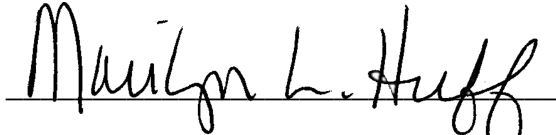


1 capacity. Schucker v. Rockwood, 846 F.2d 1202, 1204 (9th Cir. 1988). Absolute immunity
2 insulates judges from charges of erroneous acts or irregular action, even when it is alleged that
3 such action was driven by malicious or corrupt motives, or when the exercise of judicial
4 authority is flawed by the commission of grave procedural errors. See In re Castillo, 297 F.3d
5 940, 947 (9th Cir. 2002). “A judge loses absolute immunity only when he acts in the clear
6 absence of all jurisdiction or performs an act that is not judicial in nature.” Schucker, 846 F.2d
7 at 1204; see Mireles v. Waco, 502 U.S. 9, 11 (1991).

8 On July 2, 2010, Plaintiff filed a 28-page response to the Court’s order to show cause,
9 restating the allegations of her complaint. (Doc. No. 10.) Plaintiff argues that the Judge “did
10 not afford [Plaintiff] equal protection under the law” and “prejudiced [Plaintiff’s] petition to
11 have depositions ordered prior to bringing suit.” (Id. at 4.) After careful consideration of the
12 complaint as well as Plaintiff’s briefing in response to the order to show cause, the Court
13 concludes that judicial immunity applies to Plaintiff’s claims against the Judge. The actions
14 alleged in the complaint fall within the scope of the official judicial function and jurisdiction.
15 As such, the Judge’s actions are protected by absolute immunity, which is essential to the
16 judicial process. See Schucker, 846 F.2d at 1204. Accordingly, the Court dismisses Plaintiff’s
17 complaint on grounds of judicial immunity. The Clerk is directed to close the case.

18 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

19 DATED: August 12, 2010

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21 MARILYN L. HUFF, District Judge
22 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
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