

PEARSON, J.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO
EASTERN DIVISION

SHEILA LAWSON,

Plaintiff,

v.

UNITED STATES ATTORNEY
GENERAL, *et al.*,

Defendants.

)
) CASE NO. 4:17CV358
)
)

) JUDGE BENITA Y. PEARSON
)
)

) **MEMORANDUM OF OPINION AND**
) **ORDER**

Pro se Plaintiff Sheila Lawson filed a fee-paid Complaint in this action against the United States Attorney General and the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (“FBI”). [ECF No. 1](#). She alleges discrimination and retaliation in violation of Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (“Title VII”), [42 U.S.C. §§ 2000e](#), *et. seq.*, and the Age Discrimination in Employment Act (“ADEA”), [29 U.S.C. §§ 621](#), *et. seq.*, in connection with her efforts to obtain reinstatement of employment with the FBI. For the following reasons, the Court dismisses the Complaint.

I. Background

Plaintiff contends that she worked for the FBI as a Special Agent (“SA”) from approximately October 15, 1995 through July 7, 2006, when she resigned from her position. [ECF No. 1 at PageID #: 4, ¶¶ 9, 10](#). Plaintiff alleges that, prior to her resignation, she “participated in the [Equal Employment Opportunity (“EEO”)] discrimination complaint process,” but later “withdrew” that complaint. [Id. at PageID #: 4, ¶ 13](#). From 2007 through 2010, she requested that she be reinstated to her SA position, but was ultimately denied

(4:17CV358)

reinstatement in 2010. [Id. at PageID #: 4, ¶ 14](#). In 2010 and 2011, Plaintiff “participated in the formal [Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (“EEOC”)] complaint process,” arguing that she was denied reinstatement with the FBI based on “discriminatory age-based policies, discriminatory hiring practices and/or retaliation.” [Id. at PageID #: 4–5, ¶ 15](#). Additionally, Plaintiff alleges that, around the same time, she filed a “spinoff EEOC discrimination and/or retaliation complaint” with an “EEOC Administrative Judge.” [Id. at PageID #: 5, ¶ 16](#). This complaint alleged that the former FBI Unit Chief “intentionally deterred [her] from participating in EEO activity.” [Id.](#) In August of 2014, Plaintiff filed another EEO discrimination and retaliation complaint, alleging that FBI SAs in the Cleveland Division and FBI Confidential Human Sources officials deterred Plaintiff from participating in the 2010 EEOC complaint. [Id. at PageID #: 6–7, ¶ 28](#). Plaintiff also contends that the FBI and others committed various criminal actions against Plaintiff because of her participation in EEO activities. [Id. at PageID #: 7–16](#). Ultimately, the EEOC did not find discrimination in connection with her EEO complaints. [See id. at PageID #: 9, ¶ 41](#) (stating that Plaintiff received two notices from the EEOC in July 2015 informing her of her “right to file a lawsuit . . . in either or both matters that were being reviewed by the EEOC[.]”)

Plaintiff alleges that Defendants discriminated against her in violation of Title VII and the ADEA by denying her reinstatement with the FBI, and that Defendants unlawfully retaliated against her based on “prior and pending protected EEO activity.” She seeks reinstatement to her SA position, as well as damages.

(4:17CV358)

II. Standard of Review

Although *pro se* pleadings are held to less stringent standards than formal pleadings drafted by lawyers, [Haines v. Kerner, 404 U.S. 519, 520 \(1972\)](#), “the lenient treatment generally accorded to *pro se* litigants has limits.” [Pilgrim v. Littlefield, 92 F.3d 413, 416 \(6th Cir. 1996\)](#). A district court “may, at any time, *sua sponte* dismiss a [*pro se*] complaint for lack of subject matter jurisdiction pursuant to [Rule 12\(b\)\(1\)](#) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure when the allegations of [the] complaint are totally implausible, attenuated, unsubstantial, frivolous, devoid of merit, or no longer open to discussion.” [Apple v. Glenn, 183 F.3d 477, 479 \(6th Cir. 1999\)](#).

III. Discussion

The Court finds that all of Plaintiff’s claims warrant *sua sponte* dismissal pursuant to [Apple v. Glenn](#). Plaintiff has already filed two federal lawsuits against the Attorney General and FBI Director, alleging discrimination and retaliation under Title VII and the ADEA, in connection with her efforts to obtain reinstatement with the FBI.¹ See [Lawson v. Lynch, No. 4:15CV2140, 2017 WL 979115 \(N.D. Ohio Mar. 14, 2017\)](#); [Lawson v. Lynch, No. 15CV1723 \(D.D.C.\) \(filed Oct. 19, 2015\)](#). On March 14, 2017, Judge Lioi dismissed Plaintiff’s discrimination and retaliation claims against the Attorney General and FBI Director on the merits, detailing two bases for dismissal. [Lawson, 2017 WL 979115, at *8](#). First, Plaintiff’s claims were time-barred because she did not file her lawsuit within the strict ninety-day statutory

¹ Plaintiff has also filed other *pro se* lawsuits alleging discrimination and retaliation against the City of Youngstown and others, which have been dismissed. See [Lawson v. City of Youngstown, et al., No. 4:16CV1057, 2016 WL 28962715 \(N.D. Ohio May 17, 2016\)](#); [Lawson v. City of Youngstown, et al., Case No. 4:10CV2945](#).

(4:17CV358)

of limitations period following receipt of her July 2015 right-to-sue letters. [Id. at *4–5](#). Second, Plaintiff failed to state plausible discrimination and retaliation claims, because she did not plead facts plausibly connecting Defendants to any adverse employment against her after the FBI denied her reinstatement. [Id. at *6–7](#).

Under the doctrine of *res judicata*, a final judgment on the merits in an action bars re-litigation between the parties or their privies on issues that were or could have been raised in the prior action. [W.J. O’Neil Co. v. Shepley, Bullfinch, Richardson & Abbott, Inc., 765 F.3d 625, 630 \(6th Cir. 2014\)](#). In the case before Judge Lioi, Plaintiff raised, and lost, discrimination and retaliation claims against Defendants under Title VII and the ADEA in connection with her attempts for reinstatement with the FBI. Accordingly, Plaintiff’s claims in this action are barred, frivolous, and no longer open to litigation because Plaintiff raised, or could have raised, these claims in her prior lawsuit before Judge Lioi.

Furthermore, to the extent Plaintiff purports to base her retaliation claims in this case on different or subsequent allegations than those she alleged in her prior case, her retaliation claims are also implausible for the same reasons Judge Lioi found her prior retaliation claims insufficient. Plaintiff’s Complaint does not set forth discernible facts plausibly connecting Defendants to any adverse employment action against her after the FBI denied her reinstatement.

IV. Conclusion

For the reasons set forth above, this action is dismissed pursuant to the Court’s authority established in [Apple v. Glenn](#).

(4:17CV358)

IT IS SO ORDERED.

May 31, 2017
Date

/s/ Benita Y. Pearson
Benita Y. Pearson
United States District Judge