

FILED IN THE
U.S. DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

1
2
3 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

Mar 19, 2019

SEAN F. MCAVOY, CLERK

4 LANCELOT AMOO,

No. 2:18-cv-00383-SMJ

5 Plaintiff,

**ORDER GRANTING
DEFENDANT'S MOTION TO
DISMISS PLAINTIFF'S
COMPLAINT**

6 v.

7 NATIONAL COUNCIL OF
8 EXAMINERS FOR ENGINEERS
AND SURVEYORS/NCEES,

9 Defendant.

10
11 Before the Court, without oral argument, is Defendant National Council of
12 Examiners for Engineers and Surveyors/NCEES's Motion to Dismiss, ECF No. 5.
13 *Pro se* Plaintiff Lancelot Amoo alleges Defendant committed civil rights violations
14 and breaches of contract by giving him examination questions that omitted the
15 appropriate formula. ECF No. 1 at 4–6. Defendant moves to dismiss Plaintiff's
16 complaint with prejudice, arguing it fails to state a claim upon which relief can be
17 granted and is also time barred. ECF No. 5. Plaintiff opposes the motion by
18 rehashing his grievances about how Defendant administered his examinations. ECF
19 No. 7. Having reviewed the file and relevant legal authorities, the Court is fully
20 informed and grants Defendant's motion.

ORDER GRANTING DEFENDANT'S MOTION TO DISMISS PLAINTIFF'S
COMPLAINT - 1

1 **BACKGROUND**

2 On December 12, 2018, Plaintiff filed the present action, seeking \$340,000
3 in damages based on the following allegations,

4 In 2014 the National Council of Examiners for Engineers and
5 Surveyors/NCEES violated my civil rights by giving me questions on
6 my Engineer-in-Training (E-I-T)/Fundamentals of Engineering (FE)
7 exams without the appropriate formula. I was able to detect the absence
8 of the formula in 2014. This became apparent when in April of 2015 I
9 called NCEES’s attention to the missing delta to wye transformation
10 formula since a question called for it.

11 My rights were violate again by having an identical question on
12 August 27th, 2015. Dr Warren did not research my claim but rather
13 spited me with a zero (0) on the subject (Power Engineering) on my
14 next exam in May 2015—the subject that called for the formula.

15 I consider this a gross abuse of authority on her part and I am
16 requesting a redress I can say on authority that I was given a slew of
17 questions that no other examinee was given during the same period that
18 I took the exams. That can only be proven by thorough investigation.

19 My smoking guns are: I was given questions on my E-I-T exams
20 which called for a delta to wye transformation formula, on two of my
last 7 exams—one in 2014 and again on August 27th 2015, even after I
have called NCEES’s attention to the missing formula in April 2015. In
a nutshell, I consider this act as a breach of contract and I was not
treated fairly and equitably.

ECF No. 1 at 4–6.

Plaintiff has presented these same allegations twice before¹—first in the

¹ “The court may judicially notice a fact that is not subject to reasonable dispute because it . . . can be accurately and readily determined from sources whose accuracy cannot reasonably be questioned.” Fed. R. Evid. 201(b)(2). “The court . . . must take judicial notice if a party requests it and the court is supplied with the necessary information.” Fed. R. Evid. 201(c)(2). Here, Defendant brought the prior state and federal court proceedings to the Court’s attention and also supplied the necessary information for taking judicial notice. After reviewing that information,

1 Whitman County Superior Court on February 13, 2017, ECF No. 5 at 10–11, and
2 then in this Court on July 10, 2017, Amended Complaint for a Civil Case, *Amoo v.*
3 *Nat’l Council of Exam’rs for Eng’rs & Surveyors/NCEES*, No. 2:17-cv-00243-SMJ
4 (E.D. Wash. July 10, 2017) (ECF No. 5). In his federal case, this Court dismissed
5 Plaintiff’s amended complaint without prejudice, reasoning it “fail[ed] to state a
6 plausible legal or factual basis for a claim” and, thus, “fail[ed] to state a claim and
7 [wa]s legally frivolous.” Order Dismissing Complaint at 2, *Amoo*, No. 2:17-cv-
8 00243-SMJ (E.D. Wash. Nov. 8, 2017) (ECF No. 7). This Court then denied
9 Plaintiff’s motion for reconsideration. Order Denying Plaintiff’s Motion for
10 Reconsideration, *Amoo*, No. 2:17-cv-00243-SMJ (E.D. Wash. Feb. 1, 2018) (ECF
11 No. 9). Plaintiff filed the present action eight months later. *See* ECF No. 1.

12 **LEGAL STANDARD**

13 A complaint must contain “a short and plain statement of the claim showing
14 that the pleader is entitled to relief.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 8(a)(2). Under Rule 12(b)(6),
15 the Court must dismiss a complaint if it “fail[s] to state a claim upon which relief
16 can be granted.” A complaint is subject to dismissal under Rule 12(b)(6) if it either

17 _____
18 the Court takes judicial notice of (1) the allegations Plaintiff made in the prior state
19 and federal court proceedings and (2) the result of the prior federal court
20 proceedings. These facts are not subject to reasonable dispute because they can be
accurately and readily determined from state and federal court records, whose
accuracy cannot reasonably be questioned. By taking judicial notice, the Court does
not convert the motion to dismiss into a summary judgment motion. *See Lee v. City
of Los Angeles*, 250 F.3d 668, 688–89 (9th Cir. 2001).

1 fails to allege a cognizable legal theory or fails to allege sufficient facts to support
2 a cognizable legal theory. *Kwan v. SanMedica Int'l*, 854 F.3d 1088, 1093 (9th Cir.
3 2017).

4 To survive a Rule 12(b)(6) motion, a complaint must contain “sufficient
5 factual matter, accepted as true, to ‘state a claim to relief that is plausible on its
6 face.’” *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 678 (2009) (quoting *Bell Atl. Corp. v.*
7 *Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 570 (2007)). Facial plausibility exists where a complaint
8 pleads facts permitting a reasonable inference that the defendant is liable to the
9 plaintiff for the misconduct alleged. *Id.* Plausibility does not require probability but
10 demands more than a mere possibility of liability. *Id.* While a complaint need not
11 contain detailed factual allegations, unadorned accusations of unlawful harm, naked
12 assertions of wrongdoing, labels and conclusions, and formulaic or threadbare
13 recitals of a cause of action’s elements, supported only by mere conclusory
14 statements, are not enough. *Id.* Whether a complaint states a facially plausible claim
15 for relief is a context-specific inquiry requiring the Court to draw from its judicial
16 experience and common sense. *Id.* at 679.

17 In deciding a Rule 12(b)(6) motion, the Court construes a complaint in the
18 light most favorable to the plaintiff and draws all reasonable inferences in his or her
19 favor. *Ass’n for L.A. Deputy Sheriffs v. County of Los Angeles*, 648 F.3d 986, 991
20 (9th Cir. 2011). Thus, the Court must accept as true all factual allegations contained

1 **B. The Court does not reach whether Plaintiff’s claims are time barred.**

2 Defendant argues Plaintiff’s claims are time barred by the applicable statute
3 of limitations. ECF No. 5 at 6. The Court does not reach Defendant’s argument
4 because Plaintiff’s failure to state a plausible legal or factual basis for his claims
5 makes it impossible to ascertain what statute of limitations applies.

6 **C. The Court denies Plaintiff leave to amend his complaint.**

7 Defendant argues the Court should dismiss Plaintiff’s complaint with
8 prejudice. *Id.* at 2, 5 & n.2, 7. The Court agrees. The Court freely grants leave to
9 amend a *pro se* complaint unless the plaintiff cannot possibly cure the identified
10 deficiencies. *Lopez v. Smith*, 203 F.3d 1122, 1130 (9th Cir. 2000). “The court
11 considers five factors in assessing the propriety of leave to amend—bad faith, undue
12 delay, prejudice to the opposing party, futility of amendment, and whether the
13 plaintiff has previously amended the complaint.” *United States v. Corinthian*
14 *Colleges*, 655 F.3d 984, 995 (9th Cir. 2011).

15 Here, Plaintiff has presented these same allegations twice before, in both state
16 and federal court. ECF No. 5 at 10–11; Amended Complaint for a Civil Case, *supra*.
17 In his federal case, this Court dismissed Plaintiff’s amended complaint without
18 prejudice, reasoning it “fail[ed] to state a plausible legal or factual basis for a claim”
19 and, thus, “fail[ed] to state a claim and [wa]s legally frivolous.” Order Dismissing
20 Complaint, *supra*, at 2. Considering this history and the nature of the identified

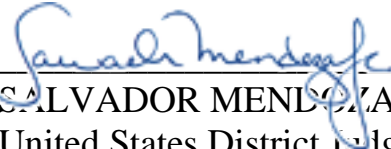
1 deficiencies, it would be futile for Plaintiff to amend his complaint again. Plaintiff
2 cannot possibly cure the identified deficiencies because, quite simply, he has no
3 cause of action to bring against Defendant.

4 Accordingly, **IT IS HEREBY ORDERED:**

- 5 **1.** Defendant's Motion to Dismiss, **ECF No. 5**, is **GRANTED**.
- 6 **2.** All claims are **DISMISSED WITH PREJUDICE**, with all parties to
7 bear their own costs and attorneys' fees.
- 8 **3.** The Court certifies that an appeal of this Order could not be taken in
9 good faith. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1915(a)(3); Fed. R. App. P. 24(a)(3)(A).
- 10 **4.** All pending motions are **DENIED AS MOOT**.
- 11 **5.** All hearings and other deadlines are **STRICKEN**.
- 12 **6.** The Clerk's Office is directed to **CLOSE** this file.

13 **IT IS SO ORDERED.** The Clerk's Office is directed to enter this Order and
14 provide copies to *pro se* Plaintiff and all counsel.

15 **DATED** this 19th day of March 2019.

16 
17 SALVADOR MENDEZ, JR.
United States District Judge