

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

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 BOBBY HUGHLEY, :  
 :  
                           Petitioner, :  
 :  
                   -against- :  
 :  
 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, :  
 :  
                           Respondent. :  
 -----X

11 Civ. 3805 (JFK)

**MEMORANDUM OPINION  
AND ORDER**

**JOHN F. KEENAN, United States District Judge:**

By Order dated August 18, 2011, the Court directed pro se petitioner Bobby Hughley ("Petitioner"), to amend a submission that the Court had construed as a petition for a writ of error coram nobis, within sixty days of the date of that Order. The Court also dismissed Petitioner's claims for damages against the United States. At that time, the Court understood that the principal relief sought by Petitioner was the setting aside of his conviction in United States v. Hughley, No. 98 Cr. 695 (JFK). On October 17, 2011, Petitioner filed an Amended Complaint.<sup>1</sup> In his Amended Complaint, Petitioner does not seek to have the conviction mentioned above set aside. Rather, he seeks principally to challenge the Judgment of the Court with regard to an employment discrimination action he filed on

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<sup>1</sup> The Court interprets the Respondent named in the Amended Complaint, "United State American, See Attached Complaint 86 CV 8487," to be the United States of America.

November 5, 1986. Hughley v. United States Postal Serv., No. 86 Civ. 8487 (SWK). For the following reasons, this action is dismissed.

### **I. Background**

In his prior suit, Petitioner raised claims under Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, alleging that he was dismissed from the United States Postal Service (the "Postal Service") due to discrimination and, while employed there, was denied the use of a medically necessary orthopedic chair. By its Memorandum and Order dated March 5, 1992, the Court granted the Postal Service's motion to dismiss that action for lack of subject matter jurisdiction and for failure to state a claim on which relief may be granted, Hughley, No. 86 Civ. 8487 (SWK), 1992 WL 51495 (S.D.N.Y. Mar. 5, 1992), and a judgment of dismissal was entered on March 18, 1992 (the "March 1992 Judgment"). Petitioner appealed, and the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit affirmed the dismissal. See Hughley v. the Postal Service, No. 92-6138, 993 F.2d 1532 (2d Cir. 1993) (unpublished table decision).

In his Amended Complaint, Petitioner again raises claims of discrimination in regard to his employment and the termination of his employment with the Postal Service. Petitioner also requests the disclosure of certain documents by the Postal

Service pursuant to the Freedom of Information Act ("FOIA"), 5 U.S.C. § 552.

## II. Legal Standard

The Court is required to dismiss any in forma pauperis complaint, or portion thereof, that states a frivolous or malicious claim, 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. § 1915(e)(2)(B). While the law authorizes dismissal on any of these grounds, federal courts "remain obligated to construe a pro se complaint liberally." Harris v. Mills, 572 F.3d 66, 72 (2d Cir. 2009) (citing Erickson v. Pardus, 551 U.S. 89 (2007)). Thus, pro se complaints should be read with "special solicitude" and should be interpreted to raise the "strongest [claims] that they suggest." Triestman v. Fed. Bureau of Prisons, 470 F.3d 471, 475-76 (2d Cir. 2006) (quotations omitted).

## III. Discussion

### A. Preclusive Effect of the March 1992 Judgment

Under federal common law, two complementary doctrines define the preclusive effect of federal court judgments: claim preclusion and issue preclusion. Taylor v. Sturgell, 553 U.S. 880, 892 (2008); Semtek Int'l Inc. v. Lockheed Martin Corp., 531 U.S. 497, 508 (2001). The form of preclusion relevant here--

issue preclusion--bars the relitigation "of an issue of fact or law actually litigated and resolved in a valid court determination essential to the prior judgment." Sturgell, 553 U.S. at 892 (quoting New Hampshire v. Maine, 532 U.S. 742, 748 (2001)). In keeping with the fundamental principles of fairness and due process, issue preclusion applies only against a party to the prior litigation. See Montana v. United States, 440 U.S. 147, 153 (1979).

In pursuing the instant action, Petitioner's express purpose is to revive a prior action that was dismissed because one of his claims was deemed moot and the others could not be maintained in light of Petitioner's failure to exhaust his administrative remedies. Hughley, 1992 WL 51495, at \*5. The Amended Complaint contains numerous references to the prior action. In fact, the "Statement of Claim," "Injuries," and "Remedies" sections of the Amended Complaint consist solely of references to the docket number of the prior action. The March 1992 Judgment precludes any relitigation of the threshold issues of justiciability and subject matter jurisdiction previously determined by the Court, and these jurisdictional defects bar Petitioner's claims in the Amended Complaint. Therefore, to the extent Petitioner claims he was subjected to racial discrimination or unfair deprivation of the use of medical

equipment while he was employed by the Postal Service, the March 1992 Judgment requires dismissal of this action.

#### **B. FOIA Request**

One claim included in the Amended Complaint--Petitioner's FOIA request--is not barred by the March 1992 Judgment but nonetheless suffers from a fatal procedural defect. One seeking to compel a federal agency to comply with FOIA must first make a FOIA request with that agency and receive an unsatisfactory response. See 5 U.S.C. §§ 552(a)(4)(B). As Petitioner has not indicated that the Postal Service or any of its employees improperly denied him access to the information he has requested, this claim must also be denied.

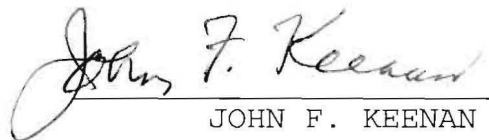
#### **IV. Conclusion**

This action, filed in forma pauperis under 28 U.S.C. § 1915(a)(1), is dismissed in its entirety pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B)(ii).

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 (1962).

**SO ORDERED.**

Dated: New York, New York  
December 2, 2011



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JOHN F. KEENAN  
United States District Judge