

Please note that the provided source focuses on the legal concept of judicial immunity and does not present a narrative with a sequence of events. Therefore, a traditional timeline cannot be constructed from this text.

However, the source does offer a wealth of information about the evolution of judicial immunity through case law. We can organize this information chronologically by the date of the legal cases cited.

Timeline of Key Cases on Judicial Immunity

1871: *Bradley v Fisher* establishes the difference between acting in "excess of jurisdiction" and "clear absence of all jurisdiction" for judges.

1880: *Ex Parte Virginia* clarifies that the nature of an act, not the person's title, determines if it's a judicial act subject to immunity.

1967: *Pierson v Ray* extends judicial immunity to police officers acting in accordance with a judge's orders.

1978:

- *Butz v Economou* determines that federal officials receive the same judicial immunity protections as state officials.
- *Stump v Sparkman* finds judges absolutely immune from liability for judicial acts even if those acts are later deemed erroneous.

1980: *Dennis v Sparks* clarifies that judicial immunity does not protect judges from liability for giving false testimony or conspiring with others.

1985:

- *Dykes v Hosemann* sparks debate about the absolute nature of judicial immunity and its potential for shielding judges from accountability.
- *Mitchell v Forsyth* expands immunity to "quasi-judicial" functions performed by officials.

1991:

- *Mireles v Waco* categorizes judicial immunity as a form of qualified immunity.
- *Siegert v Gilley* deals with a Bivens suit and limits the application of judicial immunity in cases involving negative employment references.

1992: *Brown v Crawford County* examines the boundaries of legislative immunity for local officials.

1996:

- *Parrish v Nikolits* distinguishes between lawsuits against officials in their individual versus official capacities.
- *Simmons v Conger* addresses the limitations of injunctive relief against judges.

1998:

- *King v Simpson* examines the application of judicial immunity to parole officers.
- *Scotto v. Almenas* analyzes the immunity of officials accused of fabrication in a parole case involving a private party conspiracy.

1999:

- *Long v Satz* investigates prosecutorial immunity in a murder case involving potentially exculpatory evidence.
- *Montero v Travis* confirms the application of "quasi-judicial" immunity to parole board actions.

2000: *Bolin v Story* sees the Eleventh Circuit incorporate Section 1983 into Bivens claims against federal judges.

2001: *Smith v Shook* defines the test for absolute immunity for Administrative Law Judges (ALJs) and other officials.

2004: *Jackson v. BellSouth* explores the "litigation privilege" in a RICO and attorney malpractice case, highlighting the intersection with judicial immunity principles.

2007: *Simmons v Edmonson* reinforces the immunity of federal judges from both declaratory and injunctive relief.

2012: *Kapordelis v Carnes* tackles the application of judicial immunity in a case involving a prisoner's claims against federal judges.

2017: *Stevens v Osuna* further analyzes the distinction between individual capacity lawsuits and the applicability of injunctive and declaratory relief.

Cast of Characters (Key Legal Cases)

This list includes the most significant legal cases mentioned in the source, with brief descriptions of their contribution to the development of judicial immunity law:

- **Bradley v Fisher (1871):** This foundational case defined the limits of judicial immunity, distinguishing between acting in "excess of jurisdiction" and "clear absence of all jurisdiction."
- **Ex Parte Virginia (1880):** This case established the principle that the nature of an act, not the title of the person performing it, determines if it's subject to judicial immunity.
- **Pierson v Ray (1967):** This case expanded judicial immunity to include police officers acting under a judge's orders.
- **Stump v Sparkman (1978):** This case reinforced the absolute nature of judicial immunity, even in cases where a judge's actions are later found to be erroneous.
- **Butz v Economou (1978):** This case extended the same judicial immunity protections afforded to state officials to their federal counterparts.
- **Mireles v Waco (1991):** This case categorized judicial immunity as a type of qualified immunity.
- **Mitchell v Forsyth (1985):** This case broadened the application of immunity to include "quasi-judicial" functions performed by officials.
- **Siegert v Gilley (1991):** This case limited the scope of judicial immunity in cases involving negative employment references made by officials.
- **Simmons v Conger (1996) and Simmons v Edmonson (2007):** These cases further defined the limits of injunctive and declaratory relief against judges.

This is not an exhaustive list of all cases mentioned, but it highlights the most impactful ones in shaping the legal landscape of judicial immunity.