

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

DISTRICT OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

Richard Strahan,  
Plaintiff

v.

Case No. 22-cv-391-SM-TSM  
Opinion No. 2023 DNH 150

William McNamara, Tracy Birmingham,  
and Steven Lee,  
Defendants

**O R D E R**

What remains of pro se plaintiff Richard Strahan's original complaint are three claims against three University of New Hampshire (UNH) officials. First, he alleges that William McNamara unlawfully (and in violation of various constitutionally protected rights) barred him from using the UNH transportation system and threatened to have him arrested for trespassing if he attempted to do so during a one-year period. Next, Strahan claims the two remaining defendants - Steven Lee and Tracy Birmingham - "bullied and intimidated" other UNH employees into refusing to provide him with educational and transportation services routinely provided to other members of the public, allegedly in violation of Strahan's rights under the

First and Fourteenth Amendments. Finally, Strahan brings a common law defamation claim against Lee and Birmingham.

Pending before the court is defendants' motion for judgment on the pleadings. For the reasons given, that motion is granted.

### **Standard of Review**

A motion for judgment on the pleadings under Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(c) is subject to the same standard of review applicable to a motion to dismiss under Rule 12(b)(6). See Portugues-Santana v. Rekomdiv Int'l, Inc., 725 F.3d 17, 25 (1st Cir. 2013). Accordingly, the court must accept as true all well-pleaded facts in Strahan's complaint and indulge all reasonable inferences in his favor. The court may also consider documents referenced by or incorporated into the complaint. See Kando v. Rhode Island State Bd. of Elections, 880 F.3d 53, 56 (1st Cir. 2018).

To survive defendants' motion, the complaint must allege sufficient facts to support a "plausible" claim for relief. See Ashcroft v. Iqbal, 556 U.S. 662, 678 (2009). To satisfy that plausibility standard, the factual allegations in the complaint, along with reasonable inferences drawn from them, must show more

than a mere possibility of liability - that is, "a formulaic recitation of the elements of a cause of action will not do." Bell Atl. Corp. v. Twombly, 550 U.S. 544, 555 (2007). See also Lyman v. Baker, 954 F.3d 351, 359-60 (1st Cir. 2020) ("For the purposes of our [12(b)(6)] review, we isolate and ignore statements in the complaint that simply offer legal labels and conclusions or merely rehash cause-of-action elements.") (citation and internal punctuation omitted).

In other words, the complaint must include well-pled (i.e., non-conclusory, non-speculative) factual allegations as to each of the essential elements of a viable claim which, if assumed to be true, would allow the court to draw the reasonable and plausible inference that the plaintiff is entitled to the relief sought. See Tasker v. DHL Retirement Savings Plan, 621 F.3d 34, 38-39 (1st Cir. 2010).

### **Background**

On August 15, 2023, the court granted the motion to dismiss filed by two former defendants in this action. Order on Motion to Dismiss (document no. 53) ("Strahan I"). In that order, the court set forth much of the relevant background to this case. Given that, the entire history between these parties need not be recounted here; it is sufficient to note the following.

In response to a series of disruptions Strahan caused while riding the University of New Hampshire's Wildcat Transit buses, he was banned from riding those buses for one year (through June 10, 2023). See Exhibit 1 to Affidavit of Richard Strahan (document no. 10-1), Correspondence from William McNamara dated June 10, 2022. In that letter, Mr. McNamara explained to Strahan that the temporary ban was imposed because of Strahan's:

repeated instances of refusal to abide by UNH transportation rules, disregard of directions from transportation service employees, verbal abuse and intimidation of University staff members and other transportation services patrons, and refusal to comport yourself in a manner consistent with behavioral expectations. Your conduct has disrupted transportation service and detracted from the quality of life and safety of the University community.

Id.

Defendant Tracy Birmingham is the Associate General Counsel for the University System of New Hampshire. In her affidavit (filed in opposition to Strahan's motion for a temporary restraining order), she has chronicled numerous occasions on which Strahan behaved in a manner that was unsafe, uncivil, threatening, disruptive, and abusive while a passenger on Wildcat Transit buses. She also identified several occasions on which Strahan attempted to use an invalid student I.D. in an effort to avoid paying transportation fees. Strahan was warned

at least twice about his unacceptable conduct and, when he failed to modify his behavior, the decision was made to impose the temporary ban. See Affidavit of Tracy Birmingham (document no. 28-1). See also The University of New Hampshire's Department of Transportation website ("**Passenger Conduct:** Passengers are expected to conduct themselves civilly for the safety and comfort of all on board.") (<https://www.unh.edu/transportation/buses-shuttles/fares-information>). Strahan was specifically warned that, "should you violate this ban, you will be subject to immediate arrest for criminal trespass pursuant to New Hampshire RSA 635:2." McNamara Correspondence at 1.

Strahan was served in hand with a copy of the temporary ban and informed of his right to appeal it to the UNH Police Chief and Associate Vice President for Public Safety and Risk Management. He pursued that appeal, but it was denied.

Strahan takes issues with the temporary ban. He argues that McNamara lacked the legal authority to impose it and asserts that New Hampshire's criminal trespassing statute does not apply to vehicles. So, the argument seems to go, when he was threatened with arrest if he violated the ban, he was subjected to a form of anticipatory "unconstitutional seizure" and "malicious prosecution."

In addition to challenging his temporary ban from the Wildcat Transit buses (count one), Strahan also alleges that defendants Lee and Birmingham unlawfully intimidated and coerced other University System employees to unconstitutionally deny him University services and to interfere with his First Amendment rights (count two). Finally, Strahan alleges that defendants Lee and Birmingham defamed him to members of the UNH Community (count three).

### **Discussion**

#### **I. Count 1 - Unlawful Seizure and Denial of Due Process.**

As noted, the claim(s) advanced in count one of Strahan's complaint stem from McNamara's imposition of the temporary ban on his use of the Wildcat Transit buses. According to Strahan, "Defendant McNamara does not have any lawful authority to unilaterally as a UNH employee deny any member of the Public from riding on UNHWT buses and has no authority as a UNH employee to order anyone to stay off UNH property." Complaint (document no. 1) at para. 5 (cleaned up). Additionally, Strahan argues that the New Hampshire criminal trespassing statute - N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. 635:2 - only applies to "real estate like a building or on a parcel of land." Complaint at para. 6. According to Strahan, that statute does not apply to "unwanted access by a person on a bus or other form [of] mass

transportation." Id. See also Objection to Motion to Dismiss (document no. 31) at 4 ("I am claiming that [the] use [of] property of another on a Public right of way is not subject to the N.H. Trespass Statute."). Based upon that (faulty) interpretation of the law, Strahan believes the temporary ban was unlawful (and, somehow, unconstitutional), as was the threat to have him arrested if he violated it.

As discussed in Strahan I, the legal and factual assertions upon which his claim rests are incorrect. See Strahan I at 7-9 (concluding that "defendant McNamara had the legal authority to ban Strahan from the Wildcat Transit system for his repeated refusal to comport himself with the system's terms of use, and for his recurring offensive, unsafe, threatening, and abusive conduct. It is equally plain that New Hampshire's criminal trespass statute applies to the buses operated by the University System of New Hampshire."). Consequently, Strahan's "unconstitutional seizure" claim lacks merit.

As to his claim that he was denied due process, that too fails as a matter of law. Strahan was afforded all the process to which he was entitled (and likely more) when the temporary ban was imposed upon him. As noted in the court's prior order, Strahan was served in hand with a copy of the temporary ban and

informed of his right to appeal that ban to the UNH Police Chief and Associate Vice President for Public Safety and Risk Management. Strahan pursued that appeal, but it was denied. Strahan I, at 5. See also Affidavit of Tracy Birmingham at para. 7.

In short, count one of Strahan's complaint - his claim pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983 that he was denied due process and subjected to an "unlawful seizure" and "malicious prosecution" when he was threatened with arrest if he trespassed on the Wildcat Transit buses - fails to assert the essential elements of a viable cause of action.

## II. Count 2 - Interference with First Amendment Rights.

In Count two of his complaint, Strahan seeks to vindicate rights allegedly protected by the First and Fourteenth Amendments. See generally 42 U.S.C. § 1983. Specifically, he claims that defendants Lee and Birmingham:

deliberately made it impossible for me to obtain any services at all from UNH. They have bullied and intimidated almost every UNH employee from the Dean of Students to most UNH academic employees from directly communicating with me or offering me any UNH services at all. They have done so without any of them possessing the lawful authority as UNH employees to order any other UNH employee not to provide me the services that UNH routinely supplies to any other member of the Public.



. . . This is retaliation and retribution for their considering me as a threat to their vested interests to their acting outside the law and authority as UNH employees to control the behavior and constitutionally protected speech of students and academic employees of UNH. These Defendants despise me as a perceived threat to sue them and other disgruntled UNH employees for their unlawful actions.

Complaint at paras. 31-32 (emphasis supplied). First, it probably goes without saying that Strahan lacks standing to assert the First Amendment claims of "students and academic employees of UNH." As importantly, however, count two lacks any plausible factual allegations that might support a viable claim that defendant Lee and/or Birmingham violated any of Strahan's constitutionally protected rights.

As the court previously concluded, defendant McNamara had the lawful authority to temporarily ban Strahan from the Wildcat Transit buses. None of the defendants named in this action violated any of Strahan's constitutional rights in connection with that ban. To the extent Strahan claims Lee and/or Birmingham interfered with his ability to obtain educational services at UNH, Strahan has no constitutionally protected right to such services. See, e.g., San Antonio Indep. Sch. Dist. v. Rodriguez, 411 U.S. 1, 35 (1973) ("Education, of course, is not among the rights afforded explicit protection under our Federal

Constitution. Nor do we find any basis for saying it is implicitly so protected.”). So, to the extent Strahan claims defendants Lee and Birmingham deprived him of access to transportation and/or academic services provided by UNH, neither “right” is constitutionally protected and those claims fail to state viable causes of action.

Moreover, even if Strahan had plausibly alleged the essential elements of viable constitutional claims against Lee and Birmingham, those claims would be barred by the federal doctrine of res judicata. See generally Merrick v. CitiMortgage, Inc., No. 12-CV-263-SM, 2013 WL 798234, at \*2 (D.N.H. Mar. 5, 2013) (discussing the circumstances under which a federal court’s final judgment is entitled to preclusive effect in subsequent litigation). In an earlier federal case against defendants Lee and Birmingham, Strahan raised claims that are virtually identical to those advanced here. See Strahan v. O’Reilly, et al., no. 22-cv-52-SM, Amended Complaint (document no. 30), Caption to Count VI and paras. 50-51 (restating, nearly verbatim, the claims advanced in count two of this litigation). Indeed, because Strahan appears to have simply copied and pasted that portion of his prior amended complaint into the complaint in this proceeding, he inadvertently included a party from that earlier litigation -

Joseph DiGregorio or "DG" as Strahan calls him - in the caption to count two of his complaint in this action. DiGregorio is not a defendant in this proceeding.

Strahan's prior case was dismissed on the merits and with prejudice by order dated October 4, 2022. See Strahan v. O'Reilly, et al., Order of Dismissal (document no. 80). See also Fed. R. Civ. P. 41(b) (a dismissal under this rule "operates as an adjudication on the merits"). Strahan cannot relitigate those dismissed claims in this proceeding.

Parenthetically, the court notes that it is aware that Strahan has appealed the dismissal of his claims in Strahan v. O'Reilly, et al., No. 22-cv-52-SM, to the United States Court of Appeals for the First Circuit and that appeal remains pending as of this date. See Strahan v. O'Reilly, et al., Case no. 22-1799 (1st Cir. 2022). That pending appeal does not, however, prevent this court's earlier final judgment from having preclusive effect in this case. For purposes of federal res judicata, this court's dismissal of all claims in the earlier case is a final order on the merits, entitled to preclusive effect. See Taunton Gardens Co. v. Hills, 557 F.2d 877, 879, n.2 (1st Cir. 1977) ("it is well settled that in the federal courts the pendency of an appeal does not destroy the res judicata effect of a

judgment." ). See also Hazel v. Curtiss-Wright Corp., No. IP 86-909-C, 1992 WL 436236, at \*3 (S.D. Ind. Mar. 9, 1992) ("The overwhelming majority rule in the federal courts is that a judgment may be given res judicata effect during the pendency of an appeal.") (collecting cases); Wright & Miller, Federal Practice and Procedure, § 4433 Finality – Appeals Forgone, Pending, or Unavailable, 18A Fed. Prac. & Proc. Juris. § 4433 (3d ed.) ("The bare act of taking an appeal is no more effective to defeat preclusion than a failure to appeal. The Supreme Court long ago seemed to establish the rule that a final judgment retains all of its res judicata consequences pending decision of the appeal, apart from the virtually nonexistent situation in which the "appeal" actually involves a full trial de novo. The lower courts have taken the rule as settled ever since.") (footnotes omitted).

### III. Count 3 – Defamation.

For the same reason, Strahan is precluded from pursuing his defamation claims against defendants Lee and Birmingham. Identical claims were advanced in count seven of Strahan's earlier complaint, which was dismissed with prejudice. Compare Strahan v. O'Reilly, et al., Amended Complaint (document no. 30) at paras. 57-58 with the complaint in this action (document no. 1) at paras. 34-35.

If more were needed, count three of Strahan's complaint fails to allege sufficient non-conclusory factual claims for the court to plausibly infer that the content of any one or more of defendants' statements was false or defamatory, rather than merely protected expressions of opinion. Indeed, not a single, specific, allegedly defamatory statement is attributed to either defendant, nor does the complaint identify the person(s) with whom such allegedly defamatory statements were shared. Rather, count three of the complaint is characterized by vague, conclusory, and hyperbolic allegations that are plainly insufficient to form the basis of a viable defamation claim. See, e.g., Complaint at para. 34 ("Defendants Lee and Birmingham consistently from 2017 to the present time freely slandered and defamed me with every member of the UNH community that they encountered.").

### **Conclusion**

For the foregoing reasons, as well as those set forth in defendants' legal memorandum (document no. 57-1), none of Strahan's remaining claims plausibly alleges the essential elements of a viable cause of action. The complaint's contentions are, at best, vague and conclusory and they are unaccompanied by specific allegations of actionable constitutional deprivations or common law causes of action.

Moreover, the claims advanced in counts two and three (against defendants Lee and Birmingham) are precluded by the doctrine of res judicata.

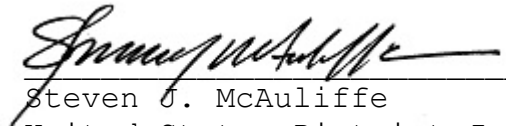
Defendants' Motion for Judgment on the Pleadings (**document no. 57**) is granted and all remaining pending motions (including, but not limited to, **documents no. 58, 67, 68, 69, and 73**) are denied as moot.

Additionally, documents no. **64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 72, and 73** are all also stricken from the docket for including language similar to that used in previously stricken filings - language plainly violative of Rule 12(f) insofar as it is immaterial, impertinent, and/or scandalous. See generally Strahan v. O'Reilly, No. 22-cv-52-SM, Show Cause Order (D.N.H. Sept. 8, 2022) (document no. 72) and Dismissal Order (D.N.H. Oct. 4, 2022) (document no. 80). Use of that language also violates prior court directives to Strahan. See, e.g., Id., Order at 2 (D.N.H. May 26, 2022) (document no. 42) ("The court warned Strahan that if he violated the court's order, or if his "future written communications or personal interactions with the court exhibit insulting, offensive, or harassing content, Mr. Strahan will be subject to further sanction, including the dismissal of this case with prejudice. Strahan's abusive conduct has

continued."); Case Management Order (document no. 9) ("Any filings Mr. Strahan makes that include such content will be stricken from the docket.").

The Clerk of Court shall enter judgment in accordance with this order and close the case.

**SO ORDERED.**

  
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Steven J. McAuliffe  
United States District Judge

December 7, 2023

cc: Richard Strahan, pro se  
Counsel of Record