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5	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON AT TACOMA	
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7	INDIANA LOW INCOME AND	
8	ELDERLY HOUSING DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION,	CASE NO. C14-5222 BHS
9	Plaintiff,	ORDER DISMISSING COMPLAINT
10	v.	COM LANVI
11	ROGER DUVAL,	
12	Defendant.	
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14	This matter comes before the Court on review of Indiana Low Income and Elderly	
15	Housing Development Corporation's ("Plaintiff") complaint. Dkt. 1.	
16	Plaintiff alleges that Defendant Roger Duval, an Indiana State judge, abused his	
17	power when he signed a divorce decree. <i>Id</i> .	
18	A federal court may dismiss <i>sua sponte</i> pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b)(6) when	
19	it is clear that the plaintiff has not stated a claim upon which relief may be granted. See	
20	Omar v. Sea Land Serv., Inc., 813 F.2d 986, 991 (9th Cir. 1987) ("A trial court may	
21	dismiss a claim <i>sua sponte</i> under Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b)(6) Such a dismissal may be	
22	made without notice where the claimant cannot possibly win relief."). See also Mallard	

v. United States Dist. Court, 490 U.S. 296, 307 (1989) (there is little doubt a federal court would have the power to dismiss frivolous complaint sua sponte, even in absence of an express statutory provision). A complaint is frivolous when it has no arguable basis in law or fact. Franklin v. Murphy, 745 F.2d 1221, 1228 (9th Cir. 1984). In this case, Plaintiff's complaint is frivolous because it has no arguable basis in law or fact. Not only does the Court lack jurisdiction to hear a claim against an Indiana State judge acting in his official capacity, but the judge is also entitled to absolute judicial immunity while acting in his official capacity. Therefore, the Court **DISMISSES** Plaintiff's complaint. IT IS SO ORDERED. Dated this 27th day of March, 2014. United States District Judge