

**FILED**

OCT 21 2009

Clerk, U.S. District and  
Bankruptcy Courts

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**

_____	)
LEANDER G. DAVIS,	)
	)
Plaintiff,	)
	)
v.	)
	)
WILLIAM K. SUTER, <i>et al.</i> ,	)
	)
Defendants.	)
_____	)

Civil Action No. **09 1990**

**MEMORANDUM OPINION**

This matter is before the Court for consideration of plaintiff’s application to proceed *in forma pauperis* and *pro se* complaint. The Court will grant the application and dismiss the complaint.

Plaintiff describes himself as a “Political Prisoner” who “is presently being Illegally detained and Unlawfully Restrained” in a Pennsylvania correctional institution “for Crimes and Offenses HE DID NOT COMMIT[.]” Compl. at 5 (emphasis and capital letters in original). He brings this civil rights action against the Clerk of the Supreme Court of the United States and two prosecutors in their individual capacities under *Bivens v. Six Unknown Named Agents of Fed. Bureau of Narcotics*, 403 U.S. 388 (1971). Plaintiff appears to allege that the prosecutors improperly influenced the Clerk of the Supreme Court through their filings in the lower courts in such a way that the Clerk rejected plaintiff’s petition for a writ of certiorari.

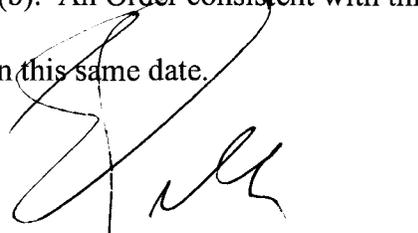
Generally, prosecutors enjoy absolute immunity from a damages lawsuit predicated on

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their “initiating a prosecution and [] presenting the [government’s] case.” *Imbler v. Pachtman*, 424 U.S. 409, 430-431 (1976); see *Moore v. Valder*, 65 F.3d 189, 193-94 (D.C. Cir. 1995) (“Advocatory conduct protected by absolute immunity ‘include[s] the professional evaluation of the evidence assembled by the police and appropriate preparation for its presentation at trial or before a grand jury after a decision to seek an indictment has been made.’”) (quoting *Buckley v. Fitzsimmons*, 509 U.S. 259, 273 (1993)), cert. denied, 519 U.S. 820 (1996).

The Clerk of the Supreme Court is the designated recipient of all documents filed with the Supreme Court, and is authorized to reject any filing that does not comply with the applicable rules and orders. See Sup. Ct. R. 1. This Court has no authority to determine what action, if any, must be taken by the Justices of the Supreme Court and the Supreme Court's administrative officers. See *In re Marin*, 956 F.2d 339, 340 (D.C. Cir.), cert. denied, 506 U.S. 844 (1992). In any event, judges and other court officials have absolute immunity for their actions taken in a judicial or quasi-judicial capacity. See *Stump v. Sparkman*, 435 U.S. 349, 356 (1978).

The Court will dismiss this action with prejudice for failure to state a claim upon which relief can be granted and because the complaint seeks monetary relief from defendants who are immune from such relief. See 28 U.S.C. § 1915A(b). An Order consistent with this Memorandum Opinion will be issued separately on this same date.



United States District Judge

Date:

10/5/09