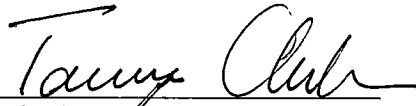


“It is axiomatic that the United States may not be sued without its consent and that the existence of consent is a prerequisite for jurisdiction.” *United States v. Mitchell*, 463 U.S. 206, 212 (1983). “Absent a waiver, sovereign immunity shields the Federal Government and its agencies from suit.” *FDIC v. Meyer*, 510 U.S. 471, 475 (1994). The FTCA is one example of an express waiver of sovereign immunity, allowing the United States to be held liable “in the same manner and to the same extent as a private individual under like circumstances,” 28 U.S.C. § 1346(b)(1), but the FTCA does not expose the United States to liability for the commission of all torts, *see, e.g., Richards v. United States*, 369 U.S. 1, 6 (1962). And here, the Court lacks subject matter jurisdiction over the plaintiff’s claims against the United States because “the United States simply has not rendered itself liable under [the FTCA] for constitutional tort claims.” *Meyer*, 510 U.S. at 478.

The plaintiff faults the federal judges for their respective rulings in cases before them. His claims must be dismissed because the judges enjoy absolute immunity from liability for damages for acts taken in their judicial capacities. *See Mirales v. Waco*, 502 U.S. 9 (1991) (finding that “judicial immunity is an immunity from suit, not just from ultimate assessment of damages”); *Forrester v. White*, 484 U.S. 219, 226-27 (1988) (discussing “purposes served by judicial immunity from liability in damages”); *Stump v. Sparkman*, 435 U.S. 349, 364 (1978) (concluding that state judge was “immune from damages liability even if his [decision] was in error”); *Pierson v. Ray*, 386 U.S. 547, 553-54 (1967) (“Few doctrines were more solidly established at common law than the immunity of judges from liability for damages for acts committed within their judicial jurisdiction, as this Court recognized when it adopted the doctrine, in *Bradley v. Fisher*, 13 Wall. 335, 20 L. Ed. 646 (1872).”).

The Court lacks subject matter jurisdiction over the plaintiff's constitutional tort claims against the United States, and the federal judges are immune from suit. Therefore, the Court will dismiss the complaint in its entirety. An Order consistent with this Memorandum Opinion is issued separately.

DATE: June 21, 2017


United States District Judge