

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF GEORGIA  
ATLANTA DIVISION

WILLIAM M. WINDSOR,

Plaintiff,

v.

JUDGE WILLIAM S. DUFFEY, et al.,

Defendants.

CIVIL ACTION FILE  
NO. 1:11-CV-1922-TWT

ORDER

This is a pro se civil action against the Clerk of this Court and various Judges of this Court and the Eleventh Circuit Court of Appeals and others. The Court notes that in a related case where the Plaintiff's appeal was dismissed as frivolous, the Court of Appeals described the Plaintiff's abuse of the judicial system as follows:

[The Plaintiff's ] litigious behavior [has] undermined the integrity of the judgments and orders in this case. Although the case is closed, Windsor has repeatedly filed unsubstantiated, duplicative pleadings, many after the district court issued an order denying them. Moreover, his pleadings are long and repetitive, and the volume of his filings poses a burden to clerical and judicial operations and is an impediment to the administration of justice.

It is before the Court on the Federal Defendants' Motion to Dismiss [Doc. 52]. A complaint should be dismissed under Rule 12(b)(6) only where it appears that the facts alleged fail to state a "plausible" claim for relief. Ashcroft v. Iqbal, 129 S. Ct. 1937,

1949 (2009); Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b)(6). A complaint may survive a motion to dismiss for failure to state a claim, however, even if it is “improbable” that a plaintiff would be able to prove those facts; even if the possibility of recovery is extremely “remote and unlikely.” Bell Atlantic Corp. v. Twombly, 550 U.S. 544, 556 (2007) (citations and quotations omitted). In ruling on a motion to dismiss, the court must accept factual allegations as true and construe them in the light most favorable to the plaintiff. See Quality Foods de Centro America, S.A. v. Latin American Agribusiness Dev. Corp., S.A., 711 F.2d 989, 994-95 (11th Cir. 1983); see also Sanjuan v. American Bd. of Psychiatry and Neurology, Inc., 40 F.3d 247, 251 (7th Cir. 1994) (noting that at the pleading stage, the plaintiff “receives the benefit of imagination”). Generally, notice pleading is all that is required for a valid complaint. See Lombard’s, Inc. v. Prince Mfg., Inc., 753 F.2d 974, 975 (11th Cir. 1985), cert. denied, 474 U.S. 1082 (1986). Under notice pleading, the plaintiff need only give the defendant fair notice of the plaintiff’s claim and the grounds upon which it rests. See Erickson v. Pardus, 551 U.S. 89, 93 (2007) (citing Twombly, 550 U.S. at 555). This is another attempt by the Plaintiff to collaterally attack a judgment against him in another case. The lawsuit is frivolous. The Federal Defendants’ Motion to Dismiss [Doc. 52] is GRANTED.

SO ORDERED, this 23 day of September, 2011.

/s/Thomas W. Thrash  
THOMAS W. THRASH, JR.  
United States District Judge