The Complaint and the action will be dismissed pursuant to § 1915(e)(2)(B) as legally frivolous.

Ms. Fay is warned that the Court can and will impose appropriate sanctions if she persists in engaging in frivolous lawsuits. “[T]he right of access to the courts is neither absolute nor unconditional, and there is no constitutional right of access to the courts to prosecute an action that is frivolous or malicious.” *Tripati v. Beaman*, 878 F.2d 351, 353 (10th Cir. 1989) (citations omitted) (per curiam). “Federal courts have the inherent power to regulate the activities of abusive litigants by imposing carefully tailored restrictions in appropriate circumstances.” *Andrews v. Heaton*, 483 F.3d 1070, 1077 (10th Cir. 2007) (citing *Sieverding v. Colo. Bar. Ass’n*, 469 F.3d 1340, 1343 (10th Cir. 2006); *Tripati v. Beaman*, 878 F.2d 351, 351 (10th Cir. 1989)).

Specifically, injunctions restricting further filings are appropriate where the litigant’s lengthy and abusive history is set forth; the court provides guidelines as to what the litigant may do to obtain its permission to file an action; and the litigant receives notice and an opportunity to oppose the court’s order before it is implemented.

*Id.*

If a *pro se* party signs a pleading in violation of Fed. R. Civ. P. 11(b) a court “may . . . impose an appropriate sanction” upon that party. See Fed. R. Civ. P. 11(c). Rule 11 serves several purposes, including, but not limited to, (1) deterring future litigation abuse; (2) punishing present litigation abuse; and (3) streamlining court dockets and facilitating case management. *White v. General Motors Corp., Inc.*, 908 F.2d 675, 683 (10th Cir. 1990) (citing American Bar Association, *Standards and Guidelines for Practice Under Rule 11 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure* (1988), reprinted in, 5 C.

Wright, A. Miller & M. Kane, *Federal Practice and Procedure* 212, 235-36 (Supp. 1989)). Deterrence is the primary goal of a sanction. See *Cooter & Gell v. Hartmarx Corp.*, 496 U.S. 384 (1990). In order to comply with Rule 11 and avoid sanctions thereunder, a *pro se* party's actions must be objectively reasonable. *White v. Gen. Motors Corp.*, 908 F.2d 675, 683 (10th Cir. 1990). A pattern of groundless and vexatious litigation will support an order enjoining a litigant from filing any claims without first seeking prior leave of court. See *Ketchum v. Cruz*, 961 F.2d 916, 921 (10th Cir. 1992); *Winslow v. Romer*, 759 F. Supp. 670, 677-78 (D. Colo. 1991); *Colorado ex rel. Colo. Judicial Dep't v. Fleming*, 726 F. Supp. 1216, 1221 (D. Colo. 1989).

The Court may, in its discretion, place reasonable restrictions on any litigant who files non-meritorious actions and who generally abuses judicial process. *Phillips v. Carey*, 638 F.2d 207, 209 (10th Cir. 1981). These restrictions may be directed to provide limitations or conditions on the filing of future suits. *Id.* Injunctions restricting further filings are appropriate where (1) the litigant's lengthy and abusive history is set forth; (2) the court provides guidelines as to what the litigant may do to obtain its permission to file an action; and (3) the litigant receives notice and an opportunity to oppose the court's order before it is implemented. *Tripathi*, 878 F.2d at 353-54. Ms. Fay has the right to notice and to oppose, in writing, the imposition of future restrictions. See *Tripathi*, 878 F.2d at 354.

Finally, the Court certifies pursuant to § 1915(a)(3) that any appeal from this order would not be taken in good faith and therefore *in forma pauperis* status will be denied for the purpose of appeal. See *Coppedge v. United States*, 369 U.S. 438 (1962). If Ms. Fay files a notice of appeal she also must pay the full \$505.00 appellate

filing fee or file a motion to proceed *in forma pauperis* in the United States Court of Appeals for the Tenth Circuit within thirty days in accordance with Fed. R. App. P. 24.

Accordingly, it is

ORDERED that the Motion and Affidavit for Leave to Proceed Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915 (ECF No. 3) is granted. It is

FURTHER ORDERED that the Complaint (ECF No. 1) and action are dismissed pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B) as legally frivolous. It is

FURTHER ORDERED that leave to proceed *in forma pauperis* on appeal is denied. It is

FURTHER ORDERED that any other pending motions are denied as moot.

DATED at Denver, Colorado, this 22<sup>nd</sup> day of April, 2014.

BY THE COURT:

s/Lewis T. Babcock  
LEWIS T. BABCOCK  
Senior Judge, United States District Court