

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLORADO

Civil Action No. 14-cv-02342-BNB

DAVID LEE COLLINS,

Plaintiff,

v.

[NO NAMED DEFENDANT],

Defendant.

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ORDER DISMISSING CASE

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Plaintiff, David Lee Collins, is a prisoner in the custody of the Colorado Department of Corrections at the Arkansas Valley Correctional Facility in Ordway, Colorado. Mr. Collins, acting *pro se*, attempted to initiate this action on August 20, 2014, by filing a letter to the clerk of the Court titled "Payment Third Presentment Nonjudicial, Administrative Business of This Court" (ECF No. 1) that is unintelligible. The Court opened this case under 42 U.S.C. § 1983 because Mr. Collins is a state prisoner and did not appear to be asserting a challenge to the fact or duration of his conviction or sentence.

On August 25, 2014, Magistrate Judge Boyd N. Boland entered an order directing Mr. Collins to cure certain deficiencies if he wished to pursue any claims in this action. Specifically, Magistrate Judge Boland directed Mr. Collins to file on the Court-approved form a Prisoner Complaint and either to pay filing and administrative fees totaling \$400.00 or to file on the Court-approved form a Prisoner's Motion and Affidavit

for Leave to Proceed Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915 along with a certified copy of his inmate trust fund account statement and an authorization to calculate and disburse filing fee payments. Magistrate Boland also directed Mr. Collins to file a Prisoner Complaint on the Court-approved form that complied with the pleading requirements of Rule 8 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

Mr. Collins has not cured the deficiencies as directed. Instead, on September 4, 2014, he filed motion titled “Motion to Close” (ECF No. 4) stating that he does not want to proceed with this action. Also on September 4, he filed a document titled “Responce [sic] and Answer” (ECF No. 5) in response to the August 25 order to cure, informing the Court that the order to cure now is moot.

The Court must construe liberally Mr. Collins’ filings because he 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). However, the Court should not be an advocate for a *pro se* litigant. See *Hall*, 935 F.2d at 1110. For the reasons stated below, the “Motion to Close” will be treated as a notice of voluntary dismissal.

Pursuant to Rule 41(a)(1)(A) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, Mr. Collins “may dismiss an action without a court order by filing: (i) a notice of dismissal before the opposing party serves either an answer or a motion for summary judgment.” No response has been filed by any opposing party in this action. A voluntary dismissal pursuant to Rule 41(a)(1)(A) is effective immediately upon the filing of a written notice of dismissal, and no subsequent court order is necessary. See J. Moore, *Moore’s Federal Practice* ¶ 41.02(2) (2d ed. 1995); *Hyde Constr. Co. v. Koehring Co.*, 388 F.2d 501, 507 (10<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1968). The notice closes the file. See *Hyde Constr. Co.*, 388 F.2d at 507.

Accordingly, it is

ORDERED that the instant action is dismissed without prejudice pursuant to the “Motion to Close” (ECF No. 4) filed on September 4, 2014, by Plaintiff, David Lee Collins, and which the Court has treated as a notice of voluntary dismissal. It is

FURTHER ORDERED that the voluntary dismissal is effective as of September 4, 2014, the date the notice of voluntary dismissal was filed in this action.

DATED at Denver, Colorado, this 8<sup>th</sup> day of September, 2014.

BY THE COURT:

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