

**SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES**

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**WASHINGTON, DC 20543-0001**

October 23, 2018

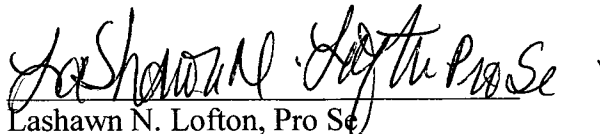
Lashawn Lofton  
7637 S. Ridgeland Ave.  
Chicago, IL 60649

RE: Lofton v. SP Plus Corp.  
No: 18A93

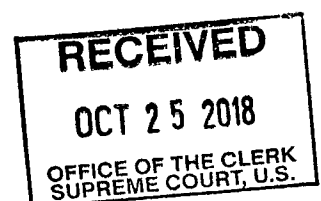
**MOTION TO DIRECT THE CLERK TO  
FILE THE PETITION OUT-OF-TIME**

The above-entitled petition for writ of certiorari was postmarked September 17, 2018 and received September 24, 2018. As of October 23, 2018 Pro Se Lashawn Lofton filed the petition with for writ of certiorari with a motion to direct the Clerk to file the petition out-of-time.

Respectfully submitted,



Lashawn N. Lofton, Pro Se  
7637 S. Ridgeland Ave.  
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United States Court of Appeals  
For the Seventh Circuit  
Chicago, Illinois 60604

March 20, 2018

Before

DIANE P. WOOD, *Chief Judge*

MICHAEL S. KANNE, *Circuit Judge*

AMY C. BARRETT, *Circuit Judge*

No. 17-1745

LASHAWN N. LOFTON,  
*Plaintiff-Appellant,*

*v.*

SP PLUS CORP., f/k/a STANDARD  
PARKING CORPORATION and  
TEAMSTERS LOCAL 727

*Defendants-Appellees.*

Appeal from the  
United States District Court for the  
Northern District of Illinois,  
Eastern Division.

No. 1:12-cv-05716-RRP

Rebecca R. Pallmeyer,  
*Judge.*

ORDER

Plaintiff-Appellant filed a petition for rehearing *en banc* on March 2, 2018. No judge in regular active service has requested a vote on the petition for rehearing *en banc*,<sup>1</sup> and all members of the original panel have voted to deny rehearing.

Accordingly, IT IS ORDERED that the petition for rehearing *en banc* is DENIED.

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<sup>1</sup> Circuit Judge Joel M. Flaum did not participate in the consideration of this petition for rehearing.

**NONPRECEDENTIAL DISPOSITION**

To be cited only in accordance with Fed. R. App. P. 32.1

**United States Court of Appeals**

**For the Seventh Circuit**

**Chicago, Illinois 60604**

Submitted February 1, 2018\*

Decided February 1, 2018

**Before**

DIANE P. WOOD, *Chief Judge*

MICHAEL S. KANNE, *Circuit Judge*

AMY C. BARRETT, *Circuit Judge*

No. 17-1745

LASHAWN N. LOFTON,  
*Plaintiff-Appellant,*

*v.*

SP PLUS CORP., f/k/a STANDARD  
PARKING CORPORATION and  
TEAMSTERS LOCAL 727,  
*Defendants-Appellees.*

Appeal from the United States District  
Court for the Northern District of Illinois,  
Eastern Division.

No. 12 C 5716

Rebecca R. Pallmeyer,  
*Judge.*

**ORDER**

Lashawn Lofton seeks to reopen her case more than two years after we affirmed its dismissal as a sanction for lying on her application to proceed in forma pauperis. The district judge denied Lofton's motion for relief from judgment under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 60(b), and then denied her motion to reconsider that decision. We affirm.

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\* We have agreed to decide this case without oral argument because the briefs and record adequately present the facts and legal arguments, and oral argument would not significantly aid the court. FED. R. APP. P. 34(a)(2)(C).

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In 2012 Lofton, a parking garage attendant, sued her former employer, SP Plus Corporation, and her local union. The Second Amended Complaint, filed by Lofton's recruited counsel, claimed that SP Plus discriminated against her based upon her disability (the effects of prior strokes), discharged her in retaliation for reporting suspected theft, and was responsible for a battery or assault she suffered at the hands of a supervisor. Lofton also claimed that Teamsters Local 727 breached its duty of fair representation in the grievance process after SP Plus fired her.

SP Plus moved to dismiss Lofton's complaint because, among other things, Lofton had omitted income, personal property, and real estate from her successful application to proceed in forma pauperis. The district judge granted the motion on that basis and dismissed the case with prejudice. We affirmed the sanction in October 2014. *Lofton v. SP Plus Corp.*, 578 F. App'x. 603, 604 (7th Cir. 2014) (citing *Thomas v. Gen. Motors Acceptance Corp.*, 288 F.3d 305, 306–08 (7th Cir. 2002)).

In 2016 Lofton moved to reopen her case, to proceed in forma pauperis, and for recruited counsel. In her motion, Lofton said only: "I am [a] disabled person asking this court[] to have mercy for me." Judge Darrah granted all three motions without explanation. One month later, the case was reassigned to Judge Pallmeyer, who vacated the order granting reinstatement because Lofton's motion had not mentioned any of the "narrow circumstances" covered under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 60(b)—the only vehicle for reopening her case. Judge Pallmeyer then denied Lofton's motion to reconsider, which was filed by her recruited attorney. Lofton appeals both rulings.

Lofton, now pro se, wants another bite at the apple—that much is clear. But her brief is patently inadequate. On the first page she declares that she had illnesses, and on the last page she asks us "for mercy." In between, she does not address the district judge's reasoning or make any cogent legal argument; she largely discusses issues related to her disability and her loss of pension benefits. We would be well within our rights to dismiss Lofton's appeal under Federal Rule of Appellate Procedure 28(a)(8). See *Anderson v. Hardman*, 241 F.3d 544, 545 (7th Cir. 2001).

Addressing the merits of the appeal does not help Lofton. District judges have "'discretion piled on discretion'" when making a Rule 60(b) decision. *Bakery Mach. & Fabrication, Inc. v. Traditional Baking, Inc.*, 570 F.3d 845, 848 (7th Cir. 2009) (quoting *Swaim v. Moltan Co.*, 73 F.3d 711, 722 (7th Cir. 1996)). Although a movant is required to specify which Rule 60(b) ground justifies relief, Lofton simply said that she had a disability. See *Talano v. Nw. Med. Faculty Found., Inc.*, 273 F.3d 757, 762 (7th Cir. 2001).

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Because she failed to make a discernible argument, the judge had reason enough to deny her motion. *See Nelson v. Napolitano*, 657 F.3d 586, 590 (7th Cir. 2011).

In any case, no Rule 60(b) ground justifies relief. If, as the judge thought, Rule 60(b)(1) (“mistake, inadvertence, surprise, or excusable neglect”) was the most applicable subsection, Lofton missed the one-year jurisdictional deadline. FED. R. CIV. P. 60(c)(1); *see Arrieta v. Battaglia*, 461 F.3d 861, 864 (7th Cir. 2006). And Lofton did not argue that her health setbacks amounted to “extraordinary circumstances” under the catchall provision, Rule 60(b)(6). *See Gonzalez v. Crosby*, 545 U.S. 524, 535 (2005). Lofton’s recruited attorney filed the motion to reconsider in which he discussed only whether an amended complaint would be timely—but that is not a relevant Rule 60(b) argument.

Lofton’s remaining appellate contentions fail. She rehashes her original claims, which is inappropriate at this stage. *See Swaim*, 73 F.3d at 722 (“we review only the Rule 60(b) decision itself for an abuse of discretion and will not visit the merits of the underlying ... judgment.”). And she alludes to other claims that were never brought before the district judge; those claims are waived. *See Poullard v. McDonald*, 829 F.3d 844, 855 (7th Cir. 2016) (citing *Puffer v. Allstate Ins. Co.*, 675 F.3d 709, 718 (7th Cir. 2012)).

AFFIRMED.

**Additional material  
from this filing is  
available in the  
Clerk's Office.**