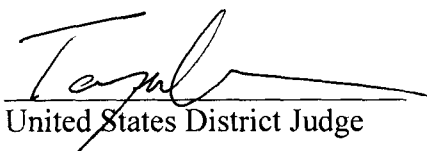


the CSRA”) (citing *Spagnola v. Mathis*, 859 F.2d 223 (D.C. Cir. 1988) (en banc) (discussing exclusivity of the CSRA to adverse personnel decisions). The CSRA “provides for adjudication of all claims by OPM [the Office of Personnel Management] . . . , appeal of adverse decisions by OPM to the MSPB [Merit Systems Protection Board] . . . , and subsequent review of MSPB decisions in the [U.S. Court of Appeals for the] Federal Circuit[.]” *Fornaro*, 416 F.3d at 66 (citing 5 U.S.C. §§ 8347(b),(d)(1), 7703(b)(1), 28 U.S.C. § 1295(a)(9)). Plaintiff has no recourse in this Court. Consequently, this case will be dismissed without prejudice.¹ A separate Order accompanies this Memorandum Opinion.


United States District Judge

DATE: February 23rd, 2015

¹ The Court is mindful that a federal employee alleging that an adverse personnel decision violated one or more federal antidiscrimination laws “should” bring the so-called mixed case in the federal district court. *Kloekner v. Solis*, 133 S.Ct. 596, 607 (2012). Plaintiff makes passing references to a medical condition but does not invoke any antidiscrimination laws or allege that the termination decision was based on his membership in a category protected by such laws. Hence, the Court finds that the instant complaint does not provide adequate notice of a claim over which this Court might have jurisdiction. See Fed. R. Civ. P. 8(a) (setting out the minimal pleading requirements). Moreover, there is no indication in the complaint that plaintiff has exhausted his administrative remedies by “first fil[ing] a discrimination complaint with the agency itself . . . [or] by bringing [his] case directly to the MSPB, forgoing the agency’s own system for evaluating discrimination charges.” *Kloekner*, 133 S.Ct. at 601. The dismissal of this case without prejudice leaves the door open for plaintiff to amend the instant complaint or to plead his case anew.