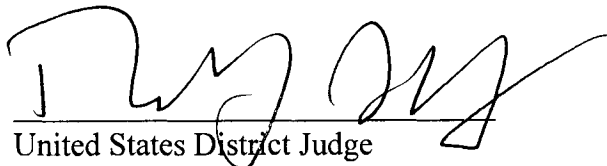


an express or implied cause of action against the EEOC to challenge its investigation and processing of a charge.”); *Brown v. Berrein*, 923 F. Supp. 2d 43, 43 (D.D.C. 2013) (dismissing complaint against EEOC for having dismissed plaintiff’s charge of discrimination as untimely without taking his disability into account); see *Koch v. White*, 967 F. Supp. 2d 326, 336 (D.D.C. 2013) (concluding that there is no cause of action for improper handling of a complaint by the EEO office of a federal agency, which provides a function analogous to the EEOC). Nor is there a cause of action against the EEOC’s Chairperson arising from the handling of a plaintiff’s charge of discrimination. *Wright v. Dominguez*, No. 04-5055, 2004 WL 1636961, at *1 (D.C. Cir. July 21, 2004) (per curiam) (affirming dismissal of complaint against Chair of EEOC challenging EEOC’s procedures for processing plaintiff’s discrimination complaints); *Caraveo v. U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Comm’n*, 96 F. App’x 738, 740 (2d Cir. 2004) (affirming dismissal of claim against EEOC and its employees sued in their official capacities for their alleged failure to investigate adequately charges of disability discrimination); *Svenson v. Thomas*, 607 F. Supp. 1004, 1006 (D.D.C. 1985) (concluding that the EEOC’s Chairman was not amenable to suit under Title VII or the Age Discrimination in Employment Act because there is no cause of action against the EEOC arising from its investigation or processing of a charge).

The Court will dismiss the complaint for its failure to state a claim on which relief may be granted. See 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B)(ii). An order is issued separately.

DATE: January 11, 2019


United States District Judge