

HONORABLE RONALD B. LEIGHTON

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON  
AT TACOMA

NINA M FIREY,

Plaintiff,

v.

LEWIS COUNTY, et al.,

Defendants.

CASE NO. C17-5473RBL

ORDER

THIS MATTER is before the Court on the following motions: *pro se* Plaintiff Firey's Motion for Summary Judgment [Dkt. #13]; Defendant Lewis County's Motion for Judgment on the Pleadings [Dkt. #21]; Defendant DeLeo's Motion for Judgment on the Pleadings [Dkt. # 24] and Defendant Rodrigues's Motion for Judgment on the Pleadings [Dkt. # 28]. The case arises from a prior Lewis County Superior Court construction defect litigation. Firey sued ten defendants, including five contractors she had hired to renovate a home she purchased at foreclosure. Defendants DeLeo and Rodrigues represented two of the builders<sup>1</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> Rodrigues represented the first contractor on the job, K&T. Firey fired K&T because its hourly rate was excessive. She then hired Crown Mobile Homes, which worked on the home for ten days before leaving because it was "too busy." Exhibit A to Firey's complaint [Dkt. 1-1] alleges that DeLeo represented Crown. These contractors both worked on the home in 2011, and she sued that year.

1 Firey lost on summary judgment, and she appealed. The Court of Appeals affirmed. *See*  
2 *Firey v Orozco*, 190 Wash.App 1025 (2015). Firey tried to appeal to the Washington Supreme  
3 Court, but her petition for discretionary review was denied.

4 In June 2016, Firey sued two of the underlying defendants' attorneys, alleging they had  
5 violated a variety of Rules of Professional Conduct, promoted perjury, committed fraud on the  
6 court, and otherwise violated her constitutional rights. She claims the defendant attorneys' clients  
7 and experts lied, and that that is why she lost. Firey also sued Lewis County, complaining about  
8 a number of the Superior Court's decisions.

9 Firey now seeks summary judgment, asserting that her complaint and documents  
10 establish that she is entitled to judgment as a matter of law. Each Defendant seeks judgment on  
11 the pleadings<sup>2</sup>. The attorneys argue that Firey's claims are not actionable as a matter of law  
12 because neither the perjury statute nor the RPCs give rise to a private cause of action. They claim  
13 that because her "fraud" claims are in effect an appeal of the state court case she has already  
14 conclusively lost, they are barred by *Rooker Feldman*. And they argue that because they are not  
15 state actors as a matter of law, Firey's § 1983 constitutional claims against them do not and  
16 cannot state a plausible claim.

17 The County argues that the Superior Court is a state entity, not a county one, and that the  
18 state would be the proper defendant (if the claims were viable). It also relies on *Rooker Feldman*,  
19 but it argues primarily that the court and its staff are entitled to absolute judicial immunity.

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<sup>2</sup> DeLeo's Motion is noted for September 29, and Rodrigues's is noted for October 6. But Firey has already  
responded to both Motions [Dkt. #31] and the Court need not await the defendants' reply to determine the motions.

1 **A. Standards for Motions for Judgment on the Pleadings**

2 Dismissal under Rule 12(b)(6) may be based on either the lack of a cognizable legal  
3 theory or the absence of sufficient facts alleged under a cognizable legal theory. *Balistreri v.*  
4 *Pacifica Police Dep't*, 901 F.2d 696, 699 (9th Cir. 1990). A plaintiff's complaint must allege  
5 facts to state a claim for relief that is plausible on its face. *See Aschcroft v. Iqbal*, 129 S. Ct.  
6 1937, 1949 (2009). A claim has "facial plausibility" when the party seeking relief "pleads factual  
7 content that allows the court to draw the reasonable inference that the defendant is liable for the  
8 misconduct alleged." *Id.* Although the Court must accept as true the Complaint's well-pled facts,  
9 conclusory allegations of law and unwarranted inferences will not defeat a Rule 12(c) motion.  
10 *Vazquez v. L. A. County*, 487 F.3d 1246, 1249 (9th Cir. 2007); *Sprewell v. Golden State*  
11 *Warriors*, 266 F.3d 979, 988 (9th Cir. 2001). "[A] plaintiff's obligation to provide the 'grounds'  
12 of his 'entitle[ment] to relief' requires more than labels and conclusions, and a formulaic  
13 recitation of the elements of a cause of action will not do. Factual allegations must be enough to  
14 raise a right to relief above the speculative level." *Bell Atl. Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 555  
15 (2007) (citations and footnotes omitted). This requires a plaintiff to plead "more than an  
16 unadorned, the-defendant-unlawfully-harmed-me-allegation." *Iqbal*, 129 S. Ct. at 1949 (citing  
17 *Twombly*).

18 Although *Iqbal* establishes the standard for deciding a Rule 12(b)(6) motion, Rule 12(c)  
19 is "functionally identical" to Rule 12(b)(6) and that "the same standard of review" applies to  
20 motions brought under either rule. *Cafasso, U.S. ex rel. v. General Dynamics C4 Systems, Inc.*,  
21 647 F.3d 1047 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2011), citing *Dworkin v. Hustler Magazine Inc.*, 867 F.2d 1188, 1192  
22 (9th Cir.1989); see also *Gentilello v. Rege*, 627 F.3d 540, 544 (5th Cir. 2010) (applying *Iqbal* to  
23 a Rule 12(c) motion).

1 On a 12(b)(6) motion, “a district court should grant leave to amend even if no request to  
2 amend the pleading was made, unless it determines that the pleading could not possibly be cured  
3 by the allegation of other facts.” *Cook, Perkiss & Liehe v. N. Cal. Collection Serv.*, 911 F.2d 242,  
4 247 (9th Cir. 1990). However, where the facts are not in dispute, and the sole issue is whether  
5 there is liability as a matter of substantive law, the court may deny leave to amend. *Albrecht v.*  
6 *Lund*, 845 F.2d 193, 195–96 (9th Cir. 1988).

7 A *pro se* plaintiff’s complaint is to be construed liberally, but like any other complaint it  
8 must nevertheless contain factual assertions sufficient to support a facially plausible claim for  
9 relief. *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 678, 129 S.Ct. 1937, 173 L.Ed.2d 868 (2009) (citing *Bell*  
10 *Atlantic Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 570, 127 S.Ct. 1955, 167 L.Ed.2d 929 (2007)). A  
11 claim for relief is facially plausible when “the plaintiff pleads factual content that allows the  
12 court to draw the reasonable inference that the defendant is liable for the misconduct alleged.”  
13 *Iqbal*, 556 U.S. at 678.

#### 14 **B. Defendant Attorneys’ Motions.**

15 DeLeo and Rodrigues argue that Firey’s “perjury” and “RPC” violation claims are not  
16 plausible, and that she cannot make them so by any conceivable amendment. They argue it is  
17 well-settled that “no action lies to recover damages caused by perjury, false swearing, and  
18 subornation of perjury or an attempt to suborn perjury.” *W.G. Platts, Inc. v. Platts*, 73 Wn.2d  
19 434, 440 (1968). And while perjury is a crime, it is not one that gives rise to a private right of  
20 action for damages. RCW 9A.72.020. Nor, they claim, can Firey maintain an action for claimed  
21 violations of the Rules of Professional Conduct; the exclusive remedy for such violations is  
22 disciplinary action by the Bar. *See Hetzel v. Parks*, 93 Wn. App. 929, 935 (1999).

23 Firey’s response suggests that she is not asserting these violations as stand-alone claims,  
24 but instead that she claims these actions violated her constitutional rights. Those claims are

1 discussed below. But the attorney defendants' claim that the perjury and RPC claims against  
2 them are fatally flawed is correct, and those claims are DISMISSED with prejudice and without  
3 leave to amend.

4       This Court cannot and will not review or reverse decisions made in state court. The  
5 *Rooker-Feldman* doctrine precludes "cases brought by state-court losers complaining of injuries  
6 caused by state-court judgments . . . and inviting district court review and rejection of those  
7 judgments." *Exxon Mobil Corp. v. Saudi Basic Indus. Corp.*, 544 U.S. 280, 284, 125 S. Ct. 1517,  
8 1521, 161 L. Ed. 2d 454 (2005). [W]hen a losing plaintiff in state court brings a suit in federal  
9 district court asserting as legal wrongs the allegedly erroneous legal rulings of the state court and  
10 seeks to vacate or set aside the judgment of that court, the federal suit is a forbidden *de facto*  
11 appeal. *Noel v. Hall*, 341 F.3d 1148, 1156 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2003); *Carmona v. Carmona*, 603 F.3d 1041,  
12 1050 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2008).

13       The attorneys argue that Firey's "fraud" claims are in fact an effort to undo what the state  
14 court did. Indeed, she seeks a reversal of those final determinations in her claim for relief. Firey  
15 claims to rely on "extrinsic fraud," which the defendants concede may be actionable  
16 notwithstanding *Rooker Feldman*. But it is clear that the conduct she describes as fraud was not  
17 extrinsic to the case; she specifically complained to the Court about the attorney defendants'  
18 "fraudulent" conduct (lies, perjury) [Dkt. #1 at 3], and she now claims that the Superior Court  
19 Judge was a party to the fraud.

1 Firey's fraud claims<sup>3</sup> against the attorneys are a *de facto* appeal of the adverse state court  
2 decisions, which are final. This Court cannot grant her the relief she seeks, and this claim too is  
3 DISMISSED with prejudice and without leave to amend.

4 The attorney defendants argue that Firey's § 1983 claims are flawed for a number of  
5 reasons, including particularly that they are not state actors as a matter of law; they were and are  
6 private attorneys representing private clients.

7 A plaintiff cannot assert a 42 U.S.C. § 1983 claim against any defendant who is not a  
8 state actor. *See West v. Atkins*, 487 U.S. 42, 48 (1988). This determination is made using a two-  
9 part test: (1) "the deprivation must . . . be caused by the exercise of some right or a privilege  
10 created by the government or a rule of conduct imposed by the government;" and (2) "the party  
11 charged with the deprivation must be a person who may fairly be said to be a *governmental*  
12 *actor*." *Sutton v. Providence St. Joseph Medical Center*, 192 F.3d 826, 835 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1999)  
13 (emphasis added).

14 Because the defendant attorneys are not state actors, they cannot, as a matter of law,  
15 infringe upon Firey's constitutional rights. Firey's § 1983 claims against the attorney defendants  
16 are fatally flawed and she cannot remedy the defect through amendment. They are DISMISSED  
17 with prejudice and without leave to amend.

18 Finally, the attorney defendants argue that the rest of Firey's constitutional claims (§§  
19 1981, 1982, 1985, 1988) fail because she has not pled, and apparently cannot plead, that she is a  
20 member of a protected class. Firey claims that the constitution applies to everyone. It does, but  
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23 <sup>3</sup> These claims are also barred by RCW 4.16.080(4)'s three year limitations period; she sued more than three years  
24 after the Superior Court granted summary judgment.

1 she has not and cannot assert a plausible claim under those provisions. These claims too are  
2 DISMISSED, with prejudice and without leave to amend.

3 The defendant attorneys' motions for judgment on the pleadings are GRANTED and  
4 Firey's claims against them are DISMISSED with prejudice and without leave to amend.

5 **C. Lewis County's Motion for Judgment on the Pleadings.**

6 Lewis County argues primarily that Firey's claims are asserted against the wrong party; it  
7 is a *state* court, not a county court. This is true, but it is not the major flaw in her claims: even if  
8 she sued the state for the state court judge's decisions, the judge would still be entitled to judicial  
9 immunity. Lewis County also makes this argument, and the *Rooker Feldman* argument discussed  
10 above.

11 A litigant cannot sue the judge or the court presiding over her case in federal court (or  
12 anywhere else) for ruling against her. *See Pierson v Ray*, 386 U.S. 547, 553-54 (1967); *Stump v.*  
13 *Sparkman*, 435 U.S. 349, 355-56 (1978) (Judges enjoy absolute judicial immunity from civil suit  
14 for judicial acts taken within the scope of their jurisdiction). The Clerk is similarly entitled to  
15 quasi-judicial immunity from all such claims. *Mireles v. Waco*, 502 U.S. 9 (1991); *Ashelman v.*  
16 *Pope*, 793 F.2d 1072, 1074 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1986); *Giampa v. Duckworth*, 586 F. App'x 284 (2014)  
17 (clerk has quasi-judicial immunity). If and to the extent Firey sues the Lewis County prosecutor  
18 for failing to bring criminal charges, the prosecutor is also cloaked in immunity. *See Imbler v.*  
19 *Pachtman*, 424 U.S. 409, 430, 96 S.Ct. 984, 47 L.Ed.2d 128 (1976).

20 Firey's claims against Lewis County are fatally flawed for each of these reasons. She  
21 cannot amend her pleading to assert a plausible claim, as a matter of law. The County's Motion  
22 for Judgment on the Pleadings is GRANTED and all of her claims against it are DISMISSED  
23 with prejudice and without leave to amend.  
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1 **D. Firey's Motion for Summary Judgment**

2 Summary judgment is proper "if the pleadings, the discovery and disclosure materials on  
3 file, and any affidavits show that there is no genuine issue as to any material fact and that the  
4 movant is entitled to judgment as a matter of law." Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(c). In determining whether  
5 an issue of fact exists, the Court must view all evidence in the light most favorable to the  
6 nonmoving party and draw all reasonable inferences in that party's favor. *Anderson Liberty*  
7 *Lobby, Inc.*, 477 U.S. 242, 248-50 (1986); *Bagdadi v. Nazar*, 84 F.3d 1194, 1197 (9th Cir. 1996).  
8 A genuine issue of material fact exists where there is sufficient evidence for a reasonable  
9 factfinder to find for the nonmoving party. *Anderson*, 477 U.S. at 248. The inquiry is "whether  
10 the evidence presents a sufficient disagreement to require submission to a jury or whether it is so  
11 one-sided that one party must prevail as a matter of law." *Id.* at 251-52. The moving party bears  
12 the initial burden of showing that there is no evidence which supports an element essential to the  
13 nonmovant's claim. *Celotex Corp. v. Catrett*, 477 U.S. 317, 322 (1986). Once the movant has  
14 met this burden, the nonmoving party then must show that there is a genuine issue for trial.  
15 *Anderson*, 477 U.S. at 250. If the nonmoving party fails to establish the existence of a genuine  
16 issue of material fact, "the moving party is entitled to judgment as a matter of law." *Celotex*, 477  
17 U.S. at 323-24.

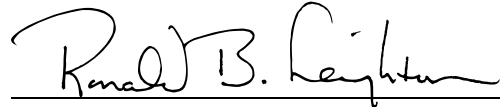
18 Plaintiff Firey's Motion is moot in light of the determinations above. But even if the  
19 defendants had not moved, Firey has not demonstrated that she is entitled to judgment as a  
20 matter of law against this standard. She has simply stated that various things were lies or fraud or  
21 violations. Conclusory claims are not enough to defeat summary judgment, and they certainly are  
22 not enough to *obtain* a summary judgment. Firey's Motion is DENIED.

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1 None of Firey's claims against any of the defendants in this case are plausible and they  
2 cannot be cured by amendment. They are DISMISSED with prejudice and without leave to  
3 amend.

4 IT IS SO ORDERED.

5 Dated this 22<sup>nd</sup> day of September, 2017.

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8 Ronald B. Leighton  
9 United States District Judge  
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