

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

**FILED**  
NOV - 7 2011  
Clerk, U.S. District & Bankruptcy  
Courts for the District of Columbia

Irving James Berry, )  
 )  
 Petitioner, )  
 )  
 v. )  
 )  
 Federal Bureau of Investigation, )  
 )  
 Respondent. )

Civil Action No. **11 1949**

MEMORANDUM OPINION

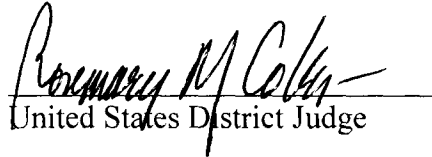
This matter, brought *pro se*, is before the Court on its initial review of the petition for a writ of mandamus and application for leave to proceed *in forma pauperis* (“IFP”). Upon review of the petition, the Court finds that petitioner has failed to state a claim for such extraordinary relief. It therefore will grant the IFP application and will dismiss the petition pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915A (requiring dismissal of a prisoner’s complaint upon a determination that the complaint, among other grounds, fails to state a claim upon which relief can be granted).

Petitioner, a Missouri prisoner, seeks an order to compel the Federal Bureau of Investigation (“FBI”) to “investigate and interview,” Pet. at 1, “to enforce DNA testing” and “recover[] the true evidence in my case.” *Id.* at 5. The claim appears to arise from an order issued by a Missouri state court on May 21, 2003, with regard to DNA testing of evidence supporting petitioner’s state conviction. *See id.* at 2-4 & Ex. B.

The extraordinary remedy of a writ of mandamus is available to compel an "officer or employee of the United States or any agency thereof to perform a duty owed to plaintiff." 28 U.S.C. § 1361. The petitioner bears a heavy burden of showing that his right to a writ of mandamus is "clear and indisputable." *In re Cheney*, 406 F.3d 723, 729 (D.C. Cir. 2005)

(citation omitted). “It is well-settled that a writ of mandamus is not available to compel discretionary acts.” *Cox v. Sec’y of Labor*, 739 F. Supp. 28, 30 (D.D.C. 1990) (citing cases). The United States Attorney General has absolute discretion in deciding whether to investigate, via the FBI, claims for possible criminal or civil prosecution. As a general rule applicable to the circumstances of this case, such decisions are not subject to judicial review. *Shoshone-Bannock Tribes v. Reno*, 56 F.3d 1476, 1480-81 (D.C. Cir. 1995); *see id.* at 1480 (“A court may properly issue a writ of mandamus only if the duty to be performed is ministerial and the obligation to act peremptory and clearly defined. The law must not only authorize the demanded action, but require it . . . .”) (citations, internal quotation marks and footnote omitted).

Petitioner states no basis for issuing a writ of mandamus. A separate Order of dismissal accompanies this Memorandum Opinion.

  
United States District Judge

Date: October 25, 2011