## STATE OF VERMONT

STATE OF VERIVIORS	
SUPERIOR COURT	<b>CIVIL DIVISION</b>
Windsor Unit	
William White v. The World and Universe et al	23-CV-01876
William White v. Kenneth Smith et al	23-CV-02111
William White v. Walmart et al	23-CV-02112
William White v. Stacey Adamski et al	23-CV-02113
William White v. Robert Vaillancourt et al	23-CV-02114
William White v. Joseph Strain et al	23-CV-02115
William White v. Mary Ann Batchelor et al	23-CV-02116
William White v. Sterling Giles et al	23-CV-02117
William White v. Ian Plank et al	23-CV-02118
William White v. Superior Court et al	23-CV-02119
William White v. Melody Blanchard et al	23-CV-02166
William White v. Randolph Radio Station 102.1 et al	23-CV-02170
William White v. USA Country et al	23-CV-02173
William White v. White River Valley Schools et al	23-CV-02180
William White v. Kim Kraus et al	23-CV-02183
William White v. Paul Lambert et al	23-CV-02186
William White v. Zack Zerbre et al	23-CV-02190
William White v. The White Side of My Family et al	23-CV-02191
William White v. Paul Mahaffy et al	23-CV-02206
William White v. Principal Owen Bethel School	23-CV-02345
William White v. Orange County Parent Child Center	23-CV-02462
William White v. Peter Ticktin et al	23-CV-02464
William White v. Court House et al	23-CV-02498
William White v. White River Courtroom et al	23-CV-02509
William White v. Craig Wortman et al	23-CV-02568
William White v. South Royalton Law School et al	23-CV-02570
William White v. Windsor Court Office Ladies	23-CV-02646
William White v. Every Law School in the Country	23-CV-02648
William White v. Every Law Firm and Group In the Country	23-CV-02652
William White v. Marilyn White et al	23-CV-02656
William White v. John Mattern et al	23-CV-02751
William White v. All Psychologists in America et al	23-CV-02752
William White v. President Joe Biden et al	23-CV-02754
William White v. Chittenden Sheriff's Department et al	23-CV-02756
William White v. Every Psychotherapist in the Country et al	23-CV-02803
William White v. Vermont Superior Court et al	23-CV-02806
William White v. Every Hospital in the World et al	23-CV-02888
William White v. Bethel Town et al	23-CV-02889

## **DECISION ON RULE 11 VIOLATIONS AND SANCTIONS**

On July 27, 2023, this court issued a notice of conduct explaining that William White had filed the 38 above-captioned civil actions at this courthouse over a span of three months, and that none of the actions appeared to comply with Vermont Civil Procedure Rule 11. The notice of conduct described all 38 complaints in detail, identified the specific aspects of the filings that appeared to be nonconforming, and discussed the ways in which the nonconforming filings imposed unwarranted burdens upon both courthouse staff and the named defendants. Based upon this notice of conduct, the court ordered Mr. White to show cause why the court should not find that the filings violated Rule 11, and why the court should not impose sanctions in the form of an order (1) dismissing all 38 of the above-referenced complaints for failure to comply with Rule 11, and (2) prohibiting plaintiff from filing any further complaints with the Vermont Superior Court, Windsor Unit, Civil Division unless the complaints are either signed by an attorney or approved by the superior-court judge. A detailed procedure was set forth in the order explaining the process whereby Mr. White could seek approval from the judge for any future complaint. Mr. White was offered the opportunity to respond by filing one document of not more than five pages in length within ten days of the order.

Before receiving a copy of the court's order, Mr. White came to the courthouse and attempted to file three more complaints with the court. He was served at that time with a copy of the notice of conduct and order to show cause. He followed the procedure stated therein and submitted the complaints for review by the superior-court judge. Mr. White has not since filed any further complaints, nor has he filed any response to the show-cause order.

All three of the new complaints demonstrate the same characteristics that led the court to issue the notice of conduct and order to show cause. In one of the complaints, Mr. White alleges that certain defense attorneys had sexual relationships with his ex-wife and that they "need to grow up respect women, children men and [their families] better like an adult and stop splitting up [families] for their satisfaction to work the money down both involved in a railroad to the extreme." In another complaint against a restaurant in Randolph, Mr. White alleges that "[a] couple years ago someone called them up on the fact that someone made it so everyone in a certain [radius] was informed that I was a child molester but I am not and a worker [threw] my burger on the floor then wiped it on his asshole and I got sick shortly after and had [gonorrhea] for a week also stopped selling Coca-Cola in glass from Mexico pure cane sugar from Walmart in West Lebanon NH." In the third complaint, Mr. White names as defendants "every man and woman that molested, raped, took advantage of in any sexual manner during the past 20 years" certain family members of his, and alleges that these defendants "took advantage of what they were going through and spreading diseases without permission it is one more medical thing to deal with/it all messed with the psychology and health of the family, marriage, and the kids have had to lie to their dad." Other defendants are named as well, with no apparent connection to the cases. In each of the complaints, Mr. White requests various amounts of money in multiples of "million zillions" and further requests, e.g., "money, prison, program" or "the truth honesty" or "to pull this information up" or "the truth so I don't have a mental health issue." None of the complaints identify a rule or law that he believes applies to the situation.

Based upon the prior notice of conduct, and the failure of Mr. White to respond to the order to show cause, the court concludes that Mr. White has violated Rule 11. He has filed lawsuits that are not presented for a proper purpose, he has filed claims that are not warranted by existing law or by a nonfrivolous argument for a change in the law, and he has advanced allegations and other factual contentions that do not have evidentiary support. Vt. R. Civ. P. 11(b)(1)–(3). For these reasons, the court concludes that sanctions should be imposed.

In evaluating the need for a prefiling injunction in this situation, the court has considered the following factors: "(1) the litigant's history of litigation and in particular whether it entailed vexatious, harassing or duplicative lawsuits; (2) the litigant's motive in pursuing the litigation, e.g., does the litigant have an objective good faith expectation of prevailing?; (3) whether the litigant is represented by counsel; (4) whether the litigant has caused needless expense to other parties or has posed an unnecessary burden on the courts and their personnel; and (5) whether other sanctions would be adequate to protect the courts and other parties." Fox v. Fox, 2022 VT 27, ¶ 35, 216 Vt. 460; Zorn v. Smith, 2011 VT 10, ¶ 18, 189 Vt. 219; Safir v. U.S. Lines, Inc., 792 F.2d 19, 24 (2d Cir. 1986).

Here, the court finds that, between May 4, 2023 and present, Mr. White filed 38 selfrepresented civil complaints that violated Rule 11. He repeatedly attempted to sue defendants who were not persons or entities able to be sued in a state court proceeding, defendants who were described in terms of a class that was not ascertainable, or persons against whom no discrete and understandable allegations were made. He repeatedly made factual allegations that were incoherent, tangential with respect to their connections and associations, and not likely to be supported by admissible evidence. He repeatedly did not seek relief that would be available in a state court or supported by a reasonable, good-faith basis to believe that he would be entitled to the remedy sought. He never identified a rule or law that he believed may apply to the situation. He repeatedly expressed inappropriate violent ideation regarding a confrontation at the courthouse, and named the courthouse employees as defendants in one of his complaints. His conduct imposed needless expense to other parties, and imposed unnecessary and intolerable burdens upon the courts. The consequences of his repetitive, nonconforming filings included that court staff prepared 171 summonses and filed 370 documents totaling 1,171 pages of material. Many of the pages had to be scanned into the electronic docketing system, and every one of the documents had to be docketed, all of which took court staff's time and resources away from other matters. Additionally, some of the named defendants incurred time, expense, and stress in defending themselves from unwarranted litigation that did not meet the minimum requirements of Rule 11. In these respects, the lawsuits were not harmless, and a prefiling injunction is needed to prevent the recurrence of future harm. No other sanction would address the conduct described herein.

For these reasons, all 38 nonconforming complaints are dismissed, and a prefiling injunction is ordered. In its prior order to show cause, the court proposed a detailed procedure to ensure that the prefiling injunction does not unduly restrict Mr. White from access to the court for legitimate reasons. Fox, 2022 VT 27, ¶ 43; Zorn, 2011 VT 10, ¶ 23. Mr. White successfully used that procedure to submit three complaints for review by the judge. Although these complaints demonstrate the same defects and so are not approved for filing, the successful use of the procedure is evidence that the procedure is workable. The court will therefore implement the proposed procedure, with one modification clarifying the role of the court officer with respect to receiving submissions for review.

For these reasons, the court now imposes the following sanctions:

(1) All 38 of the above-captioned complaints are dismissed for failure to comply with Rule 11.

(2) Mr. White is prohibited from filing any further complaints with the Vermont Superior Court, Windsor Unit, Civil Division unless the complaints are either signed by an attorney or approved by the presiding judge. Mr. White must present any future complaints to the security officer at the door of the courthouse. If the complaint is signed by an attorney, the security officer will allow the plaintiff to proceed to the window for filing. If the complaint is not signed by an attorney, the security officer will receive the proposed filing, but will not accept a filing fee. Instead, the security officer will present the proposed filing to the judge after the plaintiff has left the building. The judge will respond in writing indicating whether or not the proposed filing complies with Rule 11. If the proposed filing complies with Rule 11, plaintiff will receive a letter inviting the plaintiff to return to the courthouse to pay the filing fee. If the proposed filing does not comply with Rule 11, plaintiff will receive the original complaint returned to him in the mail, with a copy of the judge's letter indicating that the complaint was read but that it does not comply with Rule 11. A physical copy of the complaint and the judge's letter will be kept at the courthouse, but will not be scanned or otherwise docketed.

In accordance with this procedure, with respect to the three complaints that were submitted for review by the undersigned, Mr. White will receive all three of those original complaints returned to him in the mail, together with a copy of a letter from the undersigned indicating that the complaint was read but that it does not comply with Rule 11. A physical copy of the complaints and the judge's letters will be kept at the courthouse, but will not be scanned or otherwise docketed.

Electronically signed on Wednesday, September 6, 2023 pursuant to V.R.E.F. 9(d).

FILED

SEP 06 2023

H. Dickson Corbett
Superior Court Judge

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