

In addition to his complaint, the plaintiff has filed a number of motions: a motion for the issuance of a subpoena to Eighth District Court of Appeals Administrative Judge Mary Boyle (Doc. No. 9); a motion to issue a subpoena to Cuyahoga County Court of Common Pleas Judge Peter Corrigan (Doc. No. 11); two motions for default judgment (Doc. Nos. 12, and 19); and a motion to strike the defendants' answer and opposition to his motion for default judgment (Doc. No. 21). The defendants have filed an answer and a motion to consolidate the case with a 2015 civil case the plaintiff previously filed against different defendants. (Doc. No. 7.)

For the reasons stated below, the plaintiff's federal claims in this case are all summarily dismissed, the state-law claims are dismissed without prejudice, and the parties' pending motions are denied as moot.

Analysis

Although the standard of review for pro se pleadings is liberal, *Williams v. Curtin*, 631 F.3d 380, 393 (6th Cir. 2011), federal district courts are required under 28 U.S.C. § 1915A to screen all complaints in which a prisoner seeks redress from governmental entities and employees, and to sua sponte dismiss any such action that the court determines is frivolous or malicious, fails to state a claim on which relief may be granted, or seeks monetary relief from a defendant who is immune from such relief. See 28 U.S.C. § 1915A; *Hill v. Lappin*, 630 F.3d 468, 470-71 (6th Cir. 2010).

Upon review, the Court finds that the plaintiff's federal claims must all be summarily dismissed in accordance with § 1915A.

It is well-established that judges and other court officers enjoy absolute immunity from suits seeking monetary damages on claims arising out of the performance of their judicial or quasi-judicial functions. See *Wappler v. Carniak*, 24 F. App'x 294, 295-96 (6th Cir. 2001); *Foster v. Walsh*, 864 F.2d 416, 417-18 (6th Cir. 1988) (finding court clerk immune). The

plaintiff cannot sue Defendant Sweeney for damages under § 1983 because his allegations against her clearly pertain to her performance of quasi-judicial duties in connection with his state criminal case for which she is absolutely immune from a damages suit.

It is also firmly established that a defense attorney, regardless of whether she is a public defender or private attorney, is not a state actor who may be sued for constitutional violations under § 1983. See *Polk County v. Dodson*, 454 U.S. 312 (1981); *Jordan v. Kentucky*, No. 3: 09 CV 424, 2009 WL 2163113, at *4 (W.D. Ky. July 16, 2009). Therefore, the plaintiff has no cognizable damages claim under § 1983 against his court-appointed defense lawyers, Defendants Cunliffe and Sweeney.

There being no viable federal claim in the case, the Court declines to exercise supplemental jurisdiction over the plaintiff's remaining state-law claims and will dismiss those claims without prejudice. See *Anderson v. Dickson*, 715 F. App'x 48 (6th Cir. 2017) (affirming dismissal of state-law claims without prejudice after dismissal of federal claims). The plaintiff's state-law claims, if they exist, implicate state criminal practice and state-court procedure and are better resolved by the Ohio courts. See *Musson Theatrical, Inc. v. Fed. Exp. Corp.*, 89 F.3d 1244, 1254–1255 (6th Cir. 1996) (“When all federal claims are dismissed before trial, the balance of considerations usually will point to dismissing the state law claims, or remanding them to state court if the action was removed.”).

Conclusion

For the reasons stated above, the plaintiff's federal claims in this case are summarily dismissed pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915A, his state-law claims are dismissed without prejudice, and the parties' remaining pending motions are all denied as moot. The Court further certifies,

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pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(a)(3), that an appeal from this decision could not be taken in good faith.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

Dated: May 9, 2018

s/ _____ James S. Gwin
JAMES S. GWIN
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE