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7 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
8 WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON  
9 AT SEATTLE

10 LANCE P. McDERMOTT,

11 Plaintiff,

12 v.

13 JOHN E. POTTER, *et al.*,

14 Defendants.

Case No. C09-0776RSL

ORDER DENYING MOTION  
TO AMEND AND GRANTING  
MOTION TO DISMISS

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16 This matter comes before the Court on plaintiff's motion to amend his complaint and  
17 defendants' motion to dismiss the case pursuant to Federal Rules of Civil Procedure 12(b)(1) and  
18 12(b)(6). Plaintiff, who is proceeding *pro se*, challenges a decision by the United States Postal  
19 Service ("USPS") to close the SeaTac Air Mail Center and allegedly outsource USPS jobs.  
20 Plaintiff is a USPS employee who seeks to compel the production of an approved area mail  
21 processing plan and asserts claims under the Freedom of Information Act, ("FOIA"), the  
22 Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 ("ERISA"), and the Postal Accountability  
23 and Enforcement Act of 2006 (the "PAEA").<sup>1</sup> For the reasons set forth below, the Court denies

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25 <sup>1</sup> Plaintiff's complaint also appears to assert claims under the Administrative Procedure  
26 Act ("APA") and the Federal Tort Claims Act ("FTCA"), although plaintiff has disavowed any  
27 such claims in his response to the motion to dismiss. Plaintiff's Opposition at p. 7 (explaining  
that he is not asserting any tort claims); *id.* at pp. 5, 7 (noting that he is asserting claims only

1 plaintiff's motion to amend and grants defendants' motion to dismiss.

2 "The court should freely give leave when justice so requires." Fed. R. Civ. P. 15(a)(2).  
3 The Court considers four factors in deciding whether to grant leave to amend: "bad faith, undue  
4 delay, prejudice to the opposing party, and the futility of amendment." Kaplan v. Rose, 49 F.3d  
5 1363, 1370 (9th Cir. 1994).

6 Plaintiff has filed a seventy-five page motion to amend that is rambling and prolix.  
7 Plaintiff states that he seeks to amend his complaint to add four individual defendants: John  
8 Potter, USPS Postmaster General;<sup>2</sup> Eric Holder, United States Attorney General; Jeffrey  
9 Sullivan, United States Attorney for the Western District of Washington; and Don Jacobus, a  
10 USPS employee. Plaintiff also moves to amend his complaint to describe the relevance of the  
11 information he seeks pursuant to the FOIA and to clarify his claim that the USPS's "actions to  
12 close down and sell Postal Facilities and contracting out the work are unlawful and harming the  
13 Public's Interest [sic]." Motion to Amend at p. 1.

14 The government moved to dismiss this case for lack of subject matter jurisdiction and for  
15 failure to state a claim upon which relief can be granted. Plaintiff bears the burden of  
16 establishing that the Court has subject matter jurisdiction. See, e.g., Stock West, Inc. v.  
17 Confederated Tribes, 873 F.2d 1221, 1225 (9th Cir. 1989). In evaluating a 12(b)(6) motion, the  
18 Court must liberally construe the complaint in favor of the plaintiff and take its factual  
19 allegations as true. See, e.g., Oscar v. Univ. Students Co-Operative Ass'n, 965 F.2d 783, 785

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21 under the FOIA, ERISA, and PAEA). Even if plaintiff were asserting a FTCA claim, it would  
22 be subject to dismissal because plaintiff has failed to exhaust his administrative remedies.  
23 Plaintiff has not filed a claim with the appropriate federal agency, so this Court lacks subject  
24 matter jurisdiction to decide it. See 28 U.S.C. § 2875(a); Brady v. United States, 211 F.3d 499,  
25 502 (9th Cir. 2000). Moreover, the misrepresentation exception to the FTCA bars suits based on  
negligent and intentional misrepresentations. United States v. Neustadt, 366 U.S. 696 (1961);  
see also Green v. United States, 629 F.2d 581, 584-85 (9th Cir. 1980).

26 <sup>2</sup> It is unclear why plaintiff seeks to amend his complaint to add John Potter, who was  
27 originally named as the defendant in this case and who remains a defendant.

1 (9th Cir. 1992). The Supreme Court has explained that “when allegations in a complaint,  
2 however true, could not raise a claim of entitlement to relief, this basic deficiency should be  
3 exposed at the point of minimum expenditure of time and money by the parties and the court.”  
4 Bell Atlantic Corp. v. Twombly, 550 U.S. 544, 558 (2007) (internal citation and quotation  
5 omitted).

6 **A. FOIA Claim.**

7 Plaintiff seeks to compel the production of an approved area mail processing plan.  
8 Plaintiff contends that he requested a copy of the plan during a labor/management meeting from  
9 Don Jacobus, the Seattle Processing and Distribution Manager, but Jacobus told plaintiff, “You  
10 have to talk to my attorney.” Motion to Amend at p. 38. A party asserting a FOIA claim is  
11 required to exhaust administrative remedies prior to seeking judicial review. See, e.g., In re  
12 Steele, 799 F.2d 461, 465 (9th Cir. 1986). It is not enough to simply ask any government  
13 employee for the documents. Rather, the requester “must request specific information in  
14 accordance with published administrative procedures, *see 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(1), (2) & (3)*, and  
15 have the request improperly refused before the party can bring a court action under the FOIA.”  
16 Id. at 466. Courts lack jurisdiction to hear claims that have not been properly exhausted. Id.  
17 Individuals who seek information from the USPS must follow the procedure set forth in 39  
18 C.F.R. § 266.6(a)(1), which includes requesting the document(s) in writing from the custodian  
19 of the records or through the office listed in the regulation. Plaintiff does not allege that he  
20 made any written request for the documents he seeks. Nor has he alleged that Jacobus is the  
21 custodian of the records. Accordingly, plaintiff’s request for leave to amend his FOIA claim is  
22 denied as futile and the claim is dismissed for lack of jurisdiction.

23 Although plaintiff generally disavows an APA claim, he asserts that the FOIA  
24 incorporates the APA, which in turn supports his claim to compel production of an area mail  
25 processing plan. The APA’s judicial review provisions apply “except to the extent that . . .  
26 statutes preclude judicial review.” 5 U.S.C. § 701(a). The Postal Reorganization Act of 1970  
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1 (“PRA”) “specifically exempts the Postal Service” from judicial review via an APA claim.  
2 Currier v. Henderson, 190 F. Supp. 2d 1221, 1228 (W. D. Wash. 2002); Currier v. Potter, 379  
3 F.3d 716, 725 (9th Cir. 2004); see also 39 U.S.C. § 410(a). Plaintiff has not explained how  
4 judicial review is nevertheless appropriate despite those strictures. Therefore, plaintiff’s APA  
5 claim is dismissed.

6 **B. Challenge to USPS Actions.**

7 Plaintiff also challenges the USPS’s alleged closure of the Air Mail Center in SeaTac,  
8 Washington by claiming that the USPS failed to give proper notice, to hold a public meeting,  
9 perform a feasibility study, or have an approved area mail processing plan. The government  
10 counters that plaintiff lacks standing to assert that claim. Plaintiff cannot establish standing  
11 based on his professed general right to be informed or to ensure that the USPS follows the  
12 correct procedures. See generally Lujan v. Defenders of Wildlife, 504 U.S. 555, 572-78 (1992);  
13 L. Singer & Sons v. Union Pac. R.R. Co., 311 U.S. 295, 303 (1940) (explaining that an injury to  
14 an interest in ensuring that the law is obeyed is too abstract to confer standing). Plaintiff also  
15 contends that he has standing because his retirement fund might be impacted by USPS’s actions.  
16 Specifically, plaintiff argues that the USPS is depleting the retirement fund by permitting other  
17 employees to retire and draw retirement pay earlier, “setting the imminent connection that the  
18 Postal Service cannot fully fund my retirement as required by law.” Response to Motion to  
19 Dismiss at p. 11. Plaintiff’s contention is nothing more than unsupported speculation, which is  
20 insufficient to establish standing. Instead, plaintiff must show a “credible threat” that he will  
21 suffer the harm he alleges. See, e.g., City of Los Angeles v. Lyons, 461 U.S. 95, 108 (1983);  
22 Murphy v. Hunt, 455 U.S. 478, 482 (182) (explaining that a “mere physical or theoretical  
23 possibility” that the challenged action will injure plaintiff in the future is insufficient). In this  
24 case, plaintiff’s alleged injury is based on future contingencies that may or may not occur,  
25 rendering plaintiff’s claimed injury too hypothetical to confer standing. Similarly, plaintiff  
26 lacks standing to pursue a claim based on the USPS’s alleged use of “false, fictitious, and  
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1 fraudulent means to force the early retirement of federal employees.” Complaint at p. 36.  
2 Plaintiff does not allege that he was forced into early retirement or that he has suffered any other  
3 harm that is more than purely speculative.

4 Even if plaintiff had standing to pursue a claim, he has not identified a substantive legal  
5 framework to challenge the USPS’s actions.<sup>3</sup> Although plaintiff relies on ERISA, it does not  
6 apply to his government plan. 29 U.S.C. § 1003(b)(1); Silvera v. Mutual Life Ins. Co. of N.Y.,  
7 884 F.2d 423, 425 (9th Cir. 1989). To the extent that plaintiff’s claim reflects an employment  
8 dispute, the PRA establishes procedures for employees to address grievances through their  
9 collective bargaining agreements. 39 U.S.C. §§ 1206, 1209. Plaintiff is not pursuing a claim  
10 under those procedures, nor has he shown that he has a private right of action for his labor-  
11 related claims.

12 Plaintiff also contends that the PAEA provides a substantive legal framework to  
13 challenge the facility closure.<sup>4</sup> However, in enacting the PAEA, Congress gave jurisdiction to  
14 the Postal Regulatory Commission (“PRC”) to hear complaints regarding postal rates and  
15 services. The PAEA provides a detailed procedure by which an interested party may lodge a  
16 complaint with the PRC. 39 U.S.C. § 3662. After those procedures have been followed, the  
17 party may file a petition for review with the United States Court of Appeals for the District of  
18 Columbia. 39 U.S.C. § 3663. The PAEA provides that district courts have jurisdiction to  
19 enforce, and to enjoin and restrain the USPS from violating, any order issued by the PRC. 39

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21 <sup>3</sup> 39 U.S.C. § 409(a), on which plaintiff relies, “does not confer subject matter  
22 jurisdiction.” Janakes v. Postal Serv., 768 F.2d 1091, 1093 (9th Cir. 1985) (internal citation  
23 omitted). Rather, plaintiff must assert a substantive legal framework that creates a cause of  
24 action. See, e.g., Peoples Gas, Light & Coke Co. v. Postal Serv., 658 F.2d 1182, 1189-90 (cited  
with approval in Janakes, 768 F.2d at 1093).

25 <sup>4</sup> Section 401(a) of the PRA broadly provides that the USPS can “sue and be sued.”  
26 However, a “precisely drawn, detailed statutes pre-empts [sic] more general remedies.” See,  
27 e.g., Brown v. GSA, 425 U.S. 820, 834 (1976). The PAEA is just such a more precisely drawn,  
detailed statute.

1 U.S.C. § 3664. Read together, these provisions demonstrate that this Court lacks jurisdiction to  
2 consider service-related complaints in the first instance. Plaintiff’s challenge to the alleged  
3 closure of the Air Mail Center is a service-related complaint. As such, the PRC has exclusive  
4 jurisdiction over it. See 39 U.S.C. § 3662; LeMay v. United States Postal Serv., 450 F.3d 797,  
5 801 (8th Cir. 2006) (explaining that the PRC has exclusive jurisdiction over complaints about  
6 unsatisfactory service); Shelby Res., Inc. v. United States Postal Serv., 619 F. Supp. 1546, 1548-  
7 49 (S.D.N.Y. 1985). Moreover, the PRA provides that any decision to close or consolidate a  
8 post office may be appealed to the PRC. 39 U.S.C. §408(d)(5). Plaintiff has not exhausted his  
9 administrative remedies by pursuing a complaint with the PRC. For all of these reasons, this  
10 Court lacks jurisdiction to consider plaintiff’s claim related to the alleged closure of the Air Mail  
11 Center.

12 **C. Claims Against Individual Defendants.**

13 It is unclear whether plaintiff seeks to assert claims against individual defendants.  
14 Plaintiff’s opposition to the motion to dismiss both denies that he is asserting claims against  
15 individuals and implies that he is asserting claims against individuals in their “Official  
16 Capacity.” Plaintiff’s Opposition at pp. 8-9. None of the employees he has named or seeks to  
17 name is an appropriate defendant under the statutes. 5 U.S.C. § 552(f)(1) (in a FOIA claim, the  
18 only proper defendants are various government departments, government corporations, and  
19 executive branch entities); 28 U.S.C. § 2679(b)(1) (in a FTCA case, the only proper defendant is  
20 the United States of America). Although individuals can be sued for damages under Section  
21 1983, plaintiff has not alleged any violation of his constitutional rights. Accordingly, plaintiff  
22 fails to state a claim against the individual defendants and his request to amend is denied as  
23 futile.

24 For all of the foregoing reasons, plaintiff’s motion to amend (Dkt. #16) is DENIED and  
25 defendants’ motion to dismiss (Dkt. #15) is GRANTED. The Clerk of the Court is directed to  
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1 enter judgment in favor of defendants and against plaintiff.

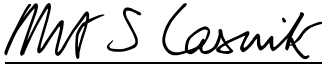
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3 DATED this 11th day of September, 2009.

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Robert S. Lasnik  
United States District Judge

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