



and all United States citizens into their Administrative Office of the United States Courts Government Office Building.” Compl. at 1.

## II. LEGAL STANDARD

The Federal Rules of Civil Procedure require that a complaint contain “a short and plain statement of the claim” and “the grounds for the court’s jurisdiction” so that a defendant has fair notice of the claim and the grounds upon which it rests. Fed. R. Civ. P. 8(a); *Erickson v. Pardus*, 551 U.S. 89, 93 (2007) (per curiam) (citing cases). Rule 12(b)(6) permits a party to move for dismissal on the grounds that the complaint has failed “to state a claim upon which relief can be granted.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b)(6). A Rule 12(b)(6) motion “tests the legal sufficiency of a complaint.” *Browning v. Clinton*, 292 F.3d 235, 242 (D.C. Cir. 2002). To withstand a motion to dismiss, “a complaint must contain sufficient factual matter, accepted as true, to state a claim to relief that is plausible on its face.” *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 678 (2009) (internal quotation marks and citation omitted). “A claim has facial plausibility when the plaintiff pleads factual content that allows the court to draw the reasonable inference that the defendant is liable for the misconduct alleged.” *Id.*

## III. ANALYSIS

The court agrees that Plaintiff’s prolix complaint fails generally to state a plausible claim for relief. *See* Def.’s Mem. at 1-2 (citing *Iqbal*, 556 at 678). However, an attachment to the Complaint suggests that Plaintiff is challenging the A.O.’s final denial of his tort claim for \$25 million, which arose from his “litigation in federal court.” A.O.’s May 1, 2019 Letter, ECF No. 8-1 at 1.

Under the doctrine of sovereign immunity, the United States may be sued only upon consent, which must be clear and unequivocal. *United States v. Mitchell*, 445 U.S. 535, 538 (1980) (citation omitted). The Federal Tort Claims Act (“FTCA”), 28 U.S.C. §§ 2671-80, waives the United States’ immunity as to certain enumerated claims for money damages, and as used in the FTCA, “the term ‘Federal agency’ includes . . . the judicial . . . branch[ ].” 28 U.S.C. § 2671. The United States may be held liable only “in the same manner and to the same extent as a private individual under like circumstances,” 28 U.S.C. § 2674, “in accordance with the law of the place where the act or omission occurred,” *id.* § 2672. Immunity is not waived for a lawsuit based, as in this case, on “the failure of the United States to carry out a federal statutory duty in the conduct of its own affairs.”<sup>2</sup> *Hornbeck Offshore Transp., LLC v. U.S.*, 569 F.3d 506, 510 (D.C. Cir. 2009) (citation and internal quotation marks omitted).

The A.O.’s May 1, 2019 denial of Plaintiff’s tort claim is rationally explained and consistent with governing law. Notably, the A.O. determined that Plaintiff could not “prove any negligent or wrongful action on the part of a judicial officer or employee that could give rise to federal tort liability under state law.” ECF No. 8-1 at 1 (citing 28 U.S.C. § 2672). Plaintiff’s only discernible claim therefore fails. *See* 5 U.S.C. § 706 (authorizing courts to set aside a final agency action if, among other grounds, it is “arbitrary, capricious, an abuse of discretion, or otherwise not in accordance with law”).

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<sup>2</sup> To the extent that Plaintiff’s claim is based on the denial of his constitutional right of access to the courts, *see Broudy v. Mather*, 460 F.3d 106, 117 (D.C. Cir. 2006), the United States has not consented to be sued for damages based on constitutional violations. *FDIC v. Meyer*, 510 U.S. 471, 476-78 (1994).

#### IV. CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, Defendant's motion to dismiss will be GRANTED.

A corresponding order will issue separately.

Date: April 3, 2020

*Tanya S. Chutkan*  
TANYA S. CHUTKAN  
United States District Judge