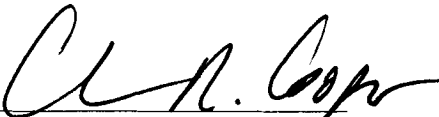


Columbia Court of Appeals v. Feldman, 460 U.S. 462, 482 (1983); *Rooker v. Fidelity Trust Co.*, 263 U.S. 413, 415, 416 (1923)). In addition, the judicial defendant is absolutely immune from this lawsuit based on acts taken during the performance of his official duties. See *Mirales v. Waco*, 502 U.S. 9, 11-12 (1991); *Thanh Vong Hoai v. Superior Court for District of Columbia*, 344 Fed. Appx. 620 (D.C. Cir. 2009) (per curiam); *Sindram v. Suda*, 986 F.2d 1459, 1460 (D.C. Cir. 1993).

In all other respects, the complaint fails because it contains no discernable allegations against the remaining Ohio-based defendants. See Fed. R. Civ. P. 8(a) (requiring complaints to contain “(1) a short and plain statement of the grounds for the court's jurisdiction [and] (2) a short and plain statement of the claim showing that the pleader is entitled to relief.”); *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 678-79 (2009) (“A pleading that offers labels and conclusions or . . . naked assertions devoid of further factual enhancement” does not satisfy Rule 8(a)) (citation, internal quotation marks, and alteration omitted). In addition, it is unlikely that this Court sitting in the District of Columbia is capable of exercising personal jurisdiction over the defendants in Ohio. Hence this case will be dismissed. A separate Order accompanies this Memorandum Opinion.

Date: January 13, 2015


United States District Judge