



1 challenging a criminal conviction or sentence, it is not applicable to parental termination  
2 proceedings or decisions.

3 Finally, even if Petitioner had filed a lawsuit on her own behalf and properly  
4 invoked this Court's jurisdiction, the *Younger*<sup>1</sup> abstention doctrine bars the Court from  
5 considering Petitioner's claims. *See Zimmermann v. Gregoire*, 18 Fed. Appx. 599, 601 (9th  
6 Cir. 2001) (concluding the district court properly dismissed claims related to dependency  
7 actions and/or actions to terminate parental rights pursuant to the *Younger* abstention  
8 doctrine because adjudicating those claims would interfere with ongoing state court  
9 proceedings, important state interests (the parent-child relationship) were implicated, and  
10 no extraordinary circumstances, bad faith or harassment made abstention inappropriate.)

11 Accordingly, Court will dismiss this action for lack of jurisdiction and will deny as  
12 moot Petitioner's pending Motions.

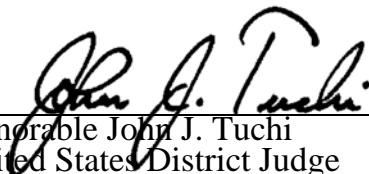
13 **IT IS ORDERED:**

14 (1) The Petition (Doc. 1) and this case are **dismissed** without prejudice for lack  
15 of jurisdiction.

16 (2) Petitioner's Motion for Default Judgment (Doc. 4) and Motion for Hearing  
17 (Doc. 5) are **denied** as moot.

18 (3) The Clerk of Court must enter judgment and close the case.

19 Dated this 4th day of April, 2019.

20   
21 \_\_\_\_\_  
22 Honorable John J. Tuchi  
23 United States District Judge

24  
25  
26  
27  
28 \_\_\_\_\_  
<sup>1</sup> *Younger v. Harris*, 401 U.S. 37 (1971).