

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

DAISHAWN-LAVON MILLER, doing
business as Daishawn Lavon Miller Living
Express Trust,

Plaintiff,

v.

5:24-CV-0701
(BKS/ML)

ONONDAGA COUNTY, et al.,

Defendants.

APPEARANCES:

OF COUNSEL:

DAISHAWN-LAVON MILLER

Plaintiff, *Pro Se*

2363 James Street # 547

Syracuse, New York 13206

MIROSLAV LOVRIC, United States Magistrate Judge

ORDER and REPORT-RECOMMENDATION

Plaintiff, who is proceeding *pro se*, paid the filing fees to commence this action. (Dkt. No. 1.) For the reasons set forth below, I recommend that the Court dismiss the action as frivolous.

I. STANDARD OF REVIEW

The Court has the authority to dismiss a complaint, even when the plaintiff has paid the filing fees, if it determines that the action is frivolous, *Fitzgerald v. First E. Seventh Tenants Corp.*, 221 F.3d 362, 363-64 (2d Cir. 2000) (per curiam) (citing *Pillay v. INS*, 45 F.3d 14, 16-17 (2d Cir. 1995) (per curiam) (holding that Court of Appeals has inherent authority to dismiss frivolous appeal)), or if the Court lacks subject matter jurisdiction. *Ruhrgas AG v. Marathon Oil*

Co., 526 U.S. 574, 583 (1999). The Court is obliged, however, to construe *pro se* pleadings liberally, *Harris v. Mills*, 572 F.3d 66, 72 (2d Cir. 2009), and interpret them to raise the “strongest [claims] that they suggest,” *Triestman v. Fed. Bureau of Prisons*, 470 F.3d 471, 474 (2d Cir. 2006) (internal quotation marks and citations omitted) (emphasis in original).

In determining whether an action is frivolous, the court must consider whether the complaint lacks an arguable basis in law or in fact. *Neitzke v. Williams*, 490 U.S. 319, 325 (1989). Dismissal of frivolous actions is appropriate to prevent abuses of court process as well as to discourage the waste of judicial resources. *Neitzke*, 490 U.S. at 327; *Harkins v. Eldridge*, 505 F.2d 802, 804 (8th Cir. 1974); *see also Pflaum v. Town of Stuyvesant, Columbia Cnty., N.Y.*, 11-CV-0335, 2016 WL 865296, at *1, n.2 (N.D.N.Y. Mar. 2, 2016) (Suddaby, C.J.) (finding that the Court had the power to address and dismiss additional theories of the plaintiff’s retaliation claim *sua sponte* because those theories were so lacking in arguable merit as to be frivolous).

Rule 8 of the Fed. R. Civ. P. requires a “short and plain statement” of a claim, showing that “the pleader is entitled to relief.” *Whitfield v. Johnson*, 763 F. App’x 106, 107 (2d Cir. 2019) (quoting Fed. R. Civ. P. 8(a)). Each statement must be “simple, concise, and direct,” and must give “fair notice of the claims asserted.” *Whitfield*, 763 F. App’x at 107 (quoting *Simmons v. Abruzzo*, 49 F.3d 83, 86 (2d Cir. 1995)). A pleading must also contain “a demand for the relief sought[.]” *Id.* “A complaint may be dismissed under Rule 8 if it is ‘so confused, ambiguous, or otherwise unintelligible that its true substance, if any, is well disguised.’” *Id.*

Moreover, Rule 10 of the Fed. R. Civ. P. provides that “[a] party must state its claims or defenses in numbered paragraphs, each limited as far as practicable to a single set of circumstances[.]” Fed. R. Civ. P. 10(b). Rule 10’s purpose is to “provide an easy mode of identification for referring to a particular paragraph in a prior pleading[.]” *Clervrain v. Robbins*,

22-CV-1248, 2022 WL 17517312, at *2 (N.D.N.Y. Dec. 8, 2022) (Stewart, M.J.) (citation omitted), *report and recommendation adopted*, 2023 WL 3170384 (N.D.N.Y. May 1, 2023) (D'Agostino, J.). A complaint that does not comply with these Rules “presents far too heavy a burden in terms of defendants’ duty to shape a comprehensive defense and provides no meaningful basis for the Court to assess the sufficiency of [the plaintiff’s] claims,” and may properly be dismissed by the court. *Gonzales v. Wing*, 167 F.R.D. 352, 355 (N.D.N.Y. 1996) (McAvoy, C.J.).

II. BACKGROUND

Plaintiff Daishawn-Lavon Miller, who writes his name as “Daishawn Lavon Miller Living Express Trust,” identifies himself as a “private citizen.” (Dkt. No. 10 at 1; *see generally* Dkt. No. 1.)

Plaintiff commenced this action on May 15, 2024, by the filing of a Complaint. (Dkt. No. 1.) On May 26, 2024, Plaintiff filed an unsigned Amended Complaint, which became the operative pleading. (Dkt. No. 6.) Plaintiff’s Amended Complaint is 77-pages long of double-spaced unnumbered paragraphs, some of which, span several pages. (*Id.*)

Plaintiff’s action is not clear or well organized, but it appears that this action arises out of a New York State Family Court action that Plaintiff was involved in.¹ (*See generally* Dkt. No. 6.)

¹ Plaintiff previously brought two actions against several of the Defendants in this action regarding a New York State Family Court action; both actions in this District were dismissed. *Miller v. Primo*, 23-CV-1051, 2023 WL 7545323 (N.D.N.Y. Nov. 14, 2023) (Sannes, C.J.) (dismissing Plaintiff’s Complaint as frivolous) (“*Miller I*”); *Miller ex v. Primo*, 22-CV-0680, 2022 WL 16551700 (Sannes, C.J.) (dismissing the Complaint for failure to state a claim upon which relief may be granted and based on immunity) (“*Miller P*”).

III. DISCUSSION

As it currently stands, Plaintiff's Amended Complaint wholly fails to provide fair notice of the claims he attempts to assert. By way of example, the Amended Complaint states:

This is also my formal rebuttal-jus immunitatis of the office of parent as the parent is the surety/obligor for the child-LEGAL ESTATE and I am the Father who is responsible for the offspring altering the relationship as it stands from a public relationship to a private one, my offspring is the fruit of my seed see **2 Timothy 2:6 KJV** and I am the first partaker in my harvest-offspring. The overall goal of this lawsuit is to inform, rebut and correct the record, and to recoup/be reimbursed for this inconvenience causing generational damage, physical and mental, emotional stress, pain and suffering and restore a private relationship via private agreement with offspring.

(Dkt. No. 6 at 2.)

The Amended Complaint contains a series of run-on sentences containing legal jargon and nonsensical allegations. By way of example, the Amended Complaint states:

The Family Court Act was created by charter not law which is why there must be a perfect storm in order for a court to gain jurisdiction over a private matter no different than before the State can have jurisdiction there has to be a corpus delicti no injured party no jurisdiction. Therefore in order for the court to have jurisdiction there must be elements of neglect, abandonment, or abuse see **NY Social Service Law 352/352A** and none of this is present in my case. The mere filing does not grant jurisdiction because the way the prayer/petition is filled out and the status of the filer, Due to the intent of the law which protects the people rights to privacy and this is a matter of both privacy and equity/property in which the courts is to protect these rights and enforce when there is no evidence of neglect, abandonment, or abuse.

(Dkt. No. 6 at 26.)

Moreover, the Amended Complaint is replete with citations to the Bible and includes a heading that reads “**Relevant Bible Verses,**” then lists approximately twenty verses. (Dkt. No. 6 at 17-18.)

Given its lack of clarity, the undersigned recommends dismissal of the Amended Complaint because it is not acceptable under Rules 8 and 10 of the Fed. R. Civ. P. and because Plaintiff's claim or claims against Defendants are entirely unclear.²

The Court also notes that Plaintiff's assertions that he is not a "U.S. citizen" but a "private citizen" and arguments that he is entitled to relief as a result have universally been rejected as frivolous. *See Miller Ex v. Primo*, 22-CV-0680, 2022 WL 16556060, at *3-4

² Moreover, Plaintiff's claims may be subject to dismissal for the following three reasons. First, to the extent that there are final state court orders or judgments that Plaintiff asks this Court to overturn, those claims are likely barred by the *Rooker-Feldman* doctrine. *Porter v. Nasci*, 24-CV-0033, 2024 WL 1142144, at *4 (N.D.N.Y. Mar. 15, 2024) (Dancks, M.J.) (citing *Exxon Mobil Corp. v. Saudi Basic Indus. Corp.*, 544 U.S. 280, 291-92 (2005); *Dorce v. City of New York*, 2 F.4th 82, 101 (2d Cir. 2021)) ("Under the *Rooker-Feldman* doctrine, a federal district court lacks authority to review a final state court order or judgment where a litigant seeks relief that invites the federal district court to reject or overturn such a final state court order or judgment."). Alternatively, "in the event the underlying family court proceedings are pending, such claims are likely barred by the *Younger* abstention doctrine." *Walker v. O'Connor*, 22-CV-0581, 2022 WL 2341420, at *6 (N.D.N.Y. June 29, 2022) (Dancks, M.J.) (citing *Younger v. Harris*, 401 U.S. 37 (1971); *Amato v. McGinty*, 21-CV-0860, 2022 WL 226798, at *11 (N.D.N.Y. Jan. 26, 2022) (Dancks, M.J.)), *report and recommendation adopted*, 2022 WL 2805462 (N.D.N.Y. July 18, 2022) (Hurd, J.). Second, Plaintiff's claims are likely barred pursuant to the domestic relations exception to the jurisdiction of federal courts. *Dudley v. Montaque*, 24-CV-0223, 2024 WL 1464346, at *4 (N.D.N.Y. Apr. 4, 2024) (Dancks, M.J.) (citing *Marshall v. Marshall*, 547 U.S. 293, 308 (2006); *Oliver v. Punter*, 22-CV-3580, 2022 WL 3228272, at *3 (E.D.N.Y. Aug. 10, 2022) ("The domestic relations exception to federal jurisdiction divests the federal courts of power to issue divorce alimony and child custody decrees This exception also extends to child support determinations and the enforcement thereof.") (internal quotations and citations omitted)) ("under the domestic relations exception to the jurisdiction of federal courts, cases involving divorce, alimony, and child custody remain outside this Court's jurisdiction."). Third, several Defendants are immune from suit, as set forth more fully in the Report and Recommendations in *Miller I* and *Miller II*. For example, Defendant Fifth Judicial District is a subset of the New York State Court system and is therefore immune from damages pursuant to the Eleventh Amendment. Moreover, "claims under § 1983 against Defendants DeRue and Domachowski, who acted as support magistrate judges, are barred under the doctrine of judicial immunity." *Miller v. Primo*, 23-CV-1051, 2023 WL 6379325, at *6 (N.D.N.Y. Sept. 29, 2023) (Lovric, M.J.). Further, claims pursuant to § 1983 for damages against Defendant Primo and other court employees like Defendants Doerr and Essi for actions they took "integrally related to an on going judicial proceeding" are barred by the doctrine of absolute immunity. *Miller*, 2023 WL 6379325, at *5.

(N.D.N.Y. Sept. 29, 2022) (recommending dismissal of Plaintiff's claims predicated on a "sovereign citizen" theory as having no basis in law). As the Second Circuit has explained, "sovereign citizens are a loosely affiliated group who believe that the state and federal governments lack constitutional legitimacy and therefore have no authority to regulate their behavior." *United States v. Ulloa*, 511 F. App'x 105, n.1 (2d Cir. 2013); *see United States v. McLaughlin*, 949 F.3d 780, 781 (2d Cir. 2019) (cleaned up) (noting that "so-called 'Sovereign Citizens' seek to clog the wheels of justice and delay proceedings so justice won't ultimately be done. They do so by raising numerous—often frivolous—arguments, many alleging that the Courts or the Constitution lack any authority whatsoever."); *Muhammad v. Smith*, 13-CV-0760, 2014 WL 3670609, at *2 (N.D.N.Y. July 23, 2014) (D'Agostino, J.) ("Theories presented by redemptionist and sovereign citizen adherents have not only been rejected by the courts, but also recognized as frivolous and a waste of court resources.") (collecting cases); *see also Balash-Ioannidou v. Contour Mortg. Corp.*, 22-CV-4506, 2022 WL 3358082, at *1 (E.D.N.Y. Aug. 15, 2022) (rejecting claim that plaintiff "issued a payment through Notary Presentment to Defendants in the amount of \$645,300.00" to satisfy her debt, as well as a "Notary Protest" and a "Certificate of Dishonor."); *Tyson v. Clifford*, 18-CV-1600, 2018 WL 6727538, at *3 (D. Conn. Dec. 21, 2018) ("Adherents of [redemptionist] claims or defenses 'believe that they are not subject to government authority and employ various tactics in an attempt to, among other things, avoid paying taxes, extinguish debts, and derail criminal proceedings.'"); *Steinkirchner v. Gordon*, 19-CV-1241, 2020 WL 549087, at *2 (W.D. Pa. Feb. 4, 2020) ("While the Court is not in the business of issuing general advisory opinions, it can say with confidence that the Plaintiff's one-sided effort to discharge her debts does not create a legal or factual basis for the claims she struggles to assert."); *Stoute v. Navient*, 19-CV-11362, 2019 WL 13234780, at *2 (D. Mass. July

2, 2019) (rejecting the plaintiff's claim that Navient could not pursue collection on alleged student loan debt pursuant to U.C.C. § 3-505 because it failed to respond to his correspondence); *McKay v. U.S. Bank*, 14-CV-0872, 2015 WL 5657110, at *2 (M.D. Ala. Sept. 24, 2015) (denying plaintiffs' request for declaratory judgment that the defendant was not the real mortgage holder and to quiet title based upon their mailing of a “notarial presentment” and a “notarial notice of Dishonor” to the defendant bank).

Plaintiff has demonstrated a consistent pattern of making duplicative, voluminous, and meritless filings, which serve to harass and/or raise frivolous issues. The undersigned hereby warns Plaintiff that he cannot continue to engage in these filing practices. Taking into account Plaintiff's *pro se* status and his lack of legal training, the undersigned will not recommend the issuance of a pre-filing injunction at this time. However, Plaintiff is strongly cautioned that any further frivolous conduct on his part may result in the recommendation that a filing injunction be issued against him.

IV. OPPORTUNITY TO AMEND

Generally, a court should not dismiss claims contained in a complaint filed by a *pro se* litigant without granting leave to amend at least once “when a liberal reading of the complaint gives any indication that a valid claim might be stated.” *Branum v. Clark*, 927 F.2d 698, 704-05 (2d Cir. 1991); *see also* Fed. R. Civ. P. 15(a)(2) (“The court should freely give leave when justice so requires.”). An opportunity to amend is not required, however, where “the problem with [the plaintiff's] causes of action is substantive” such that “better pleading will not cure it.” *Cuoco v. Moritsugu*, 222 F.3d 99, 112 (2d Cir. 2000); *see also Cortec Indus. Inc. v. Sum Holding L.P.*, 949 F.2d 42, 48 (2d Cir. 1991) (“Of course, where a plaintiff is unable to allege any fact sufficient to support its claim, a complaint should be dismissed with prejudice.”). Stated

differently, “[w]here it appears that granting leave to amend is unlikely to be productive, . . . it is not an abuse of discretion to deny leave to amend.” *Ruffolo v. Oppenheimer & Co.*, 987 F.2d 129, 131 (2d Cir. 1993); *accord*, *Brown v. Peters*, 95-CV-1641, 1997 WL 599355, at *1 (N.D.N.Y. Sept. 22, 1997) (Pooler, J.).³

In this instance, I conclude that any further amendments to Plaintiff’s Amended Complaint would be futile. In this action, Plaintiff has already amended the complaint once as of right pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 15(a)(1). Moreover, Plaintiff brought two prior actions related to the same underlying interaction or occurrences. *See generally Miller I; Miller II*. Plaintiff’s claims and allegations are factually and legally frivolous. Any additional amendments to Plaintiff’s Amended Complaint are not likely to be productive and will further clog the wheels of justice. As a result, I recommend that Plaintiff’s Amended Complaint be dismissed without leave to amend. *See Igarashi v. Skull & Bone*, 438 F. App’x 58, 59-60 (2d Cir. 2011) (finding that the district court “properly dismissed the complaint without providing an opportunity to amend because any amendment would have been futile in light of the incredible nature of the allegations.”); *Official Comm. of Unsecured Creditors of Color Tile, Inc. v. Coopers & Lybrand, LLP*, 322 F.3d 147, 168 (2d Cir. 2003) (quoting *Dluhos v. Floating & Abandoned Vessel, Known as “New York,”* 162 F.3d 63, 69 (2d Cir. 1998)) (finding that the “District Court did not abuse its discretion in denying [the plaintiff] leave to amend the complaint because there was a ‘repeated

³ *See also Carris v. First Student, Inc.*, 132 F. Supp. 3d 321, 340-41 n.1 (N.D.N.Y. 2015) (Suddaby, C.J.) (explaining that the standard set forth in *Gomez v. USAA Fed. Sav. Bank*, 171 F.3d 794, 796 (2d Cir. 1999)—that the Court should grant leave to amend “unless the court can rule out any possibility, however unlikely it might be, that an amended complaint would be successful in stating a claim”—is likely not an accurate recitation of the governing law after *Bell Atl. Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544 (2007)), *rev’d on other grounds*, 682 F. App’x 30.

failure to cure deficiencies by amendments previously allowed.”); *Salinger v. Projectavision, Inc.*, 972 F. Supp. 222, 236 (S.D.N.Y. 1997) (“Three bites at the apple is enough.”).

V. PLAINTIFF’S LETTER MOTION

In light of the recommended disposition of this case, Plaintiff’s motion requesting various relief (including an objection that his “personal cellular device” must be left with United States Marshals upon entry to the federal courthouse) is denied without prejudice. (Dkt. No. 10); *see Amato v. McGinty*, 17-CV-0593, 2017 WL 9487185, at *11 (N.D.N.Y. June 6, 2017) (Baxter, M.J.) (“Because this court is recommending dismissal at this time, the court will deny [P]laintiff’s motion [seeking ancillary relief]. . . without prejudice.”), *report and recommendation adopted*, 2017 WL 4083575 (N.D.N.Y. Sept. 15, 2017) (D’Agostino, J.); *Mahmood v. United States Gov’t*, 20-CV-0207, 2020 WL 3965125, at *3 (N.D.N.Y. Mar. 17, 2020) (Stewart, M.J.) (same), *report and recommendation adopted*, 2020 WL 1808206 (N.D.N.Y. Apr. 9, 2020) (D’Agostino, J.).

ACCORDINGLY, it is


ORDERED that Plaintiff’s motion requesting various relief (Dkt. No. 10) is **DENIED without prejudice**; and it is further respectfully

RECOMMENDED that the **COURT DISMISS WITHOUT LEAVE TO AMEND** Plaintiff’s Amended Complaint (Dkt. No. 6) in its entirety pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e); and it is further

ORDERED that the Clerk of the Court shall file a copy of this Order and Report-Recommendation on Plaintiff, along with copies of the unpublished decisions cited herein in accordance with the Second Circuit’s decision in *Lebron v. Sanders*, 557 F.3d 76 (2d Cir. 2009) (per curiam).

NOTICE: Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1), the parties have fourteen days within which to file written objections to the foregoing report.⁴ Such objections shall be filed with the Clerk of the Court. **FAILURE TO OBJECT TO THIS REPORT WITHIN FOURTEEN DAYS WILL PRECLUDE APPELLATE REVIEW.** 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1) (Supp. 2013); Fed. R. Civ. P. 6(a), 6(d), 72; *Roldan v. Racette*, 984 F.2d 85 (2d Cir. 1993) (citing *Small v. Sec’y of Health and Human Servs.*, 892 F.2d 15 (2d Cir. 1989)).

Dated: June 4, 2024
Binghamton, New York


Miroslav Lovric
U.S. Magistrate Judge

⁴ If you are proceeding *pro se* and served with this report, recommendation, and order by mail, three additional days will be added to the fourteen-day period, meaning that you have seventeen days from the date that the report, recommendation, and order was mailed to you to serve and file objections. Fed. R. Civ. P. 6(d). If the last day of that prescribed period falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday, then the deadline is extended until the end of the next day that is not a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday. Fed. R. Civ. P. 6(a)(1)(C).

2016 WL 865296

Only the Westlaw citation is currently available.

United States District Court, N.D. New York.

William PFLAUM, Individually and as a Citizen,
Resident and Taxpayer of [Town of Stuyvesant](#), Plaintiff,

v.

TOWN OF STUYVESANT, COLUMBIA CTY.,
N.Y.; and Valerie Bertram, Individually and as
Supervisor of Town of Stuyvesant, Defendants.

1:11-CV-0335 (GTS/DJS)

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Signed 03/02/2016

Attorneys and Law Firms

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[BRYAN D. RICHMOND](#), ESQ., [THOMAS J. MORTATI](#), ESQ., BURKE, SCOLAMIERO, MORTATI & HURD, LLP, Attorneys for Defendants, 9 Washington Square, Suite 201, P.O. Box 15085, Albany, NY 12212-5085.

DECISION and ORDER

GLENN T. SUDDABY, Chief United States District Judge

*1 Currently before the Court, in this civil rights action filed by William Pflaum ("Plaintiff") against the Town of Stuyvesant ("Town") and Valerie Bertram, Town Supervisor ("Bertram") (collectively, "Defendants"), is Defendants' motion for summary judgment pursuant to [Fed. R. Civ. P. 56](#). (Dkt. No. 59.) For the reasons set forth below, Defendants' motion is granted.

I. RELEVANT BACKGROUND

A. Plaintiff's Complaint

As a result of the Court's prior decisions (Dkt. Nos. 17, 26), Plaintiff's sole remaining claim in this action is his First Amendment retaliation claim. More specifically, as articulated in his Complaint (which was drafted by Plaintiff, *pro se*, and therefore must be construed with special solicitude), that claim alleges three separate ways he was retaliated against for publicly criticizing Town officials.²

First, Plaintiff alleges that, in retaliation for filing charges of ethical violations against Defendant Bertram, she (a) "collaborated with and supported" the Town's Fire Chief to deny and/or threaten to deny fire protection to Plaintiff, (b) "supported and encouraged" various Town employees to "illegal[ly] revo[ke] ... Plaintiff's permit to operate his business," and (c) "supported and encouraged" the Town Assessor's "campaign to intimidate Plaintiff by linking [his] political speech [with his] real estate assessment." (Dkt. No. 1, ¶¶ 20-23, 116 [Pl.'s Compl.].)

Second, Plaintiff alleges that, in retaliation for writing columns on his Internet blog regarding corruption among the Town's public officials, the Town filed false criminal charges against him. (*Id.*, ¶ 116.)

Third, and finally, Plaintiff alleges that, in retaliation for criticizing Bertram, the Town Assessor, and the Town, the Town Assessor used his authority to raise taxes in order to intimidate Plaintiff into silence. (*Id.*, ¶¶ 23, 39, 47, 116.)

B. Defendants' Motion for Summary Judgment

*2 In their motion for summary judgment, Defendants request the dismissal of Plaintiff's Complaint in its entirety. (Dkt. No. 59.) In support of their motion, Defendants make the following four arguments. First, Defendants argue that there was no adverse action against Plaintiff in that there was no actual chilling of Plaintiff's First Amendment speech or any other damages. (Dkt. No. 61, at 3-8 [Defs.' Mem. of Law].)

Second, Defendants argue that, in any event, any such adverse action was not motivated or substantially caused by Plaintiff's First Amendment speech. (*Id.* at 5-6.)

Third, in the alternative, Defendants argue that Bertram was not personally involved in any deprivation of fire protection services to Plaintiff. (*Id.* at 5, 8-10.)

Fourth, and finally, Defendants argue that Bertram is entitled to qualified immunity. (*Id.*)

C. Plaintiff's Opposition Memorandum of Law

Generally construed, Plaintiff makes five arguments in opposition to Defendants' motion. First, Plaintiff argues that he engaged in protected speech by creating an Internet blog on which he publicly criticized Town officials and exposed

their illegal activities. (Dkt. No. 65, at 3 [Pl.'s Opp'n Mem. of Law].)

Second, Plaintiff argues that Town officials took adverse action against him by issuing noise violations against him with respect to loud dog barking on his property, retaining special prosecutors to pursue civil suits and criminal charges against him, encouraging harassment and extra-judicial threats against him, and treating him differently from other residents. (*Id.* at 4-5.) As a result, Plaintiff argues that he suffered a chilling effect on his blogging as well as monetary damages due to the expense required to oppose the Town's retaliatory activities. (*Id.* at 6-8.)

Third, Plaintiff argues that the timing of these adverse actions, i.e., that they began after he created his blog, establishes the causal connection between his protected speech and the adverse actions. (*Id.* at 5.)

Fourth, Plaintiff argues that Bertram is not entitled to qualified immunity because it was not objectively reasonable to believe that her actions did not violate Plaintiff's First Amendment rights. (*Id.* at 5-6.) According to Plaintiff, these actions consisted of (1) threatening to fire the Town's Dog Control Officer if he did not serve Plaintiff with a criminal charge related to dog barking, and (2) retaining special prosecutors to pursue this charge against Plaintiff without first obtaining the Town's approval. (*Id.* at 9.)

Fifth, Plaintiff argues that municipal liability extends to the Town because of the actions of Bertram, the Town's supervisor, and her position as a policymaker. (*Id.* at 8-9.)

Finally, the Court notes that Plaintiff spends considerable time in his opposition papers arguing the merits of issues not raised by Defendants in their motion. For example, Plaintiff discusses the Town's denial of his FOIL requests, the Town's failure to respond appropriately to alleged vandalism of his property, and the sufficiency of the evidence that led to the issuance of noise violations related to dog barking. (*See generally id.*, at 3-4, 6-9; Dkt. No. 67, ¶¶ 4, 14, 25, 27, 36, 56-107 [Pl.'s Decl.].)

D. Defendants' Reply Memorandum of Law

In reply to Plaintiff's opposition memorandum of law, Defendants make two arguments. First, Defendants argue that, because Plaintiff has not complied with Local Rule 7.1(a)(3) in his response to their statement of material facts, their

statement of material facts should be deemed admitted. (Dkt. No. 74, at 2-6 [Defs.' Reply Mem. of Law].)

*3 Second, Defendants argue that the record is devoid of any admissible evidence that Bertram was personally involved in an alleged deprivation of fire protection services with regard to Plaintiff's residence. (*Id.* at 6-7.) Furthermore, Defendants argue that Plaintiff cannot demonstrate that any adverse action was taken because he was never actually deprived of fire protection services and his subjective belief that the fire department may not respond to a fire at his residence is insufficient to create a genuine dispute of fact. (*Id.* at 7-8.)

E. Statement of Material Facts

1. Plaintiff's Failure to Comply with N.D.N.Y. Local Rule 7.1

Before reciting the material facts of this case, the Court must address Plaintiff's response to Defendant's Rule 7.1 Statement of Material Facts. Local Rule 7.1(a)(3) of the Local Rules of Practice for this Court requires a party moving for summary judgment to submit a statement of material facts supported by specific citations to the record where those facts are established. N.D.N.Y. L.R. 7.1(a)(3). The non-moving party's subsequent response must mirror the moving party's statement of material facts by (1) admitting and/or denying each of the moving party's factual assertions in matching numbered paragraphs and (2) supporting any denials with specific citations to the record where the factual issues arise. *Id.* Importantly, "[t]he Court shall deem admitted any properly supported facts set forth in the [moving party's] Statement of Material Facts that the [non-moving] party does not specifically controvert." *Id.*

This Court's "Local Rule requirements are not empty formalities." *Bombard v. Gen. Motors Corp.*, 238 F. Supp. 2d 464, 467 (N.D.N.Y. 2002) (Munson, J.) (stating that "[t]he courts of the Northern District have adhered to a strict application of Local Rule 7.1[a][3]'s requirement on summary judgment motions"); *accord*, *Cross v. Potter*, 09-CV-1293, 2013 WL 1149525, at *3 (N.D.N.Y. Mar. 19, 2013) (McAvoy, J.). Indeed, the underlying purpose of this rule "is to assist the court in framing the issues and determining whether there exist any triable issues of fact that would preclude the entry of summary judgment." *Youngblood v. Glasser*, 10-CV-1430, 2012 WL 4051846, at *4 (N.D.N.Y. Aug. 22, 2012) (Peebles, M.J.); *see also N.Y. Teamsters Conference Pension*

& *Ret. Fund v. Express Servs., Inc.*, 426 F.3d 640, 649 (2d Cir. 2005) (noting that “Rules governing summary judgment practice are essential tools for district courts, permitting them to efficiently decide summary judgment motions by relieving them of the onerous task of ‘hunt[ing] through voluminous records without guidance from the parties’”) (quoting *Holtz v. Rockefeller & Co.*, 258 F.3d 62, 74 [2d Cir. 2001]).

In the present case, Plaintiff has failed to respond appropriately to Defendants’ Rule 7.1 Statement of Material Facts. Specifically, Plaintiff has failed to admit and/or deny each of Defendants’ factual assertions in matching numbered paragraphs. Indeed, Defendants’ Rule 7.1 Statement contains 71 paragraphs of factual assertions, while Plaintiff’s 7.1 Response contains only 11 paragraphs. (*Compare* Dkt. No. 62 [Defs.’ Rule 7.1 Statement] *with* Dkt. No. 66 [Pl.’s Rule 7.1 Response].) Moreover, many of Plaintiff’s responses are conclusory in nature and/or contain legal arguments. The Court notes that, when he responded to Defendants’ motion, Plaintiff was represented by counsel. Accordingly, the Court will accept the factual assertions in Defendants’ 7.1 Statement as true to the extent that the evidence in the record supports these facts. *See Davis v. Cumberland Farms, Inc.*, 10-CV-0480, 2013 WL 375477, at *4 (N.D.N.Y. Jan. 29, 2013) (Scullin, J.) (accepting the defendant’s statement of material facts as true where plaintiff neither admitted nor denied defendant’s factual assertions); *Aktas v. JMC Dev. Co., Inc.*, 877 F. Supp. 2d 1, 5 n.3 (N.D.N.Y. 2012) (D’Agostino, J.) (accepting the third-party defendants’ statement of material facts as true because the defendant/third-party plaintiff failed to respond to it in accordance with Local Rule 7.1[a][3]).

2. Undisputed Material Facts

*4 For purposes of this motion, the undisputed material facts are as follows. Gerald Ennis has served as the Zoning Enforcement Officer for the Town of Stuyvesant continuously since 2003. (Dkt. No. 62, ¶ 43 [Defs.’ Rule 7.1 Statement].) In this capacity, Mr. Ennis issued Plaintiff a Class 2 Home Occupation Permit in August, 2009. (*Id.*, ¶ 44.) Under this permit, “[n]o unusual appearances, noise, vibration, smoke, dust, odors, heat, glare or electrical disturbances that exceed those normally produced by a resident shall be permitted.” (*Id.*, ¶ 45.) Following the issuance of this permit, Mr. Ennis received numerous noise complaints from Plaintiff’s neighbors in regard to increasingly loud barking from dogs on Plaintiff’s property. (*Id.*, ¶¶ 46–47.) Following an investigation into these complaints, Mr. Ennis concluded that

Plaintiff’s “home dog kennel which housed up to 50 dogs at a time was producing noise levels that exceeded those normally produced by a resident and, accordingly, [Plaintiff] was in violation of his Permit.” (*Id.*, ¶ 48.)

On December 7, 2009, Mr. Ennis issued Plaintiff a notice of violation, which informed Plaintiff that the Town had received several complaints about the noise coming from his property and directed Plaintiff to remedy the violation by December 23, 2009. (*Id.*, ¶ 49.) Subsequently, Plaintiff contacted Mr. Ennis and requested that his phone number be given to those who had complained with instructions that they contact Plaintiff directly when there are noise issues so he can rectify any problems. (*Id.*, ¶ 50.) However, after a few months had passed, Plaintiff stopped answering his neighbors’ phone calls; and, as a result, his neighbors made new complaints to Mr. Ennis. (*Id.*, ¶ 51.) After receiving these complaints and personally observing the loud noise emanating from Plaintiff’s property, Mr. Ennis issued a second notice of violation to Plaintiff on April 26, 2010. (*Id.*, ¶¶ 52–53.) In response, Plaintiff advised Mr. Ennis that he would erect a sound barrier to remedy the issue. (*Id.*, ¶ 54.)

According to Mr. Ennis, he waited “some time” for Plaintiff to erect, or apply for a permit to construct, a sound barrier but neither action was taken. (*Id.*, ¶¶ 55–56.) After continuing to receive noise complaints, Mr. Ennis issued a third notice of violation to Plaintiff on August 9, 2010. (*Id.*, ¶ 56.) On the same day, Mr. Ennis met with Bertram and the Town Attorney to discuss the noise issue on Plaintiff’s property. (*Id.*, ¶ 57.) The Town Attorney advised Bertram that Mr. Ennis had the authority to revoke Plaintiff’s home occupation permit if he determined that Plaintiff was in violation of the permit’s conditions. (*Id.*, ¶ 37.) As a result, Bertram advised Mr. Ennis that he may revoke Plaintiff’s permit if he determined that the permit’s conditions had been violated. (*Id.*, ¶ 38.) Later that same day (August 9, 2010), Mr. Ennis made the decision to revoke Plaintiff’s permit and notified Plaintiff of that fact. (*Id.*, ¶¶ 39, 59.) Neither Plaintiff’s statements concerning various issues in the Town nor his postings on various Internet sites had any bearing on the decision to revoke Plaintiff’s permit. (*Id.*, ¶¶ 40, 61.)

Plaintiff testified at his deposition that the basis for his claim that he was deprived of fire protection services is that, “in 2011, or perhaps late 2010,” a local fire department chief, Steve Montie, posted an online statement that Plaintiff should move out of town. (*Id.*, ¶ 14.) Plaintiff testified that the post was made in response to one of his earlier posts on a local

town Internet forum; in Plaintiff's post, he had complained of alleged ethical violations committed by Bertram. (*Id.*, ¶¶ 15-16.) The alleged post by Mr. Montie states in its entirety as follows:

William,

How much more of this are you going to do ? ? ? ? You are wasting more tax payer dollars than its worth. Man up correct your problems and move on, or better yet move out.

S

(*Id.*, ¶ 19.) The author of this post is not identified by name but only by the email address stuyvesantchief@fairpoint.net; and, as indicated above, the post is signed only as "S." (*Id.*, ¶ 18.)

*5 Plaintiff testified that the statements in the alleged post amounted to a threatened denial of fire department services because "the fire chief told me I should move out of town, which makes me wonder if there was a fire at my house would he come." (*Id.*, ¶ 20.) However, Plaintiff testified that no one has ever told him that the fire department would not respond if there was a fire at his house. (*Id.*, ¶ 22.) In addition, Plaintiff testified that there are two distinct fire departments in the Town, Stuyvesant Company 1 and Stuyvesant Company 2, which divide their responses to emergency calls in the Town geographically. (*Id.*, ¶ 23.) Steve Montie is the Chief of Stuyvesant Company 1 and a different chief controls Company 2. (*Id.*, ¶ 25.) Plaintiff's property is located in the geographic area covered by Company 2. (*Id.*, ¶ 24.) According to Bertram, she did not "in any way direct any fire department to deprive or threaten to deprive [Plaintiff] of fire services." (*Id.*, ¶ 33.)

Finally, Plaintiff testified that there was "never" a time that he did not publicize or speak out against some issues based upon any actions by the Town and the alleged efforts to silence him did not work. (*Id.*, ¶ 26.) In fact, following the alleged actions by the Town, Plaintiff did more blogging and increased his "political activities against the Town." (*Id.*, ¶ 27.) With respect to his business, Plaintiff testified that, despite losing his business permit in August, 2010, he continued to operate his business uninterrupted without a permit as he had before it was issued in 2009. (*Id.*, ¶ 29.) Accordingly, there was no interruption to Plaintiff's business as a result of his home business permit being revoked. (*Id.*, ¶¶ 28, 30.)

II. STANDARD GOVERNING A MOTION FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT

Under Fed. R. Civ. P. 56, summary judgment is warranted if "the movant shows that there is no genuine dispute as to any material fact and that the movant is entitled to judgment as a matter of law." Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(a). A dispute of fact is "genuine" if "the [record] evidence is such that a reasonable jury could return a verdict for the nonmoving party." *Anderson v. Liberty Lobby, Inc.*, 477 U.S. 242, 248 (1986). As a result, "[c]onclusory allegations, conjecture and speculation ... are insufficient to create a genuine issue of fact." *Kerzer v. Kingly Mfg.*, 156 F.3d 396, 400 (2d Cir. 1998) (citation omitted); see also Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(e)(2). As the Supreme Court has famously explained, "[the non-moving party] must do more than simply show that there is some metaphysical doubt as to the material facts." *Matsushita Elec. Indus. Co., Ltd. v. Zenith Radio Corp.*, 475 U.S. 574, 585-86 (1986). As for the materiality requirement, a dispute of fact is "material" if it "might affect the outcome of the suit under the governing law." *Anderson*, 477 U.S. at 248. "Factual disputes that are irrelevant or unnecessary will not be counted." *Id.*

In determining whether a genuine issue of material fact exists, the Court must resolve all ambiguities and draw all reasonable inferences against the movign party. *Anderson*, 477 U.S. at 255. In addition, "[the moving party] bears the initial responsibility of informing the district court of the basis for its motion, and identifying those portions of the ... [record] which it believes demonstrate[s] the absence of any genuine issue of material fact." *Celotex v. Catrett*, 477 U.S. 317, 323-24 (1986); see also Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(c), (e). However, when the moving party has met this initial burden of establishing the absence of any genuine issue of material fact, the nonmoving party must come forward with specific facts showing a genuine dispute of material fact for trial. Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(c), (e). Where the non-movant fails to deny the factual assertions contained in the movant's Rule 7.1 Statement of Material Facts in matching numbered paragraphs supported by a citation to admissible record evidence (as required by Local Rule 7.1[a][3] of the Court's Local Rules of Practice), the court may not rely solely on the movant's Rule 7.1 Statement; rather, the court must be satisfied that the citations to evidence in the record support the movant's assertions. See *Giannullo v. City of N.Y.*, 322 F.3d 139, 143, n.5 (2d Cir. 2003) (holding that not verifying in the record the assertions in the motion for summary judgment "would derogate the truth-finding functions of the judicial process by substituting convenience for facts").

III. ANALYSIS

A. Whether Plaintiff Suffered an Adverse Action

*6 After carefully considering the matter, the Court answers this question in the negative for the reasons set forth in Defendants' memorandum of law and reply memorandum of law. (Dkt. No. 61, at 3-8 [Defs.' Mem. of Law]; Dkt. No. 74, at 6-8 [Defs.' Reply Mem. of Law].) To those reasons, the Court adds the following two points.

As this Court noted in its prior decisions, in order to state a claim for retaliation under the First Amendment, "a plaintiff must prove (1) his conduct was protected by the First Amendment, (2) the defendants' actions were motivated or substantially caused by the exercise of that right, and (3) defendants' actions effectively 'chilled' the exercise of plaintiff's First Amendment right." *Pflaum*, 937 F. Supp. 2d at 303 (citing *Dillon v. Morano*, 497 F.3d 247, 251 [2d Cir. 2007]). "In cases 'involving criticism of public officials by private citizens,' the Second Circuit has generally 'impose[d] an actual chill requirement for First Amendment retaliation claims[.]' i.e., a requirement that the plaintiff allege and ultimately prove an 'actual chill' of his First Amendment rights." *Hafez v. City of Schenectady*, 894 F. Supp. 2d 207, 221 (N.D.N.Y. 2012) (D'Agostino, J.) (quoting *Gill v. Pidlypchak*, 389 F.3d 379, 381 [2d Cir. 2004]). "To establish this element, it is not enough for the plaintiff simply to show that he changed his behavior in some way; he must show that the defendant intended to, and did, prevent or deter him from exercising his rights under the First Amendment." *Hafez*, 894 F. Supp. 2d at 221. "However, 'where the retaliation is alleged to have caused an injury separate from any chilling effect, such as a job loss or demotion, an allegation as to a chilling effect is not necessary to state a claim.'" *Id.* (quoting *Puckett v. City of Glen Cove*, 631 F. Supp. 2d 226, 239 [E.D.N.Y. 2009]); see also *Brink v. Muscente*, 11-CV-4306, 2013 WL 5366371, at *7 (S.D.N.Y. Sept. 25, 2013) (noting that, in private citizen cases, "various forms of concrete harm have been substituted for the 'actual chilling' requirement").

First, it is clear from Plaintiff's deposition testimony that there was no actual chilling of his protected speech as a result of Defendants' actions. As discussed above, Plaintiff admitted that he increased his political activities and continued to publicize his opinions against the Town in the face of its alleged efforts to silence him. "Where a party can show no change in his behavior, he has quite plainly shown no chilling of his First Amendment right to free speech." *Curley v. Vill. of Suffern*, 268 F.3d 65, 73 (2d Cir. 2001); see also *Singer v.*

Fulton Cty. Sheriff, 63 F.3d 110, 120 (2d Cir. 1995) (finding no chilling effect where, after an arrest, the plaintiff continued to publish his newspaper through which he criticized the village government); *Spear v. Town of W. Hartford*, 954 F.2d 63, 67 (2d Cir. 1992) (finding no chilling effect where, after the filing of a lawsuit, the plaintiff continued to write criticizing editorials in the same manner as before the lawsuit).

Second, to the extent that Plaintiff argues that he perceived the online post regarding the loss of fire protection as a real threat, he is still required to show that his perception was objectively reasonable, i.e., "that the defendant[s]' actions had some actual, non-speculative chilling effect." *Colombo v. O'Connell*, 310 F.3d 115, 117 (2d Cir. 2002); see also *Laird v. Tatum*, 408 U.S. 1, 13-14 (1972) (holding that "[a]llegations of a subjective 'chill' are not an adequate substitute for a claim of specific present objective harm or a threat of specific future harm"). Plaintiff's subjective belief that the online post constituted a real threat, without more, is insufficient to demonstrate an actual chilling effect on his First Amendment rights. Indeed, as discussed above in Point I.E.2. of this Decision and Order, Plaintiff admitted that no one had told him that the fire department would not respond if there was a fire at his house. Moreover, a different fire chief than the one who allegedly authored the online post is responsible for responding to fire calls in the location of Plaintiff's residence.

B. Whether There Was a Causal Connection Between Plaintiff's Speech and Any Adverse Action

*7 After carefully considering the matter, the Court answers this question in the negative for the reasons set forth below.

To establish the second element of his First Amendment retaliation claim, "plaintiff must provide specific proof of defendants' improper motivation with either circumstantial or direct evidence." *Media All., Inc. v. Mirch*, 09-CV-0659, 2011 WL 3328532, at *5 (N.D.N.Y. Aug. 2, 2011) (D'Agostino, J.) (citing *Curley*, 285 F.3d at 73). "Circumstantial evidence includes close temporal proximity between plaintiff's speech and the alleged retaliatory act." *Mirch*, 2011 WL 3328532, at *5.

"Regardless of the presence of retaliatory motive, however, a defendant may be entitled to summary judgment if he can show dual motivation, i.e., that even without the improper motivation the alleged retaliatory action would have occurred." *Scott v. Coughlin*, 344 F.3d 282, 287-88 (2d Cir. 2003) (citing *Mt. Healthy City Sch. Dist. Bd. of Educ. v. Doyle*, 429 U.S. 274, 287 [1977]). "Plaintiff has the initial burden

of showing that an improper motive played a substantial part in defendant's action. The burden then shifts to defendant to show it would have taken exactly the same action absent the improper motive.” *Scott*, 344 F.3d at 288.

1. Revocation of Plaintiff's Business Permit

In denying Defendants' underlying motion to dismiss Plaintiff's First Amendment claim, this Court held that Plaintiff had sufficiently alleged a concrete harm through the loss of his business permit, and consequently, the loss of business income, as a result of Defendants' alleged retaliatory actions. *Pflaum*, 937 F. Supp. 2d at 308. Having carefully reviewed the record, the Court finds that Plaintiff has failed to create a genuine dispute of material fact regarding Defendants' alleged improper motive. Specifically, with respect to the revocation of his business permit, the undisputed facts establish that the Town received complaints regarding the noise emanating from Plaintiff's property. Plaintiff was given two³ noise violations over the course of approximately one year and ample opportunity to rectify the problem. (Dkt. No. 67, Attach. 5.) Because the noise problem and complaints continued, Mr. Ennis revoked Plaintiff's permit.⁴ Even if Plaintiff were able to establish that an improper motive played a part in this decision, it is clear to the Court that, under these circumstances, the revocation would have still occurred. Indeed, Plaintiff challenged the decision to revoke his permit in appeals made to the Town's Zoning Board of Appeals and in two actions filed in New York State Supreme Court. (Dkt. No. 67, Attachs. 1 & 2.) Although Plaintiff was successful in his state court actions, those decisions were based, in part, upon the Town's failure to follow proper procedure, rather than the merits of the Town's decision. (*Id.*)

2. Criminal Charges

*8 Plaintiff has also failed to demonstrate an improper motive with respect to his claim that he received false criminal charges in retaliation for comments on his website about corruption among public officials. Plaintiff relies on the temporal proximity of these charges with a meeting he had with Bertram and his filing of an Article 78 petition in New York State Supreme Court. More specifically, Plaintiff argues that he began an Internet blog on or about January 1, 2011,

and in that blog reported on what he perceived to be the illegal activities of Town officials. (Dkt. No. 67, ¶ 15 [Pl.'s Decl.].)

For example, on January 1, 2011, Plaintiff wrote about the alleged inflation of billable time by the Town Attorney that was spent on work paid for by the Town. (*Id.* at 65:8-11.) Around the same time, Plaintiff met with Bertram to discuss his discovery of specific instances of corruption by public officials, including the alleged inflation of billable work by the Town Attorney. (Dkt. No. 59, Attach. 7, at 62:13-15; 64:9-15 [Pl.'s Dep. Tr.].) On January 15, 2011, a few days after this meeting occurred, Plaintiff was issued a criminal summons for the offense of “habitual loud barking,” in violation of N.Y. Local Law § 1. (*Id.* at 61:19-22; Dkt. No. 68, Attach. 7 [Criminal Summons]; Dkt. No. 67, ¶ 15 [Pl.'s Decl.].) Plaintiff testified at his deposition that the Town Attorney went to great lengths to research the Local Law that he was charged under and assisted one of Plaintiff's neighbors in drafting an affidavit upon which the criminal summons was based. (Dkt. No. 59, Attach. 7, at 65:17-21 [Pl.'s Dep. Tr.]; Dkt. No. 67, ¶ 107 [Pl.'s Decl.].) Plaintiff argues that he is the first Town resident to be charged under this section of the Local Law. (Dkt. No. 67, ¶¶ 100, 106 [Pl.'s Decl.].) Finally, Plaintiff argues that Bertram retained outside counsel to pursue this charge against him, which was later dismissed. (Dkt. No. 67, ¶¶ 5, 19, 21 [Pl.'s Decl.]; Dkt. No. 59, Attach. 7, at 57:16-18 [Pl.'s Dep. Tr.].)

Thereafter, in October 2011, Plaintiff filed an Article 78 petition in New York State Supreme Court challenging the Town's denial of Plaintiff's FOIL requests. (Dkt. No. 59, Attach. 7, at 67:7-12 [Pl.'s Dep. Tr.].) Plaintiff sought disclosure of the information in the FOIL requests to substantiate his belief that Town officials were engaging in illegal activities. (Dkt. No. 67, ¶¶ 43-44 [Pl.'s Decl.].) One week after commencing that action, Plaintiff received a second criminal summons for the same offense related to loud dog barking. (Dkt. No. 68, Attach. 7 [Appearance Ticket]; Dkt. No. 59, Attach. 7, at 56:16-19; 67:7-12 [Pl.'s Dep. Tr.].) Plaintiff testified that he had “almost no dogs” on his property in October 2011. (Dkt. No. 59, Attach. 7, at 67:8-10 [Pl.'s Dep. Tr.].) According to Plaintiff, that charge was neither dismissed nor withdrawn, but “vanished.” (*Id.*, at 57:19-58:9.)

While Plaintiff's allegations may plausibly suggest that an improper motive played a role in the charges brought against him, Defendants have submitted admissible record evidence that establishes otherwise. (Dkt. No. 59, Attach. 17.) Specifically, the criminal information in question is signed

by one of Plaintiff's neighbors, Frederick Platt, and states, in part, that "my complaint is that the dogs at Glencadia Dog Camp exhibit ongoing habitual barking/howling at any given time of day or night. This has been an issue since the Fall of 2009." (*Id.*) Furthermore, an affidavit filed by Wes Powell, the Town's Dog Control Officer, states that he received repeated complaints from Mr. Platt throughout 2010, culminating in the noise complaint that served as the basis for the criminal charge. (Dkt. No. 59, Attach. 16, ¶¶ 3-5 [Powell Aff.]) Mr. Powell states that the complaint was written by Mr. Platt in his presence and that no Town official directed Mr. Powell to serve Plaintiff with the criminal summons. (*Id.*, ¶¶ 7-10.)

*9 Conversely, Plaintiff has not submitted any admissible record evidence supporting his claim that the Town Attorney (who is not a party) played any role in the charge being filed against him or that he is the only resident to have ever been charged under this section of the Local Law. Similarly, Plaintiff's contention that the Town pressured Mr. Platt to file a complaint against him (Dkt. No. 67, ¶ 7[Pl.'s Decl.]) is unsubstantiated. While the timing of the charge may appear suspicious, the Town cannot control when its residents decide to file a complaint and, in light of the record evidence demonstrating that there was a preexisting noise problem on Plaintiff's property, the complaint is unsurprising. Moreover, the fact that Plaintiff *believes* the Town shored up its criminal charge against him is of little, if any, materiality. Finally, because the second charge seemingly "vanished," no documentation or evidence (other than the appearance ticket itself) has been submitted with respect to that charge. In any event, because the charge was never prosecuted, Plaintiff has failed to support his claim that he suffered any harm. Accordingly, the Court finds that Plaintiff has failed to meet his burden in demonstrating an improper motive with respect to this charge.

3. Town Assessor Gleason

Plaintiff claims that Town Assessor Howard Gleason (also not a party) threatened to raise his property taxes for engaging in political activities when Mr. Gleason hand delivered a letter to Plaintiff before a public meeting. (Dkt. No. 69, Attach. 18, at 3 [Letter from Pl. to Gleason]; Dkt. No. 67, ¶ 29 [Pl.'s Decl.]) The only evidence submitted with respect to this claim is not the original letter from Mr. Gleason to Plaintiff but letter correspondence from Plaintiff to Mr. Gleason. (Dkt. No. 69, Attach. 18, at 3 [Letter from Pl. to Gleason].) Plaintiff's letter to Mr. Gleason, dated October 5, 2010, states that Plaintiff

interpreted Mr. Gleason's attempt to speak with him about tax filings before a town hall meeting as threatening in nature due to the "timing and manner of the interaction." (*Id.*) This is because Plaintiff "had announced [his] intention to call for a referendum frequently and in many forums prior to appearing for the meeting." (*Id.*) Furthermore, Plaintiff requested that, in order to "avoid the impression that you coordinate your tax-related activities with other people in government in order to intimidate free speech, please do not present important information to me in such an information [sic] and unverifiable way." (*Id.*)

However, Mr. Gleason's response to Plaintiff's letter suggests that their interaction was not meant as a threat to raise Plaintiff's taxes or "was in any way politically motivated." (Dkt. No. 69, Attach. 18, at 4 [Letter from Pl. to Gleason].) More specifically, Mr. Gleason explains that he needed to re-assess Plaintiff's property in light of the fact that Plaintiff was now running a kennel (business) on his property and decided to hand deliver his letter knowing that Plaintiff would be present for the town hall meeting. (*Id.*) Moreover, Mr. Gleason reassured Plaintiff that politics do not dictate how he performs his job and promised that all future communication will be transmitted through mail rather than in-person. (*Id.*)

Plaintiff has failed to submit any additional evidence with respect to his tax assessment, that his taxes were improperly raised or that Mr. Gleason acted with a retaliatory animus.⁵ Similarly, no evidence has been submitted to substantiate Plaintiff's claim that Bertram encouraged Mr. Gleason to use his authority as Town Assessor to intimidate Plaintiff. In sum, Plaintiff has wholly failed to satisfy his burden demonstrating that he suffered harm as a result of any action taken by Mr. Gleason and that Mr. Gleason acted with an improper motive.

*10 For all of these reasons, the Court finds that Plaintiff has failed to create a genuine dispute of material fact with respect to his First Amendment claim. Because the Court has reached this conclusion, it need not, and does not, consider the merits of Defendant Bertram's alternative qualified immunity argument.

ACCORDINGLY, it is

ORDERED that Defendants' motion for summary judgment (Dkt. No. 59) is **GRANTED**. The Clerk of the Court is directed to enter judgment in favor of the Defendants and close this case.

All Citations

Not Reported in Fed. Supp., 2016 WL 865296

Footnotes

- 1 Although Plaintiff is currently proceeding *pro se*, the Court notes that he had counsel when preparing his response to Defendant's motion for summary judgment. Accordingly, no need exists to construe Plaintiff's response with the special solicitude ordinarily afforded to *pro se* litigants.
- 2 The Court notes that, while it did not previously (i.e., in its prior decisions) liberally construe Plaintiff's retaliation claim as arising under three separate theories, it does so now. The Court further notes that it has the power to address these two additional theories for each of two alternative reasons: (1) because Defendants moved for dismissal of Plaintiff's retaliation claim in its entirety, Plaintiff has had sufficient notice and an opportunity to be heard with respect to the two theories in question; and (2) in any event, even if Plaintiff cannot be said to have had such notice and an opportunity to be heard, he filed his Complaint *pro se* and the Court finds the two theories to be so lacking in arguable merit as to be frivolous, see [Fitzgerald v. First E. Seventh St. Tenants Corp.](#), 221 F.3d 362, 363 (2d Cir. 2000) (recognizing that district court has power to *sua sponte* dismiss *pro se* complaint based on frivolousness notwithstanding fact that plaintiff has paid statutory filing fee).
- 3 As discussed above, Plaintiff was actually given three noise violations. However, because his permit was revoked on the same day that he received the third violation, the Court will disregard the third violation for purposes of this analysis.
- 4 The Court notes that Plaintiff spends considerable time in his opposition papers disputing the sufficiency of the evidence and procedures that were followed that led to the issuance of noise violations. (See generally Dkt. No. 67, ¶¶ 56-95 [Pl.'s Decl.].) However, this Court is not the proper forum for that dispute. Furthermore, to the extent that the New York Supreme Court observed that there appeared "to have been a disproportionate amount of time and money spent on [the noise violation] notice," and that the records did not "reveal a real issue with dog-barking," those observations are not binding upon this Court. (Dkt. No. 67, Attach. 2, at 6.) Setting aside the fact that the observations constitute dicta, Defendants have submitted admissible record evidence demonstrating that Mr. Ennis acted upon complaints made to him by residents of the Town, which Plaintiff has failed to properly dispute.
- 5 For example, with regard to this lack of additional evidence regarding retaliatory animus, Plaintiff has failed to adduce admissible record evidence establishing that, even assuming Mr. Gleason knew of Plaintiff's intent to engage in protected speech, the so-called "manner of the interaction" by Mr. Gleason (i.e., the hand delivery of the letter) was in fact unusual for Mr. Gleason given the date of the letter and the date of the public meeting. Moreover, Plaintiff has failed to adduce admissible record evidence that the so-called "timing ... of the interaction" is significant, given his rather constant exercise of his First Amendment rights during the time in question.

2022 WL 17517312

Only the Westlaw citation is currently available.

United States District Court, N.D. New York.

Manetirony CLERVRAIN, Plaintiff,

v.

Jonathan ROBBINS, et al., Defendants.

1:22-CV-1248 (MAD/DJS)

|

Signed December 8, 2022

Attorneys and Law FirmsMANETIRONY CLERVRAIN, Plaintiff, Pro Se, Anderson,
IN 46013.**REPORT-RECOMMENDATION and ORDER**

DANIEL J. STEWART, United States Magistrate Judge

*1 The Clerk has forwarded for review what has been docketed as a civil complaint filed by Plaintiff. Dkt. No. 1, Compl. Plaintiff has not paid the filing fee but has submitted an application to proceed *in forma pauperis* (“IFP”), Dkt. No. 2, which the Court has granted.¹

I. SUFFICIENCY OF THE COMPLAINT**A. Governing Legal Standard**

28 U.S.C. § 1915(e) directs that, when a plaintiff seeks to proceed *in forma pauperis*, “(2) ... the court shall dismiss the case at any time if the court determines that – ... (B) the action ... (i) is frivolous or malicious; (ii) fails to state a claim on which relief may be granted; or (iii) seeks monetary relief against a defendant who is immune from such relief.” 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B).² Thus, even if a plaintiff meets the financial criteria to commence an action *in forma pauperis*, it is the court's responsibility to determine whether the plaintiff may properly maintain the complaint that he filed in this District before the court may permit the plaintiff to proceed with this action *in forma pauperis*. See *id.*

Likewise, under 28 U.S.C. § 1915A, a court must review any “complaint in a civil action in which a prisoner seeks

redress from a governmental entity or officer or employee of a governmental entity” and must “identify cognizable claims or dismiss the complaint, or any portion of the complaint, if the complaint ... is frivolous, malicious, or fails to state a claim upon which relief may be granted; or ... seeks monetary relief from a defendant who is immune from such relief.” 28 U.S.C. § 1915A; see also *Carr v. Dvorin*, 171 F.3d 115, 116 (2d Cir. 1999) (*per curiam*); *Abbas v. Dixon*, 480 F.3d 636, 639 (2d Cir. 2007) (stating that both sections 1915 and 1915A are available to evaluate *pro se* prisoner complaints).

In reviewing a *pro se* complaint, the court has a duty to show liberality toward *pro se* litigants, see *Nance v. Kelly*, 912 F.2d 605, 606 (2d Cir. 1990) (*per curiam*), and should exercise “extreme caution ... in ordering sua sponte dismissal of a *pro se* complaint before the adverse party has been served and both parties (but particularly the plaintiff) have had an opportunity to respond.” *Anderson v. Coughlin*, 700 F.2d 37, 41 (2d Cir. 1983) (internal citations omitted). Therefore, a court should not dismiss a complaint if the plaintiff has stated “enough facts to state a claim to relief that is plausible on its face.” *Bell Atl. Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 570 (2007). “A claim has facial plausibility when the plaintiff pleads factual content that allows the court to draw the reasonable inference that the defendant is liable for the misconduct alleged.” *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 678 (2009) (citing *Bell Atl. Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. at 556).

*2 Although a court should construe the factual allegations in the light most favorable to the plaintiff, “the tenet that a court must accept as true all of the allegations contained in a complaint is inapplicable to legal conclusions.” *Id.* “Threadbare recitals of the elements of a cause of action, supported by mere conclusory statements, do not suffice.” *Id.* (citing *Bell Atl. Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. at 555). “[W]here the well-pleaded facts do not permit the court to infer more than the mere possibility of misconduct, the complaint has alleged - but it has not show[n] - that the pleader is entitled to relief.” *Id.* at 679 (quoting FED. R. CIV. P. 8(a)(2)). Rule 8 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure “demands more than an unadorned, the-defendant-unlawfully-harmed-me accusation.” *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. at 678 (citing *Bell Atl. Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. at 555). Thus, a pleading that only “tenders naked assertions devoid of further factual enhancement” will not suffice. *Id.* (internal quotation marks and alterations omitted).

B. Analysis of the Complaint

A court's initial review of a complaint under § 1915(e) must encompass the applicable standards of the [Federal Rules of Civil Procedure](#). Rule 8 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure provides that a pleading must contain:

- (1) a short and plain statement of the grounds for the court's jurisdiction ...;
- (2) a short and plain statement of the claim showing that the pleader is entitled to relief; and
- (3) a demand for the relief sought, which may include relief in the alternative or different types of relief.

[FED. R. CIV. P. 8\(a\)](#). The purpose of Rule 8 “is to give fair notice of the claim being asserted so as to permit the adverse party the opportunity to file a responsive answer [and] prepare an adequate defense.” *Hudson v. Artuz*, 1998 WL 832708, at *1 (S.D.N.Y. Nov. 30, 1998) (quoting *Powell v. Marine Midland Bank*, 162 F.R.D. 15, 16 (N.D.N.Y. 1995)). Moreover, Rule 10 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure provides, in part:

(b) Paragraphs; Separate Statements. A party must state its claims or defenses in numbered paragraphs, each limited as far as practicable to a single set of circumstances. A later pleading may refer by number to a paragraph in an earlier pleading. If doing so would promote clarity, each claim founded on a separate transaction or occurrence – and each defense other than a denial – must be stated in a separate count or defense.

[FED. R. CIV. P. 10\(b\)](#). The purpose of Rule 10 is to “provide an easy mode of identification for referring to a particular paragraph in a prior pleading[.]” *Sandler v. Capanna*, 1992 WL 392597, at *3 (E.D. Pa. Dec. 17, 1992).

A complaint that fails to comply with basic pleading requirements presents too heavy a burden for defendants to craft a defense “and provides no meaningful basis for the

Court to assess the sufficiency of [the plaintiff's] claims,” and may properly be dismissed. *Gonzales v. Wing*, 167 F.R.D. 352, 355 (N.D.N.Y. 1996).

Plaintiff's Complaint clearly does not satisfy these requirements. The nature of the Complaint is unclear. The Complaint recites a wide variety of federal statutes and case law, but a thorough review of the main Complaint and the numerous attachments does not provide clarity as to what federal claim Plaintiff seeks to pursue in this Court. It is unclear what relationship the individuals identified by Plaintiff as Defendants have to Plaintiff and how he alleges they violated his rights.

Given its lack of clarity, the Complaint is clearly subject to dismissal. “[A] court should not dismiss a complaint filed by a *pro se* litigant without granting leave to amend at least once ‘when a liberal reading of the complaint gives any indication that a valid claim might be stated.’ ” *Bruce v. Tompkins Cty. Dep't of Soc. Servs. ex rel. Kephart*, 2015 WL 151029, at *4 (N.D.N.Y. Jan. 7, 2015) (quoting *Branum v. Clark*, 927 F.2d 698, 704-05 (2d Cir. 1991)). Accordingly, the Court recommends that the Complaint be dismissed, but that Plaintiff be afforded an opportunity to amend.

***3** The Court advises Plaintiff that should he be permitted to amend his Complaint, any amended pleading she submits must comply with [Rules 8 and 10 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure](#). Any such amended complaint, which shall supersede and replace in its entirety the previous Complaint filed by Plaintiff, must contain sequentially numbered paragraphs containing only one act of misconduct per paragraph. Thus, if Plaintiff claims that his civil and/or constitutional rights were violated by more than one defendant, or on more than one occasion, he should include a corresponding number of paragraphs in his amended complaint for each such allegation, with each paragraph specifying (i) the alleged act of misconduct; (ii) the date, including the year, on which such misconduct occurred; (iii) the names of each and every individual who participated in such misconduct; (iv) where appropriate, the location where the alleged misconduct occurred; and, (v) the nexus between such misconduct and Plaintiff's civil and/or constitutional rights.

Plaintiff is further cautioned that no portion of his prior Complaint shall be incorporated into his amended complaint by reference. Any amended complaint submitted by Plaintiff must set forth all of the claims he intends to assert against the

defendants and must demonstrate that a case or controversy exists between the Plaintiff and the defendants which Plaintiff has a legal right to pursue and over which this Court has jurisdiction. If Plaintiff is alleging that the named defendant violated a law, he should specifically refer to such law.

II. CONCLUSION

For the reasons stated herein, it is hereby

RECOMMENDED, that Plaintiff's Complaint be **DISMISSED with leave to amend**; and it is

ORDERED, that the Clerk of the Court serve a copy of this Report-Recommendation and Order upon the parties to this action.

Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1), the parties have fourteen (14)³ days within which to file written objections to the foregoing report. Such objections shall be filed with the Clerk of the Court. **FAILURE TO OBJECT TO THIS REPORT WITHIN FOURTEEN (14) DAYS WILL PRECLUDE APPELLATE REVIEW.** *Roldan v. Racette*, 984 F.2d 85, 89 (2d Cir. 1993) (citing *Small v. Sec'y of Health and Human Servs.*, 892 F.2d 15 (2d Cir. 1989)); *see also* 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1); FED. R. CIV. P. 72 & 6(a).

All Citations

Not Reported in Fed. Supp., 2022 WL 17517312

Footnotes

- 1 Plaintiff has also moved for leave to file electronically. Dkt. No. 3. Given the recommended disposition of this case, that Motion is denied with leave to renew if Plaintiff files a complaint that survives review under section 1915.
- 2 To determine whether an action is frivolous, a court must look to see whether the complaint "lacks an arguable basis either in law or in fact." *Neitzke v. Williams*, 490 U.S. 319, 325 (1989).
- 3 If you are proceeding *pro se* and are served with this Order by mail, three additional days will be added to the fourteen-day period, meaning that you have seventeen days from the date the order was mailed to you to serve and file objections. FED. R. CIV. P. 6(d). If the last day of that prescribed period falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday, then the deadline is extended until the end of the next day that is not a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday. FED. R. CIV. P. 6(a)(1)(C).

2023 WL 3170384

Only the Westlaw citation is currently available.

United States District Court, N.D. New York.

Manetirony CLERVRAIN, Plaintiff,

v.

Jonathan ROBBINS, Jean-Max Bellerive,

Josue Pierre-Louis, Garry Conille, Jean-Claude

Theogene, Barthelemy Anteno, Kwasi Amoako-

Attah, and Victor (Ito) Bisono Haza, Defendants.

1:22-CV-1248 (MAD/DJS)

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Signed May 1, 2023

Attorneys and Law Firms

MANETIRONY CLERVRAIN, 4326 South Scatterfield Road, Suite 153, Anderson, Indiana 46013, Plaintiff, Pro Se.

ORDER

Mae A. D'Agostino, United States District Judge:

*1 On November 22, 2022, *pro se* Plaintiff Manetirony Clervrain ("Plaintiff") filed a complaint against Defendants consisting of 70 pages of forms and documents, *see* Dkt. No. 1, "recit[ing] a wide variety of federal statutes and case law," Dkt. No. 7 at 5, and around two hundred pages of attachments. *See* Dkt. Nos. 1-1, 1-5, 1-6. On the same day, Plaintiff moved for leave to proceed *in forma pauperis* ("IFP"), *see* Dkt. No. 2, and to obtain an ECF login and password. *See* Dkt. No. 3.

On December 8, 2022, Magistrate Judge Daniel J. Stewart granted Plaintiff's motion to proceed IFP. *See* Dkt. No. 6. Additionally, Magistrate Judge Stewart issued a Report-Recommendation and Order recommending that the complaint be dismissed with leave to amend. *See* Dkt. No. 7. Plaintiff has not filed an objection to the Report-Recommendation and Order.

When a party declines to file objections to a magistrate judge's report-recommendation or files "[g]eneral or conclusory objections or objections which merely recite the same arguments [presented] to the magistrate judge," the district court reviews those recommendations for clear error. *O'Diah v. Mawhir*, No. 9:08-CV-322, 2011 WL 933846, *1 (N.D.N.Y. Mar. 16, 2011) (citations and footnote omitted); *see also*

McAllan v. Von Essen, 517 F. Supp. 2d 672, 679 (S.D.N.Y. 2007). After the appropriate review, "the court may accept, reject, or modify, in whole or in part, the findings or recommendations made by the magistrate judge." 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1).

"[I]n a *pro se* case, the court must view the submissions by a more lenient standard than that accorded to 'formal pleadings drafted by lawyers.' " *Govan v. Campbell*, 289 F. Supp. 2d 289, 295 (N.D.N.Y. 2007) (quoting *Haines v. Kerner*, 404 U.S. 519, 520 (1972)) (other citations omitted). The Second Circuit has held that the court is obligated to " 'make reasonable allowances to protect *pro se* litigants' " from inadvertently forfeiting legal rights merely because they lack a legal education. *Govan*, 289 F. Supp. 2d at 295 (quoting *Taguth v. Zuck*, 710 F.2d 90, 95 (2d Cir. 1983)).

Having reviewed the December 8, 2022 Report-Recommendation and Order, Plaintiff's complaint and the applicable law, the Court finds that Magistrate Judge Stewart correctly determined that the complaint should be dismissed. The complaint is largely incomprehensible and suffers from several deficiencies. Rule 8(a) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure provides that a pleading must contain "a short and plain statement of the claim showing that the pleader is entitled to relief." Fed. R. Civ. P. 8(a)(2). Plaintiff's complaint is neither short nor plain. *See* Dkt. No. 1. As currently drafted, and even with the leniency given to a *pro se* litigant's pleadings, Plaintiff failed to meet pleading standards such that the Court is unable to meaningfully analyze whether Plaintiff can allege any colorable claim against Defendants. *See Canning v. Hofmann*, No. 1:15-CV-0493, 2015 WL 6690170, *5 (N.D.N.Y. Nov. 2, 2015) ("[H]aving found that none of the allegations in Plaintiff's meandering and indecipherable Complaint raise a cognizable cause of action, the Court concludes that the Complaint fails to state a claim upon which relief may be granted and is subject to dismissal") (citing *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 678 (2009)).

*2 Finally, the Court agrees with Magistrate Judge Stewart that Plaintiff should be granted an opportunity to amend out of deference to Plaintiff's *pro se* status. *See Nielsen v. Rabin*, 746 F.3d 58, 62 (2d Cir. 2014) (" 'Generally, leave to amend should be freely given, and a *pro se* litigant in particular should be afforded every reasonable opportunity to demonstrate that he has a valid claim' ") (quotation omitted). Should Plaintiff choose to amend the complaint, the Court urges Plaintiff to review Magistrate

Judge Stewart's suggestions in the Report-Recommendation and Order thoroughly. *See* Dkt. No. 7 at 4-6.

Accordingly, the Court hereby

ORDERS that the Report-Recommendation and Order (Dkt. No. 7) is **ADOPTED in its entirety**; and the Court further

ORDERS that Plaintiff's complaint (Dkt. No. 1) is **DISMISSED with leave to amend**; and the Court further

ORDERS that Plaintiff shall file his amended complaint within **thirty (30) days** of the date of this Order; and the Court further

ORDERS that, if Plaintiff fails to file an amended complaint within thirty (30) days of the date of this Order, the Clerk of the Court shall enter judgment in Defendants' favor and close this case without further order from this Court; and the Court further

ORDERS that the Clerk of the Court shall serve a copy of this Order on the parties in accordance with the Local Rules.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

All Citations

Not Reported in Fed. Supp., 2023 WL 3170384

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2022 WL 16556060

Only the Westlaw citation is currently available.

United States District Court, N.D. New York.

Daishawn-Lavon MILLER EX, Plaintiff,

v.

David PRIMO, Chief Clerk; Karen J Stanislaus-Fung, Court Attorney Referee; Tylyn L Bozeman, Attorney for mother; Robert Temple, Attorney for the child; Salvatore Pavone, Court Attorney Referee; and Tanerra CC Newton, mother, Defendants.

5:22-CV-0680 (BKS/ML)

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Signed September 29, 2022

Attorneys and Law Firms

DAISHAWN-LAVON MILLER EX, Plaintiff, Pro Se, 2363 James Street, Number 547, Syracuse, New York 13206.

ORDER and REPORT-RECOMMENDATION

MIROSLAV LOVRIC, United States Magistrate Judge

*1 The Clerk has sent this *pro se* Complaint (Dkt. No. 1) together with an application to proceed *in forma pauperis* (Dkt. No. 3) filed by Daishawn-lavon Miller Ex (“Plaintiff”) to the Court for review. For the reasons discussed below, I grant Plaintiff’s *in forma pauperis* application (Dkt. No. 3), and I recommend that Plaintiff’s Complaint (Dkt. No. 1) be dismissed in its entirety without prejudice (a) in part with leave to amend, and (b) in part without leave to amend.

I. BACKGROUND

Liberally construed,¹ Plaintiff’s Complaint asserts that his rights were violated by Defendants David Primo, Karen Stanislaus, Tylyn Bozeman, Robert Temple, Salvatore Pavone, Tanerra CC Newton (collectively “Defendants”), who were all involved in Plaintiff’s state court child custody dispute. (*See generally* Dkt. No. 1.)

In total Plaintiff’s Complaint and the ten attachments are 79-pages long. (*Id.*) The vast majority of Plaintiff’s Complaint and attachments are nonsensical, rambling sentences, that strongly suggest Plaintiff is proceeding in the present case on the basis of his purported status as a sovereign citizen.

More specifically, Plaintiff alleges that his due process rights were violated by Defendants when they failed to take notice of his attempts to serve them with notice of his “status as the executor, american national, age of [majority], secured party creditor” and that Defendants enforced and applied a foreign and unconstitutional form of law. (*Id.*) In addition, Plaintiff alleges that Defendants violated his constitutional rights by determining the custody of his child pursuant to the Family Court Act, which is “derived [sic] from the Social Security Act which was never enacted into positive law.” (Dkt. No. 1 at 4.)

Plaintiff alleges that Defendant Primo, the Chief Court Clerk of Onondaga County Family Court, was present during Plaintiff’s custody trial where he “watched” (1) Plaintiff question the court’s jurisdiction, and (2) Plaintiff’s requests to have his name correctly formatted be ignored.² (*Id.* at 6.) Plaintiff alleges that the court failed to take notice of “NYS authenticated Power of Attorney and Birth Certificates [Birth Certification is now Authenticated at Federal Level, Bill of Complaint in Equity, Declaration of Nationality, Notice of Restricted Special Appearance, invoices/injunction [cease and desist order], Uniform Commercial Code Financial Statements.” (*Id.*)

Plaintiff alleges that Defendant Temple, the attorney for the child in Plaintiff’s custody action, did not act in Plaintiff’s child’s best interest, failed to “honor [Plaintiff’s] injunction (cease and desist order), failed to take notice of [Plaintiff’s] Bill of Complaint in Equity, NYS authenticated Power of Attorney and Birth Certificate, Declaration of Nationality, [and Defendant Temple wa]s also responsible for drafting the order with the NAMES in all caps.” (*Id.*)

*2 Plaintiff alleges that Defendant Stanislaus-Fung, who was the court attorney referee in his custody dispute, “failed to take notice of [Plaintiff’s] status,” “took joint legal custody away from [Plaintiff] via the FAMILY COURT ACT,” failed to recuse herself despite Plaintiff’s requests, and did not act as an impartial decision maker in the custody dispute. (*Id.*)

Plaintiff alleges that Defendant Bozeman, who represented the mother of Plaintiff’s child in the custody dispute, failed to take notice of Plaintiff’s “status.” (*Id.*) In addition, Plaintiff alleges that Defendant Bozeman was served with invoices, a private parenting agreement, and an injunction to cease and desist but that she failed to properly respond to those documents. (*Id.*)

Although Plaintiff's Complaint contains virtually no factual detail, it appears to assert one claim that Defendants violated his due process rights.³ (See generally Dkt. No. 1.) Plaintiff does not appear to be seeking any relief. (See generally Dkt. No. 1.)

Plaintiff also filed an application to proceed *in forma pauperis*. (Dkt. No. 3.)

II. PLAINTIFF'S APPLICATION TO PROCEED IN FORMA PAUPERIS

"When a civil action is commenced in a federal district court, the statutory filing fee, currently set at \$402, must ordinarily be paid. 28 U.S.C. § 1914(a). A court is authorized, however, to permit a litigant to proceed *in forma pauperis* status if a party "is unable to pay" the standard fee for commencing an action. 28 U.S.C. § 1915(a)(1).⁴ After reviewing Plaintiff's *in forma pauperis* application (Dkt. No. 3), the Court finds that Plaintiff meets this standard. Therefore, Plaintiff's application to proceed *in forma pauperis* is granted.⁵

III. LEGAL STANDARD FOR INITIAL REVIEW OF COMPLAINT

*3 Although the court has a duty to show liberality toward *pro se* litigants, and must use extreme caution in ordering *sua sponte* dismissal of a *pro se* complaint before the adverse party or parties have been served and have had an opportunity to respond, the court still has a responsibility to determine that a claim is not frivolous before permitting a plaintiff to proceed. 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e); *Nance v. Kelly*, 912 F.2d 605, 606 (2d Cir. 1990) (per curiam); *Anderson v. Coughlin*, 700 F.2d 37, 41 (2d Cir. 1983); see, e.g., *Fitzgerald v. First East Seventh St. Tenants Corp.*, 221 F.3d 362, 363 (2d Cir. 2000) (holding that a district court may *sua sponte* dismiss a frivolous complaint, notwithstanding the fact that the plaintiff paid the statutory filing fee). "Legal frivolity ... occurs where 'the claim is based on an indisputably meritless legal theory [such as] when either the claim lacks an arguable basis in law, or a dispositive defense clearly exists on the face of the complaint.'" *Aguilar v. United States*, 99-MC-0304, 99-MC-0408, 1999 WL 1067841, at *2 (D. Conn. Nov. 8, 1999) (quoting *Livingston v. Adirondack Beverage Co.*, 141 F.3d 434, 437 (2d Cir. 1998)); see also *Neitzke v. Williams*, 490 U.S. 319, 325 (1989) ("[D]ismissal is proper only if the legal theory ... or factual contentions lack an arguable basis."); *Pino v. Ryan*, 49 F.3d 51, 53 (2d Cir. 1995) ("[T]he decision that a complaint is based on an indisputably meritless legal theory

for purposes of dismissal under section 1915(d), may be based upon a defense that appears on the face of the complaint.").

When reviewing a complaint under section 1915(e), the court is guided by applicable requirements of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. More specifically, Rule 8 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure provides that a pleading must contain, *inter alia*, "a short and plain statement of the claim showing that the pleader is entitled to relief." Fed. R. Civ. P. 8(a)(2). The requirement that a plaintiff "show" that he or she is entitled to relief means that a complaint "must contain sufficient factual matter, accepted as true, to 'state a claim to relief that is plausible on its face.'" *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 678 (2009) (emphasis added) (quoting *Bell Atl. Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 570 (2007)). "Determining whether a complaint states a plausible claim for relief ... requires the ... court to draw on its judicial experience and common sense.... [W]here the well-pleaded facts do not permit the court to infer more than the mere possibility of misconduct, the complaint has alleged—but it has not shown—that the pleader is entitled to relief." *Iqbal*, 556 U.S. at 679 (internal citation and punctuation omitted). "In reviewing a complaint ... the court must accept the material facts alleged in the complaint as true and construe all reasonable inferences in the plaintiff's favor." *Hernandez v. Coughlin*, 18 F.3d 133, 136 (2d Cir. 1994) (citation omitted). However, "the tenet that a court must accept as true all of the allegations contained in a complaint is inapplicable to legal conclusions. Threadbare recitals of the elements of a cause of action, supported by mere conclusory statements, do not suffice." *Iqbal*, 556 U.S. at 678.

IV. ANALYSIS

In addressing the sufficiency of a plaintiff's complaint, the court must construe his pleadings liberally. *Sealed Plaintiff v. Sealed Defendant*, 537 F.3d 185, 191 (2d Cir. 2008). Having reviewed Plaintiff's Complaint with this principle in mind, I recommend that all causes of action be dismissed.

"Theories presented by redemptionist and sovereign citizen adherents have not only been rejected by the courts, but also recognized as frivolous and a waste of court resources." *Muhammad v. Smith*, 13-CV-0760, 2014 WL 3670609, at *2 (N.D.N.Y. July 23, 2014) (D'Agostino, J.); accord, *Charlotte v. Hansen*, 433 F. App'x 660, 661 (10th Cir. 2011) (summary order) (noting that "an individual's belief that her status as a 'sovereign citizen' puts her beyond the jurisdiction of the courts has no conceivable validity in American law") (internal quotation marks omitted); see also *United States v. Ulloa*, 511 F. '105, 106 n.1 (2d Cir. 2013) (summary

order) (“The sovereign citizens are a loosely affiliated group who believe that the state and federal governments lack constitutional legitimacy and therefore have no authority to regulate their behavior. The FBI has labeled the sovereign citizens a domestic terrorist group.”); *Monroe v. Beard*, 536 F.3d 198, 203 n.4 (3rd Cir. 2008) (“[T]he ‘Redemptionist’ theory ... propounds that a person has a split personality: a real person and a fictional person called the ‘strawman.’ The ‘strawman’ purportedly came into being when the United States went off the gold standard ... and, instead, pledged the strawman of its citizens as collateral for the country’s national debt. Redemptionists claim that government has power only over the strawman and not over the live person, who remains free. Individuals can free themselves by filing UCC financing statements, thereby acquiring an interest in their strawman.... Adherents of this scheme also advocate that inmates copyright their names to justify filing liens against officials using their names in public records such as indictments or court papers.”); *Branton v. Columbia Cnty.*, 15-CV-0005, 2015 WL 3397949, at *2-4 (N.D.N.Y. May 26, 2015) (Hurd, J., adopting Report-Recommendation of Dancks, M.J., dismissing plaintiff’s complaint, which was “a classic example of [the] ‘redemptionist’ or ‘sovereign citizen’ theory,” and denying leave to amend); *Green v. Pryce*, 15-CV-3527, 2015 WL 4987893, at *3-4 (E.D.N.Y. Aug. 18, 2015) (dismissing plaintiff’s complaint on initial review and denying leave to amend, where the complaint was based “on the ‘redemptionist’ theory,” included claims “pursuant to federal criminal statutes that do not provide a private right of action,” and “failed to set forth any facts to support” his § 1983 claim).

*4 Here, Plaintiff’s Complaint (1) is comprised of repeated references to his status as an “american national ... secured party creditor,” (2) is virtually devoid of factual allegations about the incident or incidents at issue (or any other event based in fact), and (3) contains citations to statutes and references to legal concepts that do not provide a private cause of action. (Dkt. No. 1.) Accordingly, I conclude that Plaintiff’s Complaint—predicated as it is on a “sovereign citizen” theory that is routinely held to have no basis in law—does not allege facts plausibly suggesting any entitlement to relief.

In addition and in the alternative, I recommend that Plaintiff’s Complaint be dismissed because it seeks relief from individuals who are immune from suit and for failure to state a claim upon which relief may be granted.⁶

“To state a valid claim under § 1983, the plaintiff must allege that the challenged conduct (1) was attributable to a person acting under color of state law, and (2) deprived the plaintiff of a right, privilege, or immunity secured by the Constitution or laws of the United States.” *Whalen v. Cnty. of Fulton*, 126 F.3d 400, 405 (2d Cir. 1997) (citing *Eagleston v. Guido*, 41 F.3d 865, 875-76 (2d Cir. 1994)). Thus, § 1983 does not create any independent substantive right, but rather “provides a civil claim for damages” to “redress ... the deprivation of [federal] rights established elsewhere.” *Thomas v. Roach*, 165 F.3d 137, 142 (2d Cir. 1999).

A. Immunity

1. Defendant Primo

Courts have routinely granted judicial immunity to “government officials, including clerks of court and other court employees, for their acts that assist a judge in the performance of his or her judicial duties.” *Mendez v. Johnson*, 22-CV-6811, 2022 WL 3587600, at *2 (S.D.N.Y. Aug. 22, 2022) (citing *Cleavinger v. Saxner*, 474 U.S. 193, 200 (1985); *Montero v. Travis*, 171 F.3d 757, 760 (2d Cir. 1999); see *Ali v. Pollak*, 182 F.3d 898 (2d Cir. 1999) (unpublished opinion) (extending judicial immunity to a pro se law clerk); *Oliva v. Heller*, 839 F.2d 37, 39-40 (2d Cir. 1988) (extending judicial immunity to a judge’s law clerk); *Chmura v. Norton, Hammersley, Lopez & Skokos Inverso PA*, 17-CV-2164, 2018 WL 2138631, at *2 (D. Conn. May 9, 2018) (extending judicial immunity to a clerk of court); *Manko v. Ruchelsman*, 12-CV-4100, 2012 WL 4034038, at *2 (E.D.N.Y. Sept. 10, 2012) (same); *Gibson v. Brown*, 12-CV-0622, 2012 WL 1744845, at *4-5 (E.D.N.Y. May 16, 2012) (extending judicial immunity to a pro se writ clerk)).

*5 It appears as though Plaintiff’s claim against Defendant Primo arises from actions he took with respect to a case before Defendant Stanislaus-Fung in the Onondaga County Family Court. Plaintiff fails to allege any facts showing that Defendant Primo acted beyond the scope of his judicial responsibilities or outside of his jurisdiction. Because Plaintiff sues Defendant Primo for “acts arising out of, or related to, individual cases before” Defendant Stanislaus-Fung, he is immune from suit for such claims. *Bliven v. Hunt*, 579 F.3d 204, 210 (2d Cir. 2009).

2. Defendants Stanislaus-Fung and Pavone

“The law is clear that court referees are entitled to absolute judicial immunity from liability with respect to acts taken in the scope of their duties.” *Khrapko v. Splain*, 389 F. Supp. 3d 199, 205 (W.D.N.Y. 2019) (citing *Green v. Kadilac Mortg. Bankers, Ltd.*, 936 F. Supp. 108, 115 (S.D.N.Y. 1996); *Weiss v. Feigenbaum*, 558 F. Supp. 265, 272 (E.D.N.Y. 1982)); accord *Witcher v. Moriber*, 21-CV-6168, 2022 WL 1085297, at *2 (E.D.N.Y. Apr. 11, 2022) (citing *Wilson v. Wilson-Polson*, 446 F. App'x 330, 331 (2d Cir. 2011) (allegations that a New York State Family Court referee violated plaintiff's procedural due process rights failed in light of the referee's absolute immunity to suit); *Topolski v. Wroblewski*, 13-CV-0872, 2014 WL 2215761, at *3 (N.D.N.Y. May 29, 2014) (“Judicial immunity is so broad that judges and referees ‘are not liable to civil actions for their judicial acts, even when such acts ... are alleged to have been done maliciously or corruptly.’ ”); *Renner v. Stanton*, 13-CV-1676, 2013 WL 1898389, at *3 (E.D.N.Y. May 7, 2013) (dismissing claims against Family Court Referee based on judicial immunity)).

As a result, I recommend that Plaintiff's claim against Defendants Stanislaus-Fung and Pavone be dismissed based on the doctrine of absolute judicial immunity.

3. Defendant Temple

“Absolute immunity may attach to a non-judicial officer where that individual serves as an ‘arm of the court,’ or acts as an ‘integral part[] of the judicial process.’ ” *Holland v. Morgenstern*, 12-CV-4870, 2013 WL 2237550, at *4 (E.D.N.Y. May 20, 2013) (quoting *Scotto v. Almenas*, 143 F.3d 105, 111 (2d Cir. 1998); *Briscoe v. LaHue*, 460 U.S. 325, 335 (1983)). “In New York, courts have regularly found that attorneys for children in custody proceedings (called ‘law guardians’ until 2010, N.Y. Fam. Ct. Act § 242) enjoy quasi-judicial immunity.” *Thomas v. Martin-Gibbons*, 19-CV-7695, 2020 WL 5026884, at *7 (S.D.N.Y. Aug. 25, 2020) (citing *Bey v. New York*, 11-CV-3296, 2012 WL 4370272, at *9 (E.D.N.Y. Sept. 21, 2012)).

Plaintiff's allegations against Defendant Temple arise out of his court-appointed representation of Plaintiff's child during family court proceedings. As a result, I recommend that Plaintiff's claim against Defendant Temple be dismissed pursuant to the doctrine of quasi-judicial immunity. *Thomas*

v. Martin-Gibbs, 2020 WL 5026884, at *7 (citing *Yapi v. Kondratyeva*, 340 F. App'x 683, 685 (2d Cir. 2009) (finding that the Children's Law Center and its employees are entitled to quasi-judicial immunity)) (dismissing the plaintiff's claims against the Children's Law Center, which arose out of their court-appointed representation of “J.O.” during family court proceedings).

Based on the doctrine of judicial immunity, I recommend that Plaintiff's claim against Defendants Primo, Stanislaus-Fung, Pavone, and Temple be dismissed because the Court lacks subject matter jurisdiction.

B. Failure to State a Claim Upon Which Relief May Be Granted

1. Defendant Primo

*6 In the alternative, I recommend that Plaintiff's claim against Defendant Primo be dismissed for failure to state a claim upon which relief may be granted.

“To state a claim for liability under [S]ection 1983 against a government official sued in his or her individual capacity, ‘a plaintiff must plead that each Government-official defendant, through the official's own individual actions, has violated the Constitution.’ ” *McCluskey v. Roberts*, No. 20-4018, 2022 WL 2046079, at *3 (2d Cir. June 7, 2022) (summary order) (quoting *Tangreti v. Bachmann*, 983 F.3d 609, 616 (2d Cir. 2020)). Failing to allege that a defendant was personally involved in, or responsible for, the alleged constitutional violation renders a complaint “fatally defective on its face.” *Alfaro Motors, Inc. v. Ward*, 814 F.2d 883, 886 (2d Cir. 1987) (internal quotation marks omitted); see *Dubois v. Beaury*, No. 21-2096, 2022 WL 1701497, at *4 (2d Cir. May 27, 2022) (stating that “personal involvement of defendants in alleged constitutional deprivations is a prerequisite to an award of damages under [Section] 1983” (internal quotation marks omitted)).

Here, Plaintiff alleges that Defendant Primo “allowed” Plaintiff's rights to be violated “as he sat in on [Plaintiff's custody] Trial and watched [Plaintiff] qu[]estion the court[’s] jurisdiction, the format of the names in the custodial order.” (Dkt. No. 1 at 6.) Plaintiff's allegation that Defendant Primo was present while others allegedly violated his rights, fails to plausibly suggest Defendant Primo's personal involvement in the constitutional violation. See *Roman v. City*

of *Mount Vernan*, 21-CV-2214, 2022 WL 2819459, at *16 (S.D.N.Y. July 19, 2022) (quoting *Arbuckle v. City of New York*, 14-CV-10248, 2016 WL 5793741, at *13 (S.D.N.Y. Sept. 30, 2016)) (“ ‘Simply being present at the scene of an arrest does not suffice for personal involvement.’ ”).

2. Defendant Pavone

In the alternative, I recommend that Plaintiff's claim against Defendant Pavone be dismissed for failure to allege Defendant Pavone's personal involvement in any violation of Plaintiff's rights. The Complaint lists Defendant Pavone as a defendant but fails to allege any action taken by Defendant Pavone.

3. Defendants Bozeman and Temple

Plaintiff's claim pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983 against Defendants Bozeman and Temple is inadequately pled because he failed to allege that they acted under color of state law. 42 U.S.C. § 1983; *Velez v. Levy*, 401 F.3d 75, 84 (2d Cir. 2005).

“Although appointed by the state, an attorney for the children or law guardian is not a state actor because he or she must exercise independent professional judgment on behalf of the clients they represent.” *Parent v. New York*, 786 F. Supp. 2d 516, 538 (N.D.N.Y. 2011) (Hurd, J.). Thus, I recommend that Plaintiff's claim against Defendant Temple be dismissed for failure to state a claim upon which relief may be granted.

Moreover, although it is not clear from the face of the complaint whether Defendant Bozeman was appointed by the court to represent Defendant Newton, or whether Defendant Newton privately retained Defendant Bozeman, the difference is inconsequential. “It is well-settled that attorneys engaged in private practice do not act under color of state law within the meaning of § 1983.” *Parent*, 786 F. Supp. 2d at 538 (citing *Polk Cnty. v. Dodson*, 454 U.S. 312, 318 (1981)); accord *Agron v. Douglas W. Dunham Esq. & Assocs.*, 02-CV-10071, 2004 WL 691682, at *3 (S.D.N.Y. Mar. 31, 2004); see *Walker v. Rivera*, 22-CV-0560, 2022 WL 2341544, at *3 (N.D.N.Y. June 29, 2022) (Dancks, M.J.) (recommending dismissal of the plaintiff's Section 1983 claims against the defendant private attorney and defendant attorney for the child because the plaintiff failed to allege facts plausibly suggesting that they acted under color of

state law); *DeRouseau v. Fam. Ct., Westchester Cnty.*, 21-CV-8716, 2022 WL 1747859, at *3 (S.D.N.Y. May 31, 2022) (dismissing the plaintiff's § 1983 claims against “attorneys who were appointed to represent him and his child in the Family Court.”); *Cleveland v. Schenectady Cnty. Dep't of Children and Families*, 16-CV-1235, 2016 WL 8193590, at *6 (N.D.N.Y. Dec. 30, 2016) (Stewart, M.J.) (“It is well settled that conduct of private attorneys practicing in family court proceedings, even where they are paid by the State, do not rise to the level of State action.”).

*7 As a result, I recommend that Plaintiff's claim against Defendants Temple and Bozeman be dismissed.

4. Defendant Newton

Plaintiff's Complaint fails to allege facts plausibly suggesting that Defendant Newton—the mother of his child—was a state actor. “[M]ere use, and even misuse, of state courts does not turn private parties into state actors.” *Koziol v. King*, 14-CV-0946, 2015 WL 2453481, at *11 (N.D.N.Y. May 22, 2015) (Sharpe, C.J.) (citing *Cramer v. Englert*, 93 F. App'x 263, 264 (2d Cir. 2004) (“[T]he mere invocation of New York legal procedures does not satisfy the state actor requirement under § 1983.”); *Dahlberg v. Becker*, 748 F.2d 85, 89-90 (2d Cir. 1984) (dismissing § 1983 action because allegations of “misuse of a state statute” did not give rise to § 1983 action)). Thus, Plaintiff has failed to allege facts plausibly suggesting Defendant Newton was a state actor for purposes of liability pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983. *Koziol*, 2015 WL 2453481, at *11-12 (dismissing the plaintiff's claims against his ex-wife based on the plaintiff's allegations that she “abuse[d] joint custody rights” and filed “false claims” and “specious petitions”).

As a result, I recommend that Plaintiff's claim against Defendant Newton be dismissed for failure to state a claim upon which relief may be granted.⁷

V. OPPORTUNITY TO AMEND

Generally, a court should not dismiss claims contained in a complaint filed by a *pro se* litigant without granting leave to amend at least once “when a liberal reading of the complaint gives any indication that a valid claim might be stated.” *Branum v. Clark*, 927 F.2d 698, 704-05 (2d Cir. 1991); see also *Fed. R. Civ. P. 15(a)(2)* (“The court should freely give leave when justice so requires.”). An opportunity to

amend is not required, however, where “the problem with [the plaintiff’s] causes of action is substantive” such that “better pleading will not cure it.” *Cuoco v. Moritsugu*, 222 F.3d 99, 112 (2d Cir. 2000); see also *Cortec Indus. Inc. v. Sum Holding L.P.*, 949 F.2d 42, 48 (2d Cir. 1991) (“Of course, where a plaintiff is unable to allege any fact sufficient to support its claim, a complaint should be dismissed with prejudice.”). Stated differently, “[w]here it appears that granting leave to amend is unlikely to be productive, ... it is not an abuse of discretion to deny leave to amend.” *Ruffolo v. Oppenheimer & Co.*, 987 F.2d 129, 131 (2d Cir. 1993); accord, *Brown v. Peters*, 95-CV-1641, 1997 WL 599355, at *1 (N.D.N.Y. Sept. 22, 1997) (Pooler, J.).⁸

*8 Here, better pleading could not cure the Court’s lack of subject matter jurisdiction based on the immunities described above, which appear to apply to all claims except those against Defendants Bozeman and Newton.

However, in light of Plaintiff’s *pro se* status and out of an abundance of caution, a better pleading—addressing the deficiencies outlined above—could potentially save Plaintiff’s claim against Defendant Bozeman and Newton from being *sua sponte* dismissed on initial review. As a result, I recommend that Plaintiff’s claim against Defendant Bozeman and Newton be dismissed without prejudice and with leave to amend.

If Plaintiff chooses to file an amended complaint, he should note that the law in this circuit clearly provides that “ ‘complaints relying on the civil rights statutes are insufficient unless they contain some specific allegations of fact indicating a deprivation of rights, instead of a litany of general conclusions that shock but have no meaning.’ ” *Hunt v. Budd*, 895 F. Supp. 35, 38 (N.D.N.Y. 1995) (McAvoy, J.) (quoting *Barr v. Abrams*, 810 F.2d 358, 363 (2d Cir. 1987)); accord *Pourzancvakil v. Humphry*, 94-CV-1594, 1995 WL 316935, at *7 (N.D.N.Y. May 22, 1995) (Pooler, J.). Therefore, in any amended complaint, Plaintiff must clearly set forth facts that give rise to the claims, including the dates, times, and places of the alleged underlying acts, and each individual who committed each alleged wrongful act. In addition, the revised pleading should allege facts demonstrating the specific involvement of any named defendant in the constitutional deprivations alleged in sufficient detail to establish that it was tangibly connected to those deprivations. *Bass v. Jackson*, 790 F.2d 260, 263 (2d Cir. 1986). Finally, Plaintiff is informed that any such amended complaint will replace the existing Complaint and

must be a wholly integrated and complete pleading that does not rely upon or incorporate by reference any pleading or document previously filed with the Court. See *Shields v. Citytrust Bancorp, Inc.*, 25 F.3d 1124, 1128 (2d Cir. 1994) (“It is well established that an amended complaint ordinarily supersedes the original and renders it of no legal effect.”).

ACCORDINGLY, it is

ORDERED that Plaintiff’s IFP application (Dkt. No. 3) is **GRANTED**; and it is further respectfully

RECOMMENDED that Plaintiff’s Complaint (Dkt. No. 1) be *sua sponte* dismissed in its entirety pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e); and it is further respectfully

RECOMMENDED that the Court **DISMISS WITHOUT PREJUDICE AND WITH LEAVE TO AMEND** Plaintiff’s Complaint (Dkt. No. 1) against Defendants Bozeman and Newton, for failure to state a claim upon which relief may be granted pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B); and it is further respectfully

RECOMMENDED that the Court **DISMISS WITHOUT PREJUDICE AND WITHOUT LEAVE TO AMEND** Plaintiff’s Complaint (Dkt. No. 1) against Defendants Primo, Stanislaus-Fung, Temple, and Pavone, because it seeks relief from defendants who are immune from suit pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B); and it is further

ORDERED that the Clerk of the Court shall file a copy of this Order and Report-Recommendation on Plaintiff, along with copies of the unpublished decisions cited herein in accordance with the Second Circuit’s decision in *Lebron v. Sanders*, 557 F.3d 76 (2d Cir. 2009) (per curiam).

*9 **NOTICE:** Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1), the parties have fourteen days within which to file written objections to the foregoing report.⁹ Such objections shall be filed with the Clerk of the Court. **FAILURE TO OBJECT TO THIS REPORT WITHIN FOURTEEN DAYS WILL PRECLUDE APPELLATE REVIEW.** 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1) (Supp. 2013); Fed. R. Civ. P. 6(a), 6(d), 72; *Roldan v. Racette*, 984 F.2d 85 (2d Cir. 1993) (citing *Small v. Sec’y of Health and Human Servs.*, 892 F.2d 15 (2d Cir. 1989)).

All Citations

Not Reported in Fed. Supp., 2022 WL 16556060

Footnotes

- 1 The court must interpret *pro se* complaints to raise the strongest arguments they suggest. [Soto v. Walker](#), 44 F.3d 169, 173 (2d Cir. 1995) (quoting [Burgos v. Hopkins](#), 14 F.3d 787, 790 (2d Cir. 1994)).
- 2 Although unclear from the content of the Complaint, it appears that Plaintiff prefers his name be written in entirely lowercase letters but that the caption in the state court proceedings listed the parties' names in all capital letters.
- 3 Plaintiff's Complaint also contains an extensive list with several legal terms that do not appear to have any meaning in context. (Dkt. No. 1 at 7.) More specifically, under the paragraph in the form complaint asking what relief Plaintiff seeks, states:

see invoices attached, Abuse of Power, Abuse of Process, Appearance in Court, Breach of Contract/ Oath/ Charter, Breach of Duty, Capitis Diminutio Maxima, Check and Balance Violation, Conspiracy/ Collusion, Deceit*, Discrimination/ Vexatious Litigation, Duty of Care Violation, Embezzlement/ Extortion, Entrapment*, Factual Causation*, Fair Hearing Request/ Violation, Fraud Upon the Court, Fraudulent Conveyance/Conversion, Fruit of The Poisonous Tree, Gross Negligence, Malicious Wrongdoing, Mental Anguish, Mis-Application of Statute, Mis-Information/False Evidence, Misappropriation of Funds, Misrepresentation, Mistrial, Natural Law Violation, Obstruction of Justice, Psychological Warfare, R.I.C.O. (Illegal Activities Per Person), Serving in Multiple Capacities, Speedy Trial Violation, Tax Fraud, The Use of Policies to Override The Law, Treason, Trespassing, Undisclosed Policies/Usury, Unholy Alliance, United States Bill of Rights Violation, Unjust Enrichment, Unlawful Taking, Use of injurious or Damaging Laws, Using Public Funds For Private Interests

(Dkt. No. 1 at 7.)
- 4 The language of that section is ambiguous because it suggests an intent to limit availability of *in forma pauperis* status to prison inmates. See 28 U.S.C. § 1915(a)(1) (authorizing the commencement of an action without prepayment of fees "by a person who submits an affidavit that includes a statement of all assets such prisoner possesses"). The courts have construed that section, however, as making *in forma pauperis* status available to any litigant who can meet the governing financial criteria. [Hayes v. United States](#), 71 Fed. Cl. 366, 367 (Fed. Cl. 2006); [Fridman v. City of N.Y.](#), 195 F. Supp. 2d 534, 536 n.1 (S.D.N.Y. 2002).
- 5 Plaintiff is reminded that, although his application to proceed *in forma pauperis* has been granted, he is still required to pay fees that he may incur in this action, including copying and/or witness fees.
- 6 Due to the nature of Plaintiff's Complaint, it is difficult to precisely determine exactly which doctrine applies, but his claims are also likely barred. "The Second Circuit has recently stated that the *Rooker-Feldman* doctrine bars a district court from reviewing a family court's determinations regarding custody, neglect and visitation where those issues have been decided after providing the plaintiff a full and fair opportunity to litigate those issues." [Arena v. Dep't of Soc. Servs. of Nassau Cnty.](#), 216 F. Supp. 2d 146, 152 (E.D.N.Y. 2002) (citing [Phifer v. City of New York](#), 289 F.3d 49, 57 (2d Cir. 2002)). "Under the domestic relations exception to the jurisdiction of federal courts, cases involving divorce, alimony, and child custody remain outside federal court jurisdiction." [Amato v. McGinty](#), 21-CV-0860, 2022 WL 226798, at *10 (N.D.N.Y. Jan. 26, 2022) (Dancks, M.J.) (citing [Marshall v. Marshall](#), 547 U.S. 293, 308 (2006)). In the event that Plaintiff's underlying custody state court proceeding remains pending, his request for this Court's involvement may also implicate the *Younger* abstention doctrine. [Younger v. Harris](#), 401 U.S. 37 (1971). Under the *Younger* doctrine, "federal courts [must] abstain from taking jurisdiction over federal constitutional claims that involve or call into question ongoing state proceedings." [Diamond "D" Constr. Corp. v. McGowan](#), 282 F.3d 191, 198 (2d Cir. 2002).

- 7 In the alternative, I recommend that Plaintiff's claim against Defendant Newton be dismissed for failure to allege Defendant Newton's personal involvement in any violation of Plaintiff's rights. Again, Plaintiff listed Defendant Newton as a defendant in this case but failed to allege any action taken by Defendant Newton in the body of the Complaint.
- 8 See also *Carris v. First Student, Inc.*, 132 F. Supp. 3d 321, 340-41 n.1 (N.D.N.Y. 2015) (Suddaby, C.J.) (explaining that the standard set forth in *Gomez v. USAA Fed. Sav. Bank*, 171 F.3d 794, 796 (2d Cir. 1999)—that the Court should grant leave to amend “unless the court can rule out any possibility, however unlikely it might be, that an amended complaint would be successful in stating a claim”—is likely not an accurate recitation of the governing law after *Bell Atl. Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544 (2007)), *rev'd on other grounds*, 682 F. App'x 30.
- 9 If you are proceeding *pro se* and served with this report, recommendation, and order by mail, three additional days will be added to the fourteen-day period, meaning that you have seventeen days from the date that the report, recommendation, and order was mailed to you to serve and file objections. Fed. R. Civ. P. 6(d). If the last day of that prescribed period falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday, then the deadline is extended until the end of the next day that is not a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday. Fed. R. Civ. P. 6(a)(1)(C).

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2014 WL 3670609

Only the Westlaw citation is currently available.

United States District Court,
N.D. New York.

Jamil Abdul MUHAMMAD, Plaintiff,

v.

Judge Martin E. SMITH; Jason White, Assistant
District Attorney; Broome County Courts, 6th
District; American Bar Association; United States
of America; and State of New York, Defendants.

No. 3:13-cv-760 (MAD/DEP).

|

Signed July 23, 2014.

Attorneys and Law Firms

Jamil Abdul Muhammad, Albion, NY, pro se.

MEMORANDUM–DECISION AND ORDER

MAE A. D'AGOSTINO, District Judge.

I. INTRODUCTION

*1 Plaintiff, who is currently a New York State prisoner but was not at the time this action was filed, commenced this civil rights action asserting claims against a sitting judge, an assistant district attorney, a county court, and the American Bar Association. *See* Dkt. No. 1. In an October 16, 2013 Report, Recommendation, and Order, Magistrate Judge Peebles conducted an initial review of the complaint and recommended that the complaint be dismissed, with leave to replead only as to any claims asserted against Defendant American Bar Association. *See* Dkt. No. 19.

Currently before the Court is Magistrate Judge Peebles' Report, Recommendation, and Order and Plaintiff's objections thereto.

II. BACKGROUND

Plaintiff's complaint and his many subsequent filings are largely unintelligible. In his complaint, Plaintiff identifies himself as a “Moor/Sovereign/a Freeman On The Land/ a

Man, Real Live Flesh and Blood [.]” Dkt. No. 1 at 3. Plaintiff claims that, through his “unalienated rights under [UCC 1–207\(308\)](#),” he is “entitled to any Interpleated Funds relative to JAMIL ABDUL MUHAMMAD, and the defendant is determined to be Barred from any collection of my alleged debt from JAMIL ABDUL MUHAMMAD relating to Jamil Abdul Muhammad and defendant had in no ‘CLAIM IN FACT.’” *Id.* at 5.

From other submissions submitted by Plaintiff, it appears that Plaintiff was sentenced by Broome County Court Judge Martin E. Smith, a named Defendant, based upon a plea of guilty entered in that court. *See* Dkt. No. 7 at 2. Plaintiff appears to allege that, as a result of those proceedings, Judge Smith is guilty of kidnapping, and is liable for conspiracy to violate his civil rights in violation of [18 U.S.C. § 241](#). *See id.* Further, Plaintiff makes vague references to a clerk in Binghamton named “Karen,” and claims that she and other Defendants have placed him in imminent harm. *See* Dkt. No. 21 at 4–5. Plaintiff asks the Court to award him “the dismissal of said charges” and to release him “by implying said ‘habeas corpus’ granting [him] immediate release of confinement[.]” *Id.* at 5.

In a Report, Recommendation, and Order, Magistrate Judge Peebles granted Plaintiff's motion to proceed *in forma pauperis* and then conducted an initial review of the complaint. *See* Dkt. No. 19. Magistrate Judge Peebles noted that Plaintiff's complaint failed to meet the minimal pleading standards set forth in [Rule 8 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure](#), as well as *Twombly* and its progeny. *See id.* at 7. In light of his *pro se* status, however, Magistrate Judge Peebles considered Plaintiff's subsequent filings to determine if he has set forth a plausible claim against any named Defendant. *See id.* at 8.

Magistrate Judge Peebles first found that Defendants Smith and White are entitled to absolute immunity because Plaintiff's claims against them are associated with his prosecution in Broome County. *See id.* at 8–9. Further, the report found that Plaintiff's claims brought pursuant to [18 U.S.C. § 241](#) should be dismissed because it is a criminal statute that does not give rise to a private cause of action. *See id.* at 9 n. 6 (citations omitted). Next, Magistrate Judge Peebles concluded that Plaintiff's claims against the Broome County Courts must be dismissed because they are an extension of the state, immune from suit under the Eleventh Amendment. *See id.* at 10. Thereafter, Magistrate Judge Peebles found that the Court should dismiss Plaintiff's claims

against Defendant American Bar Association (“ABA”) because Plaintiff failed to allege any facts to plausibly suggest that Defendant ABA is a state actor, or that it acted under color of state law when allegedly violating Plaintiff’s rights. *See id.* at 10–11. Finally, Magistrate Judge Peebles recommended that the Court dismiss all claims with prejudice, except those asserted against Defendant ABA. *See id.* at 12–13.

*2 Currently before the Court are Magistrate Judge Peebles Report, Recommendation, and Order, and Plaintiff’s objections thereto. Additionally pending before the Court are several letter motions, along with an amended complaint Plaintiff filed after the issuance of the Report, Recommendation, and Order.

III. DISCUSSION

A. Redemptionist and sovereign citizen theories

Plaintiff’s assertions appear to be based, at least in part, on the “redemptionist” theory or the related “sovereign citizen” theory, which are frivolous legal theories that have been consistently rejected by federal courts. *See Monroe v. Beard*, 536 F.3d 198, 203 n. 4 (3d Cir.2008). The United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit explained:

“Redemptionist” theory ... propounds that a person has a split personality: a real person and a fictional person called the “strawman.” The “strawman” purportedly came into being when the United States went off the gold standard in 19[3]3, and, instead, pledged the strawman of its citizens as collateral for the country’s national debt. Redemptionists claim that government has power only over the strawman and not over the live person, who remains free. Individuals can free themselves by filing UCC financing statements, thereby acquiring an interest in their strawman. Thereafter, the real person can demand that government officials pay enormous sums of money to use the strawman’s name or, in the case of prisoners, to keep him in custody. If government officials refuse, inmates

are encouraged to file liens against correctional officers and other prison officials in order to extort their release from prison. Adherents of this scheme also advocate that inmates copyright their names to justify filing liens against officials using their names in public records such as indictments or court papers.

Id. (citation omitted).¹

Plaintiff also apparently adheres to the Redemptionist theory regarding the use of capital letters:

Redemptionists claim that by a birth certificate, the government created strawmen out of its citizens. A person’s name spelled in English, that is with initial capital letters and small letters, represents the real person, that is, the flesh and blood person. Whenever a person’s name is written in total capitals, however, as it is on a birth certificate, the Redemptionists believe that only the strawman is referenced, and the flesh and blood person is not involved.

McLaughlin v. CitiMortgage, Inc., 726 F.Supp.2d 201, 210 (D.Conn.2010) (internal quotation marks omitted); *see also Bryant v. Wash. Mut. Bank*, 524 F.Supp.2d 753, 758–61 (W.D.Va.2007).

Theories presented by redemptionist and sovereign citizen adherents have not only been rejected by the courts, but also recognized as frivolous and a waste of court resources. *See McLaughlin v.* 726 F.Supp.2d at 210 (providing detailed explanation of the redemptionist theory and rejecting it); *Charlotte v. Hanson*, 433 Fed. Appx. 660, 661 (10th Cir.2011) (rejecting the sovereign citizen theory as having no conceivable validity in American law) (citation omitted). A prisoner’s attempt “to avoid the consequences of his criminal conviction” based on the redemptionist theory, has been recognized as “legally frivolous,” *Ferguson—El v. Virginia*,

No. 3:10CV577, 2011 WL 3652327, *3 (E.D.Va. Aug.18, 2011), and civil cases based on redemptionist and sovereign citizen theories have been found to be “utterly frivolous” and “patently ludicrous,” using “tactics” that are “a waste of their time as well as the court's time, which is paid for by hard-earned tax dollars.” *Barber v. Countrywide Home Loans, Inc.*, No. 2:09cv40, 2010 WL 398915, *4 (W.D.N.C. Oct.7, 2009).

*3 In short, Plaintiff seeks to avoid the consequences of his conviction by suggesting he exists as two separate legal entities and that the State of New York and Broome County do not have jurisdiction over both entities and thus must release him and pay him damages. Such a theory is legally frivolous. See *Tirado v. New Jersey*, No. 10–3408(JAP), 2011 WL 1256624, *4–5 (D.N.J. Mar.28, 2011) (observing a similar argument “has absolutely no legal basis”); *Marshall v. Fla. Dep’t Corr.*, No. 10–CV–20101, 2010 WL 6394565, *1 (S.D.Fla. Oct.27, 2010). Although the Court finds that these theories are frivolous, in light of his *pro se* status, the Court will consider each possible claim in greater detail.

B. The Report, Recommendation, and Order

Section 1915(e) (2)(B) directs that, when a plaintiff seeks to proceed *in forma pauperis*, “(2) ... the court shall dismiss the case at any time if the court determines that—... (B) the action ... (i) is frivolous or malicious; (ii) fails to state a claim on which relief may be granted; or (iii) seeks monetary relief against a defendant who is immune from such relief.” 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B).² Thus, although the Court has the duty to show liberality toward *pro se* litigants, see *Nance v. Kelly*, 912 F.2d 605, 606 (2d Cir.1990) (per curiam), and should exercise “extreme caution ... in ordering *sua sponte* dismissal of a *pro se* complaint *before* the adverse party has been served and both parties (but particularly the plaintiff) have had an opportunity to respond, ...” *Anderson v. Coughlin*, 700 F.2d 37, 41 (2d Cir.1983) (internal citations omitted), the court also has a responsibility to determine that a claim is not frivolous before permitting a plaintiff to proceed with an action *in forma pauperis*.³

When reviewing a complaint, the court may also look to the *Federal Rules of Civil Procedure*. Rule 8 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure provides that a pleading that sets forth a claim for relief shall contain “a short and plain statement of the claim showing that the pleader is entitled to relief.” See *Fed.R.Civ.P. 8(a)(2)*. The purpose of Rule 8 “is to give fair notice of the claim being asserted so as to permit the adverse party the opportunity to file a responsive answer, ...

prepare an adequate defense,’ “and determine whether the doctrine of *res judicata* is applicable. *Hudson v. Artuz*, No. 95 CIV. 4768, 1998 WL 832708, *1 (S.D.N.Y. Nov.30, 1998) (quoting *Powell v. Marine Midland Bank*, 162 F.R.D. 15, 16 (N.D.N.Y.1995) (quoting *Brown v. Califano*, 75 F.R.D. 497, 498 (D.D.C.1977))) (other citation omitted).

A court should not dismiss a complaint if the plaintiff has stated “enough facts to state a claim to relief that is plausible on its face.” *Bell Atl. Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 570, 127 S.Ct. 1955, 167 L.Ed.2d 929 (2007). “A claim has facial plausibility when the plaintiff pleads factual content that allows the court to draw the reasonable inference that the defendant is liable for the misconduct alleged.” *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 678, 129 S.Ct. 1937, 173 L.Ed.2d 868 (2009) (citation omitted). Although the court should construe the factual allegations in the light most favorable to the plaintiff, “the tenet that a court must accept as true all of the allegations contained in a complaint is inapplicable to legal conclusions.” *Id.* “Threadbare recitals of the elements of a cause of action, supported by mere conclusory statements, do not suffice.” *Id.* (citing *Twombly*, 550 U.S. at 555). Thus, “where the well-pleaded facts do not permit the court to infer more than the mere possibility of misconduct, the complaint has alleged—but it has not ‘show [n]’—‘that the pleader is entitled to relief.’ “ *Id.* at 679 (quoting *Fed.R.Civ.P. 8(a)(2)*).

*4 When a party files specific objections to a magistrate judge's report-recommendation, the district court makes a “*de novo*” determination of those portions of the report or specified proposed findings or recommendations to which objection is made.” 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1) (2006). When a party, however, files “[g]eneral or conclusory objections or objections which merely recite the same arguments [that he presented] to the magistrate judge,” the court reviews those recommendations for clear error. *O'Diah v. Mawhir*, No. 9:08–CV–322, 2011 WL 933846, *1 (N.D.N.Y. Mar. 16, 2011) (citations and footnote omitted). After the appropriate review, “the court may accept, reject, or modify, in whole or in part, the findings or recommendations made by the magistrate judge.” 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1) (2006).

A litigant's failure to file objections to a magistrate judge's report-recommendation, even when that litigant is proceeding *pro se*, waives any challenge to the report on appeal. See *Cephas v. Nash*, 328 F.3d 98, 107 (2d Cir.2003) (holding that, “[a]s a rule, a party's failure to object to any purported error or omission in a magistrate judge's report waives further judicial review of the point” (citation omitted)). A *pro se* litigant must

be given notice of this rule; notice is sufficient if it informs the litigant that the failure to timely object will result in the waiver of further judicial review and cites pertinent statutory and civil rules authority. See *Frank v. Johnson*, 968 F.2d 298, 299 (2d Cir.1992); *Small v. Sec’y of Health & Human Servs.*, 892 F.2d 15, 16 (2d Cir.1989) (holding that a *pro se* party's failure to object to a report and recommendation does not waive his right to appellate review unless the report explicitly states that failure to object will preclude appellate review and specifically cites 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1) and Rules 72, 6(a) and former 6(e) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure).

Having reviewed the Report, Recommendation, and Order and Plaintiff's objections thereto, the Court finds that Magistrate Judge Peebles correctly determined that Plaintiff's claims should be dismissed. As explained below, however, the Court rejects Magistrate Judge Peebles' recommendation insofar as it found that Plaintiff should be permitted a chance to amend his complaint as to Defendant ABA.

Section 1983 itself does not create any substantive rights; rather, it provides a procedural mechanism for redressing the deprivation of rights created by the Constitution or laws of the United States. See *Sykes v. James*, 13 F.3d 515, 519 (2d Cir.1993) (citing *City of Oklahoma City v. Tuttle*, 471 U.S. 808, 816, 105 S.Ct. 2427, 85 L.Ed.2d 791 (1985)). To state a cognizable claim under Section 1983, a plaintiff must allege that “(1) the challenged conduct was attributable at least in part to a person who was acting under color of state law and (2) the conduct deprived the plaintiff of a right guaranteed under the Constitution of the United States.” *Weiss v. Inc. Village of Sag Harbor*, 762 F.Supp.2d 560, 568 (E.D.N.Y.2011) (quoting *Snider v. Dylag*, 188 F.3d 51, 53 (2d Cir.1999)).

*5 The Supreme Court, in *Lugar v. Edmondson Oil Co., Inc.*, 457 U.S. 922, 937, 102 S.Ct. 2744, 73 L.Ed.2d 482 (1982), established a two-prong test for determining when a private party's actions can be deemed to satisfy Section 1983's requirement that the challenged conduct was “under color of state law.” Actions of a private party can be deemed “fairly attributable” to the state, and therefore treated as action taken “under color of state law,” when (1) the deprivation is “caused by the exercise of some right or privilege created by the State or by a rule of conduct imposed by the State or by a person for whom the State is responsible,” and (2) “the party charged with the deprivation [is] a person who may fairly be said to be a state actor.” *Hollander v. Copacabana Nightclub*, 624 F.3d 30, 33 (2d Cir.2010) (quoting *Lugar*, 457

U.S. at 937). A private party's actions may be attributable to the state under the second *Lugar* prong if it meets one of three tests: (1) “The ‘compulsion test’: the entity acts pursuant to the ‘coercive power’ of the state or is ‘controlled’ by the state”; (2) “The ‘public function test’: the entity ‘has been delegated a public function by the [s]tate’ “; or (3) “The ‘joint action test’ or ‘close nexus test’: the state provides ‘significant encouragement’ to the entity, the entity is a ‘willful participant’ in joint activity with the [s]tate,” or the entity's functions are ‘entwined’ with state policies.” *Hollander*, 624 F.3d at 34 (quoting *Sybsalski v. Indep. Grp. Home Living Program, Inc.*, 546 F.3d 255, 257 (2d Cir.2008) (internal citations omitted)).

In the present matter, Defendant ABA is a private party which does not meet any of the three tests set forth above. Courts throughout the United States have already addressed this question and they have unanimously held that the American Bar Association is not a state actor for purposes of a Section 1983 action. See *Hu v. American Bar Ass'n*, 334 Fed. Appx. 17, 18–19 (7th Cir.2009) (finding that the district court properly dismissed the plaintiff's complaint because the ABA is not a state actor); *Lawline v. American Bar Ass'n*, 956 F.2d 1378, 1385 (7th Cir.1992) (concluding that “private bar associations are not state actors for the purpose of Section 1983”); *Rohan v. American Bar Ass'n*, No. 93 CV 1338, 1995 WL 347035, *6–*7 (E.D.N.Y. May 31, 1995) (holding that the ABA is a professional association, not a state actor, even though admission to practice law in New York State requires graduation from an ABA-accredited law school, because “the State of New York has not explicitly delegated to the ABA its responsibility for setting the requirements that an individual must meet in order to be licensed as an attorney-at-law” and “any conferral of monopoly status on the ABA by New York State does not convert the ABA into a state actor”); see also *The Real Estate Bar Ass'n for Mass., Inc. v. Nat'l Real Estate Info. Servs.*, 608 F.3d 110, 121–22 (1st Cir.2010) (finding that state bar association was not a state actor).

*6 In the present matter, the Court agrees that Defendant ABA is not a state actor for Section 1983 purposes. New York has not expressly delegated to the ABA its responsibility for setting the requirements to practice law in New York; rather, to become a member of the New York Bar, an individual must comply with the Rules of the New York Court of Appeals on admission to practice. See *Rohan*, 1995 WL 347035, at *5. Further, the ABA was neither established by the State of New York, nor is it funded or supported by the State. See *id.* at *7 (citations omitted). Additionally, school accreditation has been recognized as a function of private entities, rather than

one that “has been traditionally the exclusive prerogative of the State.” *Id.* (quotation and other citation omitted).

Based on the foregoing, the Court finds that Defendant ABA is not a state actor. As such, the Court rejects Magistrate Judge Peebles' recommendation only insofar as the report recommended that the Court dismiss the claims against Defendant ABA without prejudice. Although the Court should generally permit a *pro se* litigant an opportunity to amend, dismissal with prejudice is appropriate where, as here, any amendment of the complaint would be futile.

Further, the Court finds that Magistrate Judge Peebles correctly determined that Defendants Smith and White are entitled to absolute immunity since Plaintiff has raised claims against them in their capacities as a judge and prosecutor. *See Hill v. City of New York*, 45 F.3d 653, 660–61 (2d Cir.1995) (quotation omitted); *DuQuin v. Kolbert*, 320 F.Supp.2d 39, 40–41 (W.D.N.Y.2004) (citation omitted). Additionally, Plaintiff's claims against the Broome County Courts are barred by the Eleventh Amendment. *See Thomas v. Bailey*, No. 10–cv–51, 2010 WL 662416, *1 (E.D.N.Y. Feb.22, 2010). Finally, to the extent that Plaintiff is seeking his immediate release from custody, such relief is only available from this Court by way of a writ of habeas corpus, issued pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2254. *See Preiser v. Rodriguez*, 411 U.S. 475, 498–99, 93 S.Ct. 1827, 36 L.Ed.2d 439 (1975); *see also Brown v. Freeport Police Dept.*, Nos. 13 CV 4047, 13 CV 6514, 2014 WL 279847, *5 (E.D.N.Y. Jan.23, 2014) (citation omitted).

C. Plaintiff's amended complaint

In his amended complaint, Plaintiff names as Defendants the “United States of America/Foreign Corporation of United States,” and the State of New York, as well as the previously named Defendants. *See* Dkt. No. 34 at 1–2. In the amended complaint, Plaintiff claims that the “United States of America is guilty of criminal infringement of intellectual property, failure of consideration, act of indemnity, insurance fraud, securities fraud,” as well as an apparent violation of section 34 of the Judiciary Act⁴ and a conspiracy with the other named Defendants in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 241. *See id.* at 4. Plaintiff claims that Defendants' actions were “in violation of misnomer contracts of surety” and led to his “wrongfull [sic] imprisonment via commercial claims alleging DEATH and DEBT.” *Id.* Plaintiff is seeking his immediate release, in addition to \$150,000,000 “upon court ordered ‘Release’ from cestui que vie life insurance policy and foreign

corporation of United States.” *Id.* at 6. Additionally, Plaintiff asks the Court to “expunge all criminal proceedings, charges, finger prints, DNA, blood, mugshots, arrest/arrest record of alleged charges do to illegal commercial ... surety contracts alleging DEATH or DEBT upon ‘RELEASE’ being granted.” *Id.*

*7 Having reviewed the amended complaint, the Court finds that Plaintiff has failed to plausibly allege that he is entitled to any of the relief he seeks. A plaintiff may not collect damages for his alleged wrongful imprisonment or conviction without first showing “that [his] conviction or sentence has been reversed on direct appeal, expunged by executive order, declared invalid by a state tribunal authorized to make such determination, or called into question by a federal court's issuance of a writ of habeas corpus.” *Heck v. Humphrey*, 512 U.S. 477, 487, 114 S.Ct. 2364, 129 L.Ed.2d 383 (1994). Here, Plaintiff has made no such showing and a review of the Department of Corrections and Community Supervision website demonstrates that Plaintiff is still incarcerated.

Additionally, 18 U.S.C. § 241 is a criminal statute which does not create a private cause of action. *See Storm–Eggink v. Gottfried*, 409 Fed. Appx. 426, 427 (2d Cir.2011) (citing cases).

Again, as discussed above, Plaintiff's claims against Defendants Smith and White must be dismissed because they are entitled to absolute immunity. *See Hill*, 45 F.3d at 660–61 (quotation omitted); *DuQuin*, 320 F.Supp.2d at 40–41 (citation omitted). Additionally, Plaintiff's claims against the Broome County Courts and the State of New York are barred by the Eleventh Amendment. *See Thomas*, 2010 WL 662416, at * 1. Further, to the extent that Plaintiff is seeking his immediate release from custody, such relief is only available from this Court by way of a writ of habeas corpus, issued pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2254. *See Preiser*, 411 U.S. at 498–99; *see also Brown*, 2014 WL 279847, at *5 (citation omitted). Finally, Plaintiff alleges no facts against Defendant United States. Rather, the United States appears to have been included as a Defendant solely under Plaintiff's ludicrous sovereign citizen and redemptionist theories, which are subject to dismissal.

Based on the foregoing, the Court finds that Plaintiff's amended complaint fails to set forth any non-frivolous causes of action. Since permitting additional amendment would be futile, Plaintiff's amended complaint is dismissed with prejudice.

In view of the frivolous nature of Plaintiff's claims, the Court certifies pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(a)(3) that any appeal from this order would not be taken in good faith and, therefore, *in forma pauperis* status is denied for the purpose of an appeal. See *Coppedge v. United States*, 369 U.S. 438, 444–45, 82 S.Ct. 917, 8 L.Ed.2d 21 (1962); see also *Slack v. McDaniel*, 529 U.S. 473, 484, 120 S.Ct. 1595, 146 L.Ed.2d 542 (2000).

IV. CONCLUSION

After carefully considering Magistrate Judge Peebles' Report, Recommendation, and Order, Plaintiff's objections thereto, and the applicable law, and for the reasons stated herein, the Court hereby

ORDERS that Magistrate Judge Peebles' October 16, 2013 Report, Recommendation, and Order is **ADOPTED in part and REJECTED in part**;⁵ and the Court further

ORDERS that Plaintiff's complaint and amended complaint are **DISMISSED with prejudice**; and the Court further

***8 ORDERS** that the Clerk of the Court shall enter judgment in Defendants' favor and close this case; and the Court further

ORDERS that the Clerk of the Court shall terminate all pending motions not addressed in this Memorandum–Decision and Order as moot; and the Court further

ORDERS that the Clerk of the Court shall serve Plaintiff with a copy of this Memorandum–Decision and Order.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

All Citations

Not Reported in F.Supp.3d, 2014 WL 3670609

Footnotes

- 1 The Court notes that Plaintiff was convicted of Falsifying Business Records in the First Degree.
- 2 To determine whether an action is frivolous, a court must look to see whether the complaint “lacks an arguable basis either in law or in fact.” *Neitzke v. Williams*, 490 U.S. 319, 325, 109 S.Ct. 1827, 104 L.Ed.2d 338 (1989).
- 3 “Dismissal of frivolous actions pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915e is appropriate to prevent abuses of the process of the court,” *Nelson v. Spitzer*, No. 9:07–CV–1241, 2008 WL 268215, *1 n. 3 (N.D.N.Y. Jan.29, 2008) (citation omitted), as well as “to discourage the filing of [baseless lawsuits], and [the] waste of judicial ... resources[.]” *Neitzke*, 490 U.S. at 327.
- 4 Originally § 34 of the Judiciary Act of 1789, the Rules of Decision Act, now contained in 28 U.S.C. § 1652, reads: “The laws of the several states, except where the Constitution or treaties of the United States or Acts of Congress otherwise require or provide, shall be regarded as rules of decision in civil actions in the courts of the United States, in cases where they apply.” It is unclear how an improper application of the Rules of Decision Act violated Plaintiff's rights and Plaintiff's nearly incomprehensible filings provide no insight.
- 5 Magistrate Judge Peebles' Report, Recommendation, and Order is only rejected insofar as it recommended that the Court dismiss Defendant ABA without prejudice.

2022 WL 3358082

Only the Westlaw citation is currently available.

United States District Court, E.D. New York.

Anna T. BALASH-IOANNIDOU, Plaintiff,

v.

CONTOUR MORTGAGE CORPORATION;

Wilmington Savings Fund Society, FSB, Defendants.

22-CV-4506 (AMD) (LB)

I

Signed August 15, 2022

Attorneys and Law Firms

Anna T. Balash-Ioannidou, Astoria, NY, Pro Se.

MEMORANDUM AND ORDER

ANN M. DONNELLY, United States District Judge:

*1 On July 22, 2022, the *pro se* plaintiff, Anna T. Balash-Ioannidou, filed a complaint against defendants Contour Mortgage Corporation (“Contour”) and Wilmington Savings Fund Society, FSB (“Wilmington”) in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York seeking declaratory and injunctive relief with regards to foreclosure proceedings involving real property located in Astoria, Queens County, New York. (ECF No. 1.) The plaintiff also submitted an unsigned order to show cause seeking to enjoin “all actions ... including calculations, notice of sale, auction of property, sale of property and transfer” of the property located at 21-08 30th Avenue, Astoria, New York (“the property”) in her Supreme Court of the State of New York, Queens County, Index No. 707379/2015 (“Queens County Supreme Court”) foreclosure action. (ECF No. 2.) On August 1, 2022, the action was transferred to this Court. For the reasons set forth below, the case is dismissed for lack of subject matter jurisdiction.

BACKGROUND

On July 14, 2015, a foreclosure action was instituted against the plaintiff in Queens County Supreme Court seeking final judgment and the sale of the property to satisfy the mortgage in the amount of \$645,300.00. Contour was the original lender; Wilmington now holds the mortgage and lien and

is the “current foreclosing party” on the property in the Queens County Supreme Court foreclosure action. (ECF No. 1 at 2.) The plaintiff asserts that she has “issued a payment through Notary Presentment to Defendants in the amount of \$645,300.00” to satisfy her debt, as well as a “Notary Protest” and a “Certificate of Dishonor.” (*Id.* at 3.) She seeks this Court’s involvement in the dispute over her alleged satisfaction of the mortgage, for removal of the lien on the property and for “injunctive relief from the ongoing foreclosure action.” (ECF No. 1 at 4-5.)

STANDARD OF REVIEW

In reviewing the plaintiff’s complaint, the Court is mindful that the submissions of a *pro se* litigant must be construed liberally and interpreted “to raise the strongest arguments that they suggest.” *Triestman v. Fed. Bureau of Prisons*, 470 F.3d 471, 474 (2d Cir. 2006). A district court may dismiss a *pro se* action *sua sponte*, that is, on its own—even if the plaintiff has paid the requisite filing fee—if the action is frivolous, *Fitzgerald v. First East Seventh Street Tenants Corp.*, 221 F.3d 362, 363-64 (2d Cir. 2000), or if the court lacks subject matter jurisdiction over the matter. *Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(h)(3)*. “Failure of subject matter jurisdiction is not waivable and may be raised at any time by a party or by the court *sua sponte*. If subject matter jurisdiction is lacking, the action must be dismissed.” *Lyndonville Sav. Bank & Trust Co. v. Lussier*, 211 F.3d 697, 700-01 (2d Cir. 2000); *see Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(h)(3)*. Federal subject matter jurisdiction is available only when a “federal question” is presented, 28 U.S.C. § 1331, or when plaintiffs and defendants are of diverse citizenship, and the amount in controversy exceeds \$75,000, 28 U.S.C. § 1332.

DISCUSSION

A. *Younger* Abstention

*2 Under the abstention doctrine set out by the Supreme Court in *Younger v. Harris*, 401 U.S. 37, 43-45 (1971), this Court lacks jurisdiction over the plaintiff’s claims. “The defining feature of *Younger* abstention is that even though either a federal or a state court could adjudicate a given claim, when there is an ongoing state proceeding in which the claim can be raised, and when adjudicating the claim in federal court would interfere unduly with the ongoing state proceeding, the claim is more appropriately adjudicated in state court.” *Kirschner v. Klemons*, 225 F.3d 227, 236 (2d Cir. 2000). *Younger* abstention is triggered by three categories of

state court proceedings: (1) “state criminal prosecutions,” (2) “civil enforcement proceedings,” and (3) civil proceedings that “implicate a State’s interest in enforcing the orders and judgments of its courts.” *Sprint Commc’ns, Inc. v. Jacobs*, 571 U.S. 69, 72-73 (2013).

Here, the third prong of the *Sprint* rationale applies. “[F]ederal court intervention in an on-going state foreclosure proceeding ... [is] generally barred by *Younger v. Harris*.” *Fequiere v. Tribeca Lending*, No. 14-CV-812, 2015 WL 1412580, at *7 (E.D.N.Y. Mar. 20, 2015) (quoting *Marcelo v. EMC Mortg. Corp.*, No. 10-CV-5964, 2011 WL 1792671, at *4 (E.D.N.Y. May 6, 2011)). The plaintiff seeks declaratory injunctive relief relating to the same property that is the subject matter of the underlying state court actions. The plaintiff’s remedies are therefore limited to state court—either in the original venue, or on appeal to the state appellate court. *Younger* abstention bars her from seeking injunctive and declaratory relief in a federal court.

B. The Anti-Injunction Act

The plaintiff’s request for injunctive relief is also precluded by the Anti-Injunction Act, which provides that, “[a] court of the United States may not grant an injunction to stay proceedings in State court except as expressly authorized by Act of Congress, or where necessary in aid of its jurisdiction, or to protect or effectuate its judgments.” 28 U.S.C. § 2283. This provision applies when the requested injunction would either stay the ongoing state proceedings or prevent the parties from enforcing an order that has already issued. See *Atlantic Coast Line R.R. Co. v. Brotherhood of Locomotive Eng’rs.*, 398 U.S. 281, 294 (1970). Courts in this Circuit have consistently held that the Anti-Injunction Act applies in the context of pending state court foreclosure proceedings. See *DiMicco v. CitiMortgage, Inc.*, No. 20-CV-755, 2020 WL 804949, at *3 (E.D.N.Y. Feb. 18, 2020); *Abbatiello v. Wells Fargo Bank, N.A.*, No. 15-CV-4210, 2015 WL 5884797, at *5 (E.D.N.Y. Oct. 8, 2015) (collecting cases).

C. Frivolous Claim

Finally, the Court would dismiss this case even if it had jurisdiction, because the claims are frivolous. The basis for the plaintiff’s claim is that she has satisfied her debt and is entitled to release from the lien on her property because she mailed a “notary presentment” and related documents to defendants. (ECF No. 1 at 1-4.) These documents (*id.* at 7-18), appear to be asserting some sort of “sovereign citizen” claim. See *United States v. Ulloa*, 511 F. App’x

105, 107 n.1 (2d Cir. 2013) (“[S]overeign citizens are a loosely affiliated group who believe that the state and federal governments lack constitutional legitimacy and therefore have no authority to regulate their behavior; the FBI has labeled the sovereign citizens a domestic terrorist group.”). People who identify as sovereign citizens use maneuvers like the notary presentment to avoid paying debts or to collect debts that are not actually owed. See, e.g., *Kesick v. Ulloa*, No. 10-CV-1248, 2012 WL 2873364, at *3 (N.D.N.Y. July 12, 2012) (Ulloa filed fraudulent papers entitled “notary presentment” with the Town of Ulster Justice Court falsely claiming that a Justice of the Ulster Town Court owed him the sum of \$176,000,000.00); see also *McKay v. U.S. Bank*, No. 14-CV-872, 2015 WL 5657110, at *2 (M.D. Ala. Sept. 24, 2015) (denying plaintiffs’ request for declaratory judgment that the defendant was not the real mortgage holder and to quiet title based upon their mailing of a “notarial presentment” and a “notarial notice of Dishonor” to the defendant bank). To the extent the plaintiff claims that her notary presentment discharges her debt, the claim lacks an arguable basis in law or fact. *Muhammad v. Smith*, No. 13-CV-760, 2014 WL 3670609, at *2 (N.D.N.Y. July 23, 2014) (“Theories presented by redemptionist and sovereign citizen adherents have not only been rejected by the courts, but also recognized as frivolous and a waste of court resources.”) (collecting cases).

CONCLUSION

*3 Accordingly, the instant *pro se* complaint is dismissed without prejudice for lack of subject matter jurisdiction pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(h)(3). The motion for preliminary injunctive relief is denied. Further, in keeping with its duty to liberally construe *pro se* complaints, the Court has considered whether to grant leave to amend the complaint but finds that amendment would be futile. See *Johnson v. Univ. of Rochester Med. Ctr.*, 642 F.3d 121, 124-25 (2d Cir. 2011).

Although the plaintiff paid the filing fee to bring this action, the Court certifies pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915 (a)(3) that any *in forma pauperis* appeal from this order would not be taken in good faith. *Coppedge v. United States*, 369 U.S. 438, 444-45 (1962).

SO ORDERED.

All Citations

Not Reported in Fed. Supp., 2022 WL 3358082

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2018 WL 6727538

Only the Westlaw citation is currently available.

United States District Court, D. Connecticut.

Deshawn TYSON, Plaintiff,

v.

Patrick J. CLIFFORD, et al., Defendants.

CIVIL CASE NO. 3:18cv1600(JCH)

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Signed 12/21/2018

Attorneys and Law Firms

Deshawn Tyson, Suffield, CT, pro se.

INITIAL REVIEW ORDER

Janet C. Hall, United States District Judge

*1 The plaintiff, Deshawn Tyson (“Tyson”), is confined at MacDougall-Walker Correctional Institution. He has filed a *pro se* civil rights action pursuant to [section 1983 of title 42 of the United States Code](#) against New Haven Superior Court Judge Patrick J. Clifford (“Judge Clifford”) and Connecticut State’s Attorney John P. Doyle, Jr. (“Attorney Doyle”). For the reasons set forth below, the Complaint is dismissed.

I. STANDARD OF REVIEW

Pursuant to [section 1915A\(b\) of title 28 of the United States Code](#), the court must review prisoner civil complaints against governmental actors and “dismiss ... any portion of [a] complaint [that] is frivolous, malicious, or fails to state a claim upon which relief may be granted,” or that “seeks monetary relief from a defendant who is immune from such relief.” *Id.* This standard of review “appl[ies] to all civil complaints brought by prisoners against governmental officials or entities regardless of whether the prisoner has paid [a] filing fee.” [Shakur v. Selsky](#), 391 F.3d 106, 112 (2d Cir. 2004) (internal quotation marks and citation omitted).

[Rule 8 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure](#) requires that a complaint contain “a short and plain statement of the claim showing that the pleader is entitled to relief.” [Fed. R. Civ. P. 8\(a\)\(2\)](#). Although detailed allegations are not required, “a complaint must contain sufficient factual matter, accepted as true, to state a claim to relief that is

plausible on its face. A claim has facial plausibility when the plaintiff pleads factual content that allows the court to draw the reasonable inference that the defendant is liable for the misconduct alleged.” [Ashcroft v. Iqbal](#), 556 U.S. 662, 678 (2009) (internal quotation marks and citations omitted). A complaint that includes only “ ‘labels and conclusions,’ ‘a formulaic recitation of the elements of a cause of action’ or ‘naked assertion[s]’ devoid of ‘further factual enhancement,’ ” does not meet the facial plausibility standard. *Id.* (quoting [Bell Atl. Corp. v. Twombly](#), 550 U.S. 544, 555, 557 (2007)). Although courts still have an obligation to interpret “a *pro se* complaint liberally,” the Complaint must still include sufficient factual allegations to meet the standard of facial plausibility. [See Harris v. Mills](#), 572 F.3d 66, 72 (2d Cir. 2009) (citations omitted).

II. FACTS

Tyson states that he has been “wrong[ly] incarcerated” in a facility within the State of Connecticut Department of Correction since March 10, 2016.¹ [See](#) Compl. (Doc. No. 1) at 22. The State of Connecticut Judicial Branch website reflects that New Haven police officers arrested Tyson on March 10, 2016, and that the State of Connecticut has charged him in a criminal case filed in the Connecticut Superior Court for the Judicial District of New Haven with one count of sexual assault in the first degree, in violation of [Conn. Gen. Stat. § 53a-70\(a\)\(1\)](#), and one count of unlawful restraint in the first degree, in violation of [Conn. Gen. Stat. § 53a-95](#). [See State v. Tyson](#), Case No. NNH-CR16-0165313-T (Conn. Super. Ct. Mar. 10, 2016).² The case detail indicates that Tyson is represented by counsel and that a jury trial is scheduled for December 16, 2020. [See id.](#)

*2 Tyson alleges that, on or about July 26, 2018, in the Connecticut Superior Court for the Judicial District of New Haven, Judge Clifford stated on the record that he had instructed Attorney Doyle to ignore or disregard any motions, memoranda, or affidavits filed by Tyson. [See](#) Compl. at 5 ¶ 1, 22. Judge Clifford has ruled against Tyson even when Attorney Doyle refused to oppose Tyson’s motions. [See id.](#) at 17.

On or about August 22, 2018, Judge Clifford stated on the record that he had instructed Attorney Doyle to remain silent during a pretrial hearing and that Attorney Doyle agreed to do so. [See id.](#) at 5 ¶ 2. On or about September 12, 2018, Judge Clifford stated on the record that he had instructed Attorney Doyle to ignore or disregard Tyson’s

“Conditional Acceptance/Negotiable instrument/grievance” document. *See id.* at 5 ¶ 3. On that same date, Judge Clifford informed Tyson that he would not consider any motions that Tyson might file. *See id.* at 5 ¶ 4. Tyson generally asserts that Judge Clifford and Attorney Doyle have misapplied statutes and laws and have failed to provide him with “Discovery/Brady material.” *Id.* at 6 ¶ 6, 17–18.

At one point during the criminal proceeding, Judge Clifford issued an order that Tyson could represent himself. *See id.* at 22. Judge Clifford subsequently attempted to appoint an attorney to represent Tyson even though the attorney had made threats against Tyson in the past. *See id.*

III. DISCUSSION

Tyson alleges that the defendants violated his rights under the First, Fifth, Eighth, Ninth and Fourteenth Amendments as well as under [sections 241 and 242 of title 18 of the United States Code](#). *See id.* at 17–18. Tyson seeks punitive, compensatory, nominal, and exemplary damages, as well as injunctive and declaratory relief. *See id.* at 6–7.

As a preliminary matter, the court notes that Tyson includes the following additional allegations in the Complaint. The “State of CT has declared me/plaintiff sovereign [f]rom itself, as establish[ed] by law, because I/plaintiff had/has no residency with the state and therefore plaintiff is not only a private man as opposed to a corporate fiction.” *See id.* at 6 ¶ 7. Tyson asserts that he cannot be “named in any statutes” and has “a Reservation of Rights which was made known to all defendants.” *See id.* at 6 ¶¶ 8–10. Tyson contends that, throughout his criminal case, “defendants [have] refuse[d] to adhere to the Supremacy Clause of the United States Supreme Court rulings.” *See id.* at 6 ¶ 5. Tyson signs the Complaint as: “Secured Party, Sui Juris, one of the sovereign people, a private man on the land, non-combatant, an American by birth, and child of the living God, Grantor, Secured Party/Creditor and principal of which ‘Rights’ existed long antecedent to the Organization of the State and Trustee.” *Id.* at 33. Attached to the Complaint is a document titled “Memorandum of Law with points and Authorities on ‘sovereignty’ of the people In Relationship to ‘Government’ of the several Compact De-facto State and the Federal Government.” *Id.* at 25–32.

This language and the title of the attachment to the Complaint suggest that Tyson considers himself a “sovereign citizen.” In [United States v. Ulloa](#), 511 F. App’x. 105 (2d Cir. 2013), the Second Circuit described, “sovereign citizens,” as “a

loosely affiliated group who believe that the state and federal governments lack constitutional legitimacy and therefore have no authority to regulate their behavior.” *Id.* at 107 n.1.

*3 Adherents of such claims or defenses “believe that they are not subject to government authority and employ various tactics in an attempt to, among other things, avoid paying taxes, extinguish debts, and derail criminal proceedings.” [Gravatt v. United States](#), 100 Fed. Cl. 279, 282 (2011) (citations omitted). Federal courts across the country, however, have routinely refused to credit arguments based on a redemption, sovereign citizen, or other similar theory because the arguments are often frivolous, irrational and unintelligible. *See United States v. Sterling*, 738 F.3d 228, 233 n.1 (11th Cir. 2013) (noting that courts have summarily rejected sovereign citizens’ legal theories as frivolous); [United States v. Benabe](#), 654 F.3d 753, 767 (7th Cir. 2011) (“Regardless of an individual’s claimed status of descent, be it as a sovereign citizen, a secured-party creditor, or a flesh-and-blood human being, that person is not beyond the jurisdiction of the courts. These theories should be rejected summarily, however they are presented.”) (internal quotation marks omitted); [Charlotte v. Hanson](#), 433 F. App’x. 660, 661 (10th Cir. 2011) (rejecting the sovereign citizen theory as having no conceivable validity in American law) (citation omitted); [United States v. Jagim](#), 978 F.2d 1032, 1036 (8th Cir. 1992) (holding that “sovereign citizen” argument was “completely without merit” and “patently frivolous”); [Akbar v. Clarke](#), No. 1:15-CV-338(AJT/TCB), 2016 WL 4150456, at *7 (E.D. Va. Aug. 1, 2016) (noting that sovereign citizen claims are “wholly frivolous”); [Berman v. Stephens](#), No. 4:14-CV-860-A, 2015 WL 3622694, at *2 (N.D. Tex. June 10, 2015) (finding that a prisoner’s “reliance on the UCC or a so-called ‘sovereign citizen’ theory that he is exempt from prosecution and beyond the jurisdiction of the state or federal courts is frivolous”) (collecting cases); [Gaskins v. South Carolina](#), C/A No. 2:15-cv-2589 DCN, 2015 WL 6464440, at *4 (D.S.C. Oct. 26, 2015) (affirming recommended ruling dismissing as baseless prisoner’s claim, premised upon “sovereign citizen” theory, that the state court lacked jurisdiction over her and that her state conviction was therefore void); [Paul v. New York](#), No. 13-CV-5047 (SJF)(AKT), 2013 WL 5973138, at *3 (E.D.N.Y. Nov. 5, 2013) (dismissing complaint as factually and legally frivolous because “[t]he conspiracy and legal revisionist theories of sovereign citizens are not established law in this court or anywhere in this country’s valid legal system”) (internal quotation marks and citation omitted).

It is apparent that Tyson is claiming that, as a “sovereign citizen,” he is not subject to the jurisdiction of the State of Connecticut or the Connecticut Superior Court and that any criminal charges against him must be dismissed. To the extent that he challenges the jurisdiction of the State of Connecticut, its courts, or Judge Clifford, or the authority of the State, through Attorney Doyle, to prosecute him for a criminal offense, based on a “sovereign citizen” theory, the court concludes that the claim lacks an arguable legal basis. Thus, that claim is dismissed. See 28 U.S.C. § 1915A(b)(1). To the extent that Tyson is challenging the conduct of the defendants on other grounds, the court addresses those claims below.

A. Requests for Injunctive and Declaratory Relief

Tyson seeks a declaration that the defendants violated his constitutional and federal protected rights and an injunction directing the defendants to cease and desist from making further contact with him or harassing him in violation of his rights. See Compl. at 7. He includes, an “Order to Show Cause for an Preliminary Injunction and a Temporary Restraining Order,” as an attachment to the Complaint, which seeks a court order that the defendants be enjoined from various types of conduct in connection with his state criminal case. See id. at 19–20.

In Younger v. Harris, 401 U.S. 37 (1971), the Supreme Court held that a federal court, except in cases where an injunction is necessary to prevent immediate and irreparable injury to a defendant, should not enjoin a pending state court criminal proceeding. Id. at 45. The doctrine of federal abstention, as outlined in Younger, “is grounded in principles of comity and federalism and is premised on the belief that a state proceeding provides a sufficient forum for federal constitutional claims.” Schlagler v. Phillips, 166 F.3d 439, 442 (2d Cir. 1999). It “is not a jurisdictional bar based on Article III requirements, but instead a prudential limitation on the court’s exercise of jurisdiction grounded in equitable considerations of comity.” Spargo v. New York State Comm’n on Judicial Conduct, 351 F.3d 65, 74 (2d Cir. 2003) (citations omitted).

In Sprint Commc’ns, Inc. v. Jacobs, 571 U.S. 69 (2013), the Supreme Court clarified that courts should abstain under Younger only in three “exceptional circumstances”: (1) pending state criminal proceedings; (2) civil enforcement proceedings that are “akin to criminal prosecutions;” and (3) civil proceedings that “implicate a State’s interest in enforcing the orders and judgments of its courts.” See id. at 72. The

court may address the applicability of the Younger abstention doctrine sua sponte. See Catlin v. Ambach, 820 F.2d 588, 591 (2d Cir. 1987) (citing Bellotti v. Baird, 428 U.S. 132, 143 n.10 (1976)). The Younger doctrine is as applicable to suits for declaratory relief as it is to those for injunctive relief. See Samuels v. Mackell, 401 U.S. 66, 73 (1971) (holding Younger’s policy would “be frustrated as much by a declaratory judgment as it would be by an injunction”).

*4 It is clear from the Complaint and the State of Connecticut Judicial Branch website, that Tyson’s state criminal proceeding stemming from his arrest on March 10, 2016 is ongoing. See State v. Tyson, Case No. NNH-CR16-0165313-T (Conn. Super. Ct. Nov. 30, 2018). If the court were to grant Tyson’s request for a court order directing the defendants to dismiss the criminal charges against Tyson, or were to declare that the defendants had violated Tyson’s federal constitutional rights in presiding over and prosecuting Tyson’s state criminal case, such Orders would interfere with Tyson’s pending state criminal proceeding.

There are two exceptions to the Younger abstention doctrine: bad faith and extraordinary circumstances. See Diamond “D” Constr. Corp. v. McGowan, 282 F.3d 191, 197–198 (2d Cir. 2002). Abstention may be inappropriate if “a prosecution or proceeding has been brought to retaliate for or to deter constitutionally protected conduct, or where a prosecution or proceeding is otherwise brought in bad faith or for the purpose to harass.” Id. at 199 (internal quotation marks and citation omitted). This exception focuses on the subjective intent or motivation of the state prosecutor who initiates the proceeding. See id. (“A state proceeding that is legitimate in its purposes, but unconstitutional in its execution—even when the violations of constitutional rights are egregious—will not warrant the application of the bad faith exception.”) (citation omitted).

The Second Circuit has described the extraordinary circumstances necessary to invoke the second exception to abstention under Younger as circumstances that “render the state court incapable of fairly and fully adjudicating the federal issues before it” and “creat[e] an extraordinarily pressing need for immediate federal equitable relief.” Id. at 201 (citation omitted). Application of the extraordinary circumstances exception requires “two predicates ... (1) that there be no state remedy available to meaningfully, timely, and adequately remedy the alleged constitutional violation; and (2) that a finding be made that the litigant will suffer ‘great

and immediate' harm if the federal court does not intervene." Id. (citation omitted) (emphasis in original).

Tyson has alleged no facts to suggest that the prosecutor initiated the criminal action against him in bad faith or with "no reasonable expectation of obtaining a favorable outcome." Id. at 199 (internal quotation marks and citation omitted). Nor has Tyson alleged the absence of a remedy available in state court to challenge any alleged constitutional violations associated with his criminal prosecution. Tyson is not precluded from challenging any subsequent conviction or sentence on appeal to the Connecticut Appellate and Supreme Courts, filing a habeas petition in the Connecticut Superior Court, and following that, a habeas petition in federal court. Furthermore, Tyson has not alleged that he will suffer imminent harm if this court does not intervene in the ongoing prosecution. See Davis v. Lansing, 851 F.2d 72, 77 (2d Cir. 1988) (holding the burden of defending criminal prosecution is insufficient, without more, to constitute irreparable harm); Saunders v. Flanagan, 62 F. Supp. 2d 629, 635 (D. Conn. 1999) ("That the plaintiff will be forced to defend against a charge of murder in state court does not constitute the extraordinary circumstances resulting in irreparable harm warranting this court to refuse to apply the doctrine of Younger abstention, and no other specific basis of 'extraordinary circumstances' is asserted.").

*5 Because there are no facts alleged to plausibly suggest that either of the narrow exceptions to the Younger abstention doctrine have been met, the court abstains from exercising jurisdiction over the requests for injunctive and declaratory relief seeking intervention in Tyson's ongoing state criminal case. The court therefore dismisses those requests. See 28 U.S.C. § 1915A(b)(1).

B. Request for Money Damages

Tyson seeks \$ 1,000,000 in punitive damages from each defendant as well as damages for harassment, mental anguish, anxiety and annoyance, nominal damages and exemplary damages. See Compl. at 6. The court declines to stay this action pending resolution of the state criminal proceeding because Tyson's claims for damages lack arguable legal merit.

1. Judge Clifford

Judges are immune from suit, not just from the ultimate assessment of damages. See Mireles v. Waco, 502 U.S. 9, 11

(1991). This immunity applies even to claims that a judge acted in bad faith, erroneously, maliciously or "in excess of his authority." Id. at 13. "[O]nce a court determines that an official was functioning in a core judicial or prosecutorial capacity, absolute immunity applies however erroneous the act may have been, and however injurious in its consequences it may have proved to the plaintiff." DiBlasio v. Novello, 344 F.3d 292, 297 (2d Cir. 2003) (citations and internal quotation marks omitted). There are two situations in which judicial immunity may be overcome. A judge is not immune from suit for actions taken outside his judicial capacity or for actions that are judicial in nature but taken in the absence of all jurisdiction. See Mireles, 502 U.S. at 11 (citations omitted).

Tyson alleges that, at times during the pendency of his state criminal case, Judge Clifford has instructed Attorney Doyle not to speak during a pretrial hearing, has either declined to rule on his motions or ruled against him on matters and motions, has disregarded his Acceptance/Negotiable Instrument/Grievance document, has misapplied statutes, and has refused to provide or disclose discovery/exculpatory material to him. See Compl. at 5, 17–18. Tyson complains that, at one point, Judge Clifford permitted him to proceed pro se, but would not rule on his motions. See id. at 22. Tyson suggests that more recently, Judge Clifford has attempted to appoint counsel for him, even though he did not ask for counsel. See id. Tyson claims that the attorney Judge Clifford attempted to appoint for him had threatened Tyson in the past. See id.

Appointing counsel for a party and determining whether to rule on motions, ruling on motions, including motions related to the disclosure of information or evidence, issuing orders regarding documents that have been filed in a case, directing speakers during proceedings, and interpreting and applying statutes constitute judicial acts within the jurisdiction of a state court judge. See Sadler v. Supreme Court of Connecticut, 167 F. App'x 257, 259 (2d Cir. 2006) ("Superior Court Judge White is immune from liability under § 1983 for damages and injunctive relief. Judge White performed a judicial action within his jurisdiction when he determined that Sadler's counsel ... should not be replaced.") (citation omitted); Ashmore v. Prus, No. 13-CV-2796 (JG), 2013 WL 3149458, at *3 (E.D.N.Y. June 19, 2013) ("Making evidentiary rulings is a paradigmatic judicial function."); Book v. Tobin, No. 3:04CV442 (JBA), 2005 WL 1981803, at *2 (D. Conn. Aug. 16, 2005) ("Quintessential judicial acts include presiding over trial proceedings, making evidentiary rulings, issuing jury instructions, and deciding motions, and remain protected

by judicial immunity even if the decisions are erroneous, untimely, and in excess of the judge's authority."). There are no allegations that Judge Clifford engaged in actions that were not judicial in nature or were taken in the absence of all jurisdiction. Thus, Judge Clifford is absolutely immune from suit to the extent that Tyson seeks money damages, and those claims against Judge Clifford are dismissed. See 28 U.S.C. § 1915A(b)(2).

2. Attorney Doyle

*6 Tyson alleges that Attorney Doyle is the State's Attorney prosecuting his criminal case in the Connecticut Superior Court for the Judicial District of New Haven. See Compl. at 3, 5. Tyson asserts that Attorney Doyle did not speak during a pretrial hearing, did not respond to motions that he filed in the case, ignored his Acceptance/Negotiable Instrument/Grievance document, misapplied statutes, and refused to disclose discovery/exculpatory material to him. See id. at 5 ¶ 2, 17–18. Tyson contends that, by failing to respond to his motions, Attorney Doyle has consented to the relief sought in those motions, including a motion to dismiss the charges against him. See id. at 20.

A prosecutor is protected by absolute immunity from a section 1983 action "for virtually all acts, regardless of motivation, associated with his function as an advocate." Dory v. Ryan, 25 F.3d 81, 83 (2d Cir. 1994). In Imbler v. Pachtman, 424 U.S. 409 (1976), the Supreme Court held that a state prosecutor was absolutely immune from a civil suit to recover damages under section 1983 because the prosecutor's conduct "in initiating a prosecution and presenting the State's case" were "intimately associated with the judicial phase of the criminal process." Id. at 430–31. If a prosecutor acts in an investigative rather than an adversarial capacity, he or she is not entitled to absolute immunity. See Kalina v. Fletcher, 522 U.S. 118, 125–27 (1997) (holding that prosecutor was not protected by absolute immunity because she was acting as an investigator when she signed a sworn affidavit attesting to the facts supporting an arrest warrant).

Tyson's allegations against Attorney Doyle pertain to his role in prosecuting the criminal case against Tyson. Decisions involving whether to respond to a motion, to argue a matter in a pretrial hearing, or to disclose evidence to a defendant are all part of the preparation of a case for trial. See Shmueli

v. City of New York, 424 F.3d 231, 236 (2d Cir. 2005) ("It is by now well established that 'a state prosecuting attorney who acted within the scope of his duties in initiating and pursuing a criminal prosecution' 'is immune from a civil suit for damages under § 1983.' ") (quoting Imbler, 424 U.S. at 410, 431); Smith v. Garretto, 147 F.3d 91, 94 (2d Cir. 1998) ("A prosecutor enjoys absolute immunity for acts taken in initiating a prosecution and in presenting the State's case, whether at a trial, a preliminary hearing, or a bail hearing.") (internal citations and quotation marks omitted); Hill v. City of New York, 45 F.3d 653, 661 (2d Cir. 1995) (explaining that prosecutors are "immune for conduct in preparing for those functions; for example, evaluating and organizing evidence for presentation at trial or to a grand jury, or determining which offenses are to be charged") (citation omitted). Thus, Attorney Doyle is immune from this suit.

ORDERS

The court enters the following Orders:

(1) To the extent that Tyson challenges, based on a "sovereign citizen" theory, the jurisdiction of the State of Connecticut to prosecute him for a criminal offense, or the authority of any defendant to be involved in his prosecution, the court concludes that the claim lacks an arguable legal basis and is **DISMISSED**. See 28 U.S.C. § 1915A(b)(1). The claims against Judge Clifford and Attorney Doyle in their individual capacities for money damages are **DISMISSED** on the ground that they are entitled to absolute immunity. See 28 U.S.C. § 1915A(b)(2). The court concludes that it must abstain from exercising jurisdiction over the requests for injunctive and declaratory relief seeking the court's intervention in Tyson's ongoing state criminal case and **DISMISSES** those requests. See 28 U.S.C. § 1915A(b)(1).

*7 (2) The Clerk is directed to enter judgment for the defendants and close this case. Any appeal from the Ruling dismissing the Complaint would not be taken in good faith. See 28 U.S.C. § 1915(a)(3).

SO ORDERED.

All Citations

Not Reported in Fed. Supp., 2018 WL 6727538

Footnotes

- 1 The State of Connecticut Department of Correction's website indicates, however, that Tyson is currently serving a nine-year sentence, imposed on January 25, 2017, for a violation of probation. Information regarding Tyson's current confinement may be found on the State of Connecticut Department of Correction's website under Inmate Search using his CT DOC Inmate Number 253494. See <http://portal.ct.gov/DOC>.
- 2 Information regarding this case may be found on the State of Connecticut's Judicial Branch website at: <http://www.jud.ct.gov/jud2.htm> under Superior Court Case Look-up; Criminal/Motor Vehicle; Pending Case – Search by Defendant – using plaintiff's last name and first initial of his first name - Tyson, D. (Last visited on December 19, 2018). The court notes that Tyson has filed another federal lawsuit against the victim of the alleged offenses for which he was arrested on March 10, 2016, as well as the police officers who arrested him. See *Tyson v. Doe, et al.*, Case No. 3:17cv731(JCH). The court has stayed that action pending resolution of Tyson's state criminal case. See *id.* (Ruling on Mot. to Intervene or Stay Discovery, Doc. No. 133).

2020 WL 549087

Only the Westlaw citation is currently available.
United States District Court, W.D. Pennsylvania.

Anastasia STEINKIRCHNER, Plaintiff,
v.
Benjamin E. GORDON, Eric M. Hurwitz,
Stradley, Ronon, Stevens & Young, LLP
Navient Solutions, LLC, Defendants.

2:19-cv-01241

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Signed 02/04/2020

Attorneys and Law Firms

Anastasia Steinkirchner, Pittsburgh, PA, pro se.

Benjamin E. Gordon, Stradley, Ronon, Stevens & Young,
LLP, Philadelphia, PA, for Defendants.

OPINION

Mark R. Hornak, Chief United States District Judge

*1 The Plaintiff, Anastasia Steinkirchner, proceeding *pro se*, filed a state court complaint against Navient Solutions, LLC (“Navient”) in the Magisterial District Court for Allegheny County, Pennsylvania. (ECF No. 1-1, at 2.) Navient removed the action to this Court and then moved to dismiss. (ECF Nos. 1, 8.) The Plaintiff moved to amend her state court complaint, which the Court granted as a matter of course under Rule 15(a). (ECF Nos. 12, 15.) An Amended Complaint was filed, joining Navient’s law firm and counsel of record as defendants. (ECF No. 16.) Navient and its law firm and counsel (collectively “the Defendants”) moved to dismiss the Amended Complaint. (ECF No. 17.) The Plaintiff responded, the Defendants replied, and this matter became ripe for disposition. (ECF Nos. 20, 23.)

I. STATEMENT OF THE FACTS

The Plaintiff’s bare-bones state court complaint alleged violations of the Fair Debt Collections Practices Act (“FDCPA” or “the Act”), specifically 15 U.S.C. §§ 1692e, “False or misleading representations” and 1692f, “Unfair practices,” and sought \$12,000 in damages. (ECF No. 1-1, at 3.) The facts set forth in the state court complaint read in their

entirety, “Terms of ‘collection activities’ listed in affidavit and subsequent letters was violated. Phone calls persisted and constitutes harrasment [sic].” (*Id.*) In her otherwise extensive Amended Complaint, the Plaintiff presented no additional facts. (ECF No. 16, at 1.) Instead, the Plaintiff stated that because she is no longer limited to a “maximum dollar amount” in state court, she now seeks “\$28,181.85 (including filing fees).” (*Id.*) The Plaintiff arrived at that number by “seeking \$1,000 in damages for each and every [FDCPA] violation”¹ plus the filing fees she paid. (*Id.*) To support those violations, the Plaintiff incorporated by reference records of phone calls and voicemails attached as Exhibit A to her Motion for Leave to Amend. (ECF No. 12, at 4–32.)

From those records, the Court discerned these asserted facts. The Plaintiff received missed calls, voicemails, or both from phone numbers she attributes to Navient. (*Id.*) The Plaintiff claims there were twenty-eight (28) offending calls. (ECF No. 16, at 1.) For its part, the Court counts twenty-six (26) separate calls. (ECF No. 12, at 4–32.) The discrepancy might be that these records consist of screenshots from a cell phone. Some screenshots of missed calls have a corresponding screenshot of a voicemail from the same phone number and left at nearly the same date and time. The Plaintiff does not clarify where a certain voicemail corresponds to a certain phone call. The Court also found one duplicate among the screenshots.² Finally, there is also very little in the record about the actual content of the voicemails.³

*2 The Plaintiff also incorporated by reference Exhibit B to her Motion for Leave to Amend, the state court complaint and the documents she originally included with that complaint. (*Id.* at 33–72.) The limited content of the state court complaint is discussed above. The attached documents include an “Affidavit of Legal Notice and Demand to Validate Debt Claim” (“the Affidavit”), a “Notary Certificate of Dishonor and Non-Response” (“the Certificate”), and a “Non-Negotiable Notice of Default Opportunity to Cure” (“the Notice”).⁴ (*Id.*)

These documents suggest that in March 2019 the Plaintiff wrote an Affidavit claiming to bind Navient to the Affidavit’s terms if Navient failed to respond. (*Id.* at 37 (“SILENCE IS ACQUIESCENCE”).) The Affidavit demanded that Navient “cease and desist” all collection activities “prior to validation of purported debt.” (*Id.*) The Affidavit required Navient to produce a list of documents to verify this debt within thirty (30) days. (*Id.* at 38.)

In May 2019, the Plaintiff drafted, signed, and notarized the Certificate. (*Id.* at 40.) This document claimed to bind Navient legally for its failure to respond to the Plaintiff's Affidavit. (*Id.*) Further, it purportedly "dishonors" any claim of debt and associated costs or fees (*Id.*) The pagination suggests that attached to the Certificate was a letter. (*Id.* at 41.) The letter, dated the same day as the Certificate, gave Navient another ten days to provide documents and information proving the existence of a debt. (*Id.*) The letter also mentioned an account number. (*Id.*) Whether this number is an account the Plaintiff held with Navient or is unrelated, the record does not reveal.

The last document is the Notice. (*Id.* at 42.) The document is yet a third letter to Navient, dated around three weeks later, also in May 2019. (*Id.*) The letter included the same account number as the Certificate and recounted the previous correspondence the Plaintiff sent to Navient. (*Id.*) Noting Navient's failure to respond adequately (as defined by the Plaintiff), this letter purported to bind Navient to these terms:

1. That the debt did not exist in the first place; **OR**
2. It has already been paid in full; **AND**
3. That any damages I suffer, you will be held culpable;
4. That any negative remarks made, to a credit reference agency will be removed;
5. You will no longer pursue this matter any further. You have not proven any debt. If you sell the alleged liability, and/or appoint an agent to act on its/your behalf in this matter you will have broken our agreement and you agree to pay the following fee schedule \$5,400 for dishonoring our binding agreement, plus \$1000 per hour or part thereof for Authorized Representatives time nunc pro tunc, plus \$1000 per recorded delivery or any other form of response nunc pro tunc. Also, **NO** further contact is now necessary, however, if you decide to contact me by phone or letter the fee is \$100 per item payable in advance by cheque; if no payment is made in advance the fee will rise to \$ 1000 per item and you will also be held culpable for any costs incurred while recovering the debt you owe.

(*Id.*) In essence, the Plaintiff has received multiple debt collection calls and she believes she successfully discharged her debt obligation by unilaterally sending these various letters and documents to Navient. The Plaintiff assumes that

her correspondence is legally binding on Navient and so those documents are also the source of her damages calculation.⁵

II. JURISDICTION

*3 The Court has original jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1331 to decide this case. The Amended Complaint alleges claims under the FDCPA, and therefore the action arises under federal law. All other requirements for removal are satisfied. The Magisterial District Court for Allegheny County rests within the Western District of Pennsylvania. 28 U.S.C. § 1441. The Defendants filed their Notice of Removal within thirty (30) days of receipt. 28 U.S.C. § 1446(b).

III. LEGAL STANDARDS

A. Rule 12(b)(6) Motions

The Defendants moved to dismiss pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(6). Rule 12(b)(6) allows dismissal for "failure to state a claim upon which relief can be granted." Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b)(6). A complaint must "state a claim to relief that is plausible on its face" by providing facts which "permit the court to infer more than the mere possibility of misconduct." *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 678–79 (2009). When determining whether dismissal is appropriate, the Court must: "(1) identify[] the elements of the claim, (2) review[] the complaint to strike conclusory allegations, and then (3) look[] at the well-pleaded components of the complaint and evaluat[e] whether all of the elements identified in part one of the inquiry are sufficiently alleged." *Malleus v. George*, 641 F.3d 560, 563 (3d Cir. 2011). The Court should "accept all factual allegations as true, construe the complaint in the light most favorable to the plaintiff, and determine whether, under any reasonable reading of the complaint, the plaintiff may be entitled to relief." *Blanyar v. Genova Prods. Inc.*, 861 F.3d 426, 431 (3d Cir. 2017). "A Rule 12(b)(6) motion should be granted when it appears to a certainty that no relief can be granted under any set of facts which could be proved." *Nichole Med. Equip. & Supply, Inc. v. TriCenturion, Inc.*, 694 F.3d 340, 350 (3d Cir. 2012).

B. Pro Se Pleadings

The Plaintiff is proceeding *pro se*. As a result, the Court holds the Amended Complaint to a less stringent standard and the Court must liberally construe the Plaintiff's pleading.

Becker v. Comm'r, 751 F.2d 146, 149 (3d Cir. 1984); *see also Carter v. Kane*, 717 F. App'x 105, 108 (3d Cir. 2017) (citing *Erickson v. Pardus*, 551 U.S. 89, 94 (2007)) (holding the same post-*Twombly* and *Iqbal*). That said, even “pro se litigants still must allege sufficient facts in their complaints to support a claim.” *Mala v. Crown Bay Marina, Inc.*, 704 F.3d 239, 245 (3d Cir. 2013).

IV. DISCUSSION

The Court accepts the well-pleaded facts (such as they are) as true and views the case in the light most favorable to the Plaintiff. The Court thus presumes that Navient placed all the calls and voicemails evidenced. It presumes that the Plaintiff sent the documents discussed above to Navient, and that Navient failed to respond.⁶ Still, the Court will grant the Defendants’ Motion to Dismiss.

A. Claims Against Navient's Law Firm and Counsel of Record

First, the claims against Benjamin E. Gordon, Eric M. Hurwitz, and Stradley, Ronon, Stevens & Young, LLP (“SRSY”) are dismissed. In reviewing the Amended Complaint and incorporated filings, the Court finds that the Plaintiff fails to state any claim as to these defendants. Certain filings by the Plaintiff, which the Court either denied or struck as irrelevant, show that the Plaintiff joined Mr. Gordon and Mr. Hurwitz as defendants based on her belief that these attorneys cannot practice law or represent Navient.^{7 8} (See ECF Nos. 11, 13, 18, 24.) The Plaintiff apparently joined SRSY based on the Plaintiff’s belief that the law firm “is acting as a debt collector without a license, a bond and they are not registered under the [FDCPA]”—an assertion provided with no supporting facts. (ECF No. 11, at 1.) This allegation does not appear on the face of the complaint or in any incorporated documents. But even if it did, the allegation would be struck as a conclusory, legal statement. *Malleus*, 641 F.3d at 563. SRSY and Navient’s counsel of record state that Navient retained them for legal representation. (ECF No. 17, at 1.) They were not involved in any underlying activity before their retention. (*Id.*) Given that none of the facts proffered by the Plaintiff assert FDCPA violations by SRSY or counsel of record, the claims against them are dismissed.⁹ Leave to amend the complaint as to these defendants is also denied because they are not “debt collectors” or engaged in “debt collection activity,” and thus not covered by the FDCPA as discussed below.

B. FDCPA Claims Against Navient

*4 To prevail on a claim under the FDCPA, a plaintiff must satisfy four elements: “(1) she is a consumer, (2) the defendant is a debt collector, (3) the defendant’s challenged practice involves an attempt to collect a ‘debt’ as the Act defines it, and (4) the defendant has violated a provision of the FDCPA in attempting to collect the debt.” *Jensen v. Pressler & Pressler*, 791 F.3d 413, 417 (3d Cir. 2015). Viewed in the light most favorable to the Plaintiff, the Complaint adequately alleges the first and third elements, but she fails to plead the second and fourth elements.

1. Element (1)—“Consumer”

First, the term “consumer” is defined under the Act as “any natural person obligated or allegedly obligated to pay any debt.” 15 U.S.C. § 1692a(3) (emphasis added). Navient does not dispute that the Plaintiff is a natural person who is allegedly obligated to pay any debt.

2. Element (3)—“Debt Collection”

The third element requires the Plaintiff to show that Navient’s activity is “debt collection.” The FDCPA regulates, but does not define, “debt collection.” The Third Circuit has held the term encompasses “any conduct taken in connection with the collection of any debt” or “activity undertaken for the general purpose of inducing payment.” *McLaughlin v. Phelan Hallinan & Schmieg, LLP*, 756 F.3d 240, 245 (3d Cir. 2014). Communications need not include an explicit demand for payment to be “debt collection” activity. *Id.* Covered activity could also consist of “communications that include discussions of the status of payment, offers of alternatives to default, and requests for financial information.” *Id.* at 245–46. Thus, it could be said that most, if not all, calls from a debt collector would constitute “debt collection” activity. Debt collectors usually don’t call just to say, “hi.” Viewed in the light most favorable to the Plaintiff, the Court finds that there is a plausible showing that there is a debt in which Navient has some interest. The account number in the Plaintiff’s letters to Navient, as well as by the calls and voicemails she received, show this to be the case.¹⁰ Accepting the Plaintiff’s claim that the calls and voicemails were from Navient, the Court finds

that this element is also satisfactorily pleaded. Even so, the inquiry still hinges on Navient being a “debt collector” in the first place.

3. Element (2)—“Debt Collector”

In their Motion to Dismiss, the Defendants mainly challenge Navient's status as a “debt collector” as defined under the FDCPA. The Act generally defines a “debt collector” as “any person (1) who uses any instrumentality of interstate commerce or the mails in any business the principal purpose of which is the collection of any debts (the principal purpose definition), or (2) who regularly collects or attempts to collect, directly or indirectly, debts owed or due or asserted to be owed or due another (the regularly collects definition).” *Barbato v. Greystone All., LLC*, 916 F.3d 260, 265 (3d Cir. 2019) (internal quotations omitted). The definition includes several exclusions, under which the Defendants say Navient falls.¹¹

*5 The Defendants argue that the FDCPA's definition of “debt collector” applies *only* to those who collect debts on behalf of others. (ECF No. 17-1, at 5.) The definition thus excludes creditors collecting on a debt that the creditor originated.¹² (*Id.*) The Defendants also argue that the FDCPA excepts loan servicing companies, like Navient, and assignees of student loan debt “so long as that debt was not in default at the time the debt was obtained.” (*Id.* at 6.) The Defendants cite several opinions holding that loan servicing companies are not “debt collectors” under the FDCPA. (*Id.* (citing cases from the 2d Cir., 5th Cir., 6th Cir., C.D. Cal., D. Haw., E.D. Mich., D.N.J., and E.D. Pa.)) Navient itself was a defendant in several of those cases.¹³ Thus, the Defendants argue that the Amended Complaint should be dismissed because Navient cannot be a debt collector as a matter of law. They further argue that if the Court dismisses the Amended Complaint, it should also deny leave to amend because no amendment could cure this deficiency. (*Id.* at 7.)

The cases the Defendants cited from this Circuit suggest that a key factual element in determining whether a defendant is a covered “debt collector” or an uncovered loan servicer is whether the debt was in default when that defendant acquired it. In *Levy-Tatum v. Navient and Sallie Mae Bank*, the court focused on the debt collector exclusion under 15 U.S.C. § 1692a(6)(F)(iii). No. CV 15-3794, 2016 WL 75231, at *6 (E.D. Pa. Jan. 7, 2016). That subparagraph excludes “any person collecting or attempting to collect any debt owed or

due or asserted to be owed or due another to the extent such activity ... concerns a debt which was not in default at the time it was obtained by such person.” *Id.* Because Navient had “maintained responsibility for servicing the loan from its inception” and before it defaulted, the complaint in *Levy-Tatum* failed to establish Navient was a debt collector. *Id.* at *7. As a result, the exclusion in § 1692a(6)(F)(iii) applied and the claim was dismissed. *Id.* See also *Spyer v. Navient Sols., Inc.*, No. 15-3814, 2016 WL 1046789, at *3 (D.N.J. Mar. 15, 2016) (“Navient is not a ‘debt collector’ under the FDCPA under these circumstances because it became the loan servicer ... while plaintiff's loan were not in default.”); *Caione v. Navient Corp.*, No. CV 16-0806, 2016 WL 4432687 (D.N.J. Aug. 18, 2016) (holding the same).

After the Defendants here moved to dismiss, the Court specifically ordered the Plaintiff to address the arguments in the Defendants’ Motion. (ECF No. 19.) The Court felt that this was necessary after the Plaintiff filed only a “Non-Negotiable Notice of Default Opportunity to Cure,” which raised secondary and separate issues and was nonresponsive to the Motion to Dismiss. (See ECF No. 18.) Yet despite the Court's clear direction, the Plaintiff did not address the Defendants’ arguments in her Response. (ECF No. 20.) Instead, the Plaintiff stated “[m]y original Complaint was clear in its statement and documentation as is the Amended Complaint.” (*Id.* at 2.) She also rested on her previous arguments that Navient failed to validate the debt and that her correspondence to Navient had somehow discharged her debt.¹⁴ (*Id.* at 1.) The Plaintiff therefore still offers no facts showing that Navient is a “debt collector,” even after pleading, then amending, and then ignoring this Court's specific direction that she do so. Even accepting all factual allegations as true and viewing the Amended Complaint in the light most favorable to the Plaintiff, she still fails to state a claim. As a result, her Amended Complaint will be dismissed. The Court will not grant the Plaintiff leave to further amend, given that she had two (2) chances to do so, and ignored the Court's directions the second time around. The Court concludes therefore that she cannot do so, and any such effort would therefore be futile. See *Kline v. Elite Med. Labs., Inc.*, No. 1:19-CV-1043, 2019 WL 6828590, at *6 (M.D. Pa. Dec. 13, 2019) (“Because Plaintiff has already amended his complaint ... and that amendment has failed to cure [the] defect, I find that granting further leave to amend would be both inequitable to require Defendant ... to seek dismissal a third time, and futile because even after being placed on notice of this issue Plaintiff has failed to allege enough facts”).

4. Element (4)—FDCPA Violation

*6 The Plaintiff lists two causes of action against Navient—15 U.S.C. §§ 1692e and 1692f. The first statute prohibits a “debt collector” from using false, deceptive, or misleading representations or means” in collecting a debt. 15 U.S.C. § 1692e. It also enumerates sixteen (16) potential violations. *Id.* The latter statute prohibits unfair or unconscionable means to collect or attempt to collect a debt and lists eight (8) potential violations. *Id.* § 1692f. At most, the Plaintiff has pleaded that she received more than two dozen phone calls from Navient, which she regards as harassment. (ECF No. 12, at 34.) Even if the Plaintiff *had* shown Navient is a “debt collector,” these facts would not state a claim. The Plaintiff sometimes received two or three calls per day. (*Id.* at 10, 21, 23.) But all the calls she documented took place over a span of five (5) months. (*Id.* at 4–32.); see *Despot v. Allied Interstate, Aw.*, No. CV 15-15, 2016 WL 4593756, at *6 (W.D. Pa. Sept. 2, 2016) (“Plaintiff has not pled any facts from which the Court can rightly infer that the phone calls were made with the intent to harass or annoy. The frequency of the calls does not suggest such behavior because the calls occurred over twenty days for an average frequency of less than one call per day.”) The Plaintiff also received these calls

between 9:00a.m. and 6:30p.m. (ECF No. 12, at 4–32.); see *Lightfoot v. Healthcare Revenue Recovery Grp., LLC*, No. CIV 14-6791, 2015 WL 1103441, at *2 (D.N.J. Mar. 11, 2015) (“there is ample case law requiring plaintiffs to plead that the challenged communication(s) occurred after 9 p.m. or before 8 a.m.”). Thus, even accepting all the facts as true, the Plaintiff has not provided enough detail to support her claims. The Court would dismiss the Amended Complaint on this basis as well.

V. CONCLUSION

For the reasons set out in this Opinion, the Defendants’ Motion to Dismiss (ECF No. 17) will be GRANTED. The claims against Navient, Mr. Hurwitz, Mr. Gordon, and SRSY will be DISMISSED with prejudice. Leave to amend those claims is also denied as futile. See *Phillips v. County of Allegheny*, 515 F.3d 224, 245 (3d Cir. 2008). The Plaintiff’s Motion for Reconsideration (ECF No. 27) is also DENIED.

An appropriate Order will follow.

All Citations

Not Reported in Fed. Supp., 2020 WL 549087

Footnotes

- 1 She claims twenty-eight violations. (ECF No. 16, at 1.)
- 2 The Plaintiff received a July 3, 2019 call from a Springville, Utah phone number at 10:13a.m., which appears in two screenshots. (ECF No. 12, at 9, 28.)
- 3 Some voicemail screenshots consist of emails sent to the Plaintiff that include automated transcriptions of the voicemails’ content. (See ECF No. 12, at 15–16, 19.) Unfortunately, the transcriptions are so poor that they shed little light on the actual content. At most, one caller may have said she was calling the Plaintiff from “Navient,” but it was transcribed as “Navia.” (*Id.* at 19.)
- 4 Exhibit B also includes the same screenshots discussed above and a photocopy of a certified mail receipt. (*Id.* at 43–72.) Much of Exhibit B consists of high-sounding but completely irrelevant content regarding Federal Reserve Notes, notice to agents and principals, and references to the “Republic of Pennsylvania.” (*Id.* at 37–39.)
- 5 Upon reviewing these documents, it is clear what the Plaintiff meant in her state court complaint when she said, “[t]erms of ‘collection activities’ listed in affidavit and subsequent letters was violated.” The Plaintiff believes that the terms in the documents she sent to Navient are somehow binding on Navient by dint of

its nonresponse to them. Those terms were then supposedly “violated” when Navient continued to call the Plaintiff. As a result, the Plaintiff says that Navient must pay her \$1,000 per call. (ECF No. 12, at 42.) That “fee” multiplied by the alleged number of calls (28) equals the damages the Plaintiff seeks, less the filing fee. Presumably, Navient never “paid for” those calls. Given the claims asserted, these documents are not relevant to whether the Plaintiff sufficiently alleges a violation of the FDCPA. While the Court is not in the business of issuing general advisory opinions, it can say with confidence that the Plaintiff’s one-sided effort to discharge her debts does not create a legal or factual basis for the claims she struggles to assert.

- 6 Navient provided documentation purportedly showing that it did respond to the Plaintiff’s request for verification of the debt, even though it argues it did not have to. (ECF Nos. 23, at 4–5; 23-1; 23-2; 23-3.)
- 7 Both lawyers for Navient are admitted to practice in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Mr. Hurwitz is admitted to practice in this Court. The Court also admitted Mr. Gordon to appear and practice in this Court as counsel *pro hac vice* for Navient. (ECF Nos. 2, 3.)
- 8 The Plaintiff advanced several unconvincing legal theories in her Motion to Strike, which the Court denied. (ECF No. 11.) For instance, the Plaintiff claimed that counsel could not practice law because the practice of law “CAN NOT be licensed by any state/State,” rather the “practice of Law is AN OCCUPATION OF COMMON RIGHT!” (*Id.* at 1.) Yet despite her belief about the common right to practice law, she demands evidence of the attorneys’ licenses to practice law, lest they come before the court “in violation of the ‘Clean Hands Doctrine.’ ” (*Id.*) The Plaintiff asserted several dubious legal theories throughout the stricken documents as well. (ECF Nos. 13, 18, 24.) For example, she repeatedly claimed that counsel of record must provide their “Registration Statements” under the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938 (“FARA”). (*See, e.g.*, ECF No. 24, at 1.) FARA, of course, applies to agents of a foreign (as in “outside the United States”) principal and aims to prevent clandestine dissemination of foreign political propaganda within the United States. *See* 22 U.S.C. § 611 *et seq.*; *Viereck v. United States*, 318 U.S. 236, 241 (1943). Having stricken or denied these filings, the Court does not address them point-by-point. Instead, the Court refers to them to reflect what the Court believes was the Plaintiff’s reasoning for joining these parties.
- 9 The Court also ordered stricken the Plaintiff’s repetitive further filings assailing the “foreign registration” (or lack thereof) of these lawyers, ECF Nos. 13, 18, 24, 25, 26, and for the same reasons will deny the apparent Motion for Reconsideration, ECF No. 27.
- 10 The exhibits attached to the Defendants’ Reply Brief—the promissory notes for the Plaintiff’s federal student loans and her detailed payment history—also confirm this. (ECF Nos. 23-1, 23-2, 23-3.)
- 11 The most pertinent exclusion appears to be: “the term [debt collector] does not include ... any person collecting or attempting to collect any debt owed or due or asserted to be owed or due another to the extent such activity ... (iii) concerns a debt which was not in default at the time it was obtained by such person.” 15 U.S.C. § 1692a(6)(F).
- 12 Navient does not claim to be a creditor, but this argument is a bit more nuanced in this Circuit. *See Barbato*, 916 F.3d at 266 (holding a “creditor” could also be a “debt collector” under the FDCPA).
- 13 *Caione v. Navient Corp.*, No. 16-cv-806, 2016 WL 4432687 (D.N.J. Aug. 18, 2016); *Downridge v. Navient*, No. 16-cv-10327, 2016 WL 1594427 (E.D. Mich. Apr. 21, 2016); *Spyer v. Navient*, No. 15-cv-3814, 2016 WL 1046789 (D.N.J. Mar. 15, 2016); *Haysbert v. Navient Sols., Inc.*, No. 15-4144, 2016 WL 890297 (C.D. Cal. Mar. 8, 2016); *Levy-Tatum v. Navient*, No. 15-cv-3794, 2016 WL 75231 (E.D. Pa. Jan. 7, 2016).
- 14 For these reasons, the Defendants ask this Court to consider the arguments unopposed and to grant their Motion. (ECF No. 23, at 2.) The Court declines to do so on this basis. *See Jones v. Unemployment Comp.*

Bd. of Review, 381 F. App'x 187, 189 (3d Cir. 2010) (expressing disfavor for a 12(b)(6) dismissal because an argument is unopposed).

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2019 WL 13234780

Only the Westlaw citation is currently available.

United States District Court, D. Massachusetts.

Stephen STOUTE, Plaintiff,

v.

NAVIENT, Defendant.

Civil Action No. 19-11362-IT

|

Signed July 2, 2019

Attorneys and Law Firms

Stephen Stoute, Chelsea, MA, Pro Se.

MEMORANDUM AND ORDER

TALWANI, District Judge

*1 For the reasons set forth below, the court allows Plaintiff's Application to Proceed Without Prepayment of Fees [#2] but finds that Plaintiff's Complaint [#1] fails to state a claim upon which relief may be granted. If Plaintiff wishes to proceed with this action, he must file an amended complaint that sets forth a plausible claim upon which relief may be granted.

I. Background

On June 19, 2019, Stephen Stoute ("Stoute"), a resident of Chelsea, Massachusetts, filed a *pro se* Complaint [#1] accompanied by an Application to Proceed Without Prepayment of Fees [#2]. The sole defendant named in the complaint is Navient, identified as a Pennsylvania Corporation. Compl. Stoute alleges that on May 2, 2019, Navient sought to collect payments for a student loan. *Id.* at ¶ III (statement of claim), p. 5. He contends that Navient failed to respond to his May 22, 2019, letter and Notice of Default. *Id.* Stoute states that he "suffered in housing for several years [because] the alleged debt [was placed] on [Stoute's] credit report." *Id.* Stoute asserts that as a result of Navient's actions, he "was embarrassed to show [his] credit report or have a credit check performed." *Id.* As best as can be gleaned from the Complaint and attached exhibits, Stoute contends that due to Navient's failure to respond to his correspondence, and pursuant to UCC 3-505 and 1-202, Navient may not pursue collection on the alleged debt. For relief, Stoute seeks (1) "actual damages" of \$48,245 plus interest on the alleged

debt; (2) removal of the alleged debt from Stoute's credit score, including any late payments; (3) \$80,000 for emotional distress; and (4) \$350,000 punitive damages. Compl., at ¶ IV (relief).

II. Motion for Leave to Proceed In Forma Pauperis

After review of Stoute's motion for leave to proceed *in forma pauperis*, the court concludes that Stoute is without assets to pay the filing fee and ALLOWS the motion.

III. Screening of the Complaint

When a plaintiff seeks to file a complaint without prepayment of the filing fee, summonses do not issue until the Court reviews the complaint and determines that it satisfies the substantive requirements of 28 U.S.C. § 1915. Section 1915 authorizes federal courts to dismiss a complaint *sua sponte* if the claims therein lack an arguable basis in law or in fact, fail to state a claim on which relief may be granted, or seek monetary relief against a defendant who is immune from such relief. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2).

When examining the sufficiency of the pleadings, the court considers whether the plaintiff has pled "enough facts to state a claim to relief that is plausible on its face." *Bell Atl. Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 570 (2007). "A claim has facial plausibility when the plaintiff pleads factual content that allows the court to draw the reasonable inference that the defendant is liable for the misconduct alleged." *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 678 (2009) (citation omitted).

"In evaluating whether a complaint states a plausible claim, [the court performs a] 'two-step analysis.' " *Saldivar v. Racine*, 818 F.3d 14, 18 (1st Cir. 2016) (quoting *Cardigan Mountain Sch. v. N.H. Ins. Co.*, 787 F.3d 82, 84 (1st Cir. 2015)). "First, the court must distinguish 'the complaint's factual allegations (which must be accepted as true) from its conclusory legal allegations (which need not be credited).' " *Garcia-Catalan v. United States*, 734 F.3d 100, 103 (1st Cir. 2013) (quoting *Morales-Cruz v. Univ. of P.R.*, 676 F.3d 220, 224 (1st Cir. 2012)). Second, the court must determine whether the factual allegations present a "reasonable inference that the defendant is liable for the misconduct alleged." *Haley v. City of Boston*, 657 F.3d 39, 46 (1st Cir. 2011).

*2 In conducting this review, the court liberally construes Stoute's complaint because Stoute is proceeding *pro se*. *See Haines v. Kerner*, 404 U.S. 519, 520-21 (1972).

IV. Discussion

Here, the complaint fails to allege any facts that could support a claim against the defendant. Stoute does not deny that he incurred a debt. Rather, he contends that the debt has been cancelled based upon Navient's failure to respond to his correspondence. Stoute's reliance on two provisions¹ of the Uniform Commercial Code do not support any claim for relief. In light of the foregoing, this action will be dismissed in 21 days unless Stoute files an amended complaint which cures the pleading deficiencies and sets forth a plausible claim upon which relief may be granted.

V. Order

Based upon the foregoing, it is hereby ORDERED that

1. The Application to Proceed Without Prepayment of Fees [#2] is granted.

2. The Complaint [1] is subject to dismissal pursuant to [28 U.S.C. § 1915\(e\)\(2\)](#). If Plaintiff wishes to proceed in this matter, he must file an amended complaint curing the pleading deficiencies and setting forth a plausible claim upon which relief may be granted. Failure to comply with this directive within twenty-one (21) days of the date of this Memorandum and Order will result in dismissal of this action.

So ordered.

All Citations

Not Reported in Fed. Supp., 2019 WL 13234780

Footnotes

- 1 [Section 1-202](#) concerns authentication of commercial paper and related documents. [Section 3-505](#) provides that certain evidence concerning dishonor of a negotiable instrument is admissible and creates a presumption of dishonor.

2015 WL 5657110

Only the Westlaw citation is currently available.

United States District Court,
M.D. Alabama,
Northern Division.

Wayne McKAY and Shondra McKay, Plaintiffs,
v.

U.S. BANK, National Association, as
trustee for the Certificate Holders of the
LXS 2007–15N Trust Fund, Defendant.

No. 2:14–cv–872–TFM.

I

Signed Sept. 24, 2015.

Attorneys and Law Firms

John Scott Hooper, Hooper Law Firm, Montgomery, AL, for
Plaintiffs.

Gregory Carl Cook, Balch & Bingham LLP, Birmingham,
AL, John W. Naramore, Griffin Lane Knight, Balch &
Bingham LLP, Montgomery, AL, for Defendant.

MEMORANDUM OPINION AND ORDER

TERRY F. MOORER, United States Magistrate Judge.

I. Introduction

*1 Plaintiffs filed this declaratory judgment action against Defendant U.S. Bank, National Association, as trustee for the Certificate Holders of the LXZ 2007–15N Trust Fund (“U.S. Bank”) asking this Court to declare “that Defendant is not a party in interest as against Plaintiffs and or Plaintiff’s [sic] real property.” and seeking “a declaration to quiet title in favor of Plaintiffs and against Defendants [sic].” (Doc. 1 p. 2). The defendant filed a *Motion to Dismiss and Brief in Support* (Docs. 12 and 13) to which it attached as exhibits the following: a copy of the Plaintiffs’ Mortgage on the property identified as 2722 Albemarle Road Montgomery, Alabama 36107 (Doc. 13–1)¹; a copy of the Adjustable Rate Note for the property identified above (Doc. 13–2); and a copy of the Assignment of Mortgage from MERS as nominee for Bayrock Mortgage Corporation to Defendant U.S. Bank. (Doc. 13–3). The plaintiffs filed a *Response to the Motion to Dismiss* (Doc. 17) to which they attached an affidavit from

Rosemary A. Parks, “the substitute of the holder of the power of Attorney” for Plaintiffs. (Doc. 17–1).

II. Standard of Review

When considering the appropriate standard to apply on a motion to dismiss where parties have filed documents outside the complaint with the Court, the Eleventh Circuit has held that

“the court may consider a document attached to a motion to dismiss without converting the motion into one for summary judgment if the attached document is (1) central to the plaintiff’s claim and (2) undisputed. In this context, ‘undisputed’ means that the authenticity of the document is not challenged.”

D.L. Day, v. Taylor, 400 F.3d 1272, 1276 (11th Cir.2005) citing *Horsley v. Feldt*, 304 F.3d 1125, 1134 (11th Cir.2002). Further, “[a] Rule 12(b)(6) motion tests the legal sufficiency of the complaint....[I]n order to survive a motion to dismiss for failure to state a claim, the plaintiff must allege ‘enough facts to state a claim to relief that is plausible on its face.’ “ *Coggins v. Abbott*, 2008 WL 2476759 *4 citing *Bell Atlantic Corp., v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 127 S.Ct. 1955, 167 L.Ed.2d 929 (2007).

The standard for a motion to dismiss under Rule 12(b)(6) was explained in *Twombly* and refined in *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 129 S.Ct. 1937, 1949, 173 L.Ed.2d 868 (2009) as follows:

Two working principles underlie our decision in *Twombly*. First, the tenet that a court must accept as true all the allegations contained in a complaint is inapplicable to legal conclusions. Threadbare recitals of the elements of a cause of action, supported by mere conclusory statements, do not suffice. Rule 8 marks a notable and generous departure from the hypertechnical, code-pleading regime of a prior era,

but it does not unlock the doors of discovery for a plaintiff armed with nothing more than conclusions. Second, only a complaint that states a plausible claim for relief will ... be a context-specific task that requires the reviewing court to draw on its judicial experience and common sense. But where the well-pleaded facts do not permit the court to infer more than the mere possibility of misconduct, the complaint has alleged—but it has not shown—that the pleader is entitled to relief.

*2 *Iqbal*, 129 S.Ct. at 1949–50 (citations and internal edits omitted).

The *Twombly–Iqbal* two-step analysis begins “by identifying the allegations in the complaint that are not entitled to the assumption of truth” because they are conclusory. *Id.*, at 195; *Mamani v. Berzain*, 2011 U.S.App. Lexis 17999, at *12, 2011 WL 3795468 (11th Cir. Aug. 29, 2011) (“Following the Supreme Court’s approach in *Iqbal*, we begin by identifying conclusory allegations in the Complaint.”). After conclusory statements are set aside, the *Twombly–Iqbal* analysis requires the Court to assume the veracity of well-pleaded factual allegations, and then to determine whether they “possess enough heft to set forth ‘a plausible entitlement to relief.’” *Mack v. City of High Springs*, 486 Fed. App’x 3, 6 (11th Cir.2012) (quotation omitted.) “To survive a motion to dismiss, a complaint need not contain ‘detailed factual allegations’ but instead the complaint must contain ‘only enough facts to state a claim to relief that is plausible on its face.’” *Maddox v. Auburn Univ. Fed. Credit Union*, 2010 U.S. Dist. Lexis 127043 at *4. Establishing facial plausibility, however, requires more than stating facts that establish mere possibility. *Mamani*, 2011 U.S.App. Lexis 17999, at *22–*23, 2011 WL 3795468 (“The possibility that -if even a possibility has been alleged effectively-these defendants acted unlawfully is not enough for a plausible claim.”). Plaintiff is required to “allege more by way of factual content to nudge [her] claim ... across the line from conceivable to plausible.” *Iqbal*, 129 S.Ct. at 1952 (internal editing and citation omitted.)

III. Discussion

The claims in this case arise from U.S. Bank’s status as mortgagee of Plaintiffs’ Mortgage. (Doc. 1 para. 2). On December 12, 2006, Plaintiffs executed a Mortgage in favor of MERS, as nominee for Bayrock Mortgage Corporation (“Bayrock”) to secure a Note evidencing an \$82,400.00 home loan from Bayrock to Plaintiffs. The defendant has filed with the Court a copy of the Mortgage, the Note and the Assignment at issue in this case (Docs.13–1, 13–2, 13–3). The Plaintiffs have not objected to the authenticity of these documents; nor does the Court have any reason to doubt that these documents are anything other than what they appear to be on their face. Thus, the authenticity of these documents is “undisputed”. Furthermore, these documents form the basis of Plaintiffs’ claim and as such are “central” to Plaintiffs’ claim. *D.L. Day*, 400 F.3d at 1276. Accordingly, the Court concludes that these documents are properly before the Court for its consideration on the Motion to Dismiss. *Id.*

Plaintiffs allegedly mailed U.S. Bank a “notarial presentment” on July 17, 2014, which U.S. Bank allegedly received on July 21, 2014. (Doc. 1 para. 4). This “notarial presentment” purportedly asserted that U.S. Bank was not the party of interest to enforce Plaintiff’s Mortgage, and apparently requested that U.S. Bank produce the original Note and Mortgage. (*Id.* at para. 5). Plaintiffs also allegedly mailed U.S. Bank a “notarial notice of Dishonor” on August 4, 2014, which was allegedly received by U.S. Bank on August 11, 2014. (*Id.* at para. 7). Plaintiffs alleged that U.S. Bank has not responded to either the “notarial presentment” or the “notarial notice of dishonor.” (*Id.* paras. 6, 8). Plaintiffs claim that U.S. Bank is not in possession of the original Note or original Mortgage—notwithstanding that U.S. Bank has attached copies of the same to this motion. (*Id.* para. 9); *see* (Doc. 13–1 and 13–2). Plaintiffs’ Note and Mortgage are now part of a securitized pool, of which U.S. Bank is Trustee. (Doc. 1, paras.2, 10); *see* (Doc. 13–3). Plaintiffs now seek a declaratory judgment (1) against U.S. Bank declaring that U.S. Bank is not a party in interest as to Plaintiffs or Plaintiffs’ property, and (2) to quiet title in favor of Plaintiffs and against U.S. Bank. (*Id.* at p. 2).

*3 It is undisputed that Plaintiffs have not made a mortgage payment since June 2013, yet are still living in their house. Defendant argues that the Plaintiffs’ Complaint is due to be dismissed for three reasons. First, Plaintiffs incorrectly argue that the principles of presentment and dishonor of negotiable instruments apply to this case. Second, Plaintiffs incorrectly argue that U.S. Bank is not a party in interest to this case. Third, Plaintiffs fail to adequately plead a

quiet title claim. The Court will address each of these arguments below. The Court notes that Plaintiffs' response to Defendant's Motion to Dismiss is simply a restatement, almost verbatim, of the claims in their complaint and offers no factual or legal argument to rebut those arguments presented by Defendant. (Doc. 17). The Court will address each of Defendants arguments in turn below.

(1) *Ala.Code* §§ 7–3–501 to 503 do not apply to this case.

Plaintiffs claim that U.S. Bank has “admitted that it is not the party to enforce the note and mortgage on Plaintiffs' property and [U.S. Bank] is not in possession of the original note.” (Doc. 1, paras 4–8). This claim is not supported by any relevant law or fact. First, Plaintiffs claim that they mailed U.S. Bank a “notarial presentment alleging that [U.S. Bank] was not the party of interest to enforce the mortgage and that for [U.S. Bank] to produce the original mortgage and note under *Code of Alabama* 7–3–501.” (Doc. 1, para.4). This section defines “presentment” as follows:

“a demand made by or on behalf of a person entitled to enforce an instrument (i) to pay the instrument made to the drawee or party obliged to pay the instrument, or in the case of a note or accepted draft payable at a bank, to the bank, or (ii) to accept a draft made to the drawee.”

Ala.Code 7–3–501 (emphasis added). By the clear terms of the statute, presentment is a power to be exercised “by or on behalf of a person entitled to enforce the instrument,” and against “a party obliged to pay the instrument”. *Id.* Plaintiffs appear to claim that they are entitled to make a demand for presentment, and that they are entitled to demand payment from U.S. Bank. This is a backwards reading and interpretation of the statute. As the parties indebted under their home loan and obliged to pay the Note, Plaintiffs are the parties to whom presentment could be made. There is no allegation that U.S. Bank, as the party entitled to enforce the Note, has made any demand for presentment on Plaintiffs. Thus the doctrine of presentment is inapplicable to the facts of this case and is not a basis for this Court to conclude that U.S. Bank has “admitted” anything related to Plaintiffs' Mortgage as Plaintiffs claim. (Doc. 1, paras 4–8).

Similarly, Plaintiffs' contentions related to dishonor are inapplicable and without merit. (Doc. 1 paras. 6–8). *Ala.Code* 7–3–502(a)(1)–(3) provides generally that a note is dishonored if the note is not paid on the day of presentment (if necessary) or on the day it becomes payable. For the concept of dishonor to apply, the party obligated to pay it, must fail to pay it. Thus, Plaintiffs, as the parties obligated to pay the amount of the Note, are the only parties who could dishonor the Note. Thus the doctrine of dishonor is inapplicable² to the facts of this case and is not a basis for this Court to conclude that U.S. Bank has “admitted” anything related to Plaintiffs' Mortgage as Plaintiffs claim. (Doc. 1, paras 4–8).

(2) 12 U.S.C. § 2605(k)(1)(d) does not apply.

*4 Plaintiffs cite 12 U.S.C. § 2605(k)(1)(d) for the proposition that U.S. Bank had “ten (10) business days to rebut the Notarial Presentment of Plaintiffs or the same is deemed admitted as presented.” (Doc. 1, para.5). This Section states as follows:

(k) Servicer prohibitions

(1) In general

A servicer of a federally related mortgage shall not—

(D) fail to respond within 10 business days to a request from a borrower to provide the identity, address, and other relevant contact information about the owner or assignee of the loan.

By its clear terms, this statute applies to a “servicer of a federally related mortgage”. Plaintiffs have not alleged that U.S. Bank is the servicer of their Mortgage; nor do Plaintiffs allege in their Complaint that they ever actually requested identity and contact information about the owner or assignee of the loan. Rather they assert that their “Notarial Presentment alleg[ed] that [U.S. Bank] was not the party of interest to enforce the mortgage and that for [U.S. Bank] to produce the original mortgage or note.” (Doc. 1, para.4). The information sought by Plaintiff is clearly not contemplated by this Code section. Thus, this Code section is inapplicable to the facts of this case and is not a basis for this Court to conclude that U.S. Bank has “admitted” anything related to Plaintiffs' Mortgage as Plaintiffs claim. (Doc. 1, paras.4–8).

(3) U.S. Bank is a party in interest as to Plaintiffs' Mortgage

Plaintiffs seek declaratory relief that U.S. Bank “is not a party in interest as against Plaintiffs and or Plaintiff’s [sic] real property.” (Doc. 1, p. 2). Plaintiffs first theory to support this argument is that U.S. Bank failed to comply with the statutory requirements relating to presentment, dishonor, and information requests. For the reasons stated in sections (1) and (2) above, the Court concludes this theory has no merit.

Plaintiffs’ second theory to support their request for declaratory relief is based partly upon their claim that U.S. Bank “must possess both [the Note and Mortgage] to be the party in interest to enforce the mortgage.” (Doc. 1 para. 9). The law is clear; this “split the note” theory has been consistently rejected by Alabama courts. *See, e.g., Coleman v. BAC Servicing*, 104 So.3d 195, 205 (Ala.Civ.App.2012) (holding that “Alabama law specifically contemplates that there can be a separation” of the note and mortgage); *See, also, Orton v. Matthews*, 2013 WL 5890167 * 4 (N.D. Ala. Nov 1, 2013) (granting motion to dismiss on basis that the “‘split the note’ theory has been roundly rejected by Alabama courts”). Thus, the Court concludes that this theory does not support the conclusion that U.S. Bank is not a party in interest to Plaintiffs’ mortgage, as Plaintiffs claim.

Further, the Court recognizes Plaintiffs acknowledge that U.S. Bank is Trustee of the Trust (Doc. 1 para. 2). Under the law, if a trustee possesses “customary powers to hold, manage, and dispose of assets,” then that trustee is a real party in interest. *Navarro Sav. Ass’n v. Lee*, 446 U.S. 458, 464, 100 S.Ct. 1779, 64 L.Ed.2d 425 (1980). Section Q of the Mortgage provides as follows:

*5 “MERS (as nominee for Lender and Lender’s successors and assigns) has the right: to exercise any or all of those interests, including, but not limited to, the right to foreclose and sell the property ... [or] releasing and cancelling this Security Instrument.”

(Doc. 13–1 p. 4). Additionally, the Mortgage provides that

“[t]he Note or a partial interest in the Note (together with this Security Instrument) can be sold one or more times without prior notice to [Plaintiffs].”

(Doc. 13–1 p. 16 para. 20). Also, the recorded U.S. Bank assignment provides that the Mortgage was assigned to U.S. Bank, as trustee. (Doc. 13–3). Thus, the facts are undisputed that U.S. Bank is now the mortgagee of Plaintiffs’ Mortgage, and Plaintiffs agreed to terms in the Mortgage establishing that the mortgagee has the power to exercise enforcement

rights granted in the Mortgage. Thus, the Court concludes that Plaintiffs claim that U.S. Bank is not a real party in interest fails; and thus no declaratory relief is due on this claim.

(4) Plaintiffs’ Quiet Title claim is due to be dismissed.

Plaintiffs also seek “a declaration to quiet title in favor of Plaintiffs and against Defendants.” (Doc. 1 p. 2). An action to quiet title is the appropriate test to determine which among the parties claiming right of title and possession holds superior title. *Gardner v. Key*, 594 So.2d 43, 44 (Ala.1991). Plaintiffs quiet title claim is based, in whole or in part, on the arguments made pursuant to Alabama and federal law as discussed above in sections (1), (2) and (3). To the extent that these arguments serve as the basis for Plaintiffs’ quiet title claim, the Court concludes that the quiet title claim is due to be dismissed.

Furthermore, the Court concludes that Plaintiffs’ quiet title claim should be dismissed because it does not meet the required pleading standards for a quiet title action. Under Alabama law, any person “in peaceable possession of lands [and] ... claiming to own the same, ... [whose] title thereto, or any party thereof, is ... disputed ..., may commence an action to settle the title to such land and to clear up all doubts or disputes concerning the same.” Ala.Code § 6–6–540. A plaintiff establishes a prima facie case to quiet title when “it is shown that [the plaintiff] is in peaceable possession of the land, either actual or constructive, at the time of the filing of the bill and that there was no suit pending to test the validity of the title. *Woodland Grove Baptist Church, v. Woodland Grove Cmty. Cemetery Ass’n, Inc.*, 947 So.2d 1031, 1036 (Ala.2006) (citations omitted.)

Indeed, in order to meet the “plausibility” pleading standard articulated by *Twombly* and *Iqbal*, a plaintiff’s complaint must include enough factual allegations to lift the stated claim out of the realm of mere speculation. *Twombly*, 550 U.S. at 555. Here, Plaintiffs fail to identify or attempt to connect factual allegations to any of the elements of a quiet title cause of action. Indeed, the only part of the Complaint that remotely relates to such a claim is the factual allegation that Plaintiff’s “own a home”. (Doc. 1 para. 1). Thus, the Court concludes that under the “plausibility” standard of *Twombly* and *Iqbal*, Plaintiffs fail to adequately plead a cause of action to quiet title.

IV. Conclusion

*6 Accordingly, the Court concludes that Defendant U.S. Bank’s *Motion to Dismiss the Complaint* (Doc. 12) is

GRANTED and that this case is due to be dismissed with prejudice. A separate Order will be issued.

All Citations

Not Reported in F.Supp.3d, 2015 WL 5657110

Footnotes

- 1 The Lender identified in the Mortgage is Bayrock Mortgage Corporation for whom Mortgage Electronic Registration Systems, Inc. ("MERS") acts as nominee. (Doc. 13–1 pp. 2–3).
- 2 Further, [Ala.Code 7–3–503](#) which relates to notice of dishonor, is similarly inapplicable to this case.

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1997 WL 599355

Only the Westlaw citation is currently available.

United States District Court, N.D. New York.

Kenneth BROWN, Plaintiff,

v.

Andrew PETERS, Warden, Watertown Correctional Facility; Joseph Williams, Warden, Lincoln Work–Release Center; Francis J. Herman, Senior Parole Officer Interstate Bureau; T. Stanford, Senior Parole Officer; Deborah Stewart, Parole Officer; John Doe # 1, Parole Agent, Watertown Correctional Facility; John Doe # 2, Parole Agent, Lincoln Work Release Center; Susan Bishop, Director of Interstate Compact, South Carolina; Cecil Magee, Parole Officer, South Carolina; Frank Barton, Parole Officer, South Carolina; John McMahan, Parole Officer, South Carolina, Defendants.

No. Civ.A. 95CV1641RSPDS.

I

Sept. 22, 1997.

Attorneys and Law Firms

Kenneth Brown, State Court Institute–Greene, Waynesburg, PA, plaintiff, pro se.

Dennis C. Vacco, New York State Attorney General, The Capitol Albany, NY, for defendants Peters, Herman Stewart, Doe # 1, Doe # 2, and Williams, Jeffrey M. Dvorin, Assistant Attorney General, Carl N. Lundberg, Chief Legal Counsel, South Carolina Department of Probation, Columbia, SC, for defendants Bishop, Magee, Barton, McMahan, and Stanford, Carl N. Lundberg, of Counsel.

DECISION AND ORDER

POOLER, J.

*1 The above matter comes to me following a Report–Recommendation by Magistrate Judge Daniel Scanlon, Jr., duly filed on April 17, 1997. Following ten days from the service thereof, the Clerk has sent me the entire file, including any and all objections filed by the parties herein.

Plaintiff Kenneth Brown commenced this Section 1983 civil rights action on November 17, 1995. On February 12,

1996, Magistrate Judge Scanlon ordered Brown to submit an amended complaint alleging the specific acts committed by the individuals named as defendants which Brown claimed violated his constitutional rights. Brown filed an amended complaint on March 21, 1996. In his amended complaint, Brown alleged that defendants violated his rights under the Eighth and Fourteenth Amendments by failing to process properly his interstate compact paperwork, resulting in Brown being imprisoned pursuant to a parole hold when in fact he had never violated the conditions of his parole. For a more complete statement of Brown's claims, see his amended complaint. Dkt. No. 5.

On August 5, 1996, defendants Peters and Williams made a motion to dismiss for failure to state a claim pursuant to [Fed.R.Civ.P. 12\(b\)\(6\)](#). Dkt. No. 13; Dkt. No. 14, at 2. On August 19, 1996, defendants Bishop, Magee, Barton, and McMahan made a motion to dismiss the complaint against them or, in the alternative, for summary judgment. Dkt. No. 20. On October 17, 1996, defendants Herman, Stewart, and Stanford made a motion to dismiss for failure to state a claim. Dkt. No. 34. On April 17, 1996, Magistrate Judge Scanlon recommended that all defendants' motions to dismiss be granted and that the complaint be dismissed. Dkt. No. 50.

On June 9, 1997, Brown filed objections to the magistrate judge's report-recommendation, having been granted additional time in which to do so. Dkt. No. 52. In addition, Brown filed on June 9, 1997, a motion for leave to file a second amended complaint and a copy of his proposed amended complaint. Dkt. No. 53. I turn first to the last motion filed, Brown's motion for leave to amend his complaint a second time.

Brown seeks to file a second amended complaint “setting forth in detail the personal involvement of each defendant and how their acts of commission and omission served to deprive plaintiff of Constitutionally secured rights.” Dkt. No. 53. The district court has discretion whether to grant leave to amend. [Ruffolo v. Oppenheimer & Co.](#), 987 F.2d 129, 131 (2d Cir.1993). In exercising that discretion, the court should freely grant leave to amend when justice so requires. [Fed.R.Civ.P. 15\(a\)](#). However, the court need not grant leave to amend where it appears that amendment would prove to be unproductive or futile. [Ruffolo](#), 987 F.2d at 131.

Here, Brown moved to amend his complaint to add additional allegations against the named defendants. However, the additional allegations fail to cure the deficiency which

forms the basis of defendants' motion to dismiss—the absence of defendants' personal involvement in a constitutional deprivation. Section 1983 imposes liability upon an individual only when personal involvement of that individual subjects a person to deprivation of a federal right. *See Monell v. Dep't of Soc. Servs.*, 436 U.S. 658, 98 S.Ct. 2018, 56 L.Ed.2d 611 (1978). A complaint is fatally defective if it fails to allege personal involvement sufficient to establish that a supervisor was “directly and personally responsible for the purported unlawful conduct.” *Alfaro Motors, Inc. v. Ward*, 814 F.2d 883, 886 (2d Cir.1987).

*2 Brown's proposed amended complaint alleges in conclusory fashion that defendants acted “in a grossly negligent and concerted manner which breached their duties owed to Plaintiff and is the proximate cause of [the violation of plaintiff's constitutional rights].” Proposed Am. Compl., at 3. Brown continues in the same vein, stating that defendants owed duties to plaintiff to carry out their jobs in a professional manner and they failed to carry out those duties appropriately. The complaint states that defendants held specific responsibilities, such as checking for outstanding warrants, which if performed properly should have alerted them to a problem. However, nowhere does the complaint set forth allegations that these defendants either participated directly in any constitutional infraction or that they were even aware of such an infraction. The proposed amended complaint merely alleges that these defendants failed in performing their supervisory and ministerial functions. “These bare assertions do not state a claim under 42 U.S.C. § 1983.” *Smiley v. Davis*, 1988 WL 78306, *2 (S.D.N.Y.).

This plaintiff previously has had the opportunity to amend his complaint for the same reason asserted here, to allege personal involvement on the part of defendants. Brown's first amended complaint failed to accomplish that task, and it appears that even if allowed to amend again Brown would be unable to make the requisite allegations with sufficient specificity to sustain his complaint. Consequently, I find that amendment would be futile, and I deny Brown's motion for leave to amend his complaint.

I turn now to the magistrate judge's report-recommendation and defendants' motions. The magistrate judge recommends that I grant defendants' motions and dismiss the complaint as to all defendants. The report-recommendation clearly describes the grounds on which the magistrate judge recommends dismissal as to each defendant. *Fed.R.Civ.P. 72(b)* requires the district judge to make a *de novo*

determination on “any portion of the magistrate's disposition to which specific, written objection has been made.” Brown's objections fail to address directly any of the analysis. Brown's objections state (1) that he has been deprived of his constitutional rights; (2) that he has stated a cause of action; (3) that the court wrongly refused to appoint an attorney for him and wrongly stayed discovery pending the outcome of these motions; (4) that he seeks to file an amended complaint; (5) the standard of review for a *Fed.R.Civ.P. 12(b)(6)* motion; (6) that he disagrees with the magistrate judge's recommendation to grant defendants' motions because the allegations in his complaint, which he repeats, show that his rights were violated; and (7) the text of the Fourteenth and Eighth Amendments.

Even affording the objections the liberal reading required for *pro se* pleadings, I find that these objections fail to state any basis whatsoever, much less a specific one, for the court not to adopt the magistrate judge's rulings. They simply re-state the relief sought and the facts on which Brown grounds his complaint and conclude that the magistrate judge's conclusions are wrong. When the parties make only frivolous, conclusive, or general objections, the court reviews the report-recommendation for clear error. *See Camardo v. General Motors Hourly-Rate Employees Pension Plan*, 806 F.Supp. 380, 382 (W.D.N.Y.1992) (court need not consider objections which are frivolous, conclusive, or general and constitute a rehashing of the same arguments and positions taken in original pleadings); *Chambrier v. Leonardo*, 1991 WL 44838, *1 (S.D.N.Y.) (restatement of allegations already before the court and assertion that valid constitutional claim exists insufficient to form specific objections); *Schoolfield v. Dep't of Correction*, 1994 WL 119740, *2 (S.D.N.Y.) (objections stating that magistrate judge's decisions are wrong and unjust, and restating relief sought and facts upon which complaint grounded, are conclusory and do not form specific basis for not adopting report-recommendation); *Vargas v. Keane*, 1994 WL 693885, *1 (S.D.N.Y.) (general objection that report does not address violation of petitioner's constitutional rights is a general plea that report not be adopted and cannot be treated as objection within the meaning of 28 U.S.C. § 636), *aff'd*, 86 F.3d 1273 (2d Cir.), *cert. denied*, 519 U.S. 895, 117 S.Ct. 240, 136 L.Ed.2d 169 (U.S.1996). *See also Scipio v. Keane*, 1997 WL 375601, *1 (1997) (when objections fail to address analysis directly, court reviews report-recommendation for clear error); *Fed.R.Civ.P. 72(b)*, Advisory Comm. Note (when no specific, written objections filed, “court need only satisfy itself that there is

no clear error on the face of the record in order to accept the recommendation”).

*3 Because Brown fails to make specific objections or provide any basis for his general objections, I review the report-recommendation for clear error. After careful review, I conclude that the magistrate judge's report-recommendation is well-reasoned and is not clearly erroneous.¹ The magistrate judge employed the proper standard, accurately recited the facts, and reasonably applied the law to those facts. Consequently, I adopt the report-recommendation.

CONCLUSION

Because plaintiff's proposed amendment demonstrates that amendment would be futile, I deny plaintiff's motion for leave to amend his complaint. I approve the magistrate judge's recommendation and grant defendants' motions to dismiss. Plaintiff's complaint is dismissed in its entirety.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

ORDER and REPORT-RECOMMENDATION

This matter was referred to the undersigned for report and recommendation by the Hon. Rosemary S. Pooler, United States District Judge, by Standing Order dated November 12, 1986. Currently before this Court are a number of motions. Defendants Peters and Williams have filed a motion to dismiss (dkt.13); defendants Bishop, Magee, Barton and McMahan have filed a motion for summary judgment, or in the alternative to dismiss (dkt.20); and defendants Herman, Stewart and Stanford also have filed a motion to dismiss (dkt.34). Plaintiff opposes these three motions (dkts.27, 29, 33, 38). Defendants Bishop, Magee and McMahan have filed a motion to stay discovery (dkt.41) and plaintiff has filed a motion to extend time (dkt.44) in which to file opposition to the latter motion for a stay of discovery.

The Court addresses these issues *seriatim*.

BACKGROUND

Plaintiff's amended complaint, which he has brought pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983, alleges the following facts. In

October, 1991, plaintiff was incarcerated in the Watertown Correctional Facility in Watertown, New York. He applied for an interstate compact because he wanted to return to South Carolina to live with his common law wife, Pamela Reid. During the application process, he was interviewed by the facility's parole officer, identified only as defendant John Doe # 1. After signing the necessary papers, his application was forwarded to defendant Andrew Peters, the facility's superintendent, who reviewed, signed and forwarded the papers to the Interstate Bureau. Amend. Compl. at ¶¶ 1–2; Exs. A, B.

On or about January 15, 1992, while his compact was waiting for review at the Interstate Bureau, plaintiff was approved for work release and sent to the Lincoln Work Release Center in New York City. While at the center, plaintiff spoke to a parole officer, defendant John Doe # 2, and told him that he was seeking a compact that would return him to South Carolina upon his conditional release. Plaintiff claims the parole officer told him that he would handle the necessary paperwork, although the officer had had no experience with an interstate compact. Amend. Compl. at ¶¶ 3, 4.

*4 Plaintiff, meanwhile, asked Reid whether any officials had contacted her in South Carolina regarding his prospective residence in that state. Upon discovering no one had contacted her, plaintiff asked a lawyer he knew, Navron Ponds, to inquire as to his compact status. In March, 1992, the lawyer spoke with defendant Susan Bishop, who is the director of the interstate compact program in South Carolina. Bishop allegedly told Ponds that plaintiff “was disapproved because there was a discrepancy about approving plaintiff[s] compact.” The “discrepancy” was the fact that plaintiff owed the state of South Carolina eighty-six days of confinement from a previous sentence. Plaintiff claims Bishop told Ponds to contact defendants Cecil Magee and Frank Barton, who worked for the South Carolina Parole Department. Sometime in March, 1992, Ponds made some calls to Barton and Magee. A verbal agreement was reached, and plaintiff, upon speaking with Barton and Magee was told that his compact had been approved. He also was told that he should report to the South Carolina Department of Parole upon being released. Amend. Compl. at ¶¶ 5–7.

Prior to leaving the Lincoln Work Release Center, plaintiff processed paperwork related to his interstate compact. His paperwork was sent by Doe # 2 to defendant Joseph Williams, the superintendent of the center. Williams reviewed, signed and returned the paperwork to plaintiff. On May 1, 1992,

upon his release from the center, plaintiff traveled to South Carolina. Three days later, he entered a South Carolina parole office and promptly was arrested because of the eighty-six days of confinement that he owed the state. Plaintiff's paperwork was given to defendant John McMahan, a parole officer. Plaintiff claims that McMahan never returned this paperwork to him. On May 20, 1992, the state of South Carolina revoked plaintiff's parole and plaintiff was returned to prison to serve the eighty-six days that he owed. When he asked McMahan what would happen to his one year of parole from New York, the officer allegedly told him that his New York parole would run concurrently with his South Carolina parole, and that when he finished his South Carolina parole, he would not owe any parole whatsoever. Plaintiff served the eighty-six days he owed and was released on July 31, 1992. Amend. Compl. at ¶¶ 8–10.

In February, 1993, plaintiff was arrested on robbery charges in South Carolina. The charges ultimately were dropped, but he apparently encountered some difficulties regarding this arrest as a result of a parole hold that New York state had placed upon him. Bishop's office told him that it had nothing to do with his parole hold and that any problem that he had was between him and the state of New York. He talked to authorities in Albany, New York regarding the parole hold, but was not successful in his efforts to have the hold removed. On September 30, 1993, after had been extradited to New York as a fugitive from justice, plaintiff was given a preliminary hearing at Riker's Island, New York. The hearing officer found no probable cause that plaintiff had violated any condition of parole. He was released. Amend. Compl. at ¶¶ 11–14; Exs. C–J.

***5** Plaintiff claims that he would not have suffered hardships if his interstate compact had been handled correctly. He alleges that defendant Deborah Stewart failed to follow up and see whether plaintiff had arrived in South Carolina. If she had, he argues, she would have discovered that he had been arrested upon his arrival. He alleges that defendant Francis Herman, a parole officer at the Interstate Bureau failed to do his job by not investigating plaintiff's violation reports. Amend. Compl. at ¶¶ 15–17; Exs. F–I.

Plaintiff asserts that the foregoing amounts violations of his Eighth and Fourteenth Amendment rights, wherefore he both compensatory and declaratory relief.

DISCUSSION

A. Motion to Dismiss by Williams and Peters.

Williams and Peters have filed a motion to dismiss plaintiff's complaint pursuant to [FED.R.CIV.P. 12\(b\)\(6\)](#) on the grounds that it fails to state a claim upon which relief may be granted. In a [Rule 12\(b\)\(6\)](#) motion, all factual allegations in the complaint must be taken and construed in plaintiff's favor. See *LaBounty v. Adler*, 933 F.2d 121, 122 (2d Cir.1991) (citing *Ortiz v. Cornette*, 867 F.2d 146, 149 (1989)). The Court's role is not to assess whether plaintiffs have raised questions of fact or demonstrated an entitlement to a judgment as a matter of law, as in a motion made pursuant to [FED.R.CIV.P. 56](#) for summary judgment, but rather to determine whether plaintiff's complaint sufficiently alleges all of the necessary legal elements to state a claim under the law. See *Christopher v. Laidlaw Transit, Inc.*, 899 F.Supp. 1224, 1226 (S.D.N.Y.1995), (citing *Ricciuti v. New York City Transit Authority*, 941 F.2d 119, 124 (2d Cir.1991)). Factual allegations in brief or memoranda may not be considered. *Fonte v. Board of Managers of Continental Towers Condominium*, 848 F.2d 24, 25 (2d Cir.1988). The Court now turns to the issues presented.

Personal involvement of defendants in alleged constitutional deprivations is a prerequisite to an award of damages under [§ 1983](#). *Wright v. Smith*, 21 F.3d 496, 501 (2d Cir.1994). As superintendents at New York State Correctional facilities, Williams and Peter may be found personally involved in the alleged deprivation of plaintiff's constitutionally protected rights by a showing that they: (1) directly participated in the infraction; (2) knew of the infraction, but failed to remedy the wrong; (3) created or continued a policy or custom under which unconstitutional practices occurred; or (4) were grossly negligent in managing subordinates who caused unlawful conditions or events. *Id.*, (quoting *Williams v. Smith*, 781 F.2d 319, 323–24 (2d Cir.1986)). Supervisory liability also may be imposed against Williams or Peters with a showing of gross negligence or deliberate indifference to plaintiff's constitutional rights. *Id.* Absent some personal involvement by Williams or Peters in the allegedly constitutionally infirm conduct of their subordinates, neither can be held liable under [§ 1983](#). *Gill v. Mooney*, 824 F.2d 192, 196 (2d Cir.1987).

***6** Plaintiff has not provided any evidence linking either Williams or Peters to his alleged constitutional deprivations. All that plaintiff has alleged is that Williams and Peters, as superintendents, have reviewed and signed paperwork

relating to plaintiff's compact. Though it has long been held that *pro se* complaints are held to "less stringent standards than formal pleadings drafted by lawyers" for the purpose of a motion to dismiss under Rule 12(b)(6), *Haines v. Kerner*, 404 U.S. 519, 520, 92 S.Ct. 594, 595–96, 30 L.Ed.2d 652 (1972), plaintiff has not explained how the ministerial conduct of these two defendants was violative of the Constitution. Their motion to dismiss should be granted.

B. Motion for Summary Judgment or to Dismiss by Bishop, Magee, Barton and McMahan.

Bishop, Magee, Barton and McMahan have filed a motion for summary judgment, or in the alternative a motion to dismiss. The Court will treat their motion as a motion to dismiss. "[C]omplaints relying on the civil rights statutes are insufficient unless they contain some specific allegations of fact indicating a deprivation of rights, instead of a litany of general conclusions that shock but have no meaning." *Barr v. Adams*, 810 F.2d 358, 363 (2d Cir.1987). Plaintiff has not alleged specifically how the conduct of these four defendants infringed upon his constitutional rights. In his amended complaint, he contends that defendants violated the Constitution by "continuously breaching [[[their] duty]" to him. This language underscores the defect with the complaint: if it alleges anything at all, it alleges that defendants were negligent in handling plaintiff's interstate compact and parole. To state a cognizable § 1983 claim, the prisoner must allege actions or omissions sufficient to demonstrate deliberate indifference; mere negligence will not suffice. *Hayes v. New York City Dept. of Corrections*, 84 F.3d 614, 620 (2d Cir.1996); *Morales v. New York State Dep't of Corrections*, 842 F.2d 27, 30 (2d Cir.1988) (section 1983 does not encompass a cause of action sounding in negligence).

The Court finds that the claims against Bishop, Magee, Barton and McMahan should be dismissed.

C. Motion to Dismiss by Herman, Stewart and Stanford.

Plaintiff's claim against Stewart is that she failed to follow up and see whether plaintiff had arrived in South Carolina. Herman, he likewise asserts, failed to do his job because he did not investigate plaintiff's violation reports. Plaintiff has not alleged how these actions run afoul of the Constitution; and again, these claims seem to be grounded in negligence, which is not actionable under § 1983. *Hayes*, 84 F.3d at 620.

Plaintiff's claim against Stanford must fail because his complaint literally fails to state a claim against that

defendant. Aside from naming Stanford as a defendant, and alleging that he was the appointed Senior Parole Officer at plaintiff's September 30, 1993 revocation hearing at Riker's Island, plaintiff does not detail how Stanford violated his constitutional rights. Absent some personal involvement by Stanford in the allegedly constitutionally infirm conduct of his subordinates, he cannot be held liable under § 1983. *Gill*, 824 F.2d at 196.

*7 Accordingly, the Court finds that Stanford, Stewart and Herman's motion to dismiss should be granted.

D. Plaintiff's "John Doe" Claims.

In so far as neither John Doe # 1 nor John Doe # 2 have been identified and served in this matter, the Court does not have jurisdiction over these parties and does not reach the merits of plaintiff's claims against them.

E. Discovery Motions.

Defendants Bishop, Magee and McMahan have filed a motion to stay discovery until the Court has made a ruling on their motion to dismiss. Plaintiff has filed a motion to extend the time in which he may file opposition to defendants' motion. Plaintiff, however, has filed his opposing response (dkt.47), therefore his instant discovery motion is denied as moot. In that the Court recommends granting defendants' motion to dismiss, discovery in this matter would be fruitless. Accordingly, defendants' motion for a stay of discovery pending the resolution of their motion to dismiss is granted.

CONCLUSION

WHEREFORE, based upon the foregoing analysis, it is hereby

ORDERED, that plaintiff's motion to extend the time to file an opposing reply (dkt.44) is denied as moot; and it is further

ORDERED, that defendants Bishop, Magee and McMahan's motion to stay discovery until their motion to dismiss is decided (dkt.41) is granted; and it is further

RECOMMENDED, that defendants Peters and Williams' motion to dismiss (dkt.13) be granted; and it is further

RECOMMENDED, that defendants Bishop, Magee, Barton and McMahan's motion to dismiss (dkt.20) be granted; and it is further

RECOMMENDED, that defendants Herman, Stewart and Stanford's motion to dismiss (dkt.34) be granted.

Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1) and Local Rule 72.1(c), the parties have ten (10) days within which to file written objections to the foregoing report. Such objections shall be

filed with the Clerk of the Court. ***FAILURE TO OBJECT TO THIS REPORT WITHIN TEN (10) DAYS WILL PRECLUDE APPELLATE REVIEW.*** *Roldan v. Racette*, 984 F.2d 85, 89 (2d Cir.1993) (citing *Small v. Secretary of Health and Human Services*, 892 F.2d 15 (2d Cir.1989)); 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1); FED.R.CIV.P. 6(a), 6(e) and 72.

All Citations

Not Reported in F.Supp., 1997 WL 599355

Footnotes

- 1 I note, however, that the report-recommendation would survive even *de novo* review.

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2017 WL 9487185

Only the Westlaw citation is currently available.

United States District Court, N.D. New York.

Francis AMATO, et al., Plaintiffs,

v.

Judge Anthony MCGINTY, et al., Defendants.

1:17-CV-593 (MAD/ATB)

|

Signed 06/06/2017

Attorneys and Law Firms

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John Doe, pro se.

Adrienne Auchmoody, pro se.

Toni Jean Kulpinski, pro se.

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Michaela Kulpinski, pro se.

Michelle Arzola, pro se.

Jane Doe, pro se.

[Adrienne J. Kerwin](#), Office of Attorney General, [David B. Cabaniss](#), Cabaniss Casey LLP, Albany, NY, for Defendants.

ORDER and REPORT-RECOMMENDATION

Hon. [Andrew T. Baxter](#), U.S. Magistrate Judge

***1** The Clerk has sent to the Court a civil rights complaint filed by pro se plaintiffs Francis Amato, her son “John Doe,” Adrienne Auchmoody, Toni Jean Kulpinski, Vladimir Kulpinski, Michaela Kulpinski, Michelle Arzola, and Ms. Arzola’s two children, who have also been referred to as Jane and John Doe. (Complaint (“Compl.”) at 1). Plaintiffs have paid the filing fee for this action. However, the court will conduct an initial review of the complaint. ¹ Plaintiff Amato has also filed a motion to obtain an ECF Login and Password. (Dkt. No. 10).

A complaint must allege “ ‘enough facts to state a claim to relief that is plausible on its face.’ ” *Preacely v. City of*

New York, 622 Fed.Appx. 14, 15 (2d Cir. 2015) (quoting *Bell Atl. Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 570, 127 S.Ct. 1955, 167 L.Ed.2d 929 (2007)). A claim “ ‘has facial plausibility when the plaintiff pleads factual content that allows the court to draw the reasonable inference that the defendant is liable for the misconduct alleged.’ ” *Id.* (quoting *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 678, 129 S.Ct. 1937, 173 L.Ed.2d 868 (2009)). A case is “frivolous” when either the factual contentions are “clearly baseless or when the claim is based upon “an indisputably meritless legal theory.” ” *Id.* (quoting *Livingston v. Adirondack Beverage Co.*, 141 F.3d 434, 437 (2d Cir. 1998)). A district court has inherent authority to dismiss a frivolous action sua sponte “even when the plaintiff has paid the required filing fee.” *Id.* (quoting *Fitzgerald v. First E. Seventh St. Tenants Corp.*, 221 F.3d 362, 364 (2d Cir. 2000)). Finally, a federal court has a continuing and independent obligation to examine its subject matter jurisdiction sua sponte. *Robbins v. City of New York*, 254 F.Supp.3d 434, 436 (E.D.N.Y. 2017) (citing *Ruhrgas AG v. Marathon Oil Co.*, 526 U.S. 574, 583, 119 S.Ct. 1563, 143 L.Ed.2d 760 (1999)). See also *Forde v. Hornblower New York, LLC*, 243 F.Supp.3d 461, —, 2017 WL 1078585, at *2 (S.D.N.Y. 2017) (citations omitted).

I. Complaint

This civil rights action has been brought by plaintiffs Frances Amato, her son (“CB”), Adrienne Auchmoody (CB’s grandmother), Toni Jean Kulpinski (CB’s Aunt and Godmother), Vladimir Kulpinski (CB’s Uncle and Godfather), Michaela Kulpinski (CB’s cousin), and Michelle Arzola and her two minor children (CB’s sister, niece, and nephew). (Compl. ¶¶ 1-7).

Plaintiffs appear to challenge the conduct of defendant Ulster County Family Court Judge Anthony McGinty relative to a custody proceeding involving CB. (Compl. ¶¶ 8, 16). Plaintiffs have also named Attorney Andrew Gilday, who plaintiffs state is a “Public Defender,” but appears to be the assigned counsel for Patrick Bessmer—CB’s father²—in the custody proceeding. (Compl. ¶ 9). Patrick Bessmer and his alleged “paramour,” Pamela Augustine are also named as defendants. (Compl. ¶¶ 11, 12). Plaintiffs have also named Amy Ingram, Esq., CB’s assigned attorney for the custody proceeding.

***2** Plaintiffs allege that defendant McGinty was “highly abusive” to “all” plaintiffs; violated “constitutional” and “ADA rights,” caused “extreme pain, suffering, and trauma to “all” plaintiffs when he violated their constitutional

rights; endangered the welfare of “a child;” and “illegally extended fictitious authority in CLEAR ABSENCE of subject matter jurisdiction.” ” (Compl. ¶ 18(a)-18(e)). Plaintiff Amato then describes conduct that was allegedly directed at her.³ (Compl. ¶ 20). Plaintiff Amato alleges that defendant McGinty denied access to “ ‘his court,’ ” denied plaintiff Amato her “rights to proper serving process,” denied “any evidence into the court for purpose of record,” and denied “the serious risk and harm to [her] child- who is currently and not by [her] consent in public governmental counseling for high risk children.” (Compl. ¶ 20). Plaintiff Amato believes that the state proceedings “remain plagued by retributions [sic] for plaintiff’s exercise of First Amendment rights to free speech and petition government [sic] for redress of grievances.” (Compl. ¶ 19).

Plaintiff Amato alleges that she is an “outspoken advocate,” working along side the District Attorney of Ulster County to compile evidence and to file numerous complaints against defendant McGinty. (*Id.*) Plaintiff Amato states that she has been interviewed by many local newspapers and television stations regarding her concerns about Ulster County Family Court and attorney Amy Ingram. Plaintiff claims she has been “very outspoken” regarding the “countless children” endangered by the “decisions of these judges and the negligence of these public servants and child attorneys mentioned [in the complaint.]” (*Id.*)

Plaintiff Amato lists a series of alleged violations which were committed by defendant McGinty, together with defendants Ingram and Gilday, resulting in the “kidnaping” and “endangerment of a minor.” (Compl. ¶ 22).⁴ Plaintiff Amato states that these three defendants intentionally inflicted emotional distress by removing her child, “altering the 9 year status quo from me and my entire family, violating *our* due process....” (Compl. ¶ 22(a)). These three defendants also allegedly committed “Malicious Trespass,” “Abuse of Process,” “Retaliation,” “False and Unlawful Arrest,” “Pre decided trial with no evidence allowed, Obstructing Justice,” “Child Endangerment,” and “Falsely placing mother and child on a missing persons clearinghouse....” (Compl. ¶ 22(b)-22(h)).

The complaint contains three “Causes of Action,” which contain additional facts and various citations to case law. (Compl. ¶¶ 30-41). The first cause of action is “First Amendment.” (Compl. ¶¶ 30-33). The second cause of action is “Parental Impairment,” and the third cause of action is “Due Process.” (Compl. ¶¶ 34-37, 38-41). Because of the way that

the complaint is written, rather than repeating all of the facts, the court will discuss the additional facts as necessary to the analysis of plaintiff’s complaint.

II. Judicial Immunity

A. Legal Standards

With minor exceptions, judges are entitled to absolute immunity for actions relating to the exercise of their judicial functions. *Mireles v. Waco*, 502 U.S. 9, 9-10, 112 S.Ct. 286, 116 L.Ed.2d 9 (1991). Judicial immunity has been created for the public interest in having judges who are “at liberty to exercise their functions with independence and without fear of consequences.” *Huminski v. Corsones*, 396 F.3d 53, 74 (2d Cir. 2004). Judicial immunity applies even when the judge is accused of acting maliciously or corruptly. *Imbler v. Pachtman*, 424 U.S. 409, 419 n.12, 96 S.Ct. 984, 47 L.Ed.2d 128 (1976) (citing *Pierson v. Ray*, 386 U.S. 547, 554, 87 S.Ct. 1213, 18 L.Ed.2d 288 (1967)). Judicial immunity is immunity from suit, not just immunity from the assessment of damages. *Mitchell v. Forsyth*, 472 U.S. 511, 526, 105 S.Ct. 2806, 86 L.Ed.2d 411 (1985). The only two circumstances in which judicial immunity does not apply is when he or she takes action “outside” his or her judicial capacity and when the judge takes action that, although judicial in nature, is taken “in absence of jurisdiction.” *Mireles*, 502 U.S. at 11-12, 112 S.Ct. 286.

*3 Injunctive relief against judges is also barred “unless a declaratory decree was violated or declaratory relief was unavailable.” *Bobrowski v. Yonkers Courthouse*, 777 F.Supp.2d 692, 711 (S.D.N.Y. 2011) (citing inter alia *Montero v. Travis*, 171 F.3d 757, 761 (2d Cir. 1999) (per curiam)). Although fairness and injustice may result on occasion, a judicial officer must be free to act on his or her own convictions in exercising the authority vested in him or her, “without apprehension of personal consequences....” *Id.* (citing inter alia *Mireles*, 502 U.S. at 10, 112 S.Ct. 286).

Whether an act by a judge is a “judicial one” relates to the “nature of the act itself”—whether it is a function that is necessarily performed by a judge. *Id.* (citing *Stump v. Sparkman*, 435 U.S. 349, 362, 98 S.Ct. 1099, 55 L.Ed.2d 331 (1978)). The parties must have dealt with the judge in his or her “judicial capacity.” *Id.* The court acts in “absence of all jurisdiction” when “it does not have any statutory or constitutional power to adjudicate the case.” *Id.* (citing *Gross v. Rell*, 585 F.3d 72, 84 (2d Cir. 2009)). The judge will not be deprived of absolute immunity if he or she takes action that is

merely “in excess” of his or her authority. *Id.* (citing *Mireles*, 502 U.S. at 12-13, 112 S.Ct. 286).

B. Application

Plaintiffs have named Ulster County Family Court Judge Anthony McGinty as a defendant. Plaintiff states that the “defendants” have violated “clearly established laws.” (Compl. ¶ 31). Plaintiffs allege that defendant McGinty is biased, discriminates against women who are victims of domestic violence, and has retaliated against plaintiff Amato because she has spoken out against him and other Family Court judges, staff, and appointed counsel for her child.

Plaintiffs claim that the “federal funding law” rewards “states and judicial agents,” based on the “number and size of child support orders.” (Compl. ¶ 32). Based on this “fact,” plaintiffs state that a “financial bias has impaired fair and proper consideration of plaintiff’s claims and defenses in the challenged proceedings.” However, all of Judge McGinty’s alleged “biased” or “illegal” conduct was taken in connection with his position as a Family Court judge presiding over plaintiff Amato’s custody case. Whether the judge’s conduct involved issuing orders based on “funding,” allegedly biased decisions in favor of defendant Bessmer, or making decisions that were not in the best interest of CB, these were all actions taken in the course of a custody proceeding in his capacity as a Family Court Judge. Thus, Judge McGinty is entitled to judicial immunity.

Plaintiff attempts to argue that Judge McGinty acted “in absence” of jurisdiction because he took over plaintiff’s custody case from another judge in violation of *N.Y. Judiciary Law § 21*. (Compl. ¶ 18). Plaintiff Amato’s argument is misplaced. *N.Y. Judiciary Law § 21* reads as follows:

A judge other than a judge of the court of appeals, or of the appellate division of the supreme court, shall not decide or take part in the decision of a question, which was argued orally in the court, when he was not present and sitting therein as a judge.

N.Y. Jud. Law § 21. This means that a trial-level judge shall not decide factual issues that were tried before a different judge. See *People v. Hampton*, 21 N.Y.3d 277, 284-85, 970

N.Y.S.2d 716, 992 N.E.2d 1059 (2013). This applies to situations in which the new judge is called upon to make rulings based on an evaluation of testimony that he or she did not hear. *Id.* at 286, 970 N.Y.S.2d 716, 992 N.E.2d 1059. It does not apply to motions involving pure issues of law. *Id.* at 285, 970 N.Y.S.2d 716, 992 N.E.2d 1059. This also does not mean that a judge cannot take over a custody case, or any other action, after another judge has recused herself. See *id.* Otherwise, no judge could ever be replaced after a case has begun.

*4 Plaintiff does not allege that there were motions pending that the previous judge did not address when Judge McGinty took over the case. In fact, the complaint indicates that Judge McGinty presided over the challenged proceedings himself. (Compl. ¶ 22(f)). Plaintiff Amato states that Judge McGinty “pre-decided” the trial with no evidence allowed. (*Id.*) Plaintiff Amato states that defendant McGinty “struck from the record anything that was pertinent to the safety of the child and mother...” (*Id.*) Finally, plaintiff alleges that defendant McGinty and defendants Gilday and Ingram held a “mock trial.” (*Id.*) Thus, the judge heard the factual issues in question, and plaintiff has not alleged a violation of *Judiciary Law § 21*.

In any event, even if the judge acted in violation of *Judiciary Law § 21*, the appropriate remedy in state court would be remand to the same judge for his or her own hearing of the issue and a subsequent decision. *Id.* at 286, 970 N.Y.S.2d 716, 992 N.E.2d 1059. Although the state court has referred to this statute as “jurisdictional,” it is only with respect to the particular decision that the judge made without hearing the evidence him or herself. *Id.* It does not deprive the court of “jurisdiction” over custody cases. Judge McGinty was still a family court judge with jurisdiction over custody matters. At worst, if Judge McGinty decided a motion or issue improperly, he would have been acting “in excess” of jurisdiction, and he would still be entitled to judicial immunity.

Plaintiffs challenge rulings by Judge McGinty and complain of the way that he managed his courtroom, allegedly “denying access to what the judge called ‘his court.’” (Compl. ¶ 20). Judge McGinty allegedly placed CB in “governmental counseling for high risk children” without plaintiff Amato’s consent, “denied evidence ... for purpose of record; and “falsely” placed plaintiff Amato and CB on a “missing persons clearinghouse.” (Compl. ¶¶ 20, 22(h)). Plaintiffs allege that on January 31, 2017, defendant McGinty

“issued a directive to plaintiff [Amato] under penalty of imprisonment sixty days in county jail on a civil offense of a woman with no background at all because she wanted to protect her child from further addiction and domestic violence.” (Compl. ¶ 24). Plaintiff Amato alleges that the court mocked her and endangered CB with its rulings. (*Id.*) Plaintiff Amato also claims that a “stay” was granted by the Appellate Division, which ordered plaintiff’s immediate release from the Ulster County Jail “false arrest and abuse of power.” (*Id.*)

Notwithstanding plaintiffs’ allegations that the Judge made improper adverse rulings against plaintiff Amato during the custody proceeding with malice or in retaliation for her “exposing” abuses in Family Court, the judge was still performing judicial functions and presiding over plaintiff’s custody action. As stated above, a judge does not lose his or her judicial immunity because he or she is accused of acting with malice or corruptly.

In *Koziol v. King*, the plaintiff sued a variety of judges in connection with custody and support proceedings. *Koziol v. King*, No. 6:14-CV-946, 2015 WL 2453481 (N.D.N.Y. May 22, 2015). In *Koziol*, then-Chief District Court Judge Gary Sharpe dismissed claims against County Court Judge King which related primarily to visitation and custody orders in matters pending before him, based on absolute immunity. *Id.* at *8. Plaintiff Koziol had also challenged that way that Judge King “managed his courtroom.” *Id.*

In dismissing the claims against Judge King, Judge Sharpe cited *Davis v. Kushner*, No. 1:14-CV-511, 2014 WL 5308142, at *5 (N.D.N.Y. Oct. 16, 2014), in which the court held that a family court judge was protected by judicial immunity where the plaintiff alleged that the judge denied him custodial and visitation rights because he was a Muslim, which violated his civil rights. Thus, judicial immunity is not lost because plaintiff alleges that the judge’s decision was unconstitutional. Plaintiffs in this case disagree with the judge’s decisions. (Compl. ¶ 29). Plaintiff Amato quotes the judge’s order awarding custody to defendant Bessmer, and states that the judge did not properly consider CB’s father’s drug dealing, drug abuse, arrests, domestic violence, and probation violations. (*Id.*)

*5 Plaintiff Amato also states that defendant McGinty abused his authority when he issued an order of protection without “a trial or hearing,” and subjected plaintiff Amato to supervised visitation, allegedly contrary to New York law.

(Compl. ¶ 35). Plaintiff discusses the proper procedure for “imposing supervised visitation,” and faults the judge as well as the other defendants for imposing such restrictions on her. However, these decisions are also within the purview of the Family Court Judge. Even if the judge was incorrect in imposing the alleged restrictions to plaintiff Amato’s visitation, it would not deprive Judge McGinty of judicial immunity.

Plaintiff Amato clearly has issues with the Family Court system and claims that the system has been abused by Judge McGinty. The complaint also contains two paragraphs which refer to “financially based custody laws” and states that “Plaintiff” seeks an order declaring Sections 236 and 240 of the Domestic Relations Law unconstitutional. (Compl. ¶¶ 36). Judge McGinty’s application of the laws that he has jurisdiction to interpret does not deprive him of judicial immunity, even if those laws were unconstitutional. The constitutionality of state statutes is an issue separate from judicial immunity.⁵

Plaintiff Amato claims in her third cause of action that she was denied the right to a “rational, orderly and timely court proceeding before a neutral and detached magistrate or judge.” (Compl. ¶ 39). This is clearly an action that is judicial in nature, and Judge McGinty would be entitled to judicial immunity for any such claim. The same is true for plaintiff’s state law claims of intentional and negligent infliction of emotional distress. Thus, plaintiffs’⁶ complaint must be dismissed as against defendant McGinty.

*6 It has also been held that law guardians are entitled to absolute quasi-judicial immunity for their actions in representing children in Family Court. *Davis v. Kushner*, No. 1:14-CV-511, 2014 WL 5308142, at *5 (N.D.N.Y. Oct. 16, 2014) (citing inter alia *Yapi v. Kondratyeva*, 340 Fed.Appx. 683, 685 (2d Cir. 2009) (citations omitted)); *Holland v. Morgenstern*, No. 12-CV-4870, 2013 WL 2237550, at *4 (E.D.N.Y. May 20, 2013) (citations omitted); *Lewittes v. Lobis*, No. 04 Civ. 155, 2004 WL 1854082, at *11 (S.D.N.Y. Aug. 19, 2004) (citations omitted). In *Lewittes*, the court held that the plaintiff would have other available remedies if the child’s attorney were derelict in performing his or her duties. 2004 WL 1854082, at *12. This holding is supported by New York State court decisions holding that such guardians are protected by quasi-judicial immunity. *Id.* at *11-12, 112 S.Ct. 286 (citing inter alia *Blunt v. O’Connor*, 291 A.D.2d 106, 737 N.Y.S.2d 471 (4th Dep’t), appeal denied, 98 N.Y.2d 605, 746 N.Y.S.2d 279, 773 N.E.2d 1017 (2002)). Thus, defendant

Ingram, as the attorney for CB would also be entitled to absolute immunity, and the complaint must be dismissed as against her.

III. State Action

A. Legal Standards

To state a claim under section 1983, the plaintiff must allege both that the defendant has violated plaintiff's rights under either the Constitution or laws of the United States and that the defendant acted "under color of state law." *Rae v. City of Suffolk*, 693 F.Supp.2d 217, 223 (E.D.N.Y. 2010); 42 U.S.C. § 1983.

A person acts under color of state law when he or she acts in his or her official capacity, "clothed with the authority of state law," or acts under "pretense" of law by purporting to act with official power. *Pleasure Island, Inc. v. City of New York*, No. 12 Civ. 4699, 2013 WL 2311837, at *5-6 (E.D.N.Y. May 24, 2013) (quoting *West v. Atkins*, 487 U.S. 42, 49, 108 S.Ct. 2250, 101 L.Ed.2d 40 (1988)). The requirement that the defendant acted under "color of state law" is jurisdictional. *Lucas v. Riggi*, No. 07-CV-6200, 2008 WL 4758706, at *2 (W.D.N.Y. Oct. 29, 2008) (citing *Polk County v. Dodson*, 454 U.S. 312, 315, 102 S.Ct. 445, 70 L.Ed.2d 509 (1981)).

Private conduct is simply beyond the reach of section 1983 "no matter how discriminatory or wrongful that conduct may be." *Id.* (quoting *American Mfrs. Mut. Ins. Co. v. Sullivan*, 526 U.S. 40, 49-50, 119 S.Ct. 977, 143 L.Ed.2d 130 (1999)). A private party may act under color of state law if he or she engages in conduct that constitutes willful participation in joint activity with the state. *Sybalski v. Indep. Grp. Home Living Program, Inc.*, 546 F.3d 255, 257 (2d Cir. 2008) (per curiam). The nexus to the state must be so close as to be fairly treated as that of the state itself. *Tancredi v. Metro Life Ins. Co.*, 316 F.3d 308, 312 (2d Cir. 2003) (citations omitted).

B. Application

Plaintiffs have sued Attorneys Andrew Gilday and Amy Ingram⁷ as well as Patrick Bessmer and his girlfriend, Pamela Augustine. With respect to Attorneys Gilday and Ingram, it is well-established that private attorneys do not act under color of state law even if they are court-appointed attorneys, performing their traditional function as counsel. See *Harmon v. New York County Dist. Attorney's Office*, No. 13 Civ. 1711, 2014 WL 1044310, at *9 (S.D.N.Y. March 17, 2014) (citing inter alia *Brown v. Legal Aid Soc'y*, 367

Fed.Appx. 215, 216 (2d Cir. 2010); *Rodriguez v. Weprin*, 116 F.3d 62, 65-66 (2d Cir. 1997)). See also *Licari v. Voog*, 374 Fed.Appx. 230, 231 (2d Cir. 2010) (private attorneys, even if they are court-appointed, and/or associated with a Legal Aid organization, do not act under color of state law when representing their clients). According to plaintiffs, defendant Gilday is the court-appointed attorney for defendant Bessmer, and defendant Ingram was appointed by the court as the attorney for CB.

*7 Defendants Bessmer (CB's father) and Augustine are clearly private parties who do not act under color of state law for purposes of section 1983. Although plaintiffs allege that Bessmer and Augustine "conspired" with other defendants, plaintiff states no facts to support these conclusory statements that are dispersed throughout the complaint. (Compl. ¶¶ 11, 12). Conclusory allegations of conspiracy are insufficient to state a claim under the civil rights laws. See *Brown*, 367 Fed.Appx. at 216 (color of state law may be established if the individual conspired with a state actor, however, conclusory allegations of conspiracy are insufficient). The only state actor is Judge McGinty, and there is no indication, other than the judge's decision in Bessmer's favor, how defendant Bessmer or defendant Augustine would have "conspired" with the judge sufficient to establish that they acted under color of state law.⁸

Plaintiffs allege that defendants Gilday, Ingram, and Judge McGinty "co-conspired," violated her rights and placed CB in the custody of a dangerous criminal in violation of "Statute." (Compl. ¶ 22). "Merely resorting to the courts and being on the winning side of a lawsuit does not rise to the level of "conspiracy." " *Dennis v. Sparks*, 449 U.S. 24, 27, 101 S.Ct. 183, 66 L.Ed.2d 185 (1988). Defendant Gilday was appointed to represent defendant Bessmer and had a duty to represent his interests in the custody proceeding. Defendant Ingram was appointed to protect the interests of CB during the proceedings. Plaintiff faults Attorney Ingram for being ill prepared, not returning plaintiff Amato's calls, and was generally an ineffective advocate for CB. Plaintiff claims that defendant Ingram also "fought vehemently" in favor of custody for defendant Bessmer (Compl. ¶ 26). Plaintiff also states that her "adversary," the judge, and the appointed child attorney "ganged up" on her. (*Id.*)

Defendant Ingram's alleged incompetence and the fact that the judge ultimately ruled in defendant Bessmer's favor does not indicate that the judge conspired with the attorneys regarding his ruling or that defendants Bessmer and

Augustine somehow conspired with the judge to obtain a favorable result. Thus, the complaint may be dismissed in its entirety as against defendants Attorney Gilday, Attorney Ingram, Bessmer and Augustine.

IV. Minor Child Plaintiffs

A. Legal Standards

It is well-settled that a person who has not been admitted to practice law may not represent anyone other than himself.⁹ *Lattanzio v. COMTA*, 481 F.3d 137, 139-40 (2d Cir. 2007). See also 28 U.S.C. § 1654.

B. Application

Plaintiff's have listed various "John" or "Jane" Doe minors as plaintiffs, including CB, plaintiff Amato's child. The adult plaintiffs have all signed the complaint and added their John or Jane Doe children under their names.¹⁰ (Compl. CM/ECF pp. 27, 28, 32). However, while the adults may represent their own interests, they may not represent the interests of their children. See *Cheung v. Youth Orchestra Found. of Buffalo*, 906 F.2d 59, 61 (2d Cir. 1990) (a non-attorney parent must be represented by counsel in bringing an action on behalf of his or her child because the choice to appear pro se is not a true choice for minors who, under state law, cannot determine their own legal actions) (citing *Fed. R. Civ. P. 17(b)*). The court in *Cheung* further stated that it is not in the interests of minors or incompetents that they be represented by non-attorneys. *Id.* "Where they have claims that require adjudication, they are entitled to trained legal assistance so their rights may be fully protected." *Id.* Thus, the minor children may not be plaintiffs on their own because they are minors,¹¹ and the adult plaintiffs may not represent their children. See also *Armatas v. Maroulleti*, 484 Fed.Appx. 576 (2d Cir. 2012).

*8 The court would also point out that although all the adult plaintiffs have signed the complaint, they did not include their addresses. The only specific contact information is for plaintiff Amato. The complaint contains a description of the various plaintiffs and generally where they live,¹² but no specific addresses have been provided. (Compl. ¶¶ 3-7). Plaintiff Amato may not act on behalf of any of the other plaintiffs because she is not an attorney. This includes accepting mail from the court and sending it to the other plaintiffs. In any event, as discussed below, the adults, other than the plaintiff have no standing to bring this action.

V. Standing

A. Legal Standards

A plaintiff bears the burden of establishing that he or she has standing to bring an action in federal court. *Amidax Trading Grp. v. S.W.I.F.T. SCRL*, 671 F.3d 140, 145 (2d Cir. 2011). "To establish constitutional standing, a plaintiff must show (1) an injury in fact, (2) causation between the injury and the offensive conduct, and (3) 'a likelihood that the injury will be redressed by a favorable decision.'" *Heath v. Banks*, No. 16-3493-cv, slip. op. at 2 (2d Cir. June 5, 2017) (quoting *Susan B. Anthony List v. Driehaus*, — U.S. —, 134 S.Ct. 2334, 2341, 189 L.Ed.2d 246 (2014)). In addition, there is a "prudential standing rule" which states that, normally litigants are barred from "asserting the rights or legal interests of others in order to obtain relief from injury to themselves." *Id.* (quoting *Rajamin v. Deutsche Bank Nat'l Tr. Co.*, 757 F.3d 79, 86 (2014)).

B. Application

In this case, plaintiff Amato has added other adult plaintiffs, including her mother, CB's Aunt and Uncle, and CB's adult cousin. None of these individuals are parties to the custody action, and it is unclear how family that lives in Ohio, (Compl. ¶ 7), would have standing to assert claims in this case. According to the prudential standing rule, the additional plaintiffs would be barred from asserting the legal interests of either plaintiff Amato or CB even if the other plaintiffs claimed that they are "injured" by any of the defendants' actions. Thus, the complaint may also be dismissed for lack of standing as against all plaintiffs other than plaintiff Amato and CB.

VI. Rooker-Feldman, The Domestic Relations Exception, and Younger v. Harris

A. The Domestic Relations Exception

1. Legal Standards

Under the domestic relations exception to the jurisdiction of federal courts, cases involving divorce, alimony, and child custody remain outside federal court jurisdiction. *Marshall v. Marshall*, 547 U.S. 293, 308, 126 S.Ct. 1735, 164 L.Ed.2d 480 (2006). This exception is based upon a policy dictating that the states have traditionally adjudicated marital and child custody disputes, developing "competence and expertise in

adjudicating such matters, which the federal courts lack.” *Thomas v. N.Y. City*, 814 F.Supp. 1139, 1146 (E.D.N.Y. 1993). In *Bukowski v. Spinner*, No. 17-CV-845, 2017 WL 1592578 (E.D.N.Y. Apr. 28, 2017), the District Court dismissed a fee-paid action, sua sponte which raised very similar claims to the case herein. In *Bukowski*, the plaintiff sought to challenge rulings made in an underlying state court child custody case,¹³ naming the Judge, law guardian, and County Attorney, among other defendants. *Id.* Plaintiff in *Bukowski* criticized the Judge, stated that the law guardian was “not troubled” by the judge’s actions, criticized the caseworkers, and claimed that she was subjected her to “unfounded” charges. *Id.* at *1.

2. Application

*9 Plaintiffs in this case are making the same claims and challenging similar actions by the state court judge and the state court attorneys who appeared in plaintiff Amato’s custody case. The plaintiff in *Bukowski* also raised “constitutional” issues, but the court recognized that the allegations essentially challenged a state domestic relations matter, and were therefore, outside the federal court’s jurisdiction. 2017 WL 1592578, at *3 (citations omitted). A review of plaintiffs’ request for relief in this case shows that they are essentially challenging the state court’s action. In addition to substantial monetary damages, plaintiffs seek “immediate return” of CB, together with a judgment “declaring the orders, edicts, and processes described in this Complaint unconstitutional with an order permanently enjoining the enforcement of these orders.” (Compl. at CM/ECF p. 26).

In order to return custody of CB to plaintiff, or to “enjoin” the state court’s orders, this court would have to re-determine the judge’s decision in the custody matter. This would also involve resolving factual disputes regarding custody and visitation. This court is divested of jurisdiction to make such determinations. *See also Ankenbrandt v. Richards*, 504 U.S. 689, 703, 112 S.Ct. 2206, 119 L.Ed.2d 468 (1992); *Hernstadt v. Hernstadt*, 373 F.2d 316, 317 (2d Cir. 1967) (it has been uniformly held that federal courts do not adjudicate cases involving the custody of minors and rights of visitation); *Sobel v. Prudenti*, 25 F.Supp.3d 340, 353 (E.D.N.Y. 2014) (the domestic relations exception “divests the federal courts of power to issue divorce, alimony, and child custody decrees”). Thus, the case may be dismissed based on the domestic relations exception. To the extent that the custody case has

been concluded, the court will also discuss alternate bases for dismissal.

B. Rooker-Feldman

1. Legal Standards

A dismissal pursuant to the *Rooker Feldman*¹⁴ doctrine is for lack of subject matter jurisdiction under Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b)(1). *Remy v. New York State Dep’t of Taxation and Finance*, 507 Fed.Appx. 16, 18 (2d Cir. 2013). This doctrine divests the federal court of jurisdiction to consider actions that seek to overturn state court judgments. *Fernandez v. Turetsky*, No. 12-CV-4092, 2014 WL 5823116, at *3 (E.D.N.Y. Nov. 7, 2014) (citing *Exxon Mobil Corp. v. Saudi Basic Indus. Corp.*, 544 U.S. 280, 284 (2005)). The doctrine also bars the federal court from considering claims that are “inextricably intertwined” with a prior state court determination. *Id.* (quoting *Johnson v. Smithsonian Inst.*, 189 F.3d 180, 185 (2d Cir. 1999)).

There are four requirements to the application of *Rooker Feldman*: (1) the federal court plaintiff must have lost in state court; (2) the plaintiff’s injuries must have been caused by the state court judgment; (3) the plaintiff must be asking the federal court to review and reject the state court’s judgment; and (4) the judgment must have been rendered prior to filing the federal court action. *Bukowski*, 2017 WL 1592578, at *3 (citing *Hoblock v. Albany Cty. Bd. of Elections*, 422 F.3d 77, 85 (2d Cir. 2005)).

2. Application

As Judge D’Agostino stated in her June 2, 2017 decision, under the *Rooker Feldman* doctrine, the district court also does not have subject matter jurisdiction over claims that effectively challenge state court judgments in general. (Dkt. No. 9) (quoting *Arena v. Dep’t of Soc. Servs. of Nassau Cty.*, 216 F.Supp.2d 146, 151 (E.D.N.Y. 2002)). Although it is unclear whether the plaintiff’s custody case is finally decided because plaintiff claims that the Judge scheduled a proceeding in “October” notwithstanding that the witnesses were ready to testify.¹⁵ (Dkt. No. 8 at CM/ECF p.4). To the extent that plaintiff’s custody case is terminated, or to the extent that plaintiff seeks review of decisions that the judge has already issued, this complaint is barred by *Rooker Feldman* because plaintiff is essentially challenging the state court’s decision.

Plaintiff lost in state court, her injuries are allegedly caused by the state court judgment that she seeks to overturn, plaintiff is asking this court to overturn Judge McGinty's rulings, and it appears that custody was awarded to Mr. Bessmer prior to plaintiff bringing this action. Thus, all the requirements for *Rooker Feldman* have been met with respect to orders that have already been issued by Judge McGinty.

C. *Younger v. Harris*¹⁶

1. Legal Standards

*10 In *Younger v. Harris*, the Supreme Court held that federal courts must abstain from exercising jurisdiction over claims, seeking declaratory or injunctive relief, that implicate ongoing state proceedings. 401 U.S. at 43-44. The Supreme Court held that when there is a parallel criminal proceeding in state court, the federal court must refrain from enjoining the state prosecution. *Id.* *Younger* abstention has been expanded to include state civil proceedings which are akin to criminal prosecutions¹⁷ and state court proceedings which implicate a state's interest in enforcing the orders and judgments of its courts.¹⁸ Until 2013, the abstention analysis involved determining (1) whether there was an ongoing state proceeding; (2) whether an important state interest was implicated; and (3) whether the plaintiff had an avenue open for review of constitutional claims in state court. See *Middlesex County Ethics Comm. v. Garden State Bar Assn.*, 457 U.S. 423, 432, 102 S.Ct. 2515, 73 L.Ed.2d 116 (1982); *Parent v. New York*, 485 Fed.Appx. 500, 503 (2d Cir. 2012) (quoting *Younger, supra*; *Liberty Mut. Ins. Co. v. Hurlbut*, 585 F.3d 639, 647 (2d Cir. 1997)).

In *Sprint Communications, Inc. v. Jacobs*, 571 U.S. 69, 134 S.Ct. 584, 588, 187 L.Ed.2d 505 (2013), the Court revisited the analysis required to invoke abstention under *Younger*. In *Sprint*, the Court rejected the three-part test in favor of a “categorical approach.” *Mir v. Shah*, 569 Fed.Appx. 48, 51 (2d Cir. 2014) (citing *Sprint*, 134 S.Ct. at 591-94). *Younger* abstention is triggered only by three categories of state court proceedings: (1) state criminal prosecutions; (2) civil proceedings that are akin to criminal proceedings; and (3) civil proceedings that “implicate a State's interest in enforcing the orders and judgments of its courts.” *Id.* (quoting *Sprint*, 134 S.Ct. at 588). In *Sprint*, the Court used state-initiated custody proceedings in its analysis¹⁹ as an example of civil proceedings which are akin to criminal proceedings. 134 S.Ct.

at 592 (citing *Moore v. Sims*, 442 U.S. 415, 419–420, 99 S.Ct. 2371, 60 L.Ed.2d 994 (1979) (state-initiated proceeding to gain custody of children allegedly abused by their parents)). See also *Davis v. Baldwin*, 594 Fed.Appx. 49, 51 (2d Cir. 2015) (same).

“If the federal court action falls into one of the three categories listed above, the court may then consider additional factors, such as “whether the state interest is vital and whether the state proceeding affords an adequate opportunity to raise the constitutional claims.” ” *Torres v. Gaines*, 130 F.Supp.3d 630, 636 (D. Conn. 2015). In Judge D'Agostino's decision, she stated that “several courts in the Circuit have held that *Younger* abstention applies in similar circumstances as this case.” (Dkt. No. 9 at 5) (citing *Graham v. N.Y. Ctr. for Interpersonal Dev.*, No. 15-CV-459, 456 S.W.3d 545, 2015 WL 1120121, at *2-3 (E.D.N.Y. Mar. 12, 2015) (holding that plaintiff's claim for injunctive relief was barred by *Younger* when the plaintiff sought to challenge an ongoing family court custody proceeding)).

In *Graham*, the court stated that “ ‘there can be no doubt that a custody dispute ... raises important state interests.’ ” 2015 WL 1120121, at *3, 456 S.W.3d 545 (quoting *Reinhardt v. Com. of Mass. Dep't of Social Servs.*, 715 F.Supp. 1253, 1256 (S.D.N.Y. 1989)). In addition, the court held that plaintiff was able to raise any potential constitutional claims in state court. *Id.* Therefore, the court applied *Younger* to dismiss plaintiff's claims for injunctive relief. The same is true in this action to the extent that any of the issues upon which plaintiffs base their action are still pending or are to be tried in the future.²⁰ In fact, plaintiff Amato has cited a quote from a letter, signed by Judge McGinty, telling plaintiff Amato that, if she is unhappy with the court's decision, her recourse is an appeal of that decision.²¹ (Compl. ¶ 41).

VII. Opportunity to Amend

A. Legal Standards

*11 Generally, when the court dismisses a pro se complaint *sua sponte*, the court should afford the plaintiff the opportunity to amend at least once, however, leave to re-plead may be denied where any amendment would be futile. *Ruffolo v. Oppenheimer & Co.*, 987 F.2d 129, 131 (2d Cir. 1993). Futility is present when the problem with plaintiff's causes of action is substantive such that better pleading will not cure it. *Cuoco v. Moritsugu*, 222 F.3d 99, 112 (2d Cir. 2000) (citation omitted).

B. Application

Because Judge McGinty and Attorney Ingram are entitled to absolute immunity, it would be futile to allow the plaintiffs to amend their complaint. No amendment will cure this deficiency. Defendant Gilday does not act under color of state law, and plaintiffs have made no sufficient allegations of a conspiracy with Judge McGinty that would be sufficient to establish state action by defendant Gilday. Thus, the court also recommends that no amendment be allowed. Defendants Bessmer and Augustine also do not act under color of state law, and defendant Bessmer is simply plaintiff Amato's adversary in the custody dispute. Defendant Augustine does not appear to be involved in the litigation at all. Thus, no amendment would change this court's recommendation with respect to defendants Bessmer and Augustine.

The court notes that, as stated above, in two of the paragraphs of her complaint, plaintiff appears to state that [New York Domestic Relations Law §§ 236 and 240](#) are “unconstitutional,” but her reasoning for this allegations is completely unclear. (Compl. ¶ 36). While plaintiff Amato might in certain circumstances be entitled to challenge the constitutionality of laws as they applied to her without running afoul of the domestic relations exception, *Younger*, or *Rooker Feldman*, the other plaintiff's do not have standing to assert this claim because the laws have not been applied to them, and plaintiff Amato has not named any defendants that would be able to afford her the relief that she seeks with respect to the sections of the law that she appears to challenge. In addition, it is likely that even a proper challenge to the statute would have to be brought first in state court. See [Kahn](#), *supra*. The court also points out that this claim does not appear in plaintiff's “relief” section. Thus, the court will recommend dismissing this claim without prejudice to filing an amended complaint with only plaintiff Amato as the plaintiff, against the proper defendant, at the proper time, and in the appropriate forum.²²

VIII. Motion to Obtain ECF Login and Password

Because this court is recommending dismissal at this time, the court will deny plaintiff's motion to obtain ECF privileges without prejudice.

WHEREFORE, based on the findings above, it is

RECOMMENDED, that plaintiffs' complaint be dismissed in its entirety **WITH PREJUDICE** as against defendants McGinty, Ingram, Gilday, Bessmer, and Augustine, and it is

RECOMMENDED, that plaintiff Amato's complaint be dismissed **WITHOUT PREJUDICE** only with respect to any claim challenging the constitutionality of New York Domestic Relations Law, and only against the proper defendant for such challenge, at the proper time for such challenge, and in the proper forum, as discussed above, and it is

***12 ORDERED**, that plaintiff Amato's motion to obtain ECF privileges (Dkt. No. 10) is **DENIED**, and it is

ORDERED, that the Clerk serve a copy of this order on plaintiffs to the extent that addresses are available.

Pursuant to [28 U.S.C. § 636\(b\)\(1\)](#) and Local Rule 72.1(c), the parties have fourteen (14) days within which to file written objections to the foregoing report. Such objections shall be filed with the Clerk of the Court. **FAILURE TO OBJECT TO THIS REPORT WITHIN FOURTEEN DAYS WILL PRECLUDE APPELLATE REVIEW.** [Roldan v. Racette](#), 984 F.2d 85, 89 (2d Cir. 1993)(citing [Small v. Secretary of Health and Human Services](#), 892 F.2d 15 (2d Cir. 1989)); 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1); Fed. R. Civ. P. 6(a), 6(e), 72.

All Citations

Not Reported in Fed. Supp., 2017 WL 9487185

Footnotes

- 1 The court notes that on June 2, 2017, plaintiff Amato filed a motion for a Temporary Restraining Order. (Dkt. No. 8). District Judge D'Agostino denied the motion on the same day. (Dkt. No. 9).

- 2 Plaintiff Amato and defendant Patrick Bessmer were apparently not married.
- 3 The court notes that, although there are multiple plaintiffs, most of the defendants' alleged conduct was directed at plaintiff Amato alone. Plaintiff Amato appears to allege that the defendants' conduct toward her and CB injured the other defendants because of their family relationship to plaintiff Amato and CB. (See Compl. ¶ 45) (stating that "no parties had a due process court hearing or trial, [and] were never served any form of order").
- 4 There appears to be no ¶ 21 in the complaint.
- 5 Although plaintiffs' complaint asks that two sections of New York Domestic Relations Law be declared "unconstitutional," the court must first note that, to the extent that the claim could be asserted at all, it could only be asserted by plaintiff Amato because she is the only plaintiff who has been a party to the custody proceedings and to whom the statute would have been applied. In addition, none of the individuals named as defendants are proper defendants in such an action. Finally, in cases involving Domestic Relations issues, the court must afford the state court appropriate deference in light of ongoing proceedings involving the plaintiff. See *Kahn v. Shaiswit*, 414 F.Supp. 1064, 1068 (S.D.N.Y. 1976) (dismissing an action by plaintiff husband in a divorce matter in which he challenged the constitutionality of *New York Domestic Relations Law* § 239). The court in *Kahn* cited *Mendez v. Heller*, 530 F.2d 457 (2d Cir. 1976), in which Judge Oakes stated in a concurring opinion, that " 'probate and domestic relations are matters which have long been recognized as invoking, at least initially, interests which are predominantly of state concern.' " *Id.* at 1067 (quoting *Mendez*, 530 F.2d at 461). Thus, to the extent that plaintiff Amato may be attempting to challenge the constitutionality of sections of the New York Domestic Relations Law, the claim may be dismissed.
- 6 Judicial immunity applies to shield Judge McGinty's liability as to all the plaintiff's, although plaintiff Amato is generally the plaintiff to whom the complaint refers. Plaintiff Amato appears to attempt to include the other plaintiffs by stating that they did not get "hearings," they do not appear to have been parties to the custody case. To the extent that any of the other "plaintiffs," uncle, aunt, grandmother, sister, niece and nephew had dealings with Judge McGinty, it was only in connection with the custody action, and the judge is entitled to absolute immunity no matter who the plaintiff is.
- 7 As stated above, defendant Ingram is entitled to immunity. The lack of state action is an alternative basis for dismissal as against this defendant.
- 8 Plaintiff alleges that she was verbally and physically threatened by defendants Bessmer and Augustine outside the court, and that Judge McGinty only issued an order of protection for plaintiff Amato and not for CB. (Compl. ¶ 29). The alleged attack by Bessmer and Augustine was certainly a "private action," and the judge's failure to issue a protective order for CB is not alleged to have been the result of any "conspiracy."
- 9 An limited exception exists if an individual appears for an estate in which there are no other beneficiaries or creditors. See *Guest v. Hansen*, 603 F.3d 15, 20 (2d Cir. 2010). The exception is not applicable to this case. An exception has also been established for parents representing their children in applications for Supplemental Security Income ("SSI"). *Machadio v. Apfel*, 276 F.3d 103, 106-07 (2d Cir. 2002). However, the interests of the child and the parent were "intertwined," and the Social Security regulations provided for such representation.
- 10 One plaintiff has attempted to sign the complaint herself as a "minor," with her "guardian" signing the complaint underneath the minor's name. (Compl. at CM/ECF p.32).
- 11 Fed. R. Civ. P. 17(e).

- 12 Most of the plaintiffs live in New York State, but Michelle Arzola and her two “Doe” “children” live in Ohio. (Compl. ¶ 7).
- 13 One of the rulings granted sole custody to the father of the child. 2017 WL 1592578, at *1.
- 14 *District of Columbia Court of Appeals v. Feldman*, 460 U.S. 462, 103 S.Ct. 1303, 75 L.Ed.2d 206 (1983) and *Rooker v. Fidelity Trust Co.*, 263 U.S. 413, 414 17, 44 S.Ct. 149, 68 L.Ed. 362 (1923).
- 15 Plaintiff Amato does allege that custody has already been awarded to defendant Bessmer.
- 16 401 U.S. 37 (1971).
- 17 *Huffman v. Pursue, Ltd.*, 420 U.S. 592, 95 S.Ct. 1200, 43 L.Ed.2d 482 (1975).
- 18 *Pennzoil Co. v. Texaco, Inc.*, 481 U.S. 1, 107 S.Ct. 1519, 95 L.Ed.2d 1 (1987).
- 19 *Sprint* did not involve custody proceedings.
- 20 *Younger* does not apply to monetary damages, thus, the dismissal of plaintiff’s damage claims would be governed by the domestic relations exception and not *Younger*.
- 21 The letter is referring to a “decision” from 2016. It is unclear what that decision may have been or whether it was the judge’s actual custody decision.
- 22 Although plaintiff also mentions the Family Court Act in paragraph 36 of her complaint, she does not indicate which sections of the Act she believes to be unconstitutional.

2017 WL 4083575

Only the Westlaw citation is currently available.

United States District Court, N.D. New York.

Frances AMATO; John Doe, progeny minor child;
 Adrienne Auchmoody; Toni Jean Kulpinski;
 Vladimir Kulpinski; Michaela Kulpinski; Michelle
 Arzola; Jane Doe, minor child; and John Doe,
 minor child of Michelle Arzola, Plaintiffs,

v.

Judge Anthony MCGINTY, individually and
 as Ulster County Family Court Judge; Attorney
 Andrew Gilday, individually and as a public
 defender of New York; Amy Ingram, state attorney
 for the child; Patrick V. Beesmer, individually;
 and Pamela Augustine, individually, Defendants.

1:17-CV-00593 (MAD/ATB)

I

Signed 09/15/2017

Attorneys and Law Firms

FRANCES AMATO, P.O. Box 820, Marlboro, New York
 12542, Plaintiff, pro se.

MEMORANDUM-DECISION AND ORDER

Mae A. D'Agostino, U.S. District Judge

I. INTRODUCTION

*1 On May 26, 2017, *pro se* Plaintiff Frances Amato (“Plaintiff Amato”) commenced this action pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983 (“Section 1983”). See Dkt. No. 1 at 1, 4. Plaintiff Amato is joined in this action with her son (“Plaintiff CB”); her mother, Adrienne Auchmoody (“Plaintiff Auchmoody”); Plaintiff CB’s aunt, Toni Jean Kulpinski (“Plaintiff TK”); Plaintiff CB’s uncle, Vladimir Kulpinski (“Plaintiff VK”); Plaintiff CB’s cousin, Michaela Kulpinski (“Plaintiff MK”); Plaintiff CB’s sister, Michelle Arzola (“Plaintiff Arzola”); Plaintiff CB’s niece (“Plaintiff Jane Doe”); and Plaintiff CB’s nephew (“Plaintiff John Doe”). See *id.* at 1-2. Plaintiffs have brought this action against Ulster County Family Court Judge Anthony McGinty (“Defendant McGinty”) for his role in a decision dictating the custody of Plaintiff CB entered on October 24, 2016.

See Dkt. No. 17 at 67; Dkt. No. 1 at 3. Plaintiffs have also sued Plaintiff CB’s father, Patrick Beesmer (“Defendant Beesmer”); Plaintiff CB’s assigned counsel for the custody proceedings, Amy Ingram, (“Defendant Ingram”); Defendant Beesmer’s assigned counsel for the custody proceedings, Attorney Andrew Gilday (“Defendant Gilday”); and Defendant Beesmer’s “paramour” as Plaintiffs refer to her, Pamela Augustine (“Defendant Augustine”), for their roles in the custody proceeding. See Dkt. No. 1 at 3-4.

Plaintiffs filed a motion for a temporary restraining order on June 2, 2017, see Dkt. No. 8, which the Court denied that day, see Dkt. No. 9. On June 6, 2017, Magistrate Judge Baxter issued an Order and Report-Recommendation recommending that Plaintiffs’ complaint be dismissed in its entirety with prejudice as to all named Defendants in this action. See Dkt. No. 11 at 26. Plaintiffs submitted objections to Magistrate Judge Baxter’s Order and Report-Recommendation on June 19, 2017. See Dkt. No. 17. Currently before the Court is Magistrate Judge Baxter’s Order and Report-Recommendation and Plaintiffs’ objections thereto.

II. BACKGROUND

Plaintiff Amato and Defendant Beesmer are the parents of Plaintiff CB and were involved in custody proceedings over Plaintiff CB. See Dkt. No. 1 at 5. According to the complaint, Defendant McGinty presided over the custody proceedings after the originally assigned judge recused herself. See *id.* In an order dated October 24, 2016, Defendant McGinty granted Defendant Beesmer primary custody of Plaintiff CB. See Dkt. No. 17 at 64-65, 67.

Upset with the outcome of the custody proceedings, Plaintiff Amato commenced the instant action against Defendants for their roles in the proceedings.¹ See Dkt. No. 1. Plaintiff Amato claims that during the custody proceedings, Defendant McGinty was “[h]ighly abusive” to “all” plaintiffs; violated Plaintiffs’ “constitutional” and “ADA rights;” induced “[e]xtreme pain and suffering and trauma to all plaintiffs;” “endanger[ed] the welfare of a child;” and “[i]llegally extended fictitious authority in CLEAR ABSENCE of subject matter jurisdiction.” *Id.* at 6-7. Plaintiff Amato claims that Defendant McGinty denied her access to “his court,” denied her “rights to proper serving process,” and denied the admission of “any evidence into the court for purpose of record.” *Id.* at 7.

*2 Plaintiff Amato claims that Defendant McGinty “co-conspired” with other Defendants in a “mock trial” to punish Plaintiff Amato for her role as an “outspoken community advocate” for human rights and family court reform. *See id.* at 7, 9, 15. Plaintiff Amato alleges that Plaintiff CB’s custody proceedings were “plagued by retributions” for Plaintiff Amato’s public criticism of Defendant McGinty prior to the custody proceedings. *Id.* at 7.

Plaintiff Amato alleges that Defendant McGinty, with cooperation from Defendants Ingram and Gilday, committed a number of violations resulting in the “kidnaping and endangerment of a minor.” *Id.* at 8. Plaintiff Amato claims that Defendants McGinty, Ingram and Gilday committed “Malicious Trespass,” “Abuse of Process,” “Retaliation,” “False [and] unlawful arrest,” and “Child Endangerment.” *See id.* at 8-9. Plaintiff Amato alleges that Defendant McGinty “[p]re decided [a] trial with no evidence allowed.” *Id.* at 8.

Plaintiffs allege “Causes of Action” for “First Amendment,” “Parental Impairment,” and “Due Process.” *Id.* at 14-26. Plaintiffs also allege additional state law claims for “intentional and negligent emotional distress.” *Id.* at 24. Plaintiffs request the “immediate return of the child,” compensatory damages of \$10,000,000 on each cause of action, punitive damages, costs and attorneys’ fees, and a “[j]udgment declaring the orders, edicts and processes in th[e] [c]omplaint unconstitutional[,] together with an order permanently enjoining the enforcement of [the family court] orders.” *Id.* at 26.

III. DISCUSSION

A. Standard of Review

“[I]n a *pro se* case, the court must view the submissions by a more lenient standard than that accorded to ‘formal pleadings drafted by lawyers.’ ” *Govan v. Campbell*, 289 F. Supp. 2d 289, 295 (N.D.N.Y. 2003) (quoting *Haines v. Kerner*, 404 U.S. 519, 520 (1972)) (other citations omitted). The Second Circuit has opined that the court is obligated to “make reasonable allowances to protect *pro se* litigants” from inadvertently forfeiting legal rights merely because they lack a legal education. *Id.* (quoting *Traguth v. Zuck*, 710 F.2d 90, 95 (2d Cir. 1983)). However, “[t]he right of self-representation does not exempt a party from compliance with the relevant rules of procedural and substantive law.” *Massie v. Ikon Office Solutions, Inc.*, 381 F. Supp. 2d 91, 94 (N.D.N.Y.

2005) (quoting *Clarke v. Bank of New York*, 687 F. Supp. 863, 871 (S.D.N.Y. 1988)).

In reviewing a report and recommendation, a district court “may accept, reject, or modify, in whole or in part, the findings or recommendations made by the magistrate judge.” 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1)(C). When a party makes specific objections to a magistrate judge’s report, the district court engages in *de novo* review of the issues raised in the objections. *See id.*; *Farid v. Bouey*, 554 F. Supp. 2d 301, 307 (N.D.N.Y. 2008). When a party fails to make specific objections, the court reviews the magistrate judge’s report for clear error. *See Farid*, 554 F. Supp. 2d at 307; *see also Gamble v. Barnhart*, No. 02-CV-1126, 2004 WL 2725126, *1 (S.D.N.Y. Nov. 29, 2004).

Although a *pro se* litigant’s objections should be accorded leniency, “even a *pro se* party’s objections to a Report and Recommendation must be specific and clearly aimed at particular findings in the magistrate’s proposal, such that no party be allowed a second bite at the apple by simply relitigating a prior argument.” *DiPilato v. 7-Eleven, Inc.*, 662 F. Supp. 2d 333, 340 (S.D.N.Y. 2009) (quotation omitted); *see also IndyMac Bank, F.S.B. v. Nat’l Settlement Agency, Inc.*, No. 07 Civ. 6865, 2008 WL 4810043, *1 (S.D.N.Y. Nov. 3, 2008) (“To the extent ... that the party makes only conclusory or general arguments, or simply reiterates the original arguments, the Court will review the Report strictly for clear error.”).

*3 As mentioned, Plaintiffs have submitted objections to the Order and Report-Recommendation issued by Magistrate Judge Baxter. *See* Dkt. No. 17. The objections submitted by Plaintiffs are 117 pages long. *See id.* Despite the correct caption at the top of the document, the first 25 pages of the document appear to be an appellate brief to the State of New York Supreme Court, Appellate Division, Third Department.² *See id.* at 1-25. The remaining 92 pages include a brief analysis of custody factors, Defendant McGinty’s custody decision, court transcripts, testimonial statements, and documents outlining the history of the custody proceedings. *See id.* at 25-117. There is no mention of Magistrate Judge Baxter or the Order and Report-Recommendation in any of these documents. Accordingly, Plaintiffs have failed to file specific objections. However, regardless of whether the Court reviews the Order and Report-Recommendation *de novo* or for clear error, Plaintiffs’ complaint is still subject to dismissal.

B. Judicial Immunity

Judges are afforded absolute immunity from suit for actions related to the exercise of their judicial functions. *Pierson v. Ray*, 386 U.S. 547, 553-54 (1967). Judges maintain judicial immunity “even when [the] judge is accused of acting maliciously and corruptly.” *Id.* at 554. Judicial immunity is only defeated by “nonjudicial actions, *i.e.*, actions not taken in the judge's judicial capacity;” or “actions, though judicial in nature, taken in the complete absence of all jurisdiction.” *Mireles v. Waco*, 502 U.S. 9, 11 (1991) (citations omitted). A judicial action is “a function normally performed by a judge, and to the expectations of the parties.” *Stump v. Sparkman*, 435 U.S. 349, 362 (1978). A judge's actions are in “absence of all jurisdiction” when the court has no “statutory or constitutional power to adjudicate the case.” *Gross v. Reli*, 585 F.3d 72, 84 (2d Cir. 2009) (citing *United States v. Cotton*, 535 U.S. 625, 630 (2002)). Judicial actions made in error or “in excess of his authority” do not defeat judicial immunity. *Mireles*, 502 U.S. at 12-13 (quoting *Stump*, 435 U.S. at 356). Furthermore, a district court cannot grant injunctive relief “against a judicial officer for an act or omission taken in such officer's judicial capacity ... unless a declaratory decree was violated or declaratory relief was unavailable.” *Montero v. Travis*, 171 F.3d 757, 761 (2d Cir. 1999) (quotation omitted).

Plaintiffs have brought a number of allegations against Defendant McGinty, including that he violated their constitutional rights, co-conspired with the remaining Defendants, endangered the welfare of Plaintiff CB, and retaliated against Plaintiff Amato for being outspoken about Defendant McGinty's purported “abuses and discrimination against mothers and children.” Dkt. No. 1 at 5-9. Accepting Plaintiff's claims as true, all claims occurred while Defendant McGinty was working within his judicial capacity to determine the proper custody for Plaintiff CB. Accordingly, Defendant McGinty is entitled to judicial immunity. *See Mireles*, 502 U.S. at 12-13. Magistrate Judge Baxter correctly reasoned that any action Defendant McGinty committed with malice or in retaliation of Plaintiff Amato's criticisms was still performed within the judicial functions of a family court judge presiding over a custody dispute. Magistrate Judge Baxter also correctly concluded that Plaintiff's arguments with respect to N.Y. Jud. Law § 21 are unavailing, as Defendant McGinty did not violate that provision, and, even if he did, he would still be entitled to judicial immunity. *See generally Gross*, 585 F.3d at 84.

Furthermore, law guardians are entitled to quasi-judicial immunity for actions pertaining to their representation of a

child in family court. *See Yapi v. Kondratyeva*, 340 Fed. Appx. 683, 685 (2d Cir. 2009) (citations omitted); *Lewittes v. Lobis*, No. 04 Civ. 0155, 2004 WL 1854082, *11 (S.D.N.Y. Aug. 19, 2004). Therefore, Magistrate Judge Baxter correctly concluded that Defendant Ingram is entitled to quasi-judicial immunity by virtue of her appointment as Plaintiff CB's law guardian. *See* Dkt. No. 11 at 12-13.

C. State Action

*4 To state a claim under Section 1983, “a plaintiff must allege (1) ‘that some person has deprived him of a federal right,’ and (2) ‘that the person who has deprived him of that right acted under color of state ... law.’ ” *Velez v. Levy*, 401 F.3d 75, 84 (2d Cir. 2005) (quoting *Gomez v. Toledo*, 446 U.S. 635, 640 (1980)). Moreover, “[b]ecause the United States Constitution regulates only the Government, not private parties, a litigant claiming that his constitutional rights have been violated must first establish that the challenged conduct constitutes ‘state action.’ ” *Flagg v. Yonkers Sav. & Loan Ass'n*, 396 F.3d 178, 187 (2d Cir. 2005) (quoting *United States v. Int'l Bhd. of Teamsters*, 941 F.2d 1292, 1295 (2d Cir. 1991)).

The conduct of a private actor may be considered state action when the private actor “is a willful participant in joint activity with the State or its agents.” *Ciambriello v. Cty. of Nassau*, 292 F.3d 307, 324 (2d Cir. 2002) (quoting *Adickes v. S.H. Kress & Co.*, 398 U.S. 144, 152 (1970)). However, “private attorneys—even if the attorney was court appointed—are not state actors for the purposes of § 1983 claims.” *Licari v. Voog*, 374 Fed. Appx. 230, 231 (2d Cir. 2010) (citing *Rodriguez v. Weprin*, 116 F.3d 62, 65-66 (2d Cir. 1997)). The mere conduct of a private party is excluded from the reach of Section 1983 “no matter how discriminatory or wrongful” that conduct may be. *American Mfrs. Mut. Ins. Co. v. Sullivan*, 526 U.S. 40, 50 (1999) (citation omitted).

Plaintiffs filed suit against Defendant Gilday for his role as Defendant Beesmer's assigned counsel and against Defendant Ingram for her role as Plaintiff CB's assigned attorney. Defendants Gilday and Ingram, even if they were court appointed, cannot be considered state actors. *See Licari*, 374 Fed. Appx. at 231. Furthermore, Defendants Beesmer and Augustine are obvious private parties who are not state actors under Section 1983. Defendants Beesmer and Augustine had no connection to the state beyond their participation in the custody proceedings.

While Plaintiffs have claimed that Defendants Beesmer and Augustine “conspired” with the other Defendants to achieve

the custody outcome, as Magistrate Judge Baxter found, there have been no facts to support these conclusory statements.³ Conspiracy allegations that are wholly conclusory are insufficient to state a claim under Section 1983. *See Tapp v. Champagne*, 164 Fed. Appx. 106, 108 (2d Cir. 2006) (citing *Ciambriello*, 292 F.3d at 325); *see also Brito v. Arthur*, 403 Fed. Appx. 620, 621 (2d Cir. 2010) (“Complaints containing only ‘conclusory, vague, or general allegations of a conspiracy to deprive a person of constitutional rights’ will be dismissed.”) (citing *Ostrer v. Aronwald*, 567 F.2d 551, 553 (2d Cir. 1977)). Accordingly, this Court agrees with Magistrate Judge Baxter that Defendants Gilday, Ingram, Beesmer, and Augustine were not state actors, and the complaint is dismissed as to each of these Defendants.

D. Minor Child Plaintiffs

An individual “who has not been admitted to the practice of law may not represent anybody other than himself.” *Guest v. Hansen*, 603 F.3d 15, 20 (2d Cir. 2010) (citing *Lattanzio v. COMTA*, 481 F.3d 137, 139 (2d Cir. 2007)). Similarly, “a non-attorney parent must be represented by counsel in bringing an action on behalf of his or her child.” *Cheung v. Youth Orchestra Found. of Buffalo, Inc.*, 906 F.2d 59, 61 (2d Cir. 1990). Three minor plaintiffs, Plaintiff CB, Plaintiff John Doe, and Plaintiff Jane Doe, have been listed as *pro se* litigants in this action. *See* Dkt. No. 1 at 1-2; Dkt. No. 11 at 16. While the adult Plaintiffs may bring this lawsuit *pro se*, they may not act as counsel for the minor children without being a licensed attorney. *See Cheung*, 906 F.2d at 61. Therefore, this Court agrees with Magistrate Judge Baxter’s determination that the adult Plaintiffs in this matter may not bring suit on behalf of the minor Plaintiffs.

E. Standing

*5 A plaintiff who wishes to invoke federal jurisdiction bears the burden of establishing that he or she has adequate standing to bring the action. *Lujan v. Defs. of Wildlife*, 504 U.S. 555, 561 (1992) (citing *FW/PBS, Inc. v. City of Dallas*, 493 U.S. 215, 231 (1990)) (other citation omitted). To establish standing, “a plaintiff is constitutionally required to have suffered (1) a concrete, particularized, and actual or imminent injury-in-fact (2) that is traceable to defendant’s conduct and (3) likely to be redressed by a favorable decision.” *Woods v. Empire Health Choice, Inc.*, 574 F.3d 92, 96 (2d Cir. 2009) (citations omitted). Moreover, there is a “prudential standing rule” which generally bars litigants “from asserting the rights or legal interests of others in order to obtain relief from injury to themselves.” *Rajamin v.*

Deutsche Bank Nat’l Trust Co., 757 F.3d 79, 86 (2d Cir. 2014) (quotation omitted).

Here, despite multiple adult Plaintiffs filing suit against Defendants, Plaintiff Amato is the only Plaintiff that was a party to the custody proceedings regarding Plaintiff CB. Plaintiffs Auchmoody, TK, VK, MK, and Arzola only appear to be connected to the custody proceedings by their relationship with Plaintiffs Amato and CB. *See generally* Dkt. No. 1. Pursuant to the prudential standing rule, Plaintiffs Auchmoody, TK, VK, MK, and Arzola cannot assert the rights of Plaintiff Amato or Plaintiff CB. *See Rajamin*, 757 F.3d at 86. Therefore, all Plaintiffs other than Plaintiffs Amato and CB lack standing, and the complaint with respect to these Plaintiffs is dismissed.

F. Domestic Relations Exception

Magistrate Judge Baxter also noted that the Court lacks subject matter jurisdiction over several of Plaintiffs’ claims pursuant to various legal doctrines. Due to the nature of Plaintiffs’ complaint, it is difficult to precisely determine exactly which doctrines apply, but the Court will discuss several doctrines which preclude the Court from exercising subject matter jurisdiction over several of Plaintiffs’ claims.

The domestic relations exception to federal jurisdiction divests federal courts of jurisdiction in matters involving divorce, alimony, and child custody. *Marshall v. Marshall*, 547 U.S. 293, 307-08 (2006) (citing *Ankenbrandt v. Richards*, 504 U.S. 689, 703-04 (1992)); *see also Hernstadt v. Hernstadt*, 373 F.2d 316, 317 (2d Cir. 1967) (“[I]t has been uniformly held that federal courts do not adjudicate cases involving the custody of minors”). In *Bukowski v. Spinner*, No. 17-CV-0845, 2017 WL 1592578, *1 (E.D.N.Y. Apr. 28, 2017), the Eastern District of New York dismissed a case with similar allegations as those brought in this case.⁴

Plaintiffs allege that the “orders and processes” of the family court are unconstitutional; however, the crux of their argument arises out of the alleged improper custody determination by Defendant McGinty. *See* Dkt. No. 1 at 14-15, 21, 24, 26. Plaintiffs’ alleged injuries stem directly from the disputed family court custody decision. *See id.* at 5-9, 14-16, 21, 24. Additionally, Plaintiffs request that this Court overturn the custody decision and permanently enjoin the enforcement of family court decisions. *See id.* at 26. Accordingly, to the extent that Plaintiffs request that this

Court overturn the custody determination, this Court lacks jurisdiction to adjudicate such a case.

G. *Rooker-Feldman* Doctrine

“The *Rooker-Feldman* doctrine provides that the lower federal courts lack subject matter jurisdiction over a case if the exercise of jurisdiction over that case would result in the reversal or modification of a state court judgment.” *Hachamovitch v. DeBuono*, 159 F.3d 687, 693 (2d Cir. 1998) (citation omitted). “Such jurisdiction is lacking because within the federal system, only the Supreme Court may review a state court judgment.” *Id.*

*6 In *Exxon Mobile Corp. v. Saudi Basic Industries Corp.*, 544 U.S. 280 (2005), the Supreme Court held that the *Rooker-Feldman* doctrine “is confined to cases of the kind from which the doctrine acquired its name: cases brought by state-court losers complaining of injuries caused by state-court judgments rendered before the district court proceeding commenced and inviting district court review and rejection of those judgments.” *Exxon Mobile*, 544 U.S. at 284. In light of *Exxon Mobile*, the Second Circuit has held that “there are four ‘requirements’ that must be met before the *Rooker-Feldman* doctrine applies.” *Green v. Mattingly*, 585 F.3d 97, 101 (2d Cir. 2009) (citation omitted). The requirements are as follows:

First, the federal-court plaintiff must have lost in state court. Second, the plaintiff must “complain[] of injuries caused by [a] state-court judgment[.]” Third, the plaintiff must “invite district court review and rejection of [that] judgment[.]” Fourth, the state-court judgment must have been “rendered before the district court proceedings commenced”—i.e., *Rooker-Feldman* has no application to federal-court suits proceeding in parallel with ongoing state-court litigation.

Id. (quoting *Hoblock v. Albany County Bd. of Elections*, 422 F.3d 77, 85 (2d Cir. 2005)).

Plaintiffs request that this Court overturn and enjoin the unfavorable decisions of the family court. *See* Dkt. No. 1 at 26. Plaintiffs claim that their injuries resulted from the custody determination made by Defendant McGinty prior to the commencement of this action.⁵ *See id.* As such, to the extent that Plaintiffs seek to challenge the family court decision, this Court does not have jurisdiction to grant such relief under *Rooker-Feldman*.

H. *Younger* Abstention⁶

Younger abstention “requires federal courts to abstain from exercising jurisdiction over claims that implicate ongoing state proceedings.” *Torres v. Gaines*, 130 F. Supp. 3d 630, 635 (D. Conn. 2015) (citing *Younger v. Harris*, 401 U.S. 37, 43-44 (1971)). This doctrine “applies if the federal action involves ongoing: (1) ‘state criminal prosecutions’; (2) ‘civil proceedings that are akin to criminal prosecutions’; or (3) civil proceedings that ‘implicate a State’s interest in enforcing the orders and judgments of its courts.’” *Id.* at 636 (quoting *Sprint Commc’ns, Inc. v. Jacobs*, 134 S. Ct. 584, 588 (2013)). “If the federal action falls into one of these three categories, a [c]ourt may then consider the additional factors described in *Middlesex Cnty. Ethics Comm. v. Garden State Bar Ass’n*, 457 U.S. 423, 102 S.Ct. 2515, 73 L.Ed.2d 116 (1982).”⁷ *Id.* Since the Supreme Court’s decision in *Sprint*, several courts in this Circuit have held that *Younger* abstention applies in similar circumstances as this case. *See id.*; *see also Graham v. N.Y. Ctr. for Interpersonal Dev.*, No. 15-CV-00459, 2015 WL 1120120, *2-3 (E.D.N.Y. Mar. 12, 2015) (holding that the plaintiff’s claims for injunctive relief were barred by *Younger* where the plaintiff sought to challenge ongoing family court proceedings regarding the loss of custody of her son).

Accordingly, as Magistrate Judge Baxter concluded, to the extent that any issues in this litigation are still pending in family court, this Court is barred from exercising such jurisdiction pursuant to *Younger*.

I. Opportunity to Amend

*7 When a *pro se* complaint fails to state a cause of action, the court generally “should not dismiss without granting leave to amend at least once when a liberal reading of the complaint gives any indication that a valid claim might be stated.” *Cuoco v. Moritsugu*, 222 F.3d 99, 112 (2d Cir. 2000) (internal quotation and citations omitted). Of course, an opportunity to amend is not required where “[t]he problem with [the plaintiff’s] causes of action is substantive” such that “better pleading will not cure it.” *Id.* (citation omitted).

Defendants McGinty and Ingram are entitled to immunity, and, thus, better pleading would not be able to cure the defects in Plaintiffs’ allegations against them. Defendants Gilday, Ingram, Beesmer, and Augustine were not state actors, and the conspiracy allegations against them are entirely conclusory. Therefore, better pleading would not cure the substantive defects in the complaint. Accordingly, to the extent that

Plaintiffs allege constitutional and state law violations that this Court has subject matter jurisdiction over, those claims are dismissed without leave to amend with respect to all named Defendants in this action.

However, Magistrate Judge Baxter recommended that, to the extent Plaintiff Amato challenges the constitutionality of the [New York Domestic Relations Law §§ 236 and 240](#), she may be able to do so in certain circumstances. *See* Dkt. No. 11 at 25-26. The Court agrees, and Plaintiff's complaint is dismissed without prejudice with respect to a claim challenging the constitutionality of the New York Domestic Relations Law, with only Plaintiff Amato as the named plaintiff, and the complaint must be filed against the proper defendant, at the proper time, and in the appropriate forum, as set forth more fully in the Order and Report-Recommendation. *See id.* at 25-26.

IV. CONCLUSION

After carefully reviewing the record in this matter, Plaintiffs' submissions and the applicable law, and for the above-stated reasons, the Court hereby

ORDERS that Magistrate Judge Baxter's Order and Report-Recommendation (Dkt. No. 11) is **ADOPTED** consistent

with this Memorandum-Decision and Order; and the Court further

ORDERS that Plaintiffs' complaint (Dkt. No. 1) is **DISMISSED** as against Defendants McGinty, Ingram, Gilday, Beesmer, and Augustine; and the Court further

ORDERS that Plaintiff Amato's complaint (Dkt. No. 1) is **DISMISSED without prejudice** with respect to any claim challenging the constitutionality of the New York Domestic Relations Law, and only against the proper defendant for such challenge, at the proper time for such challenge, and in the proper forum, as discussed above; and the Court further

ORDERS that the Clerk of the Court shall enter judgment in Defendants' favor and close this case; and the court further

ORDERS that the Clerk of the Court shall serve a copy of this Order on Plaintiff in accordance with the Local Rules.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

All Citations

Not Reported in Fed. Supp., 2017 WL 4083575

Footnotes

- 1 While all Plaintiffs have submitted claims against Defendants, the narrative in the complaint and objections is written in a singular voice referring to Plaintiff Amato as "I," "me," and "myself." *See generally* Dkt. Nos. 1, 17.
- 2 The objections make several comments claiming that "this court" "held" or "ruled" and cited case law from the Third Department. *See, e.g.*, Dkt. No. 17 at 23.
- 3 Similarly, Plaintiffs' purported state law claims are entirely conclusory and do not come close to alleging facts to support a valid cause of action. *See* Dkt. No. 1 at 24-26.
- 4 The court determined that despite the plaintiff "raising constitutional issues, the allegations stem from a state domestic relations matter and are thus outside this Court's jurisdiction." [Bukowski, 2017 WL 1592578, at *3](#).
- 5 Plaintiffs filed this action on May 26, 2017 and Defendant McGinty rendered his custody determination on October 24, 2016. *See* Dkt. No. 17 at 4-5, 67.
- 6 *See Younger v. Harris*, 401 U.S. 37 (1971).

- 7 The factors examine “whether the state interest is vital and whether the state proceeding affords an adequate opportunity to raise the constitutional claims.” [Torres, 130 F. Supp. 3d at 636](#)

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2020 WL 3965125

Only the Westlaw citation is currently available.
United States District Court, N.D. New York.

Mohammed Sayeed MAHMOOD, Plaintiff,

v.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT, Defendant.

Civ. No. 1:20-CV-207 (MAD/DJS)

|

Signed 03/17/2020

Attorneys and Law Firms

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REPORT-RECOMMENDATION and ORDER

DANIEL J. STEWART, United States Magistrate Judge

*1 The Clerk has sent for review a civil Complaint filed by Plaintiff. Dkt. No. 1, Compl. Plaintiff has not paid the filing fee, but instead submitted a Motion to Proceed *in forma pauperis* (“IFP”). Dkt. No. 2, IFP App. By separate Order, this Court granted Plaintiff’s Application to Proceed IFP. Also pending are Motions for the Appointment of Counsel an to Obtain and ECF Login. Dkt. Nos. 3 & 5. Now, in accordance with 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e), the Court will *sua sponte* review the sufficiency of the Complaint.

I. DISCUSSION

A. Pleading Requirements

Section 1915(e) of Title 28 of the United States Code directs that, when a plaintiff seeks to proceed *in forma pauperis*, “the court shall dismiss the case at any time if the court determines that ... the action or appeal (i) is frivolous or malicious; (ii) fails to state a claim on which relief may be granted; or (iii) seeks monetary relief against a defendant who is immune from such relief.” 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B). Thus, it is a court’s responsibility to determine that a plaintiff may properly maintain his complaint before permitting him to proceed further with his action.

In reviewing a *pro se* complaint, this Court has a duty to show liberality toward *pro se* litigants, see *Nance v. Kelly*, 912 F.2d 605, 606 (2d Cir. 1990), and should exercise “extreme caution ... in ordering *sua sponte* dismissal of a *pro se* complaint *before* the adverse party has been served and both parties (but particularly the plaintiff) have had an opportunity to respond.” *Anderson v. Coughlin*, 700 F.2d 37, 41 (2d Cir. 1983) (emphasis in original) (citations omitted). Therefore, a court should not dismiss a complaint if the plaintiff has stated “enough facts to state a claim to relief that is plausible on its face.” *Bell Atl. Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 570 (2007). “A claim has facial plausibility when the plaintiff pleads factual content that allows the court to draw the reasonable inference that the defendant is liable for the misconduct alleged.” *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 678 (2009) (citing *Bell Atl. Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. at 556). Although the court should construe the factual allegations in the light most favorable to the plaintiff, “the tenet that a court must accept as true all of the allegations contained in a complaint is inapplicable to legal conclusions.” *Id.* “Threadbare recitals of the elements of a cause of action, supported by mere conclusory statements, do not suffice.” *Id.* (citing *Bell Atl. Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. at 555). “[W]here the well-pleaded facts do not permit the court to infer more than the mere possibility of misconduct, the complaint has alleged – but it has not ‘show[n]’ – that the pleader is entitled to relief.” *Id.* at 679 (quoting FED. R. CIV. P. 8(a)(2)). A pleading that only “tenders naked assertions devoid of further factual enhancement” will not suffice. *Id.* at 678-79 (citing *Bell Atl. Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. at 555, for the proposition that Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 8 “demands more than an unadorned, the-defendant-unlawfully-harmed-me accusation”). Allegations that “are so vague as to fail to give the defendants adequate notice of the claims against them” are subject to dismissal. *Sheehy v. Brown*, 335 Fed. Appx. 102, 104 (2d Cir. 2009).

B. Allegations Contained in Plaintiff’s Complaint

*2 Plaintiff characterizes this action as one against the United States Government for personal injury, assault and battery, defamation, general damages, intentional infliction of mental distress and physical torture, and wage loss. Compl. at pp. 6-7. In summary, Plaintiff alleges a pattern of “unethical, unlawful, and inhumane Electronic Surveillance, Mind-Control, and Cyber-Stalking activities” by unnamed officials of the United States Government. *Id.* at p. 7. He

makes slightly more specific allegations including alleged physical stalking and monitoring, as well as, phone and cyber stalking of Plaintiff, *id.* at p. 3, allegations that Defendant forced Plaintiff “to travel to United States through cyber stalking and mind control techniques,” *id.* at p. 4, and forced Plaintiff to incur debt, make fraudulent money transfers, and make fraudulent benefits applications. *Id.* at p. 5.

C. Review under Section 1915(e)

“Ordinarily, a court should not dismiss a complaint filed by a *pro se* litigant without granting leave to amend at least once ‘when a liberal reading of the complaint gives any indication that a valid claim might be stated.’ ” *Bruce v. Tompkins Cty. Dep’t of Soc. Servs. ex rel. Kephart*, 2015 WL 151029, at *4 (N.D.N.Y. Jan. 7, 2015) (quoting *Branum v. Clark*, 927 F.2d 698, 704-05 (2d Cir. 1991)). Where, however, the grounds for dismissal offer no basis for curing the defects in the pleading, leave to amend would be futile. *Kunz v. Brazill*, 2015 WL 792096, at *3 (N.D.N.Y. Feb. 25, 2015). When the basis for dismissal is a defendant’s entitlement to immunity, for example, the pleading defects are “substantive rather than formal and [] leave to amend would be futile.” *Jackson v. Pfau*, 523 Fed. Appx. 736, 737 (2d Cir. 2013).

Plaintiff’s claims against the United States Government are subject to dismissal on the grounds of sovereign immunity. “Well-established principles of sovereign immunity bar suit against the United States unless it consents to be sued, the existence of such consent being a prerequisite for jurisdiction.” *Pietrangelo v. U.S. Dist. Court Vermont*, 223 Fed. Appx. 20, 21 (2d Cir. 2007) (citing *United States v. Mitchell*, 463 U.S. 206, 212 (1983)). “In any suit in which the United States is a defendant, there must be a cause of action, subject matter jurisdiction, and a waiver of sovereign immunity. The waiver of sovereign immunity is a prerequisite to subject-matter jurisdiction.” *Presidential Gardens Assocs. v. U.S. ex rel. Sec’y of Hous. & Urban Dev.*, 175 F.3d 132, 139 (2d Cir. 1999). “Consent to suit ‘must be unequivocally expressed in statutory text, and cannot simply be implied.’ ” *Pietrangelo v. U.S. Dist. Court Vermont*, 223 Fed. Appx. at 21 (quoting *Adeleke v. United States*, 355 F.3d 144, 150 (2d Cir. 2004)).

Plaintiff makes no contention here that any waiver of this immunity applies to the allegations set forth in the Complaint. While the Federal Tort Claims Act (“FTCA”) provides a limited immunity from suit for tort claims, it has strict

exhaustion requirements. *Hill v. United States*, 2019 WL 5694016, at *5 (E.D.N.Y. Aug. 6, 2019). “The burden is on the plaintiff to both plead and prove compliance with the [FTCA’s] statutory requirements.” *In re Agent Orange Prod. Liab. Litig.*, 818 F.2d 210, 214 (2d Cir. 1987). The Complaint neither mentions the FTCA nor alleges compliance with it. “Accordingly, even if a *pro se* plaintiff’s complaint can be liberally construed to state a claim under the FTCA ... the court does not have subject matter jurisdiction over the FTCA claim if [the] plaintiff has neither pleaded that he filed an administrative claim within two years of the incident giving rise to the action, nor that he exhausted an administrative tort claim prior to initiating the instant action.” *Moore v. Samuel S. Stratton Veterans Admin. Hosp.*, 2019 WL 251725, at *3 (N.D.N.Y. Jan. 17, 2019) (internal quotations omitted). As such, his claims against the United States should be dismissed with prejudice.

D. Other Pending Motions

*3 In light of the recommended disposition of this case, Plaintiff’s other pending Motions are denied.

“In deciding whether to appoint counsel, a court should first determine whether the indigent’s position seems likely to be of substance.” *Velasquez v. O’Keefe*, 899 F. Supp. 972, 974 (N.D.N.Y. 1995). Here, given the Defendant’s immunity from suit, Plaintiff cannot make this threshold showing of merit and the Motion for Appointment of Counsel is denied.

“Because this court is recommending dismissal at this time, the court will deny [P]laintiff’s motion to obtain ECF privileges without prejudice.” *Amato v. McGinty*, 2017 WL 9487185, at *11 (N.D.N.Y. June 6, 2017), *report and recommendation adopted*, 2017 WL 4083575 (N.D.N.Y. Sept. 15, 2017).

II. CONCLUSION

ACCORDINGLY, it is hereby

RECOMMENDED, that Plaintiff’s Complaint be **DISMISSED** with prejudice; and it is

ORDERED, that Plaintiff’s Motion for Appointment of Counsel is **DENIED**; and it is further

ORDERED, that Plaintiff's Motion to Obtain an ECF Login and Password is **DENIED**; and it is further

ORDERED, that the Clerk of the Court serve a copy of this Report-Recommendation and Order, by certified mail, return receipt requested, upon Plaintiff.

Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1), the parties have fourteen (14)¹ days within which to file written objections to the foregoing report. Such objections shall be filed with the Clerk

of the Court. **FAILURE TO OBJECT TO THIS REPORT WITHIN FOURTEEN (14) DAYS WILL PRECLUDE APPELLATE REVIEW.** *Roldan v. Racette*, 984 F.2d 85, 89 (2d Cir. 1993) (citing *Small v. Sec'y of Health and Human Servs.*, 892 F.2d 15 (2d Cir. 1989)); *see also* 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1); FED. R. CIV. P. 72 & 6(a).

All Citations

Not Reported in Fed. Supp., 2020 WL 3965125

Footnotes

- ¹ If you are proceeding *pro se* and are served with this Order by mail, three additional days will be added to the fourteen-day period, meaning that you have seventeen days from the date the order was mailed to you to serve and file objections. FED. R. CIV. P. 6(d). If the last day of that prescribed period falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday, then the deadline is extended until the end of the next day that is not a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday. FED. R. CIV. P. 6(a)(1)(C).

2020 WL 1808206

Only the Westlaw citation is currently available.

United States District Court, N.D. New York.

Mohammed Sayeed MAHMOOD, Plaintiff,

v.

UNITED STATES of America, Defendant.

1:20-CV-207 (MAD/DJS)

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Signed 04/09/2020

Attorneys and Law Firms

MOHAMMED SAYEED MAHMOOD, 9-4-86/89, Flat #201, Khan Tower, Salarjung Colony, Hyderabad, Telangana 500 008, India, Plaintiff pro se.

ORDER

Mae A. D'Agostino, U.S. District Judge:

*1 Plaintiff commenced this action on February 25, 2020, against the United States of America asserting the following claims: (1) personal injury; (2) assault and battery; (3) defamation; (4) general damages; (5) intentional infliction of mental distress and physical torture; and (6) wage loss. *See* Dkt. No. 1. In a Report-Recommendation and Order dated March 17, 2020, Magistrate Judge Stewart reviewed the sufficiency of the complaint and recommended that the Court dismiss this action with prejudice. *See* Dkt. No. 7. Specifically, Magistrate Judge Stewart found that Plaintiff's claims, which are brought against the United States of America, are subject to dismissal on the grounds of sovereign immunity. *See id.* at 4-6. Neither party has objected to Magistrate Judge Stewart's Report-Recommendation and Order.

Section 1915(e)(2)(B) directs that, when a plaintiff seeks to proceed IFP, "(2) ... the court shall dismiss the case at any time if the court determines that - ... (B) the action ... (i) is frivolous or malicious; (ii) fails to state a claim on which relief may be granted; or (iii) seeks monetary relief against a defendant who is immune from such relief." 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B). "[I]n a *pro se* case, the court must view the submissions by a more lenient standard than that accorded to 'formal pleadings drafted by lawyers.'" *Govan v. Campbell*, 289 F. Supp. 2d 289, 295 (N.D.N.Y. 2003) (quoting *Haines v. Kerner*, 404

U.S. 519, 520 (1972)). The Second Circuit has held that the court is obligated to "make reasonable allowances to protect *pro se* litigants" from inadvertently forfeiting legal rights merely because they lack a legal education. *Id.* (quoting *Traguth v. Zuck*, 710 F.2d 90, 95 (2d Cir. 1983)).

When a party files specific objections to a magistrate judge's report-recommendation, the district court makes a "*de novo* determination of those portions of the report or specified proposed findings or recommendations to which objection is made." 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1). However, when a party declines to file objections or files "[g]eneral or conclusory objections or objections which merely recite the same arguments [presented] to the magistrate judge," the court reviews those recommendations for clear error. *O'Diah v. Mawhir*, No. 9:08-CV-322, 2011 WL 933846, *1 (N.D.N.Y. Mar. 16, 2011) (citations and footnote omitted); *see also McAllan v. Von Essen*, 517 F. Supp. 2d 672, 679 (S.D.N.Y. 2007). After the appropriate review, "the court may accept, reject or modify, in whole or in part, the findings or recommendations made by the magistrate [judge]." 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1).

In the present matter, the Court finds that Magistrate Judge Stewart correctly determined that Plaintiff's complaint should be dismissed with prejudice. "Well-established principles of sovereign immunity bar suit against the United States unless it consents to be sued, the existence of such consent being a prerequisite for jurisdiction." *Pietrangelo v. U.S. Dist. Court Vermont*, 223 Fed. Appx. 20, 21 (2d Cir. 2007) (citing *United States v. Mitchell*, 463 U.S. 206, 212 (1983)). "The waiver of sovereign immunity is a prerequisite to subject-matter jurisdiction." *Presidential Gardens Assocs. v. U.S. ex rel. Sec'y of Hous. & Urban Dev.*, 175 F.3d 132, 139 (2d Cir. 1999).

*2 As Magistrate Judge Stewart correctly determined, Plaintiff makes no contention that any waiver of immunity applies to the allegations set forth in his complaint. Moreover, although the Federal Tort Claims Act ("FTCA") provides a limited waiver of sovereign immunity from suit for tort claims against the United States, it has strict exhaustion requirements and the burden is on the plaintiff to both plead and prove compliance with the FTCA's statutory exhaustion requirements. *See In re Agent Orange Prod. Liab. Litig.*, 818 F.2d 210, 214 (2d Cir. 1987). Plaintiff's complaint neither mentions the FTCA nor alleges compliance with its exhaustion requirements. *See Pope v. Geo Grp.*, No. 18-CV-6900, 2019 WL 79426, *3 (E.D.N.Y. Jan. 2, 2019)

(“Accordingly, even if a *pro se* ‘plaintiff’s complaint can be liberally construed to state a claim under the FTCA ... the court does not have subject matter jurisdiction over’ the FTCA claim if [the] ‘plaintiff has neither pleaded that he filed an administrative claim within two years of the incident giving rise to the action, nor that he exhausted an administrative tort claim prior to initiating the instant action’”) (quoting *Diaz v. MDC Detention Ctr.*, No. 17-CV-3768, 2018 WL 472810, *2 (E.D.N.Y. Jan. 17, 2018)). As such, the Court dismisses Plaintiff’s complaint.¹

Accordingly, the Court hereby

ORDERS that Magistrate Judge Stewart’s Report-Recommendation and Order (Dkt. No. 7) is **ADOPTED**; and the Court further

ORDERS that Plaintiff’s complaint is **DISMISSED without prejudice**; and the Court further

ORDERS that the Clerk of the Court shall enter judgment in Defendant’s favor and close this case; and the Court further

ORDERS that the Clerk of the Court shall serve a copy of this Order on Plaintiff in accordance with the Local Rules.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

All Citations

Not Reported in Fed. Supp., 2020 WL 1808206

Footnotes

- ¹ Since Plaintiff’s complaint can be liberally construed as attempting to bring a claim under the FTCA and because it is unclear from the complaint whether Plaintiff may still timely exhaust his administrative remedies, the dismissal will be without prejudice. See *Green v. Fed. Bureau of Prisons*, No. 11 Civ. 2554, 2012 WL 1694632, *3 (S.D.N.Y. May 15, 2012) (holding that if a court dismisses a complaint “for failure to exhaust administrative remedies, dismissal without prejudice is appropriate if the time permitted for pursuant administrative remedies has not expired”) (citing *Berry v. Kerik*, 366 F.3d 85, 87 (2d Cir. 2004)).

2023 WL 7545323

Only the Westlaw citation is currently available.

United States District Court, N.D. New York.

Daishawn Lavon MILLER, Plaintiff,

v.

David PRIMO, Sarah G. Merrick, Patricia DeRue, Jeffrey

Alan Domachowski, and Kelly Murphy, Defendants.

5:23-cv-1051 (BKS/ML)

|

Signed November 14, 2023

Attorneys and Law Firms

Plaintiff pro se, Daishawn Lavon Miller, Syracuse, NY 13206.

MEMORANDUM-DECISION AND ORDER

Brenda K. Sannes, Chief United States District Judge:

I. INTRODUCTION

*1 Plaintiff Daishawn Lavon Miller commenced this proceeding pro se under 42 U.S.C. § 1983, alleging numerous federal and constitutional violations that appear to stem from child support proceedings. (Dkt. No. 1). Plaintiff also sought leave to proceed *in forma pauperis* (“IFP”). (Dkt. Nos. 2, 7). Approximately one month after commencing this action, Plaintiff filed an Amended Complaint. (Dkt. No. 6). This matter was referred to United States Magistrate Judge Miroslav Lovric who, on September 29, 2023, granted Plaintiff’s application to proceed IFP and issued a Report-Recommendation, recommending that Plaintiff’s Amended Complaint be dismissed without prejudice and that leave to amend be granted in part and denied in part. (Dkt. No. 8). Plaintiff was informed that he had fourteen days within which to file written objections to the Report-Recommendation under 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1), and that failure to object to the Report-Recommendation within fourteen days would preclude appellate review. (*Id.* at 10).

Plaintiff filed objections to the Report-Recommendation on October 10, 2023.¹ (Dkt. No. 9). For the reasons set forth below, the Report-Recommendation is adopted in its entirety.

II. STANDARD OF REVIEW

This court reviews *de novo* those portions of the Magistrate Judge’s findings and recommendations that have been properly preserved with a specific objection. *Petersen v. Astrue*, 2 F. Supp. 3d 223, 228–29 (N.D.N.Y. 2012); 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1)(C). “A proper objection is one that identifies the specific portions of the [report-recommendation] that the objector asserts are erroneous and provides a basis for this assertion.” *Kruger v. Virgin Atl. Airways, Ltd.*, 976 F. Supp. 2d 290, 296 (E.D.N.Y. 2013) (internal quotation marks omitted). Properly raised objections must be “specific and clearly aimed at particular findings” in the report. *Molefe v. KLM Royal Dutch Airlines*, 602 F. Supp. 2d 485, 487 (S.D.N.Y. 2009). “[E]ven a pro se party’s objections to a Report and Recommendation must be specific and clearly aimed at particular findings in the magistrate’s proposal” *Machicote v. Ercole*, No. 06-cv-13320, 2011 WL 3809920 at *2, 2011 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 95351 (S.D.N.Y. Aug. 25, 2011) (citation omitted). Findings and recommendations as to which there was no properly preserved objection are reviewed for clear error. *Id.* To the extent a party makes “merely perfunctory responses, argued in an attempt to engage the district court in a rehashing of the same arguments” in the original submission, the Court will only review for clear error. *Ortiz v. Barkley*, 558 F. Supp. 2d 444, 451 (S.D.N.Y. 2008).

III. REPORT-RECOMMENDATION

*2 At the outset, Magistrate Judge Lovric noted that the Amended Complaint was “difficult to decipher” and did not provide “sufficient factual information” regarding the claims Plaintiff sought to assert against Defendants. (Dkt. No. 8, at 2). However, as best as Magistrate Judge Lovric could discern, the Amended Complaint appeared to “allege that Defendants refuse to terminate Plaintiff’s child support obligation,” and appeared to seek termination of the child support order, reimbursement, and damages for amounts garnished from his wages. (*Id.* at 2 (citing Dkt. No. 6, at 7)).

Magistrate Judge Lovric recommended dismissal on three grounds. First, Magistrate Judge Lovric found that the Amended Complaint was “largely incomprehensible,” failed to “provide fair notice of the claims [Plaintiff] attempt[ed] to assert,” and thus was “not acceptable under Rules 8 and 10 of the Fed. R. Civ. P.,” noting that “Plaintiff’s Section 1983 claims against Defendants are entirely unclear.” (*Id.* at 7).

Second, in the alternative, Magistrate Judge Lovric found that the Amended Complaint failed to allege the personal involvement of any Defendant, a necessary element of a § 1983 claim, see *Tangreti v. Bachmann*, 983 F.3d

609, 618 (2d Cir. 2020) (explaining that “a plaintiff must plead and prove ‘that each Government-official defendant, through the official’s own individual actions, has violated the Constitution’ ” (quoting *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 676, 129 S.Ct. 1937, 173 L.Ed.2d 868 (2009))), and recommended that the Amended Complaint be dismissed for failure “to state a claim upon which relief may be granted,” (Dkt. No. 8, at 7–8). As Magistrate Judge Lovric explained:

[T]he Amended Complaint includes the following allegations related to actions taken by Defendants, in full:

David Primo, Jeffrey Alan Domachowski, Sarah Merrick, and Patricia DeRue are all in breach of trust for refusing appointment by me to settle the account and terminate the unconditional bill of attainder they are refusing due to the cooperative arrangement they have in order to provide Title IV-D services. The form is child support and the substance is securities because child support is not in the best interest of the child or mother it’s in the states [sic] best interest.

These allegations fail to allege the personal involvement of any of Defendants in a violation of Plaintiff’s rights.

(*Id.* at 8 (quoting Dkt. No. 6, at 4)).

Third, Magistrate Judge Lovric found dismissal warranted as to Defendants Primo, Merrick, Domachowski, and DeRue, on grounds of immunity. (*Id.*). Specifically, Magistrate Judge Lovric noted that according to the Amended Complaint Defendant Primo was the Chief Clerk of Onondaga County Family Court, and entitled to quasi-judicial immunity, and, to the extent Plaintiff sued Defendant Primo in his official capacity as “an arm of the New York state court system,” he was “immune from suit pursuant to the Eleventh Amendment.” (*Id.* at 9–10). Magistrate Judge Lovric found that to the extent Plaintiff sued Defendant Merrick, as the Commissioner of Social Services-Economic Security, in connection with her enforcement of Plaintiff’s child support obligations, Defendant Merrick was entitled to qualified immunity. (*Id.* at 10–11). Magistrate Judge Lovric further found that, as support magistrate judges, Defendants DeRue and Domachowski were entitled to judicial immunity, and, to the extent Plaintiff sued these Defendants in their official capacities, any such claims were barred by the Eleventh Amendment. (*Id.* at 11–13).

In addition, Magistrate Judge Lovric noted that the claims in the Amended Complaint were “likely barred” by the

Rooker-Feldman doctrine, the domestic relations exception to federal court jurisdiction, and that “[i]n the event that Plaintiff’s underlying state family court proceeding remains pending,” the *Younger* doctrine may be implicated. (*Id.* at 7 n.5). However, Magistrate Judge Lovric did not recommend dismissal under these doctrines.

IV. OBJECTIONS

*3 Although Plaintiff asserts a number of objections, only the following appear to concern the findings in the Report-Recommendation. Plaintiff asserts that: (1) “there is not [sic] basis for government involvement as I have lost the ability to shape decisions affecting my offspring and there has been no record or harm, proof of neglect, or abandonment,” (Dkt. No. 9, at 1); (2) the “*Rooker-Feldman* Doctrine is not plausible because the enforcement brings about constitutional violations,” (*id.* at 2); (3) immunity is inapplicable “due to the hierarchy of law, whenever there is a conflict with between the different levels of law, for example Federal and State, Federal prevails see supremacy clause, the parties involved are mixing public with private,” (*id.*); (4) “the parties involved” have failed to “take notice of” the change in Plaintiff’s “circumstances they are all now aiding and abetting and colluding and conspiring to trespass on my estates, in breach of trust” and in “violation of Bill of Rights ... rights to privacy/religion,” (*id.* at 3); and (5) the “parties involved are engaging in securities fraud” and have “refused [Plaintiff’s] tender by special deposit ... to settle account on behalf of the principal and close account,” (*id.*). Finally, Plaintiff asserts that he is “a private citizen (citizen of Heaven) non US Citizen” and is “not a enemy nor a friend of an enemy to the United States.” (*Id.*).

Other than Plaintiff’s challenge to Magistrate Judge Lovric’s immunity-based recommendation and footnote on the *Rooker-Feldman* doctrine, none of Plaintiff’s objections are aimed at a particular aspect of the Report-Recommendation. Plaintiff’s objection to Magistrate Judge Lovric’s conclusions regarding immunity stems from Plaintiff’s claim that he is not “a statutory citizen” and “the court in which [his] complaint stems from is not judicial in nature (child support) because judicial decisions are not being made in a quasi-judicial setting.” (*Id.* at 2). Courts regularly reject as frivolous claims by litigants asserting they are not subject to state or federal authority. See, e.g., *Robinson v. Fischer*, No. 9:13-cv-1545, 2014 WL 1289611, at *5, 2014 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 44644 (N.D.N.Y. Mar. 31, 2014) (dismissing the sovereign citizen claims as frivolous and for failure to state a claim when reviewing a pro se complaint). And although there is authority

for the proposition that an official acting outside the scope of his or her authority may not be entitled to immunity, *see, e.g., Levine v. Lawrence*, No. 03-cv-1694, 2005 WL 1412143, at *9, 2005 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 11663 (E.D.N.Y. June 15, 2005) (“[M]ost courts seem to agree that absolute quasi-judicial immunity should not extend to court officers enforcing judicial orders if ... the court officer exceeds the scope of that order ... or enforces it in an improper manner.”), even construed liberally, there are no allegations in the Amended Complaint that suggest any Defendant was acting outside the scope of his or her authority. Thus, Plaintiff’s objection regarding immunity is without merit.

Plaintiff’s objection to the application of the *Rooker-Feldman* doctrine is also unavailing because even if Plaintiff is correct that it is inapplicable, Magistrate Judge Lovric did not recommend dismissal on the basis the *Rooker-Feldman* doctrine. In this case, Magistrate Judge Lovric did no more than reasonably note that such a doctrine might be applicable where, as here, state court proceedings appear to be implicated. (Dkt. No. 8, at 7 n.5). Thus, Plaintiff’s objection is without merit.

As discussed, none of Plaintiff’s other objections concerns any particular aspect of the Report-Recommendation. Accordingly, the Court reviews the remainder of the Report-Recommendation for clear error, and having found none, adopts the Report-Recommendation in its entirety.

V. CONCLUSION

For these reasons, it is

For these reasons, it is hereby

ORDERED that Magistrate Judge Lovric’s Report-Recommendation (Dkt. No. 8) is **ADOPTED**; and it is further

ORDERED that Plaintiff’s Amended Complaint (Dkt. No. 6) is **DISMISSED** in its entirety pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e); and it is further

ORDERED that Plaintiff’s Amended Complaint is **DISMISSED WITHOUT PREJUDICE AND WITH LEAVE TO AMEND** as against Defendants Merrick and Murphy in their individual and official capacities; and it is further

ORDERED that Plaintiff’s Amended Complaint is **DISMISSED WITHOUT PREJUDICE AND WITHOUT LEAVE TO AMEND** as to Defendants Primo, DeRue, and Domachowski in their individual and official capacities, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B); and it is further

***4 ORDERED** that if Plaintiff files a timely amended complaint, it shall be referred to Magistrate Judge Lovric for review; and if Plaintiff fails to file a timely amended complaint, the Clerk is directed to close this case; and it is further

ORDERED that any amended complaint must be filed **within thirty (30) days** of the date of this Order. Any amended complaint must be a complete pleading which will replace the current complaint in total; and it is further

ORDERED that Plaintiff’s “Notice” (Dkt. No. 10) and his submission filed on November 7, 2023 (Dkt. No. 12) are **stricken from the docket** and that Plaintiff’s document titled “Support for Summary Judgment” (Dkt. No. 11) is **DENIED as moot**; and it is further

ORDERED that the Clerk serve a copy of this Order on Plaintiff in accordance with the Local Rules.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

All Citations

Slip Copy, 2023 WL 7545323

Footnotes

- 1 Plaintiff filed three documents in addition to his objections. On October 15, 2023, Plaintiff filed a “Legal Notice and Demand Fiat Justitia, Ruat Coelum.” (Dkt. No. 10). On November 7, 2023, Plaintiff filed a document captioned “prayer to the court under the grace of God for abatement, damages, setoff, and redemption.” (Dkt.

No. 12). It is unclear what relief, if any, Plaintiff seeks through these documents. Accordingly, they are stricken from the docket. On October 25, 2023, Plaintiff filed a document titled “Support for Summary Judgment.” (Dkt. No. 11). To the extent Plaintiff intends this document to be a motion for summary judgment under [Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 56](#), it is premature, and is, in any event, denied as moot in light of the dismissal of the Amended Complaint.

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2022 WL 16551700

Only the Westlaw citation is currently available.
United States District Court, N.D. New York.

daishawn-lavon: MILLER EX, Plaintiff,

v.

David PRIMO, et al., Defendants.

5:22-cv-680 (BKS/ML)

|

Signed October 31, 2022

Attorneys and Law Firms

Plaintiff Pro Se: daishawn-lavon: miller ex,¹ Syracuse, New York 13206.

MEMORANDUM-DECISION AND ORDER

Brenda K. Sannes, Chief United States District Judge:

*1 Plaintiff pro se daishawn-lavon: miller ex brought this action on June 27, 2022, alleging, inter alia, that Defendants violated his federal rights. (Dkt. No. 1). This case was referred to United States Magistrate Judge Miroslav Lovric who, on September 29, 2022, issued a Report-Recommendation recommending that Plaintiff's complaint be dismissed in its entirety with leave to amend against Defendants Bozeman and Newton. (Dkt. No. 6, at 17). Further, Judge Lovric recommended that Plaintiff's claims against Defendants Primo, Stanislaus-Fung, Temple, and Pavone be dismissed without prejudice and without leave to amend because Plaintiff seeks relief from Defendants who are immune from suit pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B). (*Id.*). Magistrate Judge Lovric advised Plaintiff that under 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1), he had fourteen days within which to file written objections to the Report, and that the failure to object to the Report within fourteen days would preclude appellate review. (Dkt. No. 6, at 18).

Plaintiff has not filed objections to the Report-Recommendation. For the reasons set forth below, the Report-Recommendation is adopted, and the Complaint is dismissed with leave to amend against Defendants Bozeman and Newton.

This Court reviews de novo those portions of the Magistrate Judge's findings and recommendations that have been

properly preserved with a specific objection. *Petersen v. Astrue*, 2 F. Supp. 3d 223, 228–29 (N.D.N.Y. 2012); 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1)(C). “A proper objection is one that identifies the specific portions of the [report-recommendation] that the objector asserts are erroneous and provides a basis for this assertion.” *Kruger v. Virgin Atl. Airways, Ltd.*, 976 F. Supp. 2d 290, 296 (E.D.N.Y. 2013) (internal quotation marks omitted). Properly raised objections must be “specific and clearly aimed at particular findings” in the report. *Molefe v. KLM Royal Dutch Airlines*, 602 F. Supp. 2d 485, 487 (S.D.N.Y. 2009). “[E]ven a pro se party's objections to a Report and Recommendation must be specific and clearly aimed at particular findings in the magistrate's proposal....” *Machicote v. Ercole*, No. 06-cv-13320, 2011 WL 3809920 at *2, 2011 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 95351 (S.D.N.Y. Aug. 25, 2011) (citation omitted). Findings and recommendations as to which there was no properly preserved objection are reviewed for clear error. *Id.*

Having reviewed the Report-Recommendation for clear error and found none, the Court adopts it for the reasons stated therein.

For these reasons, it is hereby

ORDERED that Magistrate Judge Lovric's Report-Recommendation, (Dkt. No. 6), is **ADOPTED** in all respects; and it is further

ORDERED that that Plaintiff's Complaint, (Dkt. No. 1), is dismissed in its entirety pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e); and it is further respectfully

ORDERED that Plaintiff's Complaint, (Dkt. No. 1), is **DISMISSED WITHOUT PREJUDICE AND WITH LEAVE TO AMEND** against Defendants Bozeman and Newton for failure to state a claim upon which relief may be granted pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B); and it is further

*2 **ORDERED** that Plaintiff's Complaint, (Dkt. No. 1), is **DISMISSED WITHOUT PREJUDICE AND WITHOUT LEAVE TO AMEND** against Defendants Primo, Stanislaus-Fung, Temple, and Pavone because it seeks relief from defendants who are immune from suit pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B); and it is further

ORDERED that any amended complaint must be filed **within thirty (30) days** of the date of this Order; and any

amended complaint must be a complete pleading which will replace the current complaint in total; and it is further

ORDERED that if Plaintiff files a timely amended complaint, it shall be referred to Magistrate Judge Lovric for review; and if Plaintiff fails to file a timely amended complaint, the Clerk is directed to close this case; and it is further

ORDERED that the Clerk serve a copy of this Order on Plaintiff in accordance with the Local Rules.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

All Citations

Not Reported in Fed. Supp., 2022 WL 16551700

Footnotes

- 1 Plaintiff writes his name in lowercase letters.

End of Document

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2024 WL 1142144

Only the Westlaw citation is currently available.
United States District Court, N.D. New York.

John A. PORTER, III, Plaintiff,

v.

Susan Hamlin NASCI, Defendant.

5:24-CV-0033 (GTS/TWD)

|

Signed March 15, 2024

Attorneys and Law Firms

JOHN A. PORTER, III, 175 Parkside Ave, Syracuse, NY 13207, Plaintiff, pro se.

ORDER AND REPORT-RECOMMENDATION

Thérèse Wiley Dancks, United States Magistrate Judge

*1 The Clerk has sent a *pro se* complaint together with an application to proceed *in forma pauperis* (“IFP”) filed by Plaintiff John A. Porter, III, to the Court for review. (Dkt. Nos. 1, 2.)

I. BACKGROUND

Plaintiff brings this action under 42 U.S.C. § 1983 alleging Defendant Susan Hamlin Nasci, “acting as a non-judicial court employee without proper authority and jurisdiction,” violated his “constitutional rights.”¹ *Id.* Plaintiff claims “Defendant’s actions constitute a violation of the Plaintiff’s right to a trial by jury, equal protection of the law, and due process, resulting in substantial emotional and financial harm to the Plaintiff.”² *Id.* The complaint does not include any other factual allegations.

As relief, Plaintiff seeks: (1) \$50,000 in actual damages “for medical conditions and lost income due to severe anxiety and reduced work capacity”; (2) \$50,000 in compensatory damages for emotional distress “caused by the estrangement from the Plaintiff’s son”; (3) \$50,000 in punitive damages to “penalize the Defendant and deter similar future misconduct”; (4) “the immediate dismissal” of the “fraudulent child support financial order imposed upon the Plaintiff”; and (5) the “return of all payments made by the Plaintiff under the fraudulent child support order up to the present day.” *Id.* at 2.

II. IFP APPLICATION

Plaintiff declares in his IFP application that he is unable to pay the statutory filing fee to commence this action. (Dkt. No. 2.) After reviewing his application, this Court finds Plaintiff is financially eligible for IFP status. According, Plaintiff’s IFP application is granted.³

III. STANDARD OF REVIEW

The Court must dismiss an IFP complaint, or any portion thereof, if the action is frivolous or malicious, fails to state a claim upon which relief may be granted, or seeks monetary relief against a defendant who is immune from such relief. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B)(i)–(iii); *see also Fitzgerald v. First E. Seventh St. Tenants Corp.*, 221 F.3d 362, 363 (2d Cir. 2000) (finding that a district court may dismiss a frivolous complaint *sua sponte* even when plaintiff has paid the filing fee). The Court must also dismiss a complaint, or portion thereof, when the Court lacks subject matter jurisdiction. *See Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(h)(3).*

“An action is frivolous when either: (1) the factual contentions are clearly baseless such as when the claims are the product of delusion or fantasy; or (2) the claim is based on an indisputably meritless legal theory.” *Livingston v. Adirondack Beverage Co.*, 141 F.3d 434, 437 (2d Cir. 1998). “A claim is based on an indisputably meritless legal theory when either the claim lacks an arguable basis in law, or a dispositive defense clearly exists on the face of the complaint.” *Id.*

*2 To survive dismissal for failure to state a claim, a complaint must contain a short and plain statement of the claim showing that the pleader is entitled to relief. *Fed. R. Civ. P. 8(a)(2)*. This short and plain statement of the claim must be “plausible on its face.” *Bell Atl. Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 570 (2007). “A claim has facial plausibility when the plaintiff pleads factual content that allows the court to draw the reasonable inference that the defendant is liable for the misconduct alleged.” *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 678 (2009). The statement of the claim must do more than present “an unadorned, the-defendant-harmed-me accusation.” *Id.* It must “give the defendant fair notice of what the claim is and the grounds upon which it rests.” *Twombly*, 550 U.S. at 555; *see also Fed. R. Civ. P. 8(a)(2)*.

In determining whether a complaint states a claim upon which relief may be granted, “the court must accept the material facts

alleged in the complaint as true and construe all reasonable inferences in the plaintiff's favor." *Hernandez v. Coughlin*, 18 F.3d 133, 136 (2d Cir. 1994). "[T]he tenet that a court must accept as true all of the allegations contained in a complaint is inapplicable to legal conclusions." *Iqbal*, 556 U.S. at 678. "Threadbare recitals of the elements of a cause of action, supported by mere conclusory statements, do not suffice." *Id.*

The Court will construe the allegations in the complaint with the utmost leniency. *See, e.g., Haines v. Kerner*, 404 U.S. 519, 520 (1972) (holding that a *pro se* litigant's complaint is to be held "to less stringent standards than formal pleadings drafted by lawyers."); *see also Sealed Plaintiff v. Sealed Defendant*, 537 F.3d 185, 191 (2d Cir. 2008).

IV. ANALYSIS

Liberal construed, Plaintiff brings this action pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983, which establishes a cause of action for "the deprivation of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured by the Constitution and laws of the United States." *German v. Fed. Home Loan Mortg. Corp.*, 885 F. Supp. 537, 573 (S.D.N.Y. 1995) (citing *Wilder v. Virginia Hosp. Ass'n*, 496 U.S. 498, 508 (1990) (quoting 42 U.S.C. § 1983)) (footnote omitted); *see also Myers v. Wollowitz*, No. 95-CV-0272, 1995 WL 236245, at *2 (N.D.N.Y. Apr. 10, 1995) ("42 U.S.C. § 1983 is the vehicle by which individuals may seek redress for alleged violations of their constitutional rights.").⁴

"Section 1983 itself creates no substantive rights, [but] ... only a procedure for redress for the deprivation of rights established elsewhere." *Sykes v. James*, 13 F.3d 515, 519 (2d Cir. 1993) (citation omitted). To establish liability under the statute, a plaintiff must plead that each government official defendant violated the Constitution through that official's own individual actions. *Tangreti v. Bachmann*, 983 F.3d 609, 618 (2d Cir. 2020).

Having carefully reviewed Plaintiff's complaint and for the reasons discussed below, the Court recommends dismissal of complaint without prejudice and with leave to amend.

A. Failure to State a Claim

The complaint alleges Defendant denied Plaintiff his "right to a trial by jury, equal protection of the law, and due process." (Dkt. No. 1 at 1.) However, Plaintiff has failed to adequately set forth sufficient factual content to allow this Court to reasonably infer Defendant was personally involved and liable for the alleged unconstitutional conduct. *See Iqbal*,

556 U.S. at 678. Specifically, he has failed to set forth a short and plain statement stating what Defendant did to him, when she did it, and how he was injured. *See id.*; *see also Fed. R. Civ. P. 8(a)(2)*. Absent these basic details, Plaintiff's complaint has failed to give Defendant fair notice of what his claims are, and the Court is left with "an unadorned, the-defendant-harmed-me accusation." *See Iqbal*, 556 U.S. at 678.

*3 Therefore, it is recommended that Plaintiff's complaint be dismissed for failure to state a claim upon which relief may be granted. 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B)(ii); Fed. R. Civ. P. 8(a).

B. Judicial Immunity

Judges are immune from suit for damages for any actions taken within the scope of their judicial responsibilities. *Mireles v. Waco*, 502 U.S. 9, 11 (1991). Generally, "acts arising out of, or related to, individual cases before the judge are considered judicial in nature." *Bliven v. Hunt*, 579 F.3d 204, 210 (2d Cir. 2009). "Even allegations of bad faith or malice cannot overcome judicial immunity." *Id.* at 209. This is because, "[w]ithout insulation from liability, judges would be subject to harassment and intimidation." *Young v. Selsky*, 41 F.3d 47, 51 (2d Cir. 1994). In addition, Section 1983, as amended in 1996, provides that "in any action brought against a judicial officer for an act or omission taken in such officer's judicial capacity, injunctive relief shall not be granted unless a declaratory decree was violated or declaratory relief was unavailable." 42 U.S.C. § 1983.

Judicial immunity does not apply when a judge takes action "outside" his or her judicial capacity, or when a judge takes action that, although judicial in nature, is taken "absence of all jurisdiction." *Mireles* 502 U.S. at 11-12; *see also Bliven*, 579 F.3d at 209-10 (describing actions that are judicial in nature). But "the scope of [a] judge's jurisdiction must be construed broadly where the issue is the immunity of the judge." *Stump v. Sparkman*, 435 U.S. 349, 356 (1978).

"New York Family Court Support Magistrates, as New York State judicial officers, enjoy this judicial immunity, when presiding over child support proceedings."⁵ *Cora v. Wright*, No. 1:24-CV-0263, 2024 WL 450247, at *2 (S.D.N.Y. Feb. 5, 2024) (citing *Arce v. Turnbull*, No. 21-642, 2021 WL 5816687 (2d Cir. Dec. 8, 2021) (summary order)); *see, e.g., Phillips v. Wagner*, No. 1:22-CV-0833 (DNH/ML), 2022 WL 17406092, at *4 (N.D.N.Y. Nov. 4, 2022) ("Plaintiff's claims under § 1983 against Defendant Wagner, who acted as the support magistrate judge, are barred under the doctrine of judicial

immunity.”), *report and recommendation adopted*, 2022 WL 17403441 (N.D.N.Y. Dec. 2, 2022), *appeal dismissed*, No. 23-68, 2023 WL 4445323 (2d Cir. Apr. 25, 2023).

While not entirely clear, Plaintiff seems to assert claims for damages and injunctive relief pursuant to Section 1983 against Defendant, a Support Magistrate, who presumably presided over the child support proceedings that resulted in the alleged “fraudulent child support financial order imposed upon the Plaintiff.” (Dkt. No. 1 at 1-2.) Plaintiff, however, fails to allege any facts showing Defendant acted beyond the scope of her judicial responsibilities or outside her jurisdiction. *See Mireles*, 509 U.S. at 11-12. Moreover, Plaintiff does not allege any facts suggesting that a declaratory decree was violated or that declaratory relief was unavailable.

*4 Thus, insofar as Plaintiff sues Defendant “for acts arising out of, or related to, individual cases before [her],” Defendant would be entitled to judicial immunity.⁶ *Bliven*, 579 F.3d at 210; *see* 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(b)(iii); *see also Mills v. Fischer*, 645 F.3d 176, 177 (2d Cir. 2011) (“Any claim dismissed on the ground of absolute judicial immunity is ‘frivolous’ for purposes of [the IFP statute].”).

C. Jurisdiction

Although the nature of Plaintiff’s complaint makes it difficult to precisely determine which doctrines apply, based on the relief Plaintiff seeks, this Court may lack jurisdiction to hear Plaintiff’s claims and/or it should likely abstain from hearing Plaintiff’s claims.

Under the *Rooker-Feldman* doctrine, a federal district court lacks authority to review a final state court order or judgment where a litigant seeks relief that invites the federal district court to reject or overturn such a final state court order or judgment. *See Exxon Mobil Corp. v. Saudi Basic Indus. Corp.*, 544 U.S. 280, 291-92 (2005); *Dorce v. City of New York*, 2 F.4th 82, 101 (2d Cir. 2021) (The *Rooker-Feldman* doctrine “bars federal district courts from hearing cases that in effect are appeals from state court judgments, because the Supreme Court [of the United States] is the only federal court with jurisdiction over such cases.” (citing 28 U.S.C. § 1257)). “This includes when a litigant seeks relief that invites a federal district court to reject or overturn a final decision of a New York Family Court as to a child support dispute brought in that state court.” *Sims v. Kaufman*, No. 23-CV-7927, 2024 WL 757338, at *4 (S.D.N.Y. Feb. 14, 2024) (citing *Legister v. Radowitz*, No. 1:20-CV-9330, 2020 WL 7405672, at *3

(S.D.N.Y. Dec. 16, 2020)) (“A plaintiff’s challenge in a federal district court to ‘the validity or enforcement of [a] child support order itself’ is barred by the *Rooker-Feldman* doctrine.” (quoting *Sykes v. Bank of Am.*, 723 F.3d 399, 404 (2d Cir. 2013))).

District court review of claims is barred under the *Rooker-Feldman* doctrine when four requirements are met: (1) the litigant lost in state court; (2) the litigant complains of injuries caused by a final state court order or judgment; (3) the litigant invites district court review and rejection of the final state court order or judgment; and (4) the final state court order or judgment was rendered before the district court proceedings commenced. *Dorce*, 2 F.4th at 101 (internal quotation marks and citation omitted).⁷

*5 Plaintiff’s claims also appear to implicate the domestic relations abstention doctrine, which requires federal courts to abstain from exercising federal question jurisdiction of domestic relations issues such as divorce, child support payments and child custody. *See Deem v. DiMella-Deem*, 941 F.3d 618, 621-24 (2d Cir. 2019) (holding that federal district courts must abstain from exercising federal-question jurisdiction of claims involving domestic-relations issues); *American Airlines, Inc. v. Block*, 905 F.2d 12, 14 (2d Cir. 1990) (holding that where a federal district court is “asked to grant a divorce or annulment, determine support payments, or award custody of a child,” the court should abstain from exercising its jurisdiction of such claims if “there is no obstacle to their full and fair determination in [the] state courts.”) (internal quotation marks omitted); *see, e.g., Simmons v. NYS Dep’t of Soc. Servs.*, No. 19-CV-3633, 2019 WL 5810307, at *4 n.2 (S.D.N.Y. Nov. 5, 2019) (“[C]alculation of support payments is the type of domestic relations issue that the Court generally abstains from hearing.”).

V. OPPORTUNITY TO AMEND

As discussed above, the Court finds Plaintiff’s complaint is subject to dismissal failure to state a claim upon which relief may be granted. 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B)(ii); Fed. R. Civ. P. 8(a). Generally, before the Court dismisses a *pro se* complaint or any part of the complaint *sua sponte*, the Court should afford the plaintiff the opportunity to amend at least once; however, leave to re-plead may be denied where any amendment would be futile. *Ruffolo v. Oppenheimer & Co.*, 987 F.2d 129, 131 (2d Cir. 1993). Futility is present when the problem with plaintiff’s causes of action is substantive such

that better pleading will not cure it. *Cuoco v. Moritsugu*, 222 F.3d 99, 112 (2d Cir. 2000) (citation omitted).

Although the Court has serious doubts about whether Plaintiff can amend to assert an actionable claim given the various jurisdictional and immunity principles discussed above, since this is Plaintiff's initial complaint and out of an abundance of caution, the Court recommends that Plaintiff be given an opportunity to amend to cure the deficiencies identified above.

The Court advises Plaintiff that should he be permitted to amend his complaint, any amended pleading he submits to this Court must comply with [Rules 8 and 10 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure](#).⁸ Any such amended complaint should specifically identify the legal theory or theories that form the basis for his claim. Plaintiff is cautioned that no portion of his original complaint shall be incorporated into his amended complaint by reference. Any amended complaint submitted by Plaintiff must set forth all of the claims he intends to assert against the defendants and must demonstrate that a case or controversy exists between the Plaintiff and the defendant which Plaintiff has a legal right to pursue and over which this Court has jurisdiction. Of course, Plaintiff may also pursue his claims in state court if appropriate.

VI. CONCLUSION

WHEREFORE, it is hereby

ORDERED that Plaintiff's IFP application (Dkt. No. 2) is **GRANTED**; and it is further

RECOMMENDED that Plaintiff's complaint (Dkt. No. 1) be **DISMISSED WITH LEAVE TO AMEND**; and it is further

ORDERED that the Clerk provide Plaintiff with a copy of this Order and Report-Recommendation, along with copies of the unpublished decisions cited herein in accordance with *Lebron v. Sanders*, 557 F.3d 76 (2d Cir. 2009) (per curiam).

Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1), Plaintiff has fourteen days within which to file written objections to the foregoing report.

Such objections shall be filed with the Clerk of the Court.⁹

FAILURE TO OBJECT TO THIS REPORT WITHIN FOURTEEN DAYS WILL PRECLUDE APPELLATE REVIEW. *Roldan v. Racette*, 984 F.2d 85 (2d Cir. 1993) (citing *Small v. Sec'y of Health and Human Servs.*, 892 F.2d 15 (2d Cir. 1989)); 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1) (Supp. 2013); Fed. R. Civ. P. 72, 6(a).

***6 IT IS SO ORDERED.**

All Citations

Slip Copy, 2024 WL 1142144

Footnotes

- 1 The Court takes judicial notice Susan Hamlin Nasci, Esq., is a New York Family Court Support Magistrate. See <https://ww2.nycourts.gov/courts/5jd/onondaga/index.shtml> (last visited Mar. 13, 2024).
- 2 Unless otherwise indicated, excerpts from the complaint are reproduced exactly as they appear in the original and errors in spelling, punctuation, and grammar have not been corrected.
- 3 Plaintiff is advised that he will still be required to pay any costs and fees that he may incur in this matter, including, but not limited to, any copying fees or witness fees.
- 4 Plaintiff also claims Defendant, "acting as a non-judicial court employee without proper authority and jurisdiction, has trespassed upon the Plaintiff's right, specifically under 18 USC Section 242." (Dkt. No. 1 at 1.) However, 18 U.S.C. § 242 is a criminal statute, which does not give rise to civil liability or authorize a private right of action. See *Storm-Eggink v. Gottfried*, 409 F. App'x 426, 427 (2d Cir. 2011) (holding there is "no private right of action" under 18 U.S.C. § 242).

- 5 According to the website maintained by the New York State Unified Court System, “[a] ‘Support Magistrate’ conducts the hearing, taking testimony from both sides concerning their income and expenses and the cost of supporting the child. The parties can present evidence and witnesses and cross-examine each other and the witnesses. The Support Magistrate calculates how much support the non-custodial parent must pay to the parent with custody, and sets a schedule for regular payments.” See <https://ww2.nycourts.gov/courts/5jd/family/support.shtml> (last visited Mar. 13, 2024).
- 6 Defendant also would be protected under the doctrine of sovereign immunity. In *Gollomp v. Spitzer*, the Court held that the New York Unified Court System is an “arm of the State” and affirmed the dismissal of a § 1983 claim against a judge under sovereign immunity. 568 F.3d 355, 365-68 (2d Cir. 2009). That holding was recently reaffirmed by the Second Circuit. *Bythewood v. New York*, No. 22-2542-cv, 2023 WL 6152796, at *1 (2d Cir. Sept. 21, 2023) (“The New York State Unified Court System is ‘unquestionably an arm of the state’ that shares in New York’s immunity to suit.”).
- 7 To the extent Plaintiff is asking the Court to grant injunctive and declaratory relief with respect to ongoing Family Court proceedings, including any post-judgment proceedings, the Court must likely abstain from hearing those claims under the *Younger* abstention doctrine. *Younger v. Harris*, 401 U.S. 37 (1971).
- 8 “A party must state its claims or defenses in numbered paragraphs, each limited as far as practicable to a single set of circumstances.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 10(b).
- 9 If you are proceeding *pro se* and are served with this Order and Report-Recommendation by mail, three additional days will be added to the fourteen-day period, meaning that you have seventeen days from the date the Order and Report-Recommendation was mailed to you to serve and file objections. Fed. R. Civ. P. 6(d). If the last day of that prescribed period falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday, then the deadline is extended until the end of the next day that is not a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday. Fed. R. Civ. 6(a)(1)(C).

2022 WL 2341420

Only the Westlaw citation is currently available.

United States District Court, N.D. New York.

Alisha Clark WALKER, Plaintiff,

v.

Dr. Mary O'CONNOR, Defendants.

1:22-cv-581 (DNH/TWD)

|

Signed June 29, 2022

Attorneys and Law Firms

ALISHA CLARK WALKER, Plaintiff, pro se, 757 Taborton Road, Sand Lake, NY 12153.

ORDER AND REPORT-RECOMMENDATION

THÉRÈSE WILEY DANCKS, United States Magistrate Judge

*1 Alisha Clark Walker (“Plaintiff”) initiated this action *pro se* on June 2, 2022, claiming Dr. Mary O'Connor (“Defendant”) violated 42 U.S.C. § 1983 and § 1985. (Dkt. No. 1.) Plaintiff simultaneously moved to proceed *in forma pauperis* (“IFP”). (Dkt. No. 2.) Having reviewed Plaintiff’s motion to proceed IFP, the undersigned GRANTS the motion for purposes of this review. *See id.* The undersigned now considers the sufficiency of the allegations set forth in the Complaint under 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e). For the reasons discussed below, the undersigned recommends that the Court dismiss Plaintiff’s Complaint in its entirety with leave to amend. (Dkt. No. 1.)

I. SUMMARY OF THE COMPLAINT¹

This is the second of two actions Plaintiff initiated against various individuals stemming from a child custody dispute in New York State Family Court. (*See* Dkt. No. 1; *see also* Case No. 1:22-cv-560, Dkt. No. 1.) In the first (hereinafter, “*Walker I*”), Plaintiff claimed several New York State Family Court Judges, two private attorneys, and the Averill Park School District violated her First and Fourteenth Amendment rights. (Case No. 1:22-cv-560, Dkt. No. 1.) In this case, Plaintiff restates and reasserts many of the same claims against Dr. Mary O'Connor, a private individual ordered by the New State Family Court to render forensic psychological evaluations in

the underlying custody dispute. (*See* Dkt. No. 1 at 1-2, 8.) Here, as in *Walker I*, Plaintiff invokes this Court’s jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1331 and § 1343, purporting to advance several causes of action under 42 U.S.C. § 1983 and § 1985. (Dkt. No. 1 at 4.)

Plaintiff claims “the policies, practices, procedures, and standards established and/or maintained by Defendant/s [sic] violate the Right to Free speech under the First Amendment, and the Due Process and Equal Protection clauses of the Fourteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution.” *Id.* at 4. Plaintiff accordingly recycles many of the same claims against Dr. O'Connor that she asserted against the Defendants in *Walker I*. *See id.* at 9-31. Through the first cause of action, Plaintiff claims Dr. O'Connor “religiously discriminated against” her in violation of the First Amendment. *Id.* at 9. In her second cause of action, Plaintiff claims Dr. O'Connor retaliated against her in violation of the First Amendment. *Id.* at 10. By her third cause of action, Plaintiff claims Dr. O'Connor “deprived [her] of the rights of a mother to her children and due process and freedom of speech” in violation of the First and Fourteenth Amendments. *Id.* at 12-13. Through her fourth cause of action, Plaintiff claims Dr. O'Connor discriminated against her. *Id.* at 14-19. In her fifth cause of action, Plaintiff claims Dr. O'Connor used her position to “maliciously intentionally inflict harm and pain on the Plaintiff.” *Id.* at 20. By her sixth and final cause of action, Plaintiff claims Dr. O'Connor engaged in sex bias discrimination. *Id.* at 25.

II. STANDARD OF REVIEW

*2 This Court must conduct an initial review of complaints filed *in forma pauperis*, and “complaints in which a prisoner seeks redress from a governmental entity or officer or employee of a governmental entity.” 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B) (governing complaints filed *in forma pauperis*); 28 U.S.C. § 1915A (governing complaints filed by prisoners against the government). When reviewing these types of complaints, this Court must “identify cognizable claims or dismiss the complaint, or any portion of the complaint, if the complaint ... is frivolous, malicious, or fails to state a claim upon which relief may be granted; or ... seeks monetary relief from a defendant who is immune from such relief.” 28 U.S.C. § 1915A; 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B); *see also Allen v. Stringer*, No. 20-3953, 2021 WL 4472667, at *1 (2d Cir. Sept. 30, 2021) (applying Section 1915(e)(2)(B)); *Carr v. Dvorin*, 171 F.3d 115, 116 (2d Cir. 1999) (applying Section 1915A).²

This Court must exercise caution when determining whether to *sua sponte* dismiss a *pro se* complaint on the grounds that it is frivolous. See *Thomas v. Scully*, 943 F.2d 259, 260 (2d Cir. 1991); *Anderson v. Coughlin*, 700 F.2d 37, 41 (2d Cir. 1983). “An action is frivolous when either: (1) the factual contentions are clearly baseless such as when the claims are the product of delusion or fantasy; or (2) the claim is based on an indisputably meritless legal theory.” *Livingston v. Adirondack Beverage Co.*, 141 F.3d 434, 437 (2d Cir. 1998). “A claim is based on an indisputably meritless legal theory when either the claim lacks an arguable basis in law, or a dispositive defense clearly exists on the face of the complaint.” *Id.*

When undertaking this initial review, the Court must construe *pro se* pleadings with the utmost leniency. See *Haines v. Kerner*, 404 U.S. 519, 520-21 (1972) (holding that a *pro se* litigant's complaint is to be held “to less stringent standards than formal pleadings drafted by lawyers”); see also *Sealed Plaintiff v. Sealed Defendant*, 537 F.3d 185, 191 (2d Cir. 2008). To survive dismissal for failure to state a claim, a complaint must contain a short and plain statement of the claim showing that the pleader is entitled to relief. Fed. R. Civ. P. 8(a)(2). This short and plain statement of the claim must be “plausible on its face.” *Bell Atl. Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 570 (2007). “A claim has facial plausibility when the plaintiff pleads factual content that allows the court to draw the reasonable inference that the defendant is liable for the misconduct alleged.” *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 678 (2009). The statement of the claim must do more than present “an unadorned, the-defendant-harmed-me accusation.” *Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 678. It must “give the defendant fair notice of what the claim is and the grounds upon which it rests.” *Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 555; see also Fed. R. Civ. P. 8(a)(2).

In determining whether a complaint states a claim upon which relief may be granted, “the court must accept the material facts alleged in the complaint as true and construe all reasonable inferences in the plaintiff's favor.” *Hernandez v. Coughlin*, 18 F.3d 133, 136 (2d Cir. 1994) (citation omitted). “[T]he tenet that a court must accept as true all of the allegations contained in a complaint is inapplicable to legal conclusions.” *Iqbal*, 556 U.S. at 678. “Threadbare recitals of the elements of a cause of action, supported by mere conclusory statements, do not suffice.” *Id.*

III. SUFFICIENCY OF THE COMPLAINT

*3 Plaintiff's Complaint should be dismissed because it fails to state a claim upon which relief may be granted.

See 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B). Moreover, just like *Walker I*, Plaintiff's claims are likely barred by either the *Younger* abstention or the *Rooker-Feldman* doctrine.

A. Plaintiff's Section 1983 Claims

Construing Plaintiff's Complaint liberally, *Sealed Plaintiff*, 537 F.3d at 191, the undersigned concludes Plaintiff has failed to state a claim for relief under 42 U.S.C. § 1983. See 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B)(ii).³ Plaintiff purports to bring this action against Dr. O'Connor, a court-appointed forensic psychologist, under 42 U.S.C. § 1983. (See Dkt. No. 1 at 3-4.) “To prevail on a claim under 42 U.S.C. § 1983, a plaintiff must allege (1) that some person has deprived him of a federal right, and (2) that the person who has deprived him of that right acted under color of state law.” *Velez v. Levy*, 401 F.3d 75, 84 (2d Cir. 2005). “[P]rivate individuals ... cannot be sued under 42 U.S.C. § 1983 absent a plausible allegation that they acted under color of state law.” *Basile v. Connolly*, 538 F. App'x 5, 7 (2d Cir. 2013). A conclusory allegation that a private individual acted in concert with a state actor does not constitute a plausible allegation that the private individual acted under color of state law. See *Ciambriello v. Cnty. of Nassau*, 292 F.3d 307, 324 (2d Cir. 2002); see, e.g., *Asensio v. DiFiore*, No. 18-CV-10933 (RA), 2019 WL 4392743, at *8 (S.D.N.Y. Sept. 13, 2019) (concluding the plaintiff's “conclusory allegations” of conspiracy were “plainly insufficient to support a finding that [the defendant] has acted under color of state law.”); *Bornschein v. Herman*, 304 F. Supp. 3d 296, 301 (N.D.N.Y. 2018) (same).

Plaintiff's Section 1983 claims against Dr. O'Connor are inadequately pled because she failed to allege Dr. O'Connor acted under color of state law. See 42 U.S.C. § 1983; *Velez*, 401 F.3d at 84. Plaintiff's conclusory allegations that Dr. O'Connor acted in concert with state actors do not plausibly allege that Dr. O'Connor acted under color of state law. See *Asensio*, 2019 WL 4392743, at *8; *Bornschein*, 304 F. Supp. 3d at 301. Similarly, Plaintiff's allegation that Dr. O'Connor was ordered by the court to issue a forensic evaluation does not give rise to the reasonable inference that she was acting under color of state law. See, e.g., *Markham v. Rosenbaum*, No. 20-CV-6039-FPG, 2020 WL 3316099, at *9 (W.D.N.Y. June 18, 2020), *appeal dismissed*, No. 20-2223, 2021 WL 3027159 (2d Cir. May 13, 2021) (concluding a court-appointed psychologist was not a state actor for purposes of a claim brought pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983 arising out of child custody dispute); *Elmasri v. England*, 111 F. Supp.

2d 212, 221 (E.D.N.Y. 2000) (same); *see generally Estiverne v. Esernio-Jenssen*, 910 F. Supp. 2d 434, 444 (E.D.N.Y. 2012) (“Dr. Jenssen's cooperation in the [Administration for Children's Services] investigation, by providing medical information and opinion, does not transform her into a state actor.”). The undersigned accordingly recommends that the Court dismiss all claims asserted under 42 U.S.C. § 1983 on the grounds that Plaintiff failed to adequately allege Dr. O'Connor acted under color of state law. *See* 28 U.S.C. 1915(e)(2)(B)(ii).

*4 Moreover, Plaintiff has failed to adequately allege Dr. O'Connor violated one of her federal rights. *See* 42 U.S.C. § 1983; *see also Velez*, 401 F.3d at 84. Plaintiff repeatedly claims Dr. O'Connor violated her First and Fourteenth Amendment rights. (*See* Dkt. No. 1 at 4, 9-31.) Yet, Plaintiff failed to support this general claim with sufficient factual allegations to give rise to the reasonable inference that Dr. O'Connor's conduct amounted to *an actual violation* of her First and Fourteenth Amendment rights. *See Iqbal*, 556 U.S. at 678. Because Plaintiff failed to plausibly allege that Dr. O'Connor violated one or more of her federal rights, the undersigned recommends that the Court dismiss every cause of action Plaintiff asserts under Section 1983 for failure to state a claim. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B)(ii); *see, e.g., Perez v. Colon*, No. 9:19-CV-0722 (BKS), 2019 WL 5102612, at *6 (N.D.N.Y. Oct. 11, 2019) (“In the absence of factual allegations sufficient to plausibly suggest that the defendant was personally involved in conduct that violated Plaintiff's constitutional rights, the complaint fails to state a cognizable claim against him/her.”); *Hamilton v. New York State Dep't of Corr. & Cmty. Supervision*, No. 9:18-CV-1312 (MAD), 2019 WL 2352981, at *7 (N.D.N.Y. June 4, 2019) (same).

B. Plaintiff's Section 1985 Claims

Construing Plaintiff's Complaint liberally, *Sealed Plaintiff*, 537 F.3d at 191, the undersigned concludes Plaintiff has failed to state a claim for relief under 42 U.S.C. § 1985. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B)(ii).⁴ To state a conspiracy claim under 42 U.S.C. § 1985(3), a plaintiff must allege: “(1) a conspiracy; (2) for the purpose of depriving, either directly or indirectly, any person or class of persons of the equal protection of the laws, or of equal privileges and immunities under the laws; (3) an act in furtherance of the conspiracy; (4) whereby a person is either injured in his person or property or deprived of any right or privilege of a citizen of the United States.” *Cine SK8, Inc. v. Town of Henrietta*, 507 F.3d 778,

791 (2d Cir. 2007); *see also DeRouseau*, 2022 WL 1747859, at *3. Further, the “conspiracy must also be motivated by some racial or perhaps otherwise class-based, invidious discriminatory animus behind the conspirators' action.” *Cine SK8, Inc.*, 507 F.3d at 791. “Complaints containing only conclusory, vague, or general allegations that the defendants have engaged in a conspiracy to deprive the plaintiff of his constitutional rights are properly dismissed; diffuse and expansive allegations are insufficient, unless amplified by specific instances of misconduct.” *DeRouseau*, 2022 WL 1747859, at *3; *see, e.g., Webb v. Goord*, 340 F.3d 105, 110-11 (2d Cir. 2003) (“The plaintiffs have not alleged, except in the most conclusory fashion, that any such meeting of the minds occurred among any or all of the defendants. Their conspiracy allegation must therefore fail.”); *Morpurgo v. Inc. Vill. of Sag Harbor*, 697 F. Supp. 2d 309, 340 (E.D.N.Y. 2010), *aff'd*, 417 F. App'x 96 (2d Cir. 2011) (concluding the § 1985 conspiracy claim failed because “Plaintiff has provided only conclusory, vague and unsupported allegations ... as a basis for asking the Court to find the existence of a conspiracy.”). Moreover, a § 1985 conspiracy claim fails as a matter of law where there is no underlying constitutional violation. *See, e.g., Oliver v. Penny*, No. 21-111, 2022 WL 2165814, at *3 (2d Cir. June 16, 2022) (concluding plaintiff's § 1985 conspiracy claim “failed because she did not plausibly allege an underlying constitutional violation”); *Tirse v. Gilbo*, No. 6:15-CV-0987 (GTS) (ATB), 2016 WL 4046780, at *18 (N.D.N.Y. July 27, 2016) (“Because the Court has found that Plaintiff has failed to allege facts plausibly suggesting a conspiracy and/or an underlying constitutional violation, Plaintiff's § 1985 claim is likewise dismissed.”).

*5 Here, Plaintiff failed to advance any non-conclusory factual allegations suggesting Dr. O'Connor targeted and discriminated against her on the basis of sex. (*See generally* Dkt. No. 1; *see, e.g., Doe v. Fenchel*, 837 F. App'x 67, 68 (2d Cir. 2021) (concluding plaintiff failed to plead any facts in support of the “conclusory allegations” that defendants “targeted him and discriminated against him based on his race, color, gender, sex, veteran status, disability status, and so forth.”).) Although Plaintiff alleges Dr. O'Connor “acted in malice with bias” and “routinely engag[ed] in sex bias and discrimination,” she fails to advance any factual allegations to support this conclusory statement. (*See* Dkt. No. 1 at 5, 25.) “Such naked assertions devoid of further factual enhancement are insufficient to give rise to a plausible entitlement to relief.” *Doe*, 837 F. App'x at 68.

Plaintiff also failed to adequately allege Dr. O'Connor conspired with other individuals to engage in unlawful conduct against her. (See generally Dkt. No. 1 at 13-14.) Plaintiff advanced the general allegation that Dr. O'Connor acted in concert with others during the custody dispute before the New York State Family Court, but advanced no factual allegations indicating that Dr. O'Connor agreed to engage in *unlawful conduct* against her. See *id.* As explained above, the Complaint lacks sufficient factual allegations to give rise to the reasonable inference that Dr. O'Connor violated Plaintiff's First and Fourteenth Amendment rights. See *Iqbal*, 556 U.S. at 678. The general allegation that Dr. O'Connor acted in concert with others, without more, does not give rise to the inference that she agreed to engage in *unlawful conduct* against Plaintiff. See, e.g., *Webb*, 340 F.3d at 110-11; *Alston v. Sebelius*, No. 13-CV-4537 (SJF) (ARL), 2014 WL 4374644, at *18 (E.D.N.Y. Sept. 2, 2014); *Morpurgo*, 697 F. Supp. 2d at 340.

Finally, Plaintiff failed to allege facts plausibly suggesting an underlying constitutional violation. (See generally Dkt. No. 1 at 9-31; see, e.g., *Tirse*, 2016 WL 4046780, at *18 (dismissing a § 1985 conspiracy claim because "Plaintiff has failed to allege facts plausibly suggesting ... an underlying constitutional violation".).) Plaintiff alleged in conclusory fashion that Dr. O'Connor violated her First and Fourteenth Amendment rights, but her Complaint lacks factual allegations to support this claim. (See generally Dkt. No. 1 at 4, 6, 9-31.) Those conclusory allegations fail to plausibly allege a constitutional violation. See *id.*; see also *Iqbal*, 556 U.S. at 678. Plaintiff has accordingly failed to state a claim for relief under 42 U.S.C. § 1985(3). See, e.g., *Oliver*, 2022 WL 2165814, at *3; *Tirse*, 2016 WL 4046780, at *18; *Alston*, 2014 WL 4374644, at *18. The undersigned therefore recommends that the Court dismiss every cause of action Plaintiff asserts under 42 U.S.C. § 1985(3) for failure to state a claim. See 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B)(ii).⁵

C. Jurisdiction

Although the nature of Plaintiff's Complaint makes it difficult to precisely determine which doctrines apply, her claims are likely barred by *Younger* abstention and/or the *Rooker-Feldman* doctrine. (See Dkt. No. 1; see, e.g., *Amato v. McGinty*, No. 1:21-CV-00860 (GLS) (TWD), 2022 WL 226798, at *10-11 (N.D.N.Y. Jan. 26, 2022) (concluding plaintiff's claims, which stemmed from an underlying New York State Family Court custody dispute, were likely barred by *Younger* abstention and the *Rooker-Feldman* doctrine).)

*6 First, in the event the underlying family court proceedings are pending, such claims are likely barred by the *Younger* abstention doctrine. See generally *Younger v. Harris*, 401 U.S. 37 (1971); see, e.g., *Amato*, 2022 WL 226798, at *11. In *Sprint Communications, Inc. v. Jacobs*, 571 U.S. 69 (2013), the Supreme Court clarified that the *Younger* abstention doctrine is limited to three exceptional circumstances, including: (1) state criminal prosecutions; (2) civil enforcement, or "quasi-criminal," proceedings; and (3) "civil proceedings involving certain orders that are uniquely in furtherance of the state courts' ability to perform their judicial functions." *Id.* at 72-73; see also *id.* ("This Court has extended *Younger* abstention to particular state civil proceedings that are akin to criminal prosecutions ... or that implicate a State's interest in enforcing the orders and judgments of its courts").

Here, Plaintiff seeks injunctive relief from a child custody dispute before New York State Family Court. (Dkt. No. 1 at 1-2, 32.) "[I]t is well-settled that a custody dispute raises important state interests." *Stumpf v. Maywalt*, No. 21-CV-06248 (EAW), 2022 WL 2062613, at *3 (W.D.N.Y. June 6, 2022) (collecting cases); see also *Graham v. N.Y. Ctr. for Interpersonal Dev.*, No. 15-CV-00459 (PKC), 2015 WL 1120120, at *3 (E.D.N.Y. Mar. 12, 2015). Accordingly, to the extent the custody dispute is continuing in New York State Family Court, this Court should abstain from interfering with that process. See, e.g., *Stumpf*, 2022 WL 2062613, at *3 (applying *Younger* abstention in an action stemming from an ongoing child custody dispute); *Walker v. Fam. Ct. Judge Catherine Cholakakis*, No. 1:19-CV-1288 (LEK) (CFH), 2020 WL 3503158, at *4 (N.D.N.Y. June 29, 2020) (applying *Younger* abstention in an action seeking declaratory relief over a child custody dispute); *Graham*, 2015 WL 1120120, at *3 (applying *Younger* abstention in an action seeking injunctive relief over a child custody dispute); *Rhee-Karn v. Burnett*, No. 13 CIV. 6132 (JPO), 2014 WL 4494126, at *7 (S.D.N.Y. Sept. 12, 2014) (applying *Younger* abstention in an action seeking declaratory and injunctive relief over a child custody dispute).

Second, in the event the relevant underlying state court proceedings are concluded, such claims are likely barred by the *Rooker-Feldman* doctrine. See *Phifer v. City of New York*, 289 F.3d 49, 57 (2d Cir. 2002) ("There is no question that *Rooker-Feldman* bars Phifer's challenges to the family court's decisions regarding custody, neglect, and visitation."); *Fernandez v. Turetsky*, No. 1 2-CV-4092 (SLT) (MDG), 2014

WL 5823116, at *4 (E.D.N.Y. Nov. 7, 2014), *aff'd*, 645 F. App'x 103 (2d Cir. 2016) (“Courts have repeatedly invoked the [*Rooker-Feldman*] doctrine in cases, like the one currently before the Court, in which plaintiffs challenge family court decrees setting child support arrears.”) (collecting cases). “The *Rooker-Feldman* doctrine bars federal district courts from hearing cases that in effect are appeals from state court judgments, because the Supreme Court is the only federal court with jurisdiction over such cases.” *Dorce v. City of New York*, 2 F.4th 82, 101 (2d Cir. 2021); *see also Sykes v. Mel S. Harris & Assocs. LLC*, 780 F.3d 70, 94 (2d Cir. 2015). The *Rooker-Feldman* doctrine applies where the federal court plaintiff: (1) lost in state court, (2) complains of injuries caused by the state court judgment, (3) invites the district court to review and reject the state court judgment, and (4) commenced the district court proceedings after the state court judgment was rendered. *Dorce*, 2 F.4th 82, 101; *Sykes*, 780 F.3d at 94.

Here, it appears Plaintiff “lost” in New York State Family Court, complains of injuries caused by that court’s judgments, and asks this Court to invalidate those judgments on the grounds that they violated her due process rights. (See Dkt. No. 1 at 32 (requesting an “injunction barring Defendant from continuing their [sic] illegal acts,” and a “permanent restraining order to be placed on the defendant [sic]”).) Thus, as currently drafted, Plaintiff’s Complaint is likely barred under the *Rooker-Feldman* doctrine. *See, e.g., Phifer*, 289 F.3d at 57; *Stumpf*, 2022 WL 2062613, at *4 n.4; *Amato*, 2022 WL 226798, at *10; *Fernandez*, 2014 WL 5823116, at *4.

IV. CONCLUSION

*7 For the foregoing reasons, the undersigned recommends that the Court dismiss Plaintiff’s Complaint with leave to amend. (Dkt. No. 1.)

ACCORDINGLY, it is hereby

ORDERED that Plaintiff’s IFP Application (Dkt. No. 2) is **GRANTED** solely for purposes of initial review; and it is further

ORDERED that the Clerk provide Plaintiff with a copy of this Order and Report-Recommendation, along with copies of the unpublished decisions cited herein in accordance with *Lebron v. Sanders*, 557 F.3d 76 (2d Cir. 2009) (per curiam); and it is further

RECOMMENDED that Plaintiff’s Complaint (Dkt. No. 1) be **DISMISSED WITH LEAVE TO AMEND** pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B).

Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1), the parties have fourteen days within which to file written objections to the foregoing report.⁶ Such objections shall be filed with the Clerk of the Court. **FAILURE TO OBJECT TO THIS REPORT WITHIN FOURTEEN DAYS WILL PRECLUDE APPELLATE REVIEW.** *Roldan v. Racette*, 984 F.2d 85 (2d Cir. 1993) (citing *Small v. Sec’y of Health and Human Servs.*, 892 F.2d 15 (2d Cir. 1989)); 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1) (Supp. 2013); Fed. R. Civ. P. 72, 6(a).

All Citations

Not Reported in Fed. Supp., 2022 WL 2341420

Footnotes

- 1 The following recitation of facts is drawn from the Complaint, which the Court accepts as true for purposes of initial review. *See, e.g., LaTouche v. Rockland County*, No. 22-CV-1437 (LTS), 2022 WL 953111, at *1 (S.D.N.Y. Mar. 29, 2022); *Walker v. City of New York*, No. 20-CV-5240 (PKC) (LB), 2021 WL 1838277, at *1 n.1 (E.D.N.Y. May 7, 2021).
- 2 Unless otherwise indicated, in quoting cases, all alterations, internal quotation marks, emphases, footnotes, and citations are omitted. *See, e.g., Szczepanski v. Saul*, 946 F.3d 152, 157 n.4 (2d Cir. 2020).
- 3 Plaintiff does not explain or distinguish which of her six causes of action are advanced under 42 U.S.C. § 1983, and which are advanced under 42 U.S.C. § 1985. (*See generally* Dkt. No. 1 at 9-31.) The undersigned

accordingly considers whether *any* of Plaintiff's six causes of action state a claim for relief under 42 U.S.C. § 1983. See *Sealed Plaintiff*, 537 F.3d at 191.

- 4 Plaintiff does not explain or distinguish which of her six causes of action are advanced under 42 U.S.C. § 1983, and which are advanced under 42 U.S.C. § 1985. (See *generally* Dkt. No. 1 at 9-31.) The undersigned accordingly considers whether *any* of Plaintiff's six causes of action state a claim for relief under 42 U.S.C. § 1985. See *Sealed Plaintiff*, 537 F.3d at 191.
- 5 The undersigned notes that, nested within Plaintiff's third cause of action, she purports to assert a "civil rights action brought pursuant to Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964." (Dkt. No. 1 at 4, 14.) That claim fails, however, because Plaintiff did not allege she is or was an employee of Dr. O'Connor, and she did not allege any employment discrimination. See, e.g., *Amato v. McGinty*, No. 1:21-CV-00860 (GLS) (TWD), 2022 WL 226798, at *8 (N.D.N.Y. Jan. 26, 2022) (dismissing plaintiff's Title VII claim as frivolous because she did not "allege employment discrimination or that she is or was an employee of Judge McGinty") (collecting cases).
- 6 If you are proceeding *pro se* and are served with this Order and Report-Recommendation by mail, three additional days will be added to the fourteen-day period, meaning that you have seventeen days from the date the Order and Report-Recommendation was mailed to you to serve and file objections. Fed. R. Civ. P. 6(d). If the last day of that prescribed period falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday, then the deadline is extended until the end of the next day that is not a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday. Fed. R. Civ. 6(a)(1)(C).

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2022 WL 226798

Only the Westlaw citation is currently available.

United States District Court, N.D. New York.

Francesca AMATO, Plaintiff,

v.

Anthony MCGINTY, Defendant.

1:21-cv-00860 (GLS/TWD)

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Signed 01/26/2022

Attorneys and Law Firms

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ORDER AND REPORT-RECOMMENDATION

THÉRÈSE WILEY DANCKS, United States Magistrate
Judge

*1 Francesca Amato (“Plaintiff” or “Amato”), proceeding *pro se*, filed an action against Ulster County Family Court Judge Anthony McGinty (“Defendant” or “Judge McGinty”). (Dkt. No. 1.) This case is related to *Orr v. McGinty*, 1:17-cv-1280 (GLS/TWD). (Dkt. No. 5.¹) Plaintiff has not paid the filing fee, but instead seeks leave to proceed *in forma pauperis* (“IFP”). (Dkt. No. 16.) For the reasons discussed below, the Court grants Plaintiff’s fourth IFP application (Dkt. No. 16) and recommends dismissal of the amended complaint (Dkt. No. 6) in its entirety.

I. BACKGROUND

Plaintiff initiated this action and moved to proceed IFP on July 30, 2021. (Dkt. Nos. 1, 2.) However, the initial pleading was not signed and Plaintiff was directed to submit a signed copy of the complaint. (Dkt. No. 5.) On August 13, 2021, Plaintiff submitted a signed copy of the complaint, but also attached five exhibits that were not submitted with the original pleading. (Dkt. No. 6.) As such, the signed pleading was docketed as the amended complaint.

Thereafter, by Orders filed October 28, 2021, November 17, 2021, and December 17, 2021, this Court denied Plaintiff’s motions to proceed IFP. (Dkt. Nos. 8, 11, 14.) In the December 17, 2021, Order, Plaintiff was afforded one final opportunity

to submit a fully completed IFP application or pay the entire filing fee by January 6, 2022. (Dkt. No. 14.) Despite the foregoing directive, Plaintiff’s fourth IFP application was not filed until January 10, 2022. (Dkt. No. 16.)

II. IFP APPLICATION

Plaintiff declares in her fourth IFP application that she is unable to pay the filing fee. (Dkt. No. 16.) After reviewing the submission, the Court finds Plaintiff meets the requirement for economic need and thus her IFP application is granted.

III. SUFFICIENCY OF THE AMENDED COMPLAINT**A. Legal Standard**

28 U.S.C. § 1915(e) directs that, when a plaintiff seeks to proceed *in forma pauperis*, “the court shall dismiss the case at any time if the court determines that – ... (B) the action ... (i) is frivolous or malicious; (ii) fails to state a claim on which relief may be granted; or (iii) seeks monetary relief against a defendant who is immune from such relief.” 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B).

To determine whether an action is frivolous, a court must look to see whether the complaint “lacks an arguable basis either in law or in fact.” *Neitzke v. Williams*, 490 U.S. 319, 325 (1989). To survive dismissal for failure to state a claim, a complaint must plead enough facts to state a claim that is “plausible on its face.” *Bell Atl. Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 570 (2007). “A claim has facial plausibility when the plaintiff pleads factual content that allows the court to draw the reasonable inference that the defendant is liable for the misconduct alleged.” *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 678 (2009). While Rule 8(a) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, which sets forth the general rules of pleading, “does not require detailed factual allegations, ... it demands more than an unadorned, the-defendant-unlawfully-harmed-me accusation.” *Id.*

*2 In determining whether a complaint states a claim upon which relief may be granted, “the court must accept the material facts alleged in the complaint as true and construe all reasonable inferences in the plaintiff’s favor.” *Hernandez v. Coughlin*, 18 F.3d 133, 136 (2d Cir. 1994) (citation omitted). “[T]he tenet that a court must accept as true all of the allegations contained in a complaint is inapplicable to legal conclusions.” *Iqbal*, 556 U.S. at 678. “Threadbare recitals

of the elements of a cause of action, supported by mere conclusory statements, do not suffice.” *Id.*

A *pro se* litigant's pleadings are held to a less strict standard than attorney drafted pleadings. See *Fed. Express Corp. v. Holowecki*, 552 U.S. 389, 402 (2008) (“Even in the formal litigation context, *pro se* litigants are held to a lesser pleading standard than other parties.”). Because Plaintiff is proceeding *pro se*, the Court construes her pleadings “to raise the strongest arguments that they suggest.” See *Triestman v. Fed. Bureau of Prisons*, 470 F.3d 471, 475 (2d Cir. 2006) (*per curiam*) (internal quotation marks omitted). However, this “does not exempt [Plaintiff] from compliance with relevant rules of procedural and substantive law.” *Traguth v. Zuck*, 710 F.2d 90, 95 (2d Cir. 1983).

B. Summary of the Amended Complaint

Plaintiff brings this action against Defendant in both his “judicial” and “individual” capacity. (Dkt. No. 6 at 1.²) The amended complaint is written on a form complaint brought pursuant to the American with Disabilities Act (“ADA”). *Id.* at 1-4. Plaintiff also lists her minor child, C.A.B., as a plaintiff. *Id.* at 1, 5 (“Plaintiffs Francesca Amato & C.A.B. (hereafter, the ‘Plaintiffs’)—hereby makes these allegations against Defendant herein as follows[.]”).

Her disabilities are listed as “ptsd” and “LAS”, which she defines as “Legal Abuse Syndrome caused by defendant's actions and inactions.” *Id.* at 2. She complains of the following conduct: denial of participation in public service or program, failure to make alterations to accommodate disability, retaliation, and others “in federal suit.” *Id.* at 3. However, the section of the form complaint titled “Facts” is blank. See *id.* As to the “Prayer for Relief”, Plaintiff states “see attached lawsuit.” *Id.* at 4.

The “attached lawsuit” consists of 24 typewritten, single spaced pages, *id.* at 5-29, along with an additional 56 pages of exhibits. (Dkt. Nos. 6-1 through 6-5.) The “attached lawsuit” references the related action, *Orr v. McGinty*, 1:17-cv-1280 (GLS/TWD), and Plaintiff states she is “requesting the right to re plead [and] I am also filing a new verified complaint due to ongoing abuse by the defendant.” *Id.* at 5.

Plaintiff's amended complaint also references 42 U.S.C. § 1983. See *id.* at 5-6. Plaintiff claims the “policies, practices, procedures and standards established and/or maintained by Defendant violate the Due Process and Equal

Protection Clauses of the Fourteenth Amendments to the U.S. Constitution.” *Id.* at 5. She also claims that “[u]nder color of authority, Anthony McGinty deprived me of my rights to my child, due process, and ADA rights were completely violated.” *Id.* Plaintiff seeks compensatory and punitive damages, along with injunctive and declaratory relief. *Id.* at 5-6. She further states:

*3 I demand my son's immediate return to his home with me at once and that a permanent restraining order is placed on this highly abusive Judge Anthony McGinty and also in his individual capacity as I feel he is a threat and danger to my family within his political power and lack of professionalism and boundaries. I'm also concerned with his mental state and feel he is unfit and I have overwhelming information and belief that he is an addict.

Id. at 26.

According to Plaintiff, “this is also a civil rights action brought pursuant to Title VII of the Civil Rights Acts of 1964” because Defendant authorized “unconstitutional, gender-biased contested Judgment of Custody policies, practices, procedures and standards.” *Id.* at 6. Plaintiff contends Judge McGinty's “policies, practices, procedures and standards are gender biased, unconstitutional, have disparate impact on women and violate women's NYS entitled equal economic, property ownership and custody rights in contested Judgement of Custody Orders when domestic violence (“DV”) exists.” *Id.* at 7. Judge McGinty “has a history of court orders that change custody to abusive fathers and remove them from safe, loving caretakers with an extreme general bias against mothers.” *Id.* at 11. Defendant also ignores the ACP address confidentially program of New York State. *Id.*

Generally, Plaintiff alleges that from “February 2019 to Ongoing” Defendant “enforced policies, practices, procedures, and standards that prevented Plaintiff from proving the Custody Orders issued by trial were based on the wrong legal standards, erroneous facts, a biased unconstitutional trial. And prevented me from being able

to have my witnesses and my own testimony.” *Id.* at 7. Defendant also “denied Plaintiff child access to his Service dogs and home status quo and private bedroom and consistent life needed to heal from past abuse.” *Id.*

Plaintiff alleges Judge McGinty denied her “all ADA accommodations requested over and over orally and in writing and further abuse[d] his power by forcing plaintiff to draft own motions and train all parties in the ADA in order to protect my rights that continually are denied.” *Id.*

She further claims Judge McGinty is “intentionally practicing and inflicting highly unlawful Discriminatory abuse upon [Plaintiff] due to [her] years of reputable advocacy and exposure of him.” *Id.* at 6. He has also retaliated against her because of her “two time best-selling book, *Punished 4 Protecting: The Injustice of Family Court.*” *Id.*³

Plaintiff explains that “anytime I enter the Family Court it will be the three of them⁴ against me leaving an extremely unfair disadvantage, further harm and suffering and full control. I am constantly bullied and they cooperate together to continue to retaliate against me by using my child as their pawn. McGinty's actions have caused my son and I irreparable injury and each second this continues threatens to harm us indefinitely.” *Id.* at 11.

*4 Plaintiff claims “having pre diagnosed ptsd and LAS received zero ADA Accommodations requested and missed a court appearance on March 8, 2020.” *Id.* at 12. According to Plaintiff, she missed the court appearance “due to stress and denial of rights combined with fear of [the] court causing further harm to my son and family and fear of further McGinty retaliation causing ptsd to be triggered.” *Id.* She has “no recollection of being handed a slip” and did not put the March 8, 2020, court date on her calendar. *Id.* Plaintiff claims Defendant:

refused to give me enough time to get proper expensive counsel needed to fight such a traumatic 3rd trial. I was thrown into trial and discriminated further bc I “did such a good job, I couldn't possibly have ptsd” this only proves that I didn't willfully miss a court date two days before our Country was on COVID quarantine but that with ptsd memory issues occur during high stress moments. McGinty used it as a legal loophole to strip me of all custody giving my son to his estranged father who barely had visits of 8 hours a month and abandoned the child in California after

he was released from jail. McGinty was clearly Aware of all of this as he testified to it during the 2020 trial.

Id. at 13.

Plaintiff also claims Judge McGinty “intentionally ignores all emergency motions and puts them out months and months at a time; and takes hearsay from the father without any evidence or fact finding violating and taking/ away more rights.” *Id.* at 14.

Plaintiff references the related case, and states that her ADA claims against Judge McGinty were dismissed in *Orr v. McGinty*, without prejudice and with leave to replead. *Id.* at 15.⁵ According to Plaintiff, she is pursuing her “right to replead and add ongoing violations in current proceedings against Judge Antony McGinty and his ongoing abuse to me and my son C.A.B.” *Id.* She explains that she “didn't continue at that time to fight this case because my son was returned to my sole custody on September 17, 2017[,] and we were healing from the damages and severe trauma.” *Id.*

Plaintiff states that she was diagnosed in 2016 and “orally and in writing has requested ADA Accommodations” “numerous” times to “let the court know” that Defendant has “withheld” her child's “full service therapy dogs” since October 2, 2020, amounting to “intentional and deliberate indifference.” *Id.* at 15.

According to Plaintiff, “Anthony McGinty continues his abuse in the form of retaliation, abuse of power, extreme harm and pain and suffering, violations of ADA title ii [which resulted] in a final order dated October 2, 2020. Granting Patrick Beesmer sole physical custody [of C.A.B.] and all decision making power...” *Id.*

Plaintiff lists several ways Judge McGinty has “denied” her “reasonable accommodations” and “basic rights.” *Id.* at 16-17. For example, she claims Judge McGinty failed to recuse himself and denied her a fair trial. *Id.* at 16. He also denied C.A.B. his “full service therapy dogs since October 2, 2020.” *Id.* Judge McGinty denied and restricted communication between Plaintiff and C.A.B., conspired with C.A.B.'s and Beesmer's attorneys, and omitted “strong evidence off the record,” and “pushed several emergency motions out far past their legal requirements.” *Id.* at 16-17. She also complains of “ongoing discrimination.” *Id.* Plaintiff also alleges Judge McGinty failed to replace C.A.B.'s attorney with an “ethical” attorney. *Id.*

*5 She further alleges Judge McGinty lied in the October 2, 2020, Order which cited “concerns” in Plaintiff’s home, without evidence, and falsely stated C.A.B.’s father’s home “has no domestic violence.” *Id.*

Additionally, on June 3, 2021, Judge McGinty denied C.A.B.’s “rights to his service dog again” and “showed preference to fathers” in that he gave C.A.B.’s father a “courtesy call” when he missed “virtual court” but did not extend the same courtesy to Plaintiff on March 8, 2021, when she failed to appear in court. *Id.* at 16. When she questioned Judge McGinty, he “falsely” explained that “virtual court is different from physical Court when someone doesn’t show up we call them.” *Id.*

Under a section of the amended complaint labeled “Damages” Plaintiff lists twelve “counts.” *Id.* at 17-19. Plaintiff also lists five “counts” under Title II ADA Violations. *Id.* at 19. Plaintiff also devotes several pages to what appears to be excerpts and summaries of what she refers to as “Title II ADA Case Law re: Accommodations.” *See id.* at 19-26.

As relief, Plaintiff seeks a temporary restraining order, a permanent restraining order, and preliminary injunction. *Id.* at 26, 28. Plaintiff is “seeking injunctive relief and a permanent restraining order against [Judge McGinty] to stop his abuse and allow us to have a fair trial with an unbiased Judge without any connections to him whatsoever to avoid any further harm.” *Id.* at 9. She requests declaratory relief “to the effect” that Defendant’s “actions were illegal and violative of Plaintiff’s right to due process of the law and to equal protection of the laws.” *Id.* at 28.

Plaintiff seeks damages in the amount of at least \$3,000,000. *Id.* at 27-28. Plaintiff asks this Court to “assume jurisdiction over this matter.” *Id.* Plaintiff also wants this Court to “restore” her sole custody rights over her minor child. *Id.* at 28. She also asks for any further relief as the Court shall deem just and proper. *Id.*⁶

For a complete statement of Plaintiff’s claims, reference is made to the amended complaint. (*See generally* Dkt. No. 6.)

C. Discussion

Initially, the Court finds the amended complaint fails to comply with [Rules 8 and 10 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure](#). [Rule 8 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure](#)

provides that a pleading which sets forth a claim for relief shall contain, among other things, “a short and plain statement of the claim showing that the pleader is entitled to relief.” [Fed. R. Civ. P. 8\(a\)\(2\)](#). The purpose of this Rule “is to give fair notice of the claim being asserted so as to permit the adverse party the opportunity to file a responsive answer [and] prepare an adequate defense.” [Hudson v. Artuz](#), No. 95 CIV 4768, 1998 WL 832708, *1 (S.D.N.Y. Nov. 30, 1998) (citations omitted). The statement should be “short and plain” because “[u]nnecessary prolixity in a pleading places an unjustified burden on the court and the party who must respond to it because they are forced to select the relevant material from a mass of verbiage.” [Salahuddin v. Cuomo](#), 861 F.2d 40, 41-42 (2d Cir. 1998) (quoting 5 C. Wright & A. Miller, [Federal Practice and Procedure](#) § 1281, at 365 (1969)). Moreover, [Rule 10 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure](#) provides, in part:

*6 (b) Paragraphs; Separate Statements. A party must state its claims or defenses in numbered paragraphs, each limited as far as practicable to a single set of circumstances.

[Fed. R. Civ. P. 10\(b\)](#). This serves the purpose of “provid[ing] an easy mode of identification for referring to a particular paragraph in a prior pleading[.]” [Flores v. GraphTex](#), 189 F.R.D. 54, 55 (N.D.N.Y. 1999) (quotation marks and citations omitted).

A complaint that does not comply with these Rules “presents far too a heavy burden in terms of defendants’ duty to shape a comprehensive defense and provides no meaningful basis for the Court to assess the sufficiency of [the plaintiff’s] claims,” and may properly be dismissed by the court. [Gonzales v. Wing](#), 167 F.R.D. 352, 355 (N.D.N.Y. 1996). “Dismissal, however, is usually reserved for those cases in which the complaint is so confused, ambiguous, vague, or otherwise unintelligible that its true substance, if any, is well disguised.” [Artuz](#), 1998 WL 832708, at *2 (internal quotation marks omitted).

The amended complaint contains rambling legal arguments, numerous disjointed sentences, and repeated conclusory allegations. (Dkt. No. 6.) Moreover, while the amended complaint contains some numbered sections, the numbering is of limited value since some of the numbered sections contain

numerous sentences, and/or contain multiple paragraphs, and/or are repeated. *Id.* As a result, it is difficult for the Court to determine the sufficiency of Plaintiff's allegations, and it would be difficult for Defendant to shape a comprehensive defense. As such, the amended complaint fails to comply with [Rules 8 and 10 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure](#).

However, the Court refrains from recommending dismissal on this basis alone because the amended complaint does not quite rise to the level of being “so confused, ambiguous, vague, or otherwise unintelligible that its true substance, if any, is well disguised.” Rather, this action represents yet another lawsuit whereby Plaintiff is complaining of Defendant's handing of and decisions issued in family court proceedings. Construed liberally, Plaintiff seeks to nullify family court and custody determinations issued by Defendant, and asks this Court to restore her sole custody, requests declaratory and injunctive relief, and monetary compensation. As such, in accordance with [28 U.S.C. § 1915\(e\)](#), the Court will review the sufficiency of the amended complaint.

1. Minor Plaintiff

As Plaintiff is aware, an individual “who has not been admitted to the practice of law may not represent anybody other than himself.” *Amato v. McGinty*, No. 1:17-CV-00593 (MAD/ATB), 2017 WL 4083575, at *4 (N.D.N.Y. Sept. 15, 2017) (quoting *Guest v. Hansen*, 603 F.3d 15, 20 (2d Cir. 2010) (citing *Lattanzio v. COMTA*, 481 F.3d 137, 139 (2d Cir. 2007))); see also *Orr v. McGinty*, No. 1:17-cv-1280 (GLS/TWD), ECF Dkt. No. 47 at 1 n.1, 13 (plaintiff-mothers cannot bring an action “as next of friend for their minor children” and directing the Clerk to amend the caption to remove all references to the minor children). Similarly, “a non-attorney parent must be represented by counsel in bringing an action on behalf of his or her child.” *Amato v. McGinty*, 2017 WL 4083575, at *4 (quoting *Cheung v. Youth Orchestra Found. of Buffalo, Inc.*, 906 F.2d 59, 61 (2d Cir. 1990)).

*7 Therefore, the Court does not construe the amended complaint to include any claims or causes of action brought on behalf of C.A.B. The Court also recommends that the Clerk be directed to amend the docket to remove all references to C.A.B.

2. Section 1983

[Section 1983](#) provides redress for a deprivation of federally protected rights by persons acting under color of state law. [42 U.S.C. § 1983](#); *Flagg Bros., Inc. v. Brooks*, 436 U.S. 149, 155-57 (1978). To state a claim under [Section 1983](#), a plaintiff must allege both that: (1) a right secured by the Constitution or laws of the United States was violated, and (2) the right was violated by a person acting under the color of state law, or a “state actor.” *West v. Atkins*, 487 U.S. 42, 48-49 (1988).

As noted, Plaintiff has named Judge McGinty as the sole defendant in his “judicial” and “individual” capacity. However, and as Plaintiff was previously informed in the related action, Plaintiff's [Section 1983](#) claims against Judge McGinty are barred by the Eleventh Amendment and judicial immunity.⁷ See *Orr v. McGinty*, No. 1:17-cv-1280 (GLS/TWD), ECF Dkt. No. 47 at *4 (dismissing Amato's [Section 1983](#) claims against Judge McGinty with prejudice); *Treisman v. McGinty*, No. 1:16-cv-1403, 2018 WL 4078262, at *1 (N.D.N.Y. Aug. 27, 2018) (finding the plaintiff's claims against the individual defendants in their official capacity as Family Court employees are barred by the Eleventh Amendment); see also *Amato v. McGinty*, 2017 WL 4083575, at *4. The same result is required here.

Judges are absolutely immune from suit for damages for any actions taken within the scope of their judicial responsibilities. *Mireles v. Waco*, 502 U.S. 9, 11 (1991). Generally, “acts arising out of, or related to, individual cases before the judge are considered judicial in nature.” *Bliven v. Hunt*, 579 F.3d 204, 210 (2d Cir. 2009). “Even allegations of bad faith or malice cannot overcome judicial immunity.” *Id.* at 209 (citations omitted). This is because, “[w]ithout insulation from liability, judges would be subject to harassment and intimidation [.]” *Young v. Selsky*, 41 F.3d 47, 51 (2d Cir. 1994). In addition, [Section 1983](#) provides that “in any action brought against a judicial officer for an act or omission taken in such officer's judicial capacity, injunctive relief shall not be granted unless a declaratory decree was violated or declaratory relief was unavailable.” [42 U.S.C. § 1983](#).

Judicial immunity does not apply when the judge takes action “outside” his judicial capacity, or when the judge takes action that, although judicial in nature, is taken “in absence of jurisdiction.” *Mireles*, 502 U.S. at 9-10; see also *Bliven*, 579 F.3d at 209-10 (describing actions that are judicial in nature). But “the scope of [a] judge's jurisdiction must be construed broadly where the issue is the immunity of the judge.” *Stump v. Sparkman*, 435 U.S. 349, 356 (1978).

*8 As detailed above, Plaintiff has brought several allegations against Judge McGinty, including that he violated her constitutional rights, conspired with other individuals, endangered the welfare of C.A.B., denied her “accommodations,” and retaliated against her for being outspoken about Judge McGinty’s purported abuses and discrimination against mothers and children. However, all of the acts described in the amended complaint arise out of family court proceedings before Judge McGinty, the functions complained of were ones normally performed by a judge, and Plaintiff was a party who dealt with Judge McGinty in his judicial capacity. Plaintiff has not alleged that Judge McGinty took nonjudicial actions or that he acted in the absence of jurisdiction. Notwithstanding Plaintiff’s allegations that Judge McGinty made improper adverse rulings against Plaintiff during the custody proceedings with malice or in retaliation for her “exposing” abuses in Family Court, Judge McGinty was still performing judicial functions and presiding over Plaintiff’s custody action in Ulster County Family Court. As stated above, a judge does not lose his or her judicial immunity because he is accused of acting with malice or corruptly. Accordingly, Judge McGinty is entitled to judicial immunity. See *Mireles*, 502 U.S. at 12-13; *Bliven*, 579 F.3d at 210.

Judge McGinty is also protected under sovereign immunity. In *Gollomp v. Spitzer*, the Court held that the New York Unified Court System is an “arm of the State” and affirmed the dismissal of a Section 1983 claim against a judge under sovereign immunity. 568 F.3d 355, 365-68 (2d Cir. 2009). Likewise, Plaintiff has filed her complaint against Judge McGinty, a member of the Ulster County Family Court, which is part of the New York Unified Court System. N.Y. Const. Art. VI, §§ 1, 13. All of Judge McGinty’s alleged constitutional violations occurred while he acted within his official capacity as a Family Court judge in adjudicating a custody dispute. Therefore, all claims against Judge McGinty should be dismissed, because “a suit against a state official in his official capacity is, in effect, a suit against the state itself, which is barred.” *Walker v. Fam. Ct. Judge Catherine Cholakis*, No. 1:19-CV-1288 (LEK/CFH), 2020 WL 3503158, at *7 (N.D.N.Y. June 29, 2020) (citations omitted).

Moreover, Plaintiff is not entitled to injunctive relief because she “allege[d] neither the violation of a declaratory decree, nor the unavailability of declaratory relief.” See *Montero v. Travis*, 171 F.3d 757, 761 (2d Cir. 1999). Nor is Plaintiff entitled to declaratory relief because she alleges only past

conduct and does not seek to prevent an ongoing or future violation of federal law. See *Shtrauch v. Dowd*, 651 F. App’x 72, 74 (2d Cir. 2016) (citing *Blanciak v. Allegheny Ludlum Corp.*, 77 F.3d 690, 698 (3d Cir. 1996) (concluding that relief sought was not prospective where the “specific allegations target[ed] past conduct” and the “remedy [was] not intended to halt a present, continuing violation of federal law”)).

The Court therefore recommends dismissing Plaintiff’s Section 1983 claims against Judge McGinty under the doctrines of judicial and sovereign immunity and as frivolous. See 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B)(i), (iii); see also *Montero*, 171 F.3d at 760 (“A complaint will be dismissed as ‘frivolous’ when ‘it is clear that the defendants are immune from suit.’” (quoting *Neitzke*, 490 U.S. at 327)).

3. Title VII

Title VII provides that “[i]t shall be unlawful employment practice for an employer ... to fail or refuse to hire or to discharge any individual, or otherwise to discriminate against any individual with respect to his compensation, terms, conditions, or privileges of employment, because of such individual’s race, color, religion, sex or national origin.” 42 U.S.C. § 2000e-2(a); see *Vega v. Hempstead Union Sch. Dist.*, 801 F.3d 72, 86 (2d Cir. 2015) (A plaintiff asserting a Title VII discrimination claim must allege facts showing that “(1) the employer took adverse action against him and (2) his race, color, religion, sex, or national origin was a motivating factor in the employment decision.”).

Here, Plaintiff claims in conclusory fashion that Judge McGinty “discriminates” against women in violation of Title VII. Plaintiff does not, however, allege employment discrimination or that she is or was an employee of Judge McGinty and, therefore, the claim is frivolous.⁸ See *Jones v. Thomas*, No. 20-CV-5581, 2020 WL 5077026, at *4 (S.D.N.Y. Aug. 27, 2020) (dismissing plaintiff’s claims pursuant to Title VII where the plaintiff did not allege that he is or was an employee of any of the defendants); *Basora-Jacobs v. Palevsky*, No. 20-CV-1675, 2020 WL 3868710, at *2 (E.D.N.Y. July 10, 2020) (dismissing the plaintiff’s Title VII claims because “[t]he complaint does not list Plaintiff’s employer as a defendant in the case caption.”). Since Title VII claims are to be raised against a plaintiff’s employer, there is no proper Title VII defendant in this case. *Militinska-Lake v. Kirnon*, No. 1:20-CV-443 (TJM/CFH), 2021 WL 3569807, at *9 (N.D.N.Y. Aug. 11, 2021) (“As a general rule, the proper

defendant in a Title VII case against a State entity is the actual department or agency that employs the plaintiff.”) (citation omitted).

*9 Accordingly, the Court recommends that Plaintiff’s Title VII claims against Judge McGinty be dismissed.

4. ADA

Title II of the ADA provides that “no qualified individual with a disability shall, by reason of such disability, be excluded from participation in or be denied the benefits of the services, programs, or activities of a public entity, or be subjected to discrimination by any such entity.” 42 U.S.C. § 12132. To plead an ADA claim, a plaintiff must allege: “(1) that [s]he is a qualified individual with a disability; (2) that [s]he was excluded from participation in a public entity’s services, programs or activities or was otherwise discriminated against by a public entity; and (3) that such exclusion or discrimination was due to [her] disability.” *Fulton v. Goord*, 591 F.3d 37, 43 (2d Cir. 2009) (internal quotation marks and citation omitted).

As discussed, Plaintiff has utilized a form ADA complaint, largely alleges disability due to PTSD, and claims Judge McGinty denied her “accommodations” and “retaliated” against her during family court proceedings. For reasons set forth below, Plaintiff’s purported disability-based claims under the ADA must also be dismissed.

First, to the extent Plaintiff asserts ADA claims against Judge McGinty in his individual capacity, such claims fail as a matter of law because there is no individual liability under Title II of the ADA. See *Garcia v. SUNY Health Scis. Ctr. of Brooklyn*, 280 F.3d 98, 107 (2d Cir. 2001) (holding that defendants cannot be sued in their individual capacities for violating Title II of the ADA); see also *Spiegel v. Schulmann*, 604 F.3d 72, 79 (2d Cir. 2010) (“the retaliation provision of the ADA ... cannot provide for individual liability”); *Myers v. N.Y.-Dep’t of Motor Vehicles*, No. 06-CV-4583, 2013 WL 3990770, at *9 (E.D.N.Y. Aug. 5, 2013) (“[N]umerous district courts in this [C]ircuit have persuasively held that there is no individual liability under Title I or Title II of the ADA, regardless of whether the claim is brought in an individual or official capacity.”); *Netti v. Ayers*, No. 17-CV-976, 2017 WL 7542494, at *18 (Oct. 5, 2017) (“individuals cannot be held liable under the ADA”) (citing cases). Thus, Plaintiff’s

ADA claims against Judge McGinty, insofar as he is sued in his individual capacity, must be dismissed.⁹

Even if the Court assumes for purposes of initial review only, that Plaintiff was disabled during the state court proceedings within the meaning of the ADA, and Judge McGinty was a proper defendant in his official capacity,¹⁰ her assertions do not show that Judge McGinty discriminated or retaliated against her because of her PTSD. It is not enough for Plaintiff to state that she is disabled and that bad things happened to her in the state court proceedings; she must allege facts from which a reasonable trier of fact could infer that these things happened to her because of discrimination on the basis of her disability. The use of “buzz words” such as “disability,” “accommodation,” and “retaliation” does not cure a pleading defect such as the one herein. See *Barr v. Abrams*, 810 F.2d 358, 362 (2d Cir. 1986) (the Second Circuit has repeatedly held, “complaints relying on the civil rights statutes are insufficient unless they contain some specific allegations of fact indicating a deprivation of rights, instead of a litany of general conclusions that shock but have no meaning”). She does not allege any facts suggesting a plausible connection between her alleged PTSD and “LAS” and the actions that were taken against her in the state court proceedings. Rather, Plaintiff merely states she “has no recollection of being handed a slip” regarding the March 8, 2020, court date that she missed. Moreover, Plaintiff’s passing reference that she “requested audio of the court hearings so that I can have time to listen to prepare as *pro se* for continuing proceedings” or that Judge McGinty “refused to give me enough time to get proper expensive counsel needed to fight such a traumatic 3rd trial” are insufficient to state a claim. (Dkt. No. 6 at 13, 14.)

*10 In light of the foregoing, the Court recommends dismissing Plaintiff’s ADA claims, if any, against Judge McGinty. See 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B)(ii).

5. Domestic Relations Exception, *Rooker-Feldman*¹¹ Doctrine, and *Younger*¹² Abstention

Due to the nature of Plaintiff’s amended complaint, it is difficult to precisely determine exactly which doctrines apply, but based upon the relief sought, even if Plaintiff had sued an appropriate defendant, her claims are also likely barred by the *Rooker-Feldman* doctrine, domestic relations exception, and/or *Younger* abstention.

a. Domestic Relations Exception

Under the domestic relations exception to the jurisdiction of federal courts, cases involving divorce, alimony, and child custody remain outside federal court jurisdiction. *Marshall v. Marshall*, 547 U.S. 293, 308 (2006). This exception is based upon a policy dictating that the states have traditionally adjudicated marital and child custody disputes, developing “competence and expertise in adjudicating such matters, which federal courts lack.” *Thomas v. N.Y. City*, 814 F. Supp. 1139, 1146 (E.D.N.Y. 1993).

Here, in order to return custody of C.A.B. to Plaintiff, or to “enjoin” the state court’s orders, this Court would have to re-determine Judge McGinty’s decision in the custody matter. This would also involve resolving factual disputes regarding custody and visitation. This court is divested of jurisdiction to make such determinations. See *Ankenbrandt v. Richards*, 504 U.S. 689, 703 (1992); *Hernstadt v. Hernstadt*, 373 F.2d 316, 317 (2d Cir. 1967) (it has been uniformly held that federal courts do not adjudicate cases involving the custody of minors and rights of visitation); *Sobel v. Prudenti*, 25 F. Supp. 3d 340, 353 (E.D.N.Y. 2014) (the domestic relations exception “divests the federal courts of power to issue divorce, alimony, and child custody decrees”). Accordingly, to the extent the amended complaint is seeking a child custody decree from the Court, the court lacks jurisdiction to adjudicate such a claim. See, e.g., *Amato v. McGinty*, No. 17-CV-593 (MAD/ATB), 2017 WL 9487185, at *8 (N.D.N.Y. Jun. 6, 2017) report and recommendation adopted by 2017 WL 4083575 (N.D.N.Y. Sept. 15, 2017).

b. Rooker-Feldman Doctrine

In the event the relevant underlying state court proceedings are concluded, such claims may be barred by the *Rooker-Feldman* doctrine. This doctrine divests the federal court of jurisdiction to consider actions that seek to overturn state court judgments. *Fernandez v. Turetsky*, No. 12-CV-4092, 2014 WL 5823116, at *3 (E.D.N.Y. Nov. 7, 2014) (citing *Exxon Mobil Corp. v. Saudi Basic Indus. Corp.*, 544 U.S. 280, 284 (2005); *Dorce v. City of New York*, 2 F.4th 82, 101 (2d Cir. 2021) (“The *Rooker-Feldman* doctrine bars federal district courts from hearing cases that in effect are appeals from state court judgments, because the Supreme Court is the only federal court with jurisdiction over such cases.”)). The doctrine also bars the federal court from considering claims

that are “inextricably intertwined” with a prior state court determination. *Fernandez v. Turetsky*, 2014 WL 5823116, at *3 (quoting *Johnson v. Smithsonian Inst.*, 189 F.3d 180, 185 (2d Cir. 1999)).

*11 The *Rooker-Feldman* doctrine applies where the federal court plaintiff: (1) lost in state court, (2) complains of injuries caused by the state court judgment, (3) invites the district court to review and reject the state court judgment, and (4) commenced the district court proceedings after the state court judgment was rendered. *Vossbrinck v. Accredited Home Lenders, Inc.*, 773 F.3d 423, 426 (2d Cir. 2014).

Here, it appears Plaintiff “lost” in state court, complains of injuries caused by the state court judgments, and asks this Court to invalidate the state court’s judgments regarding child custody. See Dkt. No. 6 at 29. Thus, as currently drafted, the amended complaint is likely barred under the *Rooker-Feldman* doctrine.

c. Younger Abstention

In the event the underlying state court proceedings remain pending, Plaintiff’s request for this Court’s involvement may also implicate the *Younger* abstention doctrine. See generally *Younger v. Harris*, 401 U.S. 37 (1971). Under the *Younger* doctrine, “federal courts [must] abstain from taking jurisdiction over federal constitutional claims that involve or call into question ongoing state proceedings.” *Diamond “D” Constr. Corp. v. McGowan*, 282 F.3d 191, 198 (2d Cir. 2002); see also *Huffman v. Pursue, Ltd.*, 420 U.S. 592, 602 n.16 (1975) (extending the equitable principles that required abstention with respect to injunctive relief in *Younger* apply to requests for declaratory relief as well).

In *Sprint Communications, Inc. v. Jacobs*, 571 U.S. 69 (2013), the Supreme Court clarified that the *Younger* doctrine is limited to three exceptional circumstances, including (1) state criminal prosecutions; (2) civil enforcement, or “quasi-criminal,” proceedings; and (3) “civil proceedings involving certain orders that are uniquely in furtherance of the state courts’ ability to perform their judicial functions.” *Id.* at 72-73. “[T]here can be no doubt that a custody dispute ... raises important state interests.” *Graham v. N.Y. Ctr. for Interpersonal Dev.*, No. 15-CV-459, 2015 WL 1120121, at *2-3 (E.D.N.Y. Mar. 12, 2015) (holding that plaintiff’s claim for injunctive relief was barred by *Younger* when the

plaintiff sought to challenge an ongoing family court custody proceeding) (citation omitted).

Accordingly, to the extent that the child custody issues are continuing in Family Court, the Court should abstain from interfering with that process. *See, e.g., Cogswell v. Rodriguez*, 304 F. Supp. 2d 350, 357 (E.D.N.Y. 2004) (applying *Younger* abstention in child support matter); *Lomtevas v. New York State*, No. 03-CV-2359, 2003 WL 22937688, at *2 (E.D.N.Y. Nov. 13, 2003) (same).

IV. LEAVE TO AMEND

Generally, when the court dismisses a *pro se* complaint *sua sponte*, the court should afford the plaintiff the opportunity to amend at least once, however, leave to replead may be denied where any amendment would be futile. *Hill v. Curcione*, 657 F.3d 116, 123-24 (2d Cir. 2011); *Ruffolo v. Oppenheimer & Co.*, 987 F.2d 129, 131 (2d Cir. 1993). Futility is present when the problem with the plaintiff's causes of action is substantive such that better pleading will not cure it. *Cuoco v. Moritsugu*, 222 F.3d 99, 112 (2d Cir. 2000) (citation omitted).

Here, better pleading could not cure the Court's lack of subject matter jurisdiction based on the immunities described above, which appear to apply to all claims except for Plaintiff's ADA claim seeking prospective injunctive relief.

*12 Nevertheless, in light of Plaintiff's *pro se* status and in an abundance of caution, as was the case in the related action, better pleading—addressing the deficiencies outlined above—could potentially save Plaintiff's ADA claim for prospective injunctive relief against Judge McGinty from being *sua sponte* dismissed on initial review. *See, e.g., Orr v. McGinty*, No. 1:17-cv-1280 (GLS/TWD), ECF Dkt. No. 47 at 10-11.¹³ As such, the Court recommends this claim be dismissed without prejudice and with leave to amend.¹⁴

V. PLAINTIFF'S ADDRESS

Under this Court's rules, an unrepresented litigant is under a duty to inform the Court of any address changes in writing. L.R. 10.1(c)(2). For the orderly disposition of cases, it is essential that litigants honor their continuing obligation to keep the Court informed of address changes. To date, all the Court's Orders mailed to Plaintiff's address on file have been returned as undeliverable. (Dkt. Nos. 10, 12, 15.)

In an extraordinary display of special solicitude to Plaintiff as a *pro se* litigant, the Clerk was directed to mail a one-time courtesy copy of each Order at the confidential and redacted address indicated on the envelope of Plaintiff's submissions to the Court and as verbally provided to the Clerk on December 1, 2021. (*See generally* Docket Report; *see* Dkt. Nos. 11, 14.¹⁵) However, Plaintiff must file a change of address IN WRITING within thirty days, and she must continue to submit any address changes to the Court as long as her action is pending. "Failure to notify the Court of a change of address in accordance with L.R. 10.1(c)(2) may result in the dismissal of any pending action." L.R. 41.2(b).

VI. CONCLUSION

WHEREFORE, after carefully considering this matter, and for the reasons explained above, it is hereby

ORDERED that Plaintiff's IFP application (Dkt. No. 16) is **GRANTED**;¹⁶ and it is further

*13 **RECOMMENDED** that Plaintiff's amended complaint (Dkt. No. 6) be *sua sponte* dismissed in its entirety pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e); and it is further

RECOMMENDED that all claims be **DISMISSED WITH PREJUDICE** except that Plaintiff's ADA claim for prospective injunctive relief be **DISMISSED WITHOUT PREJUDICE AND WITH LEAVE TO REPLEAD**; and it is further

RECOMMENDED that the Clerk be directed to amend the docket to remove all references to C.A.B., and it is further

ORDERED that Plaintiff must file a **CHANGE OF ADDRESS** within **THIRTY DAYS** of the date of the Report-Recommendation, and she must continue to submit any address changes to the Court as long as this action is pending; failure to notify the Court of a change of address in accordance with L.R. 10.1(c)(2) may result in the dismissal of any pending action; and it is further

ORDERED that the Clerk mail a copy of this Order and Report-Recommendation to Plaintiff at the address listed on the docket and to mail a **FINAL** one-time courtesy copy to the confidential and redacted address indicated on the envelope of Dkt. No. 16 and as verbally provided to the Clerk on December 1, 2021.

Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1), Plaintiff has fourteen days within which to file written objections to the foregoing report.¹⁷ Such objections shall be filed with the Clerk of the Court. **FAILURE TO OBJECT TO THIS REPORT WITHIN FOURTEEN DAYS WILL PRECLUDE APPELLATE REVIEW.** *Roldan v. Racette*, 984 F.2d 85 (2d Cir. 1993) (citing *Small v. Sec'y of Health*

and Human Servs., 892 F.2d 15 (2d Cir. 1989)); 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1) (Supp. 2013); Fed. R. Civ. P. 72, 6(a).

All Citations

Not Reported in Fed. Supp., 2022 WL 226798

Footnotes

- 1 Amato was terminated as party plaintiff in the related action by Order entered August 7, 2019. *See Orr v. McGinty*, 1:17-cv-1280 (GLS/TWD), ECF Dkt. No. 73. The Court assumes familiarity with the related case.
- 2 Page references to documents identified by docket number refer to the numbers assigned by the CM/ECF docketing system maintained by the Clerk's Office. Unless otherwise indicated, excerpts from the record are reproduced exactly as they appear in the original and errors in spelling, punctuation, and grammar have not been corrected.
- 3 Plaintiff explains the book “talks about the ongoing abuse of Anthony McGinty and his ongoing abuse to my family for exposing him. I have been publicly outspoken long before he was put on my case in 2016. I've been exposing him since 2014 and my best selling book was published in 2018. He refuses to recuse from this case which I orally explained pre trial in 2019 that I would not only never receive a fair trial but that having to come before him after the tremendous harm he caused my son....” (Dkt. No. 6 at 14.)
- 4 Plaintiff appears to be referring to Defendant, along with “Child Attorney Amy Ingram and opposing Counsel Andy Gilday.” (Dkt. No. 6 at 11.) The Court notes Amy Ingram was named as a defendant in the related case and all claims asserted against her were dismissed with prejudice. *See Orr v. McGinty*, No. 1:17-cv-1280 (GLS/TWD), ECF Dkt. No. 47 at 13. The Court takes judicial notice that Amato, along with others, also filed suit against Judge McGinty, Amy Ingram, and Attorney Andrew Gilday (for his role as assigned counsel to Patrick Beesmer, C.A.B.'s father), Beesmer, and another individual in a previous action, also captioned *Amato v. McGinty*, 1:17-cv-00593 (MAD/ATB), ECF Dkt. No. 1. In that case, although Amato paid the filing fee, United States Magistrate Judge Baxter recommended, *inter alia*, that Amato's [Section 1983](#) claims against Judge McGinty be dismissed with prejudice as barred by judicial immunity. *See id.*, ECF Dkt. No. 11. United States District Judge D'Agostino adopted the report-recommendation in its entirety and judgment was entered accordingly on September 15, 2017. *See id.* at ECF Dkt. Nos. 19, 20.
- 5 However, and contrary to Plaintiff's assertion, in the related action she was not afforded the “right to replead and add current ongoing violations” rather, Amato's [Section 1983](#) claims against Judge McGinty were dismissed with prejudice and her Title II ADA claims were dismissed for failure to state a claim upon which relief may be granted. *Orr v. McGinty*, 1:17-CV-01280 (GLS/TWD), ECF Dkt. Nos. 47, 74.
- 6 Plaintiff also seeks attorneys fees pursuant to [42 U.S.C. § 1988](#) and the Equal Access to Justice Act. (Dkt. No. 6 at 28.) However, as she was informed in the related action, *pro se* plaintiffs are not entitled to such fees. *Orr v. McGinty*, No. 1:17-cv-01280, ECF Dkt. No. 47 at 3 n.6 (citing [SEC v. Price Waterhouse](#), 41 F.3d 805, 808 (2d Cir. 1994)).
- 7 Judicial immunity shields judges from suit to the extent that they are sued in their individual capacities. *See Ying Jing Gan v. City of N.Y.*, 996 F.2d 522, 529 (2d Cir. 1993); *Martinez v. Queens Cty. Dist. Attorney*, No.

12-CV-06262, 2014 WL 1011054, at *8 n. 8 (E.D.N.Y. Mar. 17, 2014), *aff'd*, 596 F. App'x 10 (2d Cir. 2015); *McKnight v. Middleton*, 699 F.Supp.2d 507, 521-25 (E.D.N.Y. 2010), *aff'd*, 434 F. App'x 32 (2d Cir. 2011). The Eleventh Amendment, on the other hand, shields judges from suit to the extent that they are sued in their official capacities. See *Ying Jing Gan*, 996 F.2d at 529 (“To the extent that ... a claim is asserted against the state official in his official capacity, he may assert the state's Eleventh Amendment immunity against suit.”).

- 8 Moreover, “[i]t is axiomatic that ‘Title VII does not impose liability on individuals.’ ” *Hamlett v. City of Binghamton*, No. 3:20-CV-880 (GLS/ML), 2021 WL 3723091, at *2 (N.D.N.Y. Aug. 23, 2021) (quoting *Lore v. City of Syracuse*, 670 F.3d 127, 169 (2d Cir. 2012) (citations omitted)); see also *Golden v. Syracuse Reg'l Airport Auth.*, No. 5:20-CV-1566 (MAD/TWD), 2021 WL 485731, at *1 (N.D.N.Y. Feb. 10, 2021) (“[I]ndividuals are not subject to liability under Title VII.”) (quotation marks and citation omitted).
- 9 The Court notes judicial immunity also extends to Plaintiff's ADA claims for damages. See *Orr v. McGinty*, No. 1:17-cv-01280, Dkt. No. 47 at 5 (citing *Brooks v. Onondaga Cty. Dep't of Children & Family Servs.*, 5:17-CV-1186, 2018 WL 2108282, at *4 (N.D.N.Y. Apr. 9, 2018) (collecting cases)).
- 10 As observed in the related case, “It is questionable whether defendants, even when sued in their official capacities, are public entities.” *Orr v. McGinty*, No. 1:17-cv-01280, Dkt. No. 74 at 4 n.4 (citing *Santiago v. Garcia*, 70 F. Supp. 2d 84, 89 (D. P.R. 1999) (holding state court judge sued in official capacity was not “public entity” under Title II); but see *Shollenberger v. N.Y. State Unified Court Sys.*, 18 CV 9736, 2019 WL 2717211, at *5 (S.D.N.Y. June 28, 2019) (allowing ADA claims seeking prospective injunctive relief to proceed against Chief Judge of the State of New York and Chief Administrator of the New York State Unified Court System because “a plaintiff need only allege the defendant[s] ha[ve] responsibility for the alleged conduct and the ability to redress the alleged violations”)).
- 11 *District of Columbia Court of Appeals v. Feldman*, 460 U.S. 462 (1983) and *Rooker v. Fidelity Trust Co.*, 263 U.S. 413, 414-17 (1923).
- 12 *Younger v. Harris*, 401 U.S. 37 (1971).
- 13 At this juncture, the Court expresses no opinion on the sufficiency of any such claim.
- 14 If the District Court adopts this Report-Recommendation, and if Plaintiff chooses to file a second amended complaint, the pleading must comply with [Rules 8](#) and [10 of the Federal Rules](#). The revised pleading will replace the amended complaint, and must be a wholly integrated and complete pleading that does not rely upon or incorporate by reference any pleading or document previously filed with the Court. See *Shields v. Citytrust Bancorp, Inc.*, 25 F.3d 1124, 1128 (2d Cir. 1994) (“It is well established that an amended complaint ordinarily supersedes the original and renders it of no legal effect.”). The revised pleading should not attempt to resurrect any claims dismissed with prejudice in this action and/or claims brought or could have been brought in the related case. See *Lopez v. Jet Blue Airways*, No. 12-CV-0057, 2012 WL 213831, at *2 (E.D.N.Y. Jan. 24, 2012) (“Under the doctrine of *res judicata*, once a final judgment has been entered on the merits of a case, that judgment will bar any subsequent litigation by the same parties or those in privity with them concerning the transaction, or series of connected transactions, out of which the [first] action arose.”).
- 15 While not entirely clear to the Court, it appears this “confidential” address differs from Plaintiff's residence, while the PO Box on file is the business address for Plaintiff's “home office” Punished 4 Protecting. (See Dkt. No. 16.)
- 16 Plaintiff should note that although her IFP application has been granted, she will still be required to pay fees that she may incur in this action, including copying and/or witness fees.

- 17 If you are proceeding *pro se* and are served with this Order and Report-Recommendation by mail, three additional days will be added to the fourteen-day period, meaning that you have seventeen days from the date the Order and Report-Recommendation was mailed to you to serve and file objections. [Fed. R. Civ. P. 6\(d\)](#). If the last day of that prescribed period falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday, then the deadline is extended until the end of the next day that is not a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday. Fed. R. Civ. 6(a)(1)(C).

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2022 WL 2805462

Only the Westlaw citation is currently available.

United States District Court, N.D. New York.

Alisha Clark WALKER, Plaintiff,

v.

Dr. Mary O'CONNOR, Defendant.

1:22-CV-581

|

Signed July 18, 2022

Attorneys and Law Firms

ALISHA CLARK WALKER, Plaintiff, Pro Se, 757 Taborton Road, Sand Lake, NY 12153.

ORDER ON REPORT & RECOMMENDATION

DAVID N. HURD, United States District Judge

*1 On June 2, 2022, *pro se* plaintiff Alisha Clark Walker ("plaintiff") filed this action alleging that defendant, a private individual ordered by a state court to render forensic psychological evaluations in an underlying child custody dispute, discriminated against her. Dkt. No. 1. Along with her complaint, plaintiff sought leave to proceed *in forma pauperis* ("IFP Application"). Dkt. No. 2.

On June 29, 2022, U.S. Magistrate Judge Thérèse Wiley Dancks granted plaintiff's IFP Application for the purpose of an initial review and advised by Report & Recommendation ("R&R") that plaintiff's complaint be dismissed with leave

to amend. Dkt. No. 4. Although Judge Dancks observed that plaintiff's claims were almost certainly barred by various jurisdictional or immunity principles, in light of plaintiff's *pro se* status Judge Dancks concluded that plaintiff should be given an opportunity to amend. *Id.*

Plaintiff has not filed objections, and the time period in which to do so has expired. *See* Dkt. No. 4. Upon review for clear error, the R&R will be accepted and adopted in all respects. *See* [FED. R. CIV. P. 72\(b\)](#).

Therefore, it is

ORDERED that

1. The Report & Recommendation is ACCEPTED;
2. Plaintiff's complaint is DISMISSED with leave to amend;
3. Plaintiff shall have thirty days from the date of this Order in which to amend her pleading in accordance with the instructions set forth in Judge Dancks's Report & Recommendation and this Order; and
4. If plaintiff does not file an amended complaint within this thirty-day period, the Clerk of the Court shall enter a judgment accordingly and close the file without further Order of this Court.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

All Citations

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2024 WL 1464346

Only the Westlaw citation is currently available.

United States District Court, N.D. New York.

Ellis Davon DUDLEY, II, Plaintiff,

v.

Myra MONTAQUE, Defendant.

5:24-cv-0223 (BKS/TWD)

I

Signed April 4, 2024

Attorneys and Law Firms

ELLIS DAVON DUDLEY, II, Plaintiff, pro se, PO Box 7124,
Syracuse, NY 13261.

REPORT-RECOMMENDATION AND ORDER

THÉRÈSE WILEY DANCKS, United States Magistrate
Judge

I. INTRODUCTION

*1 The Clerk has sent to the Court for review five submissions filed by *pro se* plaintiff Ellis Davon Dudley, II ("Plaintiff"), as well as a motion to proceed *in forma pauperis* ("IFP"). Dkt. No. 1; Dkt. No. 2. For the reasons stated below, the Court recommends Plaintiff's pleadings be dismissed.

II. IFP APPLICATION

Plaintiff has not paid the filing fee for this action and seeks leave to proceed IFP. Dkt. No. 2. Upon review, Plaintiff's IFP application demonstrates economic need. *See id.* Therefore, he is granted permission to proceed IFP.

III. PLAINTIFF'S SUBMISSIONS

Plaintiff's first submission is a document labeled "NOTICE OF REMOVAL" which purports to remove to this Court "all claims and causes of action in the civil action styled IV-D Support Myra Montaque against Ellis Dudley Jr., File# 31274 Docket# F-06437-22 ... now dismissed in the Onondaga County Family Court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331, 28 U.S.C. 1441, 42 U.S.C. 660." Dkt. No. 1.¹,² He next lists fifteen "grounds for removal" which appear to invoke this Court's federal question jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1331. *See id.* at 1-2. The document further states "A copy of all

process, pleadings and orders served upon defendants to date in the State Court Attached are all instruments filed under this situation." *Id.* at 2.

Plaintiff's next two submissions appear to contain, *inter alia*, materials related to proceedings between himself and Myra Montaque in Onondaga County Family Court. *See generally*, Dkt. Nos. 1-1, 1-2. The filings contain, but are not limited to: notices and summons to appear; an Order of Support by Default, dated April 11, 2023; findings of fact; notices of motions; orders dismissing petitions to vacate; a notice of appeal; a brief to the Appellate Division, Fourth Department; and transcripts. *See id.*

Plaintiff also submitted a document captioned "CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE BY MAIL." *See* Dkt. No. 1-3 at 1. The document, dated February 14, 2024, indicates Plaintiff served a copy of the "Notice of Removal and Exhibits" on "Myra Montaque" by depositing a copy of the documents in a mailbox. *Id.*

Finally, Plaintiff submitted a "CIVIL COVER SHEET." *See* Dkt. No. 1-4 at 1. He indicated this Court has federal question jurisdiction over the present matter. *Id.* In the nature of suit portion of the sheet, Plaintiff checked the following boxes: Negotiable Instrument, Recovery of Overpayment, Other Contract, Contract Product Liability, Personal Injury - Product Liability, Other Fraud, Commerce, Administrative Procedure Act/Review or Appeal of Agency Decision, and Constitutionality of State Statutes. *Id.* Plaintiff indicated the case was removed from state court, identified "42 U.S.C. 1981" as the statute under which he filed, and listed "Contract Product liability" as a brief description. *Id.* His sole listed demand is for "full Disclosures." *Id.* Finally, Plaintiff listed Docket Number "F-02393-21" as a related case before Judge "Jefferey A Dom." *Id.*

IV. STANDARD OF REVIEW

*2 Section 1915 of Title 28 requires a district court to dismiss an IFP complaint if the action is frivolous or malicious, fails to state a claim upon which relief may be granted, or seeks monetary relief against a defendant who is immune from such relief. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B) (i)-(iii); *Livingston v. Adirondack Beverage Co.*, 141 F.3d 434, 437 (2d Cir. 1998). The Court must also dismiss a complaint, or portion thereof, when the Court lacks subject matter jurisdiction. *See* Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(h)(3).

While the law mandates dismissal on any of these grounds, the Court is obliged to construe *pro se* pleadings liberally, *Harris v. Mills*, 572 F.3d 66, 72 (2d Cir. 2009), and interpret them to raise the “strongest arguments that they suggest.” *Triestman v. Fed. Bureau of Prisons*, 470 F.3d 471, 474-75 (2d Cir. 2006) (internal quotation marks and citation omitted). A claim is frivolous when it “lacks an arguable basis either in law or in fact.” *Neitzke v. Williams*, 490 U.S. 319, 325 (1989), *abrogated on other grounds Bell Atl. Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544 (2007); *see also Denton v. Hernandez*, 504 U.S. 25, 33 (1992) (holding “a finding of factual frivolousness is appropriate when the facts alleged rise to the level of the irrational or the wholly incredible”); *Livingston*, 141 F.3d at 437 (“[A]n action is ‘frivolous’ when either: (1) the factual contentions are clearly baseless ... or (2) the claim is based on an indisputably meritless legal theory.”).

To survive dismissal for failure to state a claim, a complaint must contain a short and plain statement of the claim showing that the pleader is entitled to relief. Fed. R. Civ. P. 8(a)(2). This short and plain statement of the claim must be “plausible on its face.” *Twombly*, 550 U.S. at 570. “A claim has facial plausibility when the plaintiff pleads factual content that allows the court to draw the reasonable inference that the defendant is liable for the misconduct alleged.” *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 678 (2009). The statement of the claim must do more than present “an unadorned, the-defendant-harmed-me accusation.” *Id.* It must “give the defendant fair notice of what the claim is and the grounds upon which it rests.” *Twombly*, 550 U.S. at 555 (internal quotation marks and citations omitted); *see also* Fed. R. Civ. P. 8(a)(2).

In determining whether a complaint states a claim upon which relief may be granted, “the court must accept the material facts alleged in the complaint as true and construe all reasonable inferences in the plaintiff’s favor.” *Hernandez v. Coughlin*, 18 F.3d 133, 136 (2d Cir. 1994) (citations omitted). “[T]he tenet that a court must accept as true all of the allegations contained in a complaint is inapplicable to legal conclusions.” *Iqbal*, 556 U.S. at 678. “Threadbare recitals of the elements of a cause of action, supported by mere conclusory statements, do not suffice.” *Id.*

Moreover, a court should not dismiss a *pro se* complaint “without granting leave to amend at least once when a liberal reading of the complaint gives any indication that a valid claim might be stated.” *Gomez v. USAA Fed. Sav. Bank*, 171 F.3d 794, 795 (2d Cir. 1999) (citation and internal quotation marks omitted). However, an opportunity to amend is not

required where “the problem with [the plaintiff’s] causes of action is substantive” such that “better pleading will not cure it.” *Cuoco v. Moritsugu*, 222 F.3d 99, 112 (2d Cir. 2000).

V. ANALYSIS

*3 Even affording Plaintiff’s filings a liberal construction, his submissions are difficult to decipher and fail to provide sufficient factual information for the Court to review or for the Defendant(s) to have notice of any claims against them. Therefore, the Court recommends this action be dismissed.

As an initial matter, the Court notes Plaintiff has not filed a complaint. While a plaintiff’s initial filing(s) need not be titled “complaint,” *see, e.g., Muhammad v. Smith*, No. 3:13-CV-0760 (MAD/DEP), 2013 WL 5652495, at *2 (N.D.N.Y. Oct. 16, 2013) (construing the plaintiff’s initial filings as a complaint), *report and recommendation adopted in part, rejected in part*, 2014 WL 3670609 (N.D.N.Y. July 23, 2014), here, the Plaintiff’s submissions lack any document which comports with the Federal Rules’ pleading requirements.

Under Rule 8, a pleading must contain, *inter alia*, “a short and plain statement of the claim showing that the pleader is entitled to relief” Fed. R. Civ. P. 8(a)(2). The purpose of Rule 8 “is to give fair notice of the claim being asserted so as to permit the adverse party the opportunity to file a responsive answer, prepare an adequate defense and determine whether the doctrine of *res judicata* is applicable.” *Powell v. Marine Midland Bank*, 162 F.R.D. 15, 16 (N.D.N.Y. 1995) (citing *Brown v. Califano*, 75 F.R.D. 497, 498 (D.D.C. 1977)) (emphasis omitted). Here, the Plaintiff’s filings are entirely devoid of a statement of any claim against Montaque.

Furthermore, Plaintiff’s submissions lack factual allegations against Montaque. From what the Court can glean, Plaintiff’s contentions arise from a petition to vacate an Order of Support by Default, issued by Onondaga County Family Court, which was itself dismissed by that Court prior to the commencement of this action. *See* Dkt. No. 1 at 1; Dkt. No. 1-1 at 1, 3. While Dkt. No. 1 references a multitude of federal statutes, none of Plaintiff’s statements constitute allegations *against Montaque*. Indeed, the Defendant’s name appears only in the document’s caption. Accordingly, dismissal of any “claim” against Montaque is warranted pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B)(ii). *See, e.g., Chavis v. Chappius*, 618 F.3d 162, 170 (2d Cir. 2010) (Although the Court is “obligated to draw the most favorable inferences that [the Plaintiff]’s complaint supports, we cannot invent factual allegations that he has not pled.”); *Drawhorne v. Aloise*, No. 6:23-CV-1278 (TJM/

TWD), 2023 WL 8188396, at *3 (N.D.N.Y. Nov. 27, 2023) (dismissing the plaintiff's claims against an individual where the plaintiff listed the individual "as a defendant in the caption of his complaint but fails to assert any allegations against him or her."), *report and recommendation adopted*, 2024 WL 532572 (N.D.N.Y. Feb. 8, 2024); *Joseph v. Annucci*, 7:18-CV-7197, 2020 WL 409744, at *4 (S.D.N.Y. Jan. 23, 2020) (dismissing claims against defendants that were "named in the caption only" where "[t]he body of the Complaint does not contain any factual allegations naming them, or indicating that they violated the law or injured Plaintiff in some manner.").

In any event, it is likely any claim based on these facts would be barred. "Under the *Rooker-Feldman* doctrine, a federal district court lacks authority to review a final state court order or judgment where a litigant seeks relief that invites the federal district court to reject or overturn such a final state court order or judgment." *Porter v. Nasci*, No. 5:24-CV-0033 (GTS/TWD), 2024 WL 1142144, at *4 (N.D.N.Y. Mar. 15, 2024) (citing *Exxon Mobil Corp. v. Saudi Basic Indus. Corp.*, 544 U.S. 280, 291-92 (2005); *Dorce v. City of New York*, 2 F.4th 82, 101 (2d Cir. 2021)). "This includes when a litigant seeks relief that invites a federal district court to reject or overturn a final decision of a New York Family Court as to a child support dispute brought in that state court." *Id.* (citing *Sims v. Kaufman*, No. 1:23-CV-7927, 2024 WL 757338, at *4 (S.D.N.Y. Feb. 14, 2024)) (additional citation omitted); *see also Fernandez v. Turetsky*, No. 14-CV-4568, 2014 WL 5823116, at *4 (E.D.N.Y. Nov. 7, 2014) (collecting cases in support of the proposition that "[c]ourts have repeatedly invoked the [*Rooker-Feldman*] doctrine in cases ... in which plaintiffs challenge family court decrees setting child support arrears."), *aff'd*, 645 F. App'x 103 (2d Cir. 2016). Therefore, to the extent Plaintiff seeks to challenge a final judgment of Onondaga County Family Court, any such claim is barred by the *Rooker-Feldman* doctrine. *See, e.g., Phillips v. Wagner*, No. 1:22-CV-0833 (DNH/ML), 2022 WL 17406092, at *3 (N.D.N.Y. Nov. 4, 2022) ("Plaintiff's claims, while not entirely clear, seem to challenge an order ... in which the Family Court determined that he owes child support Plaintiff's claims for relief are barred by the *Rooker-Feldman* doctrine") (citation omitted), *report and recommendation adopted*, 2022 WL 17403441 (N.D.N.Y. Dec. 2, 2022), *appeal dismissed*, No. 23-68, 2023 WL 4445323 (2d Cir. Apr. 25, 2023).³

*4 Furthermore, under the domestic relations exception to the jurisdiction of federal courts, cases involving divorce,

alimony, and child custody remain outside this Court's jurisdiction. *See Marshall v. Marshall*, 547 U.S. 293, 308 (2006); *see also, e.g., Oliver v. Punter*, No. 2:22-CV-3580, 2022 WL 3228272, at *3 (E.D.N.Y. Aug. 10, 2022) ("The domestic relations exception to federal jurisdiction divests the federal courts of power to issue divorce, alimony and child custody decrees This exception also extends to child support determinations and the enforcement thereof.") (internal quotations and citations omitted). Accordingly, this Court lacks jurisdiction to adjudicate a claim involving issues of child custody and support. *See Rotondo v. New York*, No. 5:17-CV-1065 (GLS/DEP), 2017 WL 5201738, at *4 (N.D.N.Y. Oct. 31, 2017) ("[I]t is manifestly clear that plaintiff's claims implicate the domestic-relations exception to federal court jurisdiction. Plaintiff challenges a state-court's determination denying him relief from a family court's child support order, and plaintiff's requests for relief include removal of the family court proceeding to federal court."), *report and recommendation adopted*, 2017 WL 5198194 (N.D.N.Y. Nov. 9, 2017); *Cruz v. New York*, No. 5:17-CV-0510 (BKS/TWD), 2017 WL 6021838, at *7 (N.D.N.Y. Oct. 27, 2017), *report and recommendation adopted*, 2017 WL 6001833 (N.D.N.Y. Dec. 4, 2017) (collecting cases in support of the proposition that "[c]laims involving child custody, support, and visitation brought in federal district court in this Circuit have regularly been dismissed for lack of subject matter jurisdiction based on the domestic relations exception to federal jurisdiction.").

Although this Court has serious doubts, it is not clear whether Plaintiff could assert a cognizable cause of action against Defendant by way of a better pleading. Therefore, out of an abundance of caution and in deference to Plaintiff's *pro se* status, the undersigned recommends the action be dismissed with leave to amend. If Plaintiff chooses to avail himself of an opportunity to amend, such amended pleading must set forth a short and plain statement of the facts on which he relies to support any legal claims asserted, which Plaintiff has a legal right to pursue, and over which this Court has jurisdiction. Of course, Plaintiff may also pursue his claims in state court if appropriate.

VI. CONCLUSION

ACCORDINGLY, it is hereby

ORDERED that Plaintiff's motion to proceed IFP (Dkt. No. 2) is **GRANTED**,⁴ and it is

RECOMMENDED that Plaintiff's claims be **DISMISSED WITH LEAVE TO AMEND**; and it is further

ORDERED that the Clerk provide to Plaintiff a copy of this Report-Recommendation and Order, along with copies of the unpublished decisions cited herein in accordance with the Second Circuit decision in *Lebron v. Sanders*, 557 F.3d 76 (2d Cir. 2009) (per curiam).

Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1), the parties have fourteen (14) days within which to file written objections to the foregoing report.⁵ Such objections shall be filed with

the Clerk of the Court. **FAILURE TO OBJECT TO THIS REPORT WITHIN FOURTEEN (14) DAYS WILL PRECLUDE APPELLATE REVIEW.** *Roldan v. Racette*, 984 F.2d 85 (2d Cir. 1993) (citing *Small v. Sec'y of Health and Human Servs.*, 892 F.2d 15 (2d Cir. 1989)); 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1); Fed. R. Civ. P. 72.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

All Citations

Slip Copy, 2024 WL 1464346

Footnotes

- 1 Citations to Plaintiff's submissions will refer to the pagination generated by CM/ECF, the Court's electronic filing system. Unless otherwise indicated, excerpts from the record are reproduced exactly as they appear in the original and errors in spelling, punctuation, and grammar have not been corrected.
- 2 This matter was directly assigned to this Court by text order, see Dkt. No. 4, as deemed related to *Dudley v. Burgos et al.*, No. 5:24-CV-0223 (BKS/TWD), another action commenced by Plaintiff and assigned to this Court. The Court also takes judicial notice of a third action currently pending in this district, *Dudley v. Hochul et al.*, No. 5:24-CV-0048 (DNH/ML), which Plaintiff commenced by filing a complaint on January 11, 2024.
- 3 Alternatively, "in the event the underlying family court proceedings are pending, such claims are likely barred by the *Younger* abstention doctrine." *Walker v. O'Connor*, No. 1:22-CV-0581 (DNH/TWD), 2022 WL 2341420, at *6 (N.D.N.Y. June 29, 2022) (citing *Younger v. Harris*, 401 U.S. 37 (1971); *Amato v. McGinty*, No. 1:21-CV-0860 (GLS/TWD), 2022 WL 226798, at *11 (N.D.N.Y. Jan. 26, 2022)), *report and recommendation adopted*, 2022 WL 2805462 (N.D.N.Y. July 18, 2022). "*Younger* generally requires federal courts to abstain from taking jurisdiction over federal constitutional claims that involve or call into question ongoing state proceedings." *Diamond "D" Const. Corp. v. McGowan*, 282 F.3d 191, 198 (2d Cir. 2002) (citing *Younger*, 401 U.S. at 43-44). "*Younger* abstention is required when three conditions are met: (1) there is an ongoing state proceeding; (2) an important state interest is implicated in that proceeding; and (3) the state proceeding affords the federal plaintiff an adequate opportunity for judicial review of the federal constitutional claims." *Id.* (citing *Grieve v. Tamerin*, 269 F.3d 149, 152 (2d Cir. 2001)). Courts in this circuit have found these conditions to be satisfied in matters involving child support issues. See, e.g., *Cogswell v. Rodriguez*, 304 F. Supp. 2d 350, 357 (E.D.N.Y. 2004) (applying the *Younger* abstention doctrine to dismiss claims which arose from "pending state court proceedings involving child support.") (citation omitted); *Tomczyk v. New York Unified Ct. Sys.*, No. 2:19-CV-2753, 2019 WL 2437849, at *3 (E.D.N.Y. June 10, 2019) ("[T]his Court abstains under *Younger* from interfering in Plaintiff's ongoing state-court proceedings, involving divorce and child support issues and 'implicat[ing] a State's interest in enforcing the orders and judgments of its courts.'") (citing *Sprint Communications, Inc. v. Jacobs*, 571 U.S. 69, 72-73 (2013)). "Accordingly, to the extent that the child support issues are continuing in Family Court, the Court should abstain from interfering with that process." *Bowman v. Morris*, No. 8:19-CV-0097 (BKS/DJS), 2019 WL 5150196, at *6 (N.D.N.Y. Apr. 10, 2019) (citations omitted), *report and recommendation adopted*, 2019 WL 3759174 (N.D.N.Y. Aug. 9, 2019).

- 4 Although Plaintiff's application to proceed IFP has been granted, Plaintiff will still be required to pay fees that he may incur in the future regarding this action, including, but not limited to, copying and/or witness fees.
- 5 If you are proceeding *pro se* and are served with this Report-Recommendation and Order by mail, three additional days will be added to the fourteen-day period, meaning that you have seventeen days from the date the Report-Recommendation and Order was mailed to you to serve and file objections. [Fed. R. Civ. P. 6\(d\)](#). If the last day of that prescribed period falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday, then the deadline is extended until the end of the next day that is not a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday. [Fed. R. Civ. P. 6\(a\)\(1\)\(C\)](#).

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2022 WL 3228272

Only the Westlaw citation is currently available.

United States District Court, E.D. New York.

Albert OLIVER, Plaintiff,

v.

Ayesha PUNTER, Meridith Lafler, Support
Magistrate; Harmon Lutzer, Attorney; Steve Bellone,
Suffolk County Executive; SCCSEB, Defendants.

22-CV-3580(GRB)(LGD)

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Signed August 10, 2022

Attorneys and Law Firms

Albert Oliver, Huntington Sta., NY, Pro Se.

ORDER

GARY R. BROWN, United States District Judge:

*1 On June 16, 2022, *pro se* plaintiff Albert Oliver (“plaintiff”) filed a complaint in this Court against Ayesha Punter (“Punter”), Meridith Lafler (“Lafler”), Harmon Lutzer (“Lutzer”), Suffolk County Executive “Steve Bellone” (“Bellone”), and “SCCSEB”¹ (collectively, “defendants”) using the Court’s form for civil rights actions brought pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983. See Docket Entry “DE” 1. Plaintiff also filed an application to proceed *in forma pauperis* (“IFP”) together with the complaint. DE 2.

Upon review, the Court finds that plaintiff is qualified by his financial status to commence this action without prepayment of the filing fee. Accordingly, plaintiff’s application to proceed IFP is granted. However, for the reasons that follow, the complaint is dismissed pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(h)(3) and 28 U.S.C. §§ 1915(e)(2)(B).

BACKGROUND

1. Summary of the Complaint²

Pro se plaintiff’s brief submission seeks to challenge an underlying state court child support proceeding. According to the complaint, at the Family Court building located in Central Islip, New York:

On April 26, 2022 both Support Magistrate Meridith Lafler and Attorney Harmon Lutzer held a support hearing without following the rules of Due Process. On May 25, 2022, Support Magistrate Meridith Lafler disregarded Due Process by not following the rules of Due Process.

DE 1 at 5, ¶ III. Although plaintiff left the space on the form complaint that calls for a description of any injuries suffered as a result of the challenged conduct blank, he seeks to recover a monetary damages award in the sum of \$240,222.00 as well as an order terminating any debts or arrears owed and the return of funds he already paid together with 6% interest. *Id.* at 6, ¶¶ IV-V. Plaintiff also requests that the defendants “[l]eave me alone from this forthwith.” *Id.* at ¶ V.

LEGAL STANDARDS

The Second Circuit has established a two-step procedure wherein the district court first considers whether plaintiff qualifies for *in forma pauperis* status, and then considers the merits of the complaint under 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2). *Potnick v. E. State Hosp.*, 701 F.2d 243, 244 (2d Cir. 1983).

1. In Forma Pauperis

Upon review of the IFP application, the Court finds that plaintiff is qualified by his financial status to commence this action without the prepayment of the filing fee. Therefore, the application to proceed IFP (DE 2) is granted.

2. Sufficiency of the Pleadings

As Judge Bianco summarized,

A district court is required to dismiss an *in forma pauperis* complaint if the action is frivolous or malicious, fails to state a claim on which relief may be granted, or seeks monetary relief against a defendant who is immune from such relief. See 28 U.S.C. §§ 1915(e)(2)(B)(i)-(iii). The Court is required to dismiss the action as soon as it makes

such a determination. *See* 28 U.S.C. §§ 1915(e)(2)(B)(i)-(iii).

*2 It is axiomatic that district courts are required to read *pro se* complaints liberally, *see Erickson v. Pardus*, 551 U.S. 89, 94 (2007) (quoting *Estelle v. Gamble*, 429 U.S. 97, 106 (1976)); *Chavis v. Chappius*, 618 F.3d 162, 170 (2d Cir. 2010), and to construe them “ ‘to raise the strongest arguments that [they] suggest [].’ ” *Chavis*, 618 F.3d at 170 (quoting *Harris v. City of New York*, 607 F.3d 18, 24 (2d Cir. 2010)). Moreover, at the pleadings stage of the proceeding, the Court must assume the truth of “all well-pleaded, nonconclusory factual allegations” in the complaint. *Kiobel v. Royal Dutch Petroleum Co.*, 621 F.3d 111, 123 (2d Cir. 2010), *aff’d*, — U.S. —, 133 S. Ct. 1659, 185 L. Ed. 2d 671 (2013) (citing *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662 (2009)). However, “[t]hreadbare recitals of the elements of a cause of action, supported by mere conclusory statements ... are not entitled to the assumption of truth.” *Iqbal*, 556 U.S. at 678 (citation omitted).

Notwithstanding a plaintiff’s *pro se* status, a complaint must plead sufficient facts to “state a claim to relief that is plausible on its face.” *Bell Atl. Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 570 (2007). “A claim has facial plausibility when the plaintiff pleads factual content that allows the court to draw the reasonable inference that the defendant is liable for the misconduct alleged.” *Iqbal*, 556 U.S. at 678. The plausibility standard requires “more than a sheer possibility that a defendant has acted unlawfully.” *Id.*; *accord Wilson v. Merrill Lynch & Co.*, 671 F.3d 120, 128 (2d Cir. 2011). While “detailed factual allegations” are not required, “[a] pleading that offers ‘labels and conclusions’ or ‘a formulaic recitation of the elements of a cause of action will not do.’ ” *Iqbal*, 556 U.S. at 678 (quoting *Twombly*, 550 U.S. at 555). Plaintiff’s factual allegations must also be sufficient to give the defendant “fair notice of what the ... claim is and the grounds upon which it rests,” *Twombly*, 550 U.S. at 555 (internal quotation marks and citation omitted).

Patrick v. Bronx Care, No. 14-CV-7392 (JFB)(AKT), 2014 WL 7476972, at *1-2 (E.D.N.Y. Dec. 31, 2014).

DISCUSSION

Section 1983 provides that:

Every person who, under color of any statute, ordinance, regulation, custom, or usage, of any State or Territory or the District of Columbia, subjects, or causes to be subjected, any citizen of the United States or other person within the jurisdiction thereof to the deprivation of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured by the Constitution and laws, shall be liable to the party injured in an action at law, suit in equity, or other proper proceeding for redress....

42 U.S.C. § 1983. Section 1983 “creates no substantive rights; it provides only a procedure for redress for the deprivation of rights established elsewhere.” *Sykes v. James*, 13 F.3d 515, 519 (2d Cir. 1993). To maintain a Section 1983 action, a plaintiff must show that the defendant (1) acted under color of state law (2) to deprive the plaintiff of a right arising under the Constitution or federal law. *See id.* The Court analyzes plaintiff’s Section 1983 claims below.

I. Lack of State Action

“[P]rivate individuals ... cannot be sued under 42 U.S.C. § 1983 absent a plausible allegation that they acted under color of state law.” *Basile v. Connolly*, 538 F. App’x 5, 7 (2d Cir. 2013). Although plaintiff names Punter and Lutzer as defendants, he has not alleged that either defendant is a state actor or has otherwise acted under color of state law. *See* DE 1, *in toto*. Accordingly, plaintiff has not plausibly alleged a Section 1983 claim against Punter and Lutzer and these claims are thus dismissed without prejudice pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B)(i)-(ii).

II. Lack of Personal Involvement

*3 Plaintiff’s sparse complaint does not include any factual allegations of conduct or inaction attributable to any of the defendants. Indeed, apart from the caption and “Parties” section of the complaint, Punter, Bellone, and SCCSEB are not again mentioned. *See* DE 1, *in toto*. Moreover, plaintiff has alleged only that Lafler and Lutzer “held a Support Hearing without following the rules of Due Process.” *Id.* at 5, ¶ III.C.

“[P]ersonal involvement of defendants in alleged constitutional deprivations is a prerequisite to an award of damages under § 1983.” *Farid v. Ellen*, 593 F.3d 233, 249 (2d Cir. 2010) (internal quotations marks omitted). “[B]ald assertions and conclusions of law” are insufficient to establish personal involvement. See *Leeds v. Meltz*, 85 F.3d 51, 53 (2d Cir. 1996). Moreover, an individual will not be held liable by virtue of his or her supervisory position alone. *McKinnon v. Patterson*, 568 F.2d 930, 934 (2d Cir. 1977). Rather, as the Second Circuit Court of Appeals recently made clear, “there is no special rule for supervisory liability” and, in order “[t]o hold a state official liable under § 1983, a plaintiff must plead and prove the elements of the underlying constitutional violation directly against the official without relying on a special test for supervisory liability.” *Tangreti v. Bachmann*, 983 F.3d 609, 620 (2d Cir. 2020). Where a Section 1983 claim fails to allege the personal involvement of the defendant, it fails as a matter of law. See *Johnson v. Barney*, 360 F. App’x 199, 201 (2d Cir. 2010) (summary order).

Here, as is readily apparent, Plaintiff has omitted any factual allegations of conduct or inaction attributable to any defendant and his “bald assertions and conclusions of law” do not suffice. Thus, in the absence of any alleged personal involvement by any defendant, plaintiff has not set forth a plausible Section 1983 claim against them. Thus, plaintiff’s Section 1983 claims are not plausible and are thus dismissed without prejudice for failure to state a claim upon which relief may be granted pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B)(i)-(ii).

III. The Domestic Relations Exception

Even if Plaintiff had alleged the personal involvement of each defendant, this Court could not adjudicate his claims challenging an underlying state court child support proceeding. The domestic relations exception to federal jurisdiction “ ‘divests the federal courts of power to issue divorce, alimony and child custody decrees.’ ” *Stumpf v. Maywalt*, No. 21-CV-06248(EAW), 2022 WL 2062613, at *4 (W.D.N.Y. June 6, 2022) (quoting *Rabinowitz v. New York*, 329 F. Supp. 2d 373, 376 (E.D.N.Y. 2004) (citation omitted)). This exception also extends to child support determinations and the enforcement thereof. See, e.g., *Sorenson v. Suffolk Cnty. Child Support Enforcement Bureau*, 07-CV-03755(JFB)(AKT), 2009 WL 580426, at *6-7 (E.D.N.Y. Mar. 5, 2009) (finding plaintiff, who previously unsuccessfully sought to have child support “arrearages vacated ... in state court” cannot “utilize the federal courts to, in essence, challenge the existing judgment

regarding child support arrearages, or the County’s enforcement of that judgment”); *McArthur v. Bell*, 788 F. Supp. 706, 709 (E.D.N.Y. 1992) (plaintiff’s constitutional claims, which were directly related to an underlying child support determination, were barred by the domestic relations exception because “to decide the instant case, this Court would be forced to re-examine and re-interpret all the evidence brought before the state court in the domestic relations proceedings,” which “is the role of the Appellate Division ... not the role of this Court.”). Thus, the domestic relations exception divests the Court of subject matter jurisdiction to adjudicate plaintiff’s Section 1983 claims. Accordingly, they are dismissed without prejudice pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(h)(3).³

IV. Leave to Amend

*4 The Second Circuit has held that “[d]istrict courts should generally not dismiss a *pro se* complaint without permitting at least one opportunity to amend, but granting leave to amend is not necessary when it would be futile.” *Lamb v. Cuomo*, 698 F. App’x 1, 2 (2d Cir. 2017) (citing *Cuoco v. Moritsugu*, 222 F.3d 99, 112 (2d Cir. 2000)). Where a complaint has been dismissed for lack of subject matter jurisdiction, denial of leave to amend on the basis of futility may be appropriate. *Rahim v. Secretary, Establishment Div., Gov’t of People’s Republic of Bangl.*, 481 F. App’x 18, 19 (2d Cir. 2012) (affirming district court’s dismissal of *pro se* plaintiff’s complaint without leave to amend where complaint was dismissed for lack of subject matter jurisdiction).

Here, leave to amend would be futile given that the domestic relations exception divests this Court of subject matter jurisdiction. Accordingly, leave to amend the complaint is denied.

CONCLUSION

Based on the foregoing, plaintiff’s application to proceed IFP is granted. The complaint is dismissed without prejudice pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(h)(3) and 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B)(i)-(ii). Leave to further amend the complaint is denied. The Court certifies pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(a)(3) that any appeal would not be taken in good faith and therefore *in forma pauperis* status is denied for the purpose of an appeal. See *Coppedge v. United States*, 369 U.S. 438, 444-45 (1962).

SO ORDERED.

All Citations

Not Reported in Fed. Supp., 2022 WL 3228272

Footnotes

- 1 The Court understands this to reference the Suffolk County Child Support Enforcement Bureau.
- 2 Excerpts from the complaint are reproduced here exactly as they appear in the original. Errors in spelling, punctuation, and grammar have not been corrected or noted.
- 3 It also appears that plaintiff is challenging state court judgments rendered in April and May 2022, well before the complaint was filed in this Court on June 16, 2022. Thus, the *Rooker-Feldman* doctrine would also require this Court to decline plaintiff's invitation to review and reject those state court judgments. [Stumpf, 2022 WL 2062613, at 4 n. 4](#) ("The *Rooker-Feldman* doctrine bars federal courts from exercising jurisdiction over claims brought by state-court losers complaining of injuries caused by state-court judgments rendered before the district court proceedings commenced and inviting district court review and rejection of those judgments." (internal quotation marks omitted)); [Fernandez v. Turetsky, No. 12-CV-4092 \(SLT\) \(MDG\), 2014 WL 5823116, at *4 \(E.D.N.Y. Nov. 7, 2014\), aff'd, 645 F. App'x 103 \(2d Cir. 2016\)](#) ("Courts have repeatedly invoked the [*Rooker-Feldman*] doctrine in cases, like the one currently before the Court, in which plaintiffs challenge family court decrees setting child support arrears.") (collecting cases).

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2023 WL 6379325

Only the Westlaw citation is currently available.

United States District Court, N.D. New York.

Daishawn Lavon MILLER, doing business as
Daishawn Lavon Miller Living Express Trust, Plaintiff,

v.

David PRIMO, Onondaga Family Court; Sarah
G. Merrick, Title IV-D Agency; Patricia DeRue,
Onondaga Family Court; Jeffrey Alan Domachowski,
Onondaga Family Court; and Kelly Murphy,
Director of Human Resources, Defendants.

5:23-CV-1051 (BKS/ML)

|

Signed September 29, 2023

Attorneys and Law Firms

DAISHAWN LAVON MILLER, Plaintiff, Pro Se, 2363
James Street, #547, Syracuse, New York 13206.

ORDER and REPORT-RECOMMENDATION

MIROSLAV LOVRIC, United States Magistrate Judge

*1 The Clerk has sent this *pro se* Complaint (Dkt. No. 1) together with an application to proceed *in forma pauperis* (“IFP”) (Dkt. No. 2), an Amended Complaint (Dkt. No. 6), and an amended IFP application (Dkt. No. 7) filed by Daishawn Lavon Miller (“Plaintiff”) to the Court for review. For the reasons discussed below, I (1) deny Plaintiff’s IFP application (Dkt. No. 2) as moot, (2) grant Plaintiff’s amended IFP application (Dkt. No. 7), and (3) recommend that Plaintiff’s Amended Complaint (Dkt. No. 6) be dismissed in its entirety without prejudice (a) in part with leave to amend, and (b) in part without leave to amend.

I. BACKGROUND

On August 24, 2023, Plaintiff commenced this action by the filing of a *pro se* Complaint against Defendants David Primo, Sarah G Merrick, Patrick DeRue, and Jeffrey Alan Domachowski. (Dkt. No. 1.) On September 25, 2023, Plaintiff filed an Amended Complaint, as of right, which supersedes his original Complaint. (Dkt. No. 6); *Int’l Controls Corp. v. Vesco*, 556 F.2d 665, 668 (2d Cir. 1977) (“It is well established that an amended complaint ordinarily supersedes the original,

and renders it of no legal effect.”). Thus, presently before the undersigned for review pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915, is Plaintiff’s Amended Complaint. (Dkt. No. 6.)

Liberally construed,¹ Plaintiff’s Amended Complaint—which is on a form complaint alleging violations of civil rights—asserts that his rights were violated by Defendants David Primo, Sarah G Merrick, Patrick DeRue, Jeffrey Alan Domachowski, and Kelly Murphy (collectively “Defendants”), who were all involved in Plaintiff’s state court family proceeding. (*See generally* Dkt. No. 6.)

The Amended Complaint is difficult to decipher and fails to provide sufficient factual information for the Court to review or for Defendants to have notice of the claims against them. (*See generally* Dkt. No. 6.) From what the undersigned can glean, Plaintiff appears to allege that Defendants refuse to terminate Plaintiff’s child support obligation. (*Id.*) As relief, Plaintiff requests that this court terminate the child support order, reimburse him for all amounts paid, and award him damages in the amount of three times what has been garnished from his wages. (Dkt. No. 6 at 7.)

Plaintiff also filed an application to proceed IFP and an amended IFP application. (Dkt. Nos. 2, 7.)

II. PLAINTIFF’S APPLICATIONS TO PROCEED IN FORMA PAUPERIS

“When a civil action is commenced in a federal district court, the statutory filing fee, currently set at \$402, must ordinarily be paid. 28 U.S.C. § 1914(a). A court is authorized, however, to permit a litigant to proceed IFP status if a party “is unable to pay” the standard fee for commencing an action. 28 U.S.C. § 1915(a)(1).² After reviewing Plaintiff’s amended IFP application (Dkt. No. 7), the Court finds that Plaintiff meets this standard.³ Therefore, Plaintiff’s amended application to proceed IFP is granted.⁴ In addition, Plaintiff’s original application to proceed IFP is denied as moot. (Dkt. No. 2.)

III. LEGAL STANDARD FOR INITIAL REVIEW OF COMPLAINT

*2 “Notwithstanding any filing fee, or any portion thereof, that may have been paid, the court shall dismiss the case at any time if the court determines that ... the action ... (i) is frivolous or malicious; (ii) fails to state a claim on which relief may be

granted; or (iii) seeks monetary relief against a defendant who is immune from such relief.” 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2).

In determining whether an action is frivolous, the court must consider whether the complaint lacks an arguable basis in law or in fact. *Neitzke v. Williams*, 490 U.S. 319, 325 (1989). Dismissal of frivolous actions is appropriate to prevent abuses of court process as well as to discourage the waste of judicial resources. *Neitzke*, 490 U.S. at 327; *Harkins v. Eldridge*, 505 F.2d 802, 804 (8th Cir. 1974); see *Fitzgerald v. First East Seventh Street Tenants Corp.*, 221 F.3d 362, 364 (2d Cir. 2000) (a district court “may dismiss a frivolous complaint *sua sponte* even when the plaintiff has paid the required filing fee[.]”); see also *Pflaum v. Town of Stuyvesant, Columbia Cnty., N.Y.*, 11-CV-0335, 2016 WL 865296, at *1, n.2 (N.D.N.Y. Mar. 2, 2016) (Suddaby, C.J.) (finding that the Court had the power to address and dismiss additional theories of the plaintiff’s retaliation claim *sua sponte* because those theories were so lacking in arguable merit as to be frivolous).

In order to state a claim upon which relief can be granted, a complaint must contain, *inter alia*, “a short and plain statement of the claim showing that the pleader is entitled to relief.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 8(a)(2). The requirement that a plaintiff “show” that he or she is entitled to relief means that a complaint “must contain sufficient factual matter, accepted as true, to ‘state a claim to relief that is *plausible* on its face.’ ” *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 678 (2009) (emphasis added) (quoting *Bell Atl. Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 570 [2007]). “Determining whether a complaint states a plausible claim for relief ... requires the ... court to draw on its judicial experience and common sense [W]here the well-pleaded facts do not permit the court to infer more than the mere possibility of misconduct, the complaint has alleged—but it has not shown—that the pleader is entitled to relief.” *Iqbal*, 556 U.S. at 679 (internal citation and punctuation omitted).

“In reviewing a complaint ... the court must accept the material facts alleged in the complaint as true and construe all reasonable inferences in the plaintiff’s favor.” *Hernandez v. Coughlin*, 18 F.3d 133, 136 (2d Cir. 1994) (citation omitted). However, “the tenet that a court must accept as true all of the allegations contained in a complaint is inapplicable to legal conclusions. Threadbare recitals of the elements of a cause of action, supported by mere conclusory statements, do not suffice.” *Iqbal*, 556 U.S. at 678.

Courts are “obligated to construe a pro se complaint liberally.” *Harris v. Mills*, 572 F.3d 66, 72 (2d Cir. 2009); see also *Nance v. Kelly*, 912 F.2d 605, 606 (2d Cir. 1990) (per curiam) (reading the plaintiff’s *pro se* complaint “broadly, as we must” and holding that the complaint sufficiently raised a cognizable claim). “[E]xtreme caution should be exercised in ordering sua sponte dismissal of a pro se complaint before the adverse party has been served and [the] parties ... have had an opportunity to respond.” *Anderson v. Coughlin*, 700 F.2d 37, 41 (2d Cir. 1983).

IV. ANALYSIS

*3 In addressing the sufficiency of a plaintiff’s complaint, the court must construe his pleadings liberally. *Sealed Plaintiff v. Sealed Defendant*, 537 F.3d 185, 191 (2d Cir. 2008). Having reviewed Plaintiff’s Amended Complaint with this principle in mind, I recommend that all causes of action be dismissed.

Plaintiff brings this action pursuant to Section 1983, which establishes a cause of action for “ ‘the deprivation of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured by the Constitution and laws’ of the United States.” *German v. Fed. Home Loan Mortg. Corp.*, 885 F. Supp. 537, 573 (S.D.N.Y. 1995) (citing *Wilder v. Virginia Hosp. Ass’n*, 496 U.S. 498, 508 (1990) (quoting 42 U.S.C. § 1983)) (footnote omitted). “Section 1983 itself creates no substantive rights, [but] ... only a procedure for redress for the deprivation of rights established elsewhere.” *Sykes v. James*, 13 F.3d 515, 519 (2d Cir. 1993) (citation omitted). To establish liability under the statute, a plaintiff must plead that each government official defendant violated the Constitution through that official’s own individual actions. *Tangreti v. Bachmann*, 983 F.3d 609, 618 (2d Cir. 2020).

Plaintiff’s Amended Complaint is largely incomprehensible and must be dismissed for three reasons.

A. Frivolous

First, Rule 8 of the Fed. R. Civ. P. requires a “short and plain statement” of a claim, showing that “the pleader is entitled to relief.” *Whitfield v. Johnson*, 763 F. App’x 106, 107 (2d Cir. 2019) (quoting Fed. R. Civ. P. 8(a)). Each statement must be “simple, concise, and direct,” and must give “fair notice of the claims asserted.” *Whitfield*, 763 F. App’x at 107 (quoting *Simmons v. Abruzzo*, 49 F.3d 83, 86 (2d Cir. 1995)). A pleading must also contain “a demand for the relief sought[.]” *Id.* “A complaint may be dismissed under Rule 8 if

it is ‘so confused, ambiguous, or otherwise unintelligible that its true substance, if any, is well disguised.’ ” *Id.* Moreover, Rule 10 of the Fed. R. Civ. P. provides that “[a] party must state its claims or defenses in numbered paragraphs, each limited as far as practicable to a single set of circumstances[.]” Fed. R. Civ. P. 10(b). Rule 10’s purpose is to “provide an easy mode of identification for referring to a particular paragraph in a prior pleading[.]” *Clervrain v. Robbins*, 22-CV-1248, 2022 WL 17517312, at *2 (N.D.N.Y. Dec. 8, 2022) (Stewart, M.J.) (citation omitted), *report and recommendation adopted*, 2023 WL 3170384 (N.D.N.Y. May 1, 2023) (D’Agostino, J.). A complaint that does not comply with these Rules “presents far too heavy a burden in terms of defendants’ duty to shape a comprehensive defense and provides no meaningful basis for the Court to assess the sufficiency of [the plaintiff’s] claims,” and may properly be dismissed by the court. *Gonzales v. Wing*, 167 F.R.D. 352, 355 (N.D.N.Y. 1996) (McAvoy, C.J.).

As it currently stands, Plaintiff’s Amended Complaint wholly fails to provide fair notice of the claims he attempts to assert. Given its lack of clarity, the Court recommends dismissal of the Amended Complaint because it is not acceptable under Rules 8 and 10 of the Fed. R. Civ. P. and because Plaintiff’s Section 1983 claims against Defendants are entirely unclear.

B. Failure to State a Claim Upon Which Relief May be Granted

*4 Second, and in the alternative, I recommend that Plaintiff’s Amended Complaint be dismissed because it fails to state a claim upon which relief may be granted.⁵

“To state a valid claim under § 1983, the plaintiff must allege that the challenged conduct (1) was attributable to a person acting under color of state law, and (2) deprived the plaintiff of a right, privilege, or immunity secured by the Constitution or laws of the United States.” *Whalen v. Cnty. of Fulton*, 126 F.3d 400, 405 (2d Cir. 1997) (citing *Eagleston v. Guido*, 41 F.3d 865, 875-76 (2d Cir. 1994)).

Here, the Amended Complaint includes the following allegations related to actions taken by Defendants, in full:

David Primo, Jeffrey Alan Domachowski, Sarah Merrick, and Patricia DeRue are all in breach of trust for refusing appointment by me to settle the account and terminate

the unconditional bill of attainder they are refusing due to the cooperative arrangement they have in order to provide Title IV-D services. The form is child support and the substance is securities because child support is not in the best interest of the child or mother it’s in the states best interest

(Dkt. No. 6 at 4.)

These allegations fail to allege the personal involvement of any of Defendants in a violation of Plaintiff’s rights.⁶

C. Immunity

*5 Third and in the alternative, I recommend that Plaintiff’s Amended Complaint be dismissed to the extent that it asserts claims against Defendants Primo, Merrick, Domachowski, and DeRue, because it seeks relief from individuals who are immune from suit.

1. Defendant Primo

Absolute immunity extends to nonjudicial officers who perform acts that “are integrally related to an ongoing judicial proceeding.” *Mitchell v. Fishbein*, 377 F.3d 157, 172-73 (2d Cir. 2004). Plaintiff’s Amended Complaint identifies Defendant Primo as “Chief Clerk of Onondaga County Family Court.” (Dkt. No. 6 at 2.) Quasi-judicial immunity protects court clerks and sheriffs from suit “for performance of tasks which are judicial in nature and an integral part of the judicial process.” *Garcia v. Hebert*, 08-CV-0095, 2013 WL 1294412, at *12 (D. Conn. Mar. 28, 2013) (quoting *Rodriguez v. Weprin*, 116 F.3d 62, 66 (2d Cir. 1997)), *aff’d*, 594 F. App’x 26 (2d Cir. 2015) (summary order), *cert. denied*, No. 14-9720 (Oct. 5, 2015).

As a result, I recommend that Plaintiff’s claims against Defendant Primo in his individual capacity be dismissed, because he is immune from suit. *See Leftridge v. Judicial Branch*, 22-CV-0411, 2023 WL 4304792, at *9 (D. Conn. June 30, 2023) (dismissing the plaintiff’s claims against the state court clerks of court based on the doctrine of quasi-judicial immunity where “their alleged actions arose out of or related to [plaintiff’s] child support and child custody proceedings.”); *Braithwaite v. Tropea*, 23-CV-1431,

2023 WL 4207907, at *4 (E.D.N.Y. June 27, 2023) (citing *Jackson v. Pfau*, 523 F. App'x 736, 737-38 (2d Cir. 2013) (affirming dismissal pursuant to Section 1915(e)(2)(B) of pro se plaintiff's Section 1983 claims against the Chief Clerks of several state courts based on the doctrine of judicial immunity)) (dismissing as frivolous the plaintiff's claims against the clerk of the court because he was entitled to absolute immunity); *Mendez v. Johnson*, 22-CV-6811, 2022 WL 3587600, at *2 (S.D.N.Y. Aug. 22, 2022) (citing *inter alia*, *Chmura v. Norton, Hammersley, Lopez & Skokos Inverso PA*, 17-CV-2164, 2018 WL 2138631, at *2 (D. Conn. May 9, 2018) (extending judicial immunity to a clerk of court); *Manko v. Ruchelsman*, 12-CV-4100, 2012 WL 4034038, at *2 (E.D.N.Y. Sept. 10, 2012) (same)) (noting that courts have routinely granted judicial immunity to "government officials, including clerks of court and other court employees, for their acts that assist a judge in the performance of his or her judicial duties.").

Moreover, I recommend that Plaintiff's claims against Defendant Primo in his official capacity as Chief Clerk of Onondaga Family Court be dismissed because the Onondaga County Family Court is an arm of the New York state court system and New York State is immune from suit pursuant to the Eleventh Amendment. *Braithwaite*, 2023 WL 4207907, at *4 (collecting cases) (holding that the plaintiff's claims against the Chief Clerk of the Suffolk County Court in his official capacity are barred by the Eleventh Amendment).

2. Defendant Merrick

Defendant Merrick, as the Commissioner of Social Services-Economic Security, is "not entitled to judicial immunity because her responsibilities are not closely associated with the judicial process nor is her agency a quasi-judicial body. However, she [is] entitled to qualified immunity." *Parent v. New York*, 786 F. Supp. 2d 516, 537 (N.D.N.Y. 2011) (Hurd, J.), *aff'd*, 485 F. App'x 500 (2d Cir. 2012); *but see Ramos v. Putnam Family Court*, 15-CV-1443, 2017 WL 3083727, at *3 (D. Conn. July 18, 2017) (quoting *Lomtevas v. Cardozo*, 05-CV-2779, 2006 WL 229908, at *5 (D. Conn. Jan. 31, 2006)) (finding that "[o]fficials involved with ... the enforcement of [a] child support order are entitled to 'absolute quasi-judicial immunity.'"). Defendant Merrick's conduct in "enforcing the petition [ordering Plaintiff to pay child support] did not violate any clearly established right. There is no right to refuse to pay child support. Moreover, even if there was such a right and it was clearly established, it

was objectively reasonable for [Defendant Merrick] to believe that carrying out her duties and enforcing the petition did not violate [P]laintiff's rights." *Parent*, 786 F. Supp. 2d at 537. As a result, I recommend that all claims against Defendant Merrick in her individual capacity be dismissed based on the doctrine of qualified immunity. *See also Chris H. v. New York*, 16-CV-6807, 2017 WL 2880848, at *9 (S.D.N.Y. July 5, 2017) (finding that the plaintiff's claims against the New York City Human Resources Administration/Department of Social Services Commissioner were subject to dismissal pursuant to the doctrine of qualified immunity).⁷

3. Defendants DeRue and Domachowski

*6 Plaintiff's claims under § 1983 against Defendants DeRue and Domachowski, who acted as the support magistrate judges, are barred under the doctrine of judicial immunity. Under this doctrine, judges are absolutely immune from suit for claims for damages for any actions taken within the scope of their judicial responsibilities. *See Mireles v. Waco*, 502 U.S. 9, 11-12 (1991). Generally, "acts arising out of, or related to, individual cases before [a] judge are considered judicial in nature." *Bliven v. Hunt*, 579 F.3d 204, 210 (2d Cir. 2009). "[E]ven allegations of bad faith or malice cannot overcome judicial immunity." *Bliven*, 579 F.3d at 209.

Judicial immunity does not apply when a judge takes action outside his or her judicial capacity, or when a judge takes action that, although judicial in nature, is taken "in the complete absence of all jurisdiction." *Mireles* 502 U.S. at 11-12; *see also Bliven*, 579 F.3d at 209-10 (describing actions that are judicial in nature). However, "the scope of [a] judge's jurisdiction must be construed broadly where the issue is the immunity of the judge." *Stump v. Sparkman*, 435 U.S. 349, 356 (1978). "District courts within this Circuit have applied this immunity doctrine to New York Family Court Support Magistrates," like Defendants DeRue and Domachowski. *Roger of the Family Forest v. 45 C.F.R. § 75.2 IV-D Contractor Steve Banks*, 18-CV-10866, 2019 WL 4194332, at *4 (S.D.N.Y. Aug. 30, 2019) (collecting cases).

Plaintiff asserts claims that appear to arise from the efforts of Defendants DeRue and Domachowski, in their capacities as a New York Family Court Support Magistrates, to assess and collect child support that Plaintiff owes pursuant to Family Court orders and judgments. Defendants DeRue and Domachowski are therefore immune from suit under the doctrine of judicial immunity. As a result, I

recommend that Plaintiff's claims against Defendants DeRue and Domachowski in their individual capacities be dismissed based on the doctrine of judicial immunity.

Moreover, I recommend that Plaintiff's claims against Defendants DeRue and Domachowski in their official capacities be dismissed pursuant to the Eleventh Amendment. *See Sundwall v. Leuba*, 28 F. App'x 11, 12 (2d Cir. 2001) (citing *K & A Radiologic Tech. Servs., Inc. v. Comm'r of the Dep't of Health*, 189 F.3d 273, 278 (2d Cir. 1999)) (holding that "state officers, if sued in their official capacities, are immunized from suit by private citizens under the Eleventh Amendment."); *King v. New York State*, 23-CV-3421, 2023 WL 5625440, at *4 (E.D.N.Y. Aug. 31, 2023) (citing *Thomas v. Martin-Gibbons*, 857 F. App'x 36, 37 (2d Cir. 2021) (affirming dismissal of *pro se* Section 1983 claims against the State of New York and a state court judge in his official capacity based on Eleventh Amendment immunity)) ("Eleventh Amendment immunity extends to state officials acting in their official capacities, including state court judges."); *Aron v. Becker*, 48 F. Supp. 3d 347, 366-67 (N.D.N.Y. 2014) (McAvoy, J.) (dismissing the plaintiff's claims against a state court judge in his official capacity based on the doctrine of Eleventh Amendment immunity).

V. OPPORTUNITY TO AMEND

Generally, a court should not dismiss claims contained in a complaint filed by a *pro se* litigant without granting leave to amend at least once "when a liberal reading of the complaint gives any indication that a valid claim might be stated." *Branum v. Clark*, 927 F.2d 698, 704-05 (2d Cir. 1991); *see also* Fed. R. Civ. P. 15(a)(2) ("The court should freely give leave when justice so requires."). An opportunity to amend is not required, however, where "the problem with [the plaintiff's] causes of action is substantive" such that "better pleading will not cure it." *Cuoco v. Moritsugu*, 222 F.3d 99, 112 (2d Cir. 2000); *see also Cortec Indus. Inc. v. Sum Holding L.P.*, 949 F.2d 42, 48 (2d Cir. 1991) ("Of course, where a plaintiff is unable to allege any fact sufficient to support its claim, a complaint should be dismissed with prejudice."). Stated differently, "[w]here it appears that granting leave to amend is unlikely to be productive, ... it is not an abuse of discretion to deny leave to amend." *Ruffolo v. Oppenheimer & Co.*, 987 F.2d 129, 131 (2d Cir. 1993); *accord, Brown v. Peters*, 95-CV-1641, 1997 WL 599355, at *1 (N.D.N.Y. Sept. 22, 1997) (Pooler, J.).⁸

*7 Here, better pleading could not cure the Court's lack of subject matter jurisdiction based on the immunities described above, which appear to apply to all claims against Defendants Primo, DeRue, and Domachowski.

Although I have serious doubts about whether Plaintiff can further amend the Amended Complaint to assert an actionable claim against Defendants Merrick and Murphy, given Plaintiff's *pro se* status and that Plaintiff has not had the benefit of the Court's analysis prior to amending, out of an abundance of caution, I recommend that Plaintiff's claims against Defendants Merrick and Murphy be dismissed without prejudice and with leave to amend.

If Plaintiff chooses to file a second amended complaint, he should note that the law in this circuit clearly provides that " 'complaints relying on the civil rights statutes are insufficient unless they contain some specific allegations of fact indicating a deprivation of rights, instead of a litany of general conclusions that shock but have no meaning.' " *Hunt v. Budd*, 895 F. Supp. 35, 38 (N.D.N.Y. 1995) (McAvoy, J.) (quoting *Barr v. Abrams*, 810 F.2d 358, 363 (2d Cir. 1987)); *accord Pourzancvakil v. Humphry*, 94-CV-1594, 1995 WL 316935, at *7 (N.D.N.Y. May 22, 1995) (Pooler, J.). Therefore, in any second amended complaint, Plaintiff must clearly set forth facts that give rise to the claims, including the dates, times, and places of the alleged underlying acts, and each individual who committed each alleged wrongful act. In addition, the revised pleading should allege facts demonstrating the specific involvement of any named defendant in the constitutional deprivations alleged in sufficient detail to establish that it was tangibly connected to those deprivations. *Bass v. Jackson*, 790 F.2d 260, 263 (2d Cir. 1986). Finally, Plaintiff is informed that any such second amended complaint will replace the existing Amended Complaint and must be a wholly integrated and complete pleading that does not rely upon or incorporate by reference any pleading or document previously filed with the Court. *See Shields v. Citytrust Bancorp, Inc.*, 25 F.3d 1124, 1128 (2d Cir. 1994) ("It is well established that an amended complaint ordinarily supersedes the original and renders it of no legal effect.").

ACCORDINGLY, it is

ORDERED that Plaintiff's IFP application (Dkt. No. 2) is **DENIED as moot**; and it is further

ORDERED that Plaintiff's amended IFP application (Dkt. No. 7) is **GRANTED**; and it is further respectfully

RECOMMENDED that Plaintiff's Amended Complaint (Dkt. No. 6) be *sua sponte* dismissed in its entirety pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e); and it is further respectfully

RECOMMENDED that the Court **DISMISS WITHOUT PREJUDICE AND WITH LEAVE TO AMEND** Plaintiff's Amended Complaint (Dkt. No. 6) against Defendants Merrick and Murphy in their individual and official capacities, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B); and it is further respectfully

RECOMMENDED that the Court **DISMISS WITHOUT PREJUDICE AND WITHOUT LEAVE TO AMEND** Plaintiff's Amended Complaint (Dkt. No. 6) against Defendants Primo, DeRue, and Domachowski in their individual and official capacities, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B); and it is further

ORDERED that the Clerk of the Court shall file a copy of this Order and Report-Recommendation on Plaintiff, along with copies of the unpublished decisions cited herein in accordance with the Second Circuit's decision in *Lebron v. Sanders*, 557 F.3d 76 (2d Cir. 2009) (per curiam).

***8 NOTICE:** Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1), the parties have fourteen days within which to file written objections to the foregoing report.⁹ Such objections shall be filed with the Clerk of the Court. **FAILURE TO OBJECT TO THIS REPORT WITHIN FOURTEEN DAYS WILL PRECLUDE APPELLATE REVIEW.** 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1) (Supp. 2013); Fed. R. Civ. P. 6(a), 6(d), 72; *Roldan v. Racette*, 984 F.2d 85 (2d Cir. 1993) (citing *Small v. Sec'y of Health and Human Servs.*, 892 F.2d 15 (2d Cir. 1989)).

All Citations

Slip Copy, 2023 WL 6379325

Footnotes

- 1 The court must interpret *pro se* complaints to raise the strongest arguments they suggest. *Soto v. Walker*, 44 F.3d 169, 173 (2d Cir. 1995) (quoting *Burgos v. Hopkins*, 14 F.3d 787, 790 (2d Cir. 1994)).
- 2 The language of that section is ambiguous because it suggests an intent to limit availability of IFP status to prison inmates. See 28 U.S.C. § 1915(a)(1) (authorizing the commencement of an action without prepayment of fees “by a person who submits an affidavit that includes a statement of all assets such prisoner possesses”). The courts have construed that section, however, as making IFP status available to any litigant who can meet the governing financial criteria. *Hayes v. United States*, 71 Fed. Cl. 366, 367 (Fed. Cl. 2006); *Fridman v. City of N.Y.*, 195 F. Supp. 2d 534, 536 n.1 (S.D.N.Y. 2002).
- 3 The Court notes that Section 1915(a)(1) does not set financial guideposts as standards for determining IFP eligibility. Although Plaintiff's income appears to be above the federal poverty guidelines (Dkt. No. 7 at ¶ 2), based on his monthly expenses (*id.* at ¶ 6) and support contributions for his minor children (*id.* at ¶ 7), I find that he has established—albeit barely—that he is “unable” to pay the filing fee, or that paying the filing fee would pose a “serious hardship.”
- 4 Plaintiff is reminded that, although his amended IFP application has been granted, he is still required to pay fees that he may incur in this action, including copying and/or witness fees.
- 5 Due to the nature of Plaintiff's Amended Complaint, it is difficult to precisely determine exactly which doctrine applies, but his claims are also likely barred. “[I]n the event the underlying state court proceedings are concluded, such claims are likely barred by the *Rooker-Feldman* doctrine.” *Walker v. O'Connor*, 22-CV-0581, 2022 WL 2341420, at *6 (N.D.N.Y. June 29, 2022) (Dancks, M.J.) (citing *Phifer v. City of New York*, 289 F.3d 49, 57 (2d Cir. 2002) (“There is no question that *Rooker-Feldman* bars Phifer's challenges to the family

court's decisions regarding custody, neglect, and visitation.”); *Fernandez v. Turetsky*, 12-CV-4092, 2014 WL 5823116, at *4 (E.D.N.Y. Nov. 7, 2014) (collecting cases) (“Courts have repeatedly invoked the [*Rooker-Feldman*] doctrine in cases, like the one currently before the Court, in which plaintiffs challenge family court decrees setting child support arrears.”), *aff'd*, 645 F. App'x 103 (2d Cir. 2016)), *report and recommendation adopted*, 2022 WL 2805462 (N.D.N.Y. July 18, 2022) (Hurd, J.). “Under the domestic relations exception to the jurisdiction of federal courts, cases involving divorce, alimony, and child custody remain outside federal court jurisdiction.” *Amato v. McGinty*, 21-CV-0860, 2022 WL 226798, at *10 (N.D.N.Y. Jan. 26, 2022) (Dancks, M.J.) (citing *Marshall v. Marshall*, 547 U.S. 293, 308 (2006)). In the event that Plaintiff's underlying state family court proceeding remains pending, his request for this Court's involvement may also implicate the *Younger* abstention doctrine. *Younger v. Harris*, 401 U.S. 37 (1971). Under the *Younger* doctrine, “federal courts [must] abstain from taking jurisdiction over federal constitutional claims that involve or call into question ongoing state proceedings.” *Diamond “D” Constr. Corp. v. McGowan*, 282 F.3d 191, 198 (2d Cir. 2002).

6 The Court notes that the Amended Complaint includes two pages with each Defendant listed as a heading and a bullet point list under each heading. (Dkt. No. 6 at 5-6.) These pages do not contain factual allegations and instead appear to include legalese phrases that largely do not make sense. By way of example, under the heading naming Defendant Primo, Plaintiff alleges:

- Breach of Agreement
- Securities fraud
- Trespass of my estate
- Neglect/failed to prevent
- Violation of the hierarchy of law

(Dkt. No. 6 at 5.) The list also includes a heading for Defendant Murphy. (Dkt. No. 6 at 6.) However, the Amended Complaint fails to allege factual allegations plausibly suggesting any action taken by Defendant Murphy and therefore fails to allege her personal involvement in any violations.

7 However, the undersigned notes that Plaintiff's claims against Defendant Merrick in her official capacity are not barred by the Eleventh Amendment. *Meyers v. Becker*, 23-CV-0173, 2023 WL 3079611, at *4 (N.D.N.Y. Apr. 5, 2023) (Hummel, M.J.), *report and recommendation adopted*, 2023 WL 3073495 (N.D.N.Y. Apr. 25, 2023) (Hurd, J.). Notwithstanding that conclusion, I recommend that any claims against Defendant Merrick in her official capacity be dismissed because—in addition to the reasons set forth above—the Complaint fails to allege facts plausibly suggesting that Defendant Merrick's actions were pursuant to any policy or custom of Onondaga County. Official capacity suits are merely an alternative way to plead a claim against an entity of which an officer is an employee. *Kentucky v. Graham*, 473 U.S. 159, 165 (1985). “[A] governmental entity is liable under § 1983 only when the entity itself is a ‘moving force’ behind the deprivation.” *Graham*, 473 U.S. at 166 (quoting *Polk Cnty. v. Dodson*, 454 U.S. 312, 326 (1981)). In an official capacity suit against a municipal employee, a plaintiff must show that the acts were performed pursuant to a policy or custom. *Patterson v. Cnty. of Oneida*, 375 F.3d 206, 226 (2d Cir. 2004).

8 See also *Carris v. First Student, Inc.*, 132 F. Supp. 3d 321, 340-41 n.1 (N.D.N.Y. 2015) (Suddaby, C.J.) (explaining that the standard set forth in *Gomez v. USAA Fed. Sav. Bank*, 171 F.3d 794, 796 (2d Cir. 1999)—that the Court should grant leave to amend “unless the court can rule out any possibility, however unlikely it might be, that an amended complaint would be successful in stating a claim”—is likely not an accurate recitation of the governing law after *Bell Atl. Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544 (2007)), *rev'd on other grounds*, 682 F. App'x 30.

- 9 If you are proceeding *pro se* and served with this report, recommendation, and order by mail, three additional days will be added to the fourteen-day period, meaning that you have seventeen days from the date that the report, recommendation, and order was mailed to you to serve and file objections. [Fed. R. Civ. P. 6\(d\)](#). If the last day of that prescribed period falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday, then the deadline is extended until the end of the next day that is not a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday. [Fed. R. Civ. P. 6\(a\)\(1\)\(C\)](#).

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