

App. 1

**IN THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE FIFTH CIRCUIT**

No. 18-11657
Summary Calendar.

CAROL M. KAM,
Plaintiff-Appellant

v.

JOHN B. PEYTON, JR.,
Defendant-Appellee

Appeal from the United States District Court
for the Northern District of Texas
USDC No. 3:18-CV-1447

(Filed Jul. 18, 2019)

Before JONES, HIGGINSON, and OLDHAM, Circuit
Judges.

PER CURIAM:*

This is an appeal from a district's court dismissal, pursuant to the *Rooker-Feldman* doctrine, of the Appellant's claims relating to a probate matter that was fully litigated, decided, and upheld in Texas state courts.

* Pursuant to 5TH CIR. R. 47.5, the court has determined that this opinion should not be published and is not precedent except under the limited circumstances set forth in 5TH CIR. R. 47.5.4.

App. 2

The Appellant filed a variety of pro se claims under 42 U.S.C. § 1983 against the state judge who presided over the original probate matter, predicated upon the Appellant's theory that the judge was without jurisdiction to preside over the dispute. The district court, upon the recommendation of a magistrate judge, characterized the Appellant's claims as a thinly-veiled collateral attack on the state courts' final judgment and dismissed the claims under the *Rooker-Feldman* doctrine as articulated by this court in *Phinizy v. State of Ala.*, 847 F.2d 282, 284 (5th Cir. 1988). After a careful review of the parties' briefs, the district court's decision, and applicable case law, this court **AFFIRMS** the district court's decision for substantially the same reasons articulated in the magistrate's Findings, Conclusions, and Recommendation and adopted by the district court in that case.

App. 3

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHER DISTRICT OF TEXAS
DALLAS DIVISION

CAROL M. KAM,	§	
Plaintiff,	§	
VS.	§	Civil Action No.
	§	3:18-CV-1447-D.
JOHN B. PEYTON, JR.,	§	
Defendant.	§	

ORDER

(Filed Dec. 20, 2018)

After making an independent review of the pleadings, files, and records in this case, the October 11, 2018 findings, conclusions, and recommendation of the magistrate judge, and plaintiff's October 23, 2018 objections, the court concludes that the findings and conclusions are correct. It is therefore ordered that plaintiff's objections are overruled, and the findings, conclusions, and recommendation of the magistrate judge are adopted. All pending motions are denied, and this action is dismissed without prejudice by judgment filed today.

SO ORDERED.

December 20, 2018.

/s/ Sidney A. Fitzwater
SIDNEY A. FITZWATER
SENIOR JUDGE

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
DALLAS DIVISION**

CAROL M. KAM,	§	
PLAINTIFF,	§	
V.	§	CASE No.
	§	3:18-cv-1447-D-BK
JOHN B. PEYTON, JR.,	§	
DEFENDANT.	§	

**FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATION
OF THE UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE**

(Filed Oct. 11, 2018)

Pursuant to the district judge's *Order of Reference*, Doc. 9, and 28 U.S.C. § 636(b), *Defendant's Motion to Dismiss*, Doc. 8, has been referred to the undersigned United States magistrate judge for a recommended disposition. For the reasons stated herein, Defendant's motion should be **GRANTED**.

A. Background

Plaintiff Carol Kam brings this *pro se* action against former Dallas County Associate Probate Judge John B. Peyton ("Judge Peyton"), arising from the protracted probate litigation that ensued after the death of her brother Robert Kam (the "Probate Proceeding").¹ Doc. 3 at 1. Plaintiff alleges that in February 2011, after being diagnosed with cancer, Robert

¹ For clarity, the Court refers to Robert Kam by his first name.

App. 5

created a trust for his estate (the "Original Trust"). Doc. 3 at 2. Under the terms of the Original Trust, Plaintiff was to receive a \$10,000 inheritance. Doc. 3 at 2. Plaintiff avers that in March 2011, Robert's girlfriend, with the aid of her attorney, David Pyke ("Attorney Pyke"), made changes to the Original Trust (hereafter, the "Amended Trust"). Doc. 3 at 2-3. When it was discovered that the provision providing for Plaintiff's inheritance had been removed, Attorney Pyke drafted a second amendment restoring Plaintiff's inheritance, which was subsequently signed by Robert (the "Second Amended Trust"). Doc. 3 at 3. However, following Robert's death, Attorney Pyke instructed the trustee not to distribute to Plaintiff the sum she was to receive. Doc. 3 at 3.

Consequently, Plaintiff filed a will contest in Dallas Probate Court, seeking to uphold the Original Trust. Doc. 3 at 4. The case was assigned to Probate Court Judge Michael Miller and subsequently transferred to Judge Peyton for trial in July 2013, during which Robert's testamentary capacity at the time he executed the Amended Trust was contested. Doc. 3 at 4. Judge Peyton found, *inter alia*, that the Original Trust was unenforceable and taxed attorneys' fees and court costs against Plaintiff for over \$220,000. Doc. 3 at 5, 15. In October 2013, Judge Peyton also presided over the hearing on Plaintiff's motion for a new trial and ruled against her. Doc. 3 at 7-8. Judge Peyton's ruling was affirmed on appeal, and Plaintiffs statutory bill of review was denied in November 2015. Doc. 8-4 at 2. The Fifth Court of Appeals subsequently affirmed

the denial of the bill of review. Doc. 8-4 at 8; *In the Estate of Kam*, No. 05-16-00126-CV, 2016 WL 7473905 (Tex. App.—Dallas 2016, pet. denied). Finally, in March 2017, the Supreme Court of Texas denied Plaintiff’s petition for review. Plaintiff subsequently filed the instant action.²

Plaintiff has sued Judge Peyton pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983 for various constitutional violations, arguing that Judge Peyton did not have jurisdiction to preside over the Probate Proceeding or rule on her motion for a new trial and, thus, has lost his right to judicial immunity. Doc. 3 at 7-10. She seeks over \$5 million in damages. Doc. 3 at 11-12.

B. Parties’ Arguments

Judge Peyton now moves to dismiss Plaintiffs complaint arguing, *inter alia*, that the *Rooker-Feldman* doctrine³ divests this Court of jurisdiction to hear her claims. Doc. 8 at 4, 8-9. Plaintiff responds, in relevant part, that the *Rooker-Feldman* doctrine does not apply

² The Court notes that Plaintiff has filed at least two prior cases in this Court challenging the Probate Proceeding. *See Kam v. Jenkins, et al.*, No. 3:17-CV-03469-L; *Kam v. Dallas Cty., et al.*, No. 3:18-CV-0378-G-BK. Plaintiff voluntarily dismissed the first action without prejudice, and judgment was entered against her in the second action. 2018 WL 2979469 (N.D. Tex. May 29, 2018) (Toliver, J.), *adopted by* 2018 WL 2951010 (N.D. Tex. June 12, 2018) (Fish, J.). Her appeal of that judgment is pending. *Kam v. Dallas Cty.*, No. 18-10735 (5th Cir.).

³ The doctrine takes its name from two Supreme Court decisions: *D.C. Court of Appeals v. Feldman*, 460 U.S. 462 (1983), and *Rooker v. Fidelity Tr. Co.*, 263 U.S. 413 (1923).

App. 7

because Judge Peyton had no authority to preside over the Probate Proceeding. Doc. 10 at 11. Upon review, Judge Peyton's argument is well-founded and entirely disposes of Plaintiff's claims. As such, the Court need not reach his absolute immunity and limitations arguments.

C. Applicable Law and Analysis

A court must dismiss a case for lack of subject matter jurisdiction under Rule 12(b)(1) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure if it lacks the statutory or constitutional power to adjudicate the case. *Home Builders Ass'n of Miss., Inc. v. City of Madison, Miss.*, 143 F.3d 1006, 1010 (5th Cir. 1998). As the Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit has succinctly stated:

The Supreme Court has definitively established, in what has become known as the *Rooker-Feldman* doctrine, that "federal district courts, as courts of original jurisdiction, lack appellate jurisdiction to review, modify, or nullify final orders of state courts." "If a state trial court errs the judgment is not void, it is to be reviewed and corrected by the appropriate state appellate court. Thereafter, recourse at the federal level is limited solely to an application for a writ of certiorari to the United States Supreme Court."

Weekly v. Morrow, 204 F.3d 613, 615 (5th Cir. 2000) (quoting *Liedtke v. State Bar of Tex.*, 18 F.3d 315, 317 (5th Cir. 1994)). Additionally, the *Rooker-Feldman* "jurisdictional bar is not limited to actions in federal court

App. 8

that explicitly seek review of a state court decision, but also extends to those “in which the constitutional claims presented . . . are inextricably intertwined with the state court’s grant or denial of relief.” *Jordaan v. Hall*, 275 F. Supp. 2d 778, 788 (N.D. Tex. 2003) (quoting *Hale v. Harney*, 786 F.2d 688, 691 (5th Cir. 1986)). Claims are inextricably intertwined with a state court’s judgment when “the District Court is in essence being called upon to review the state court decision.” *Feldman*, 460 U.S. at 482 n.16.

Plaintiff’s complains [sic] of the actions of the judges involved in the Probate Proceeding and, though cast as constitutional violations, her claims amount to nothing more than a collateral attack on the judgments entered in that proceeding. *See Jordaan*, 275 F. Supp. 2d at 788-89 (when a federal action “is nothing more than a thinly veiled attempt to circumvent the state appellate process and to collaterally attack – in the guise of a federal civil rights action – the validity of a state court [judgment] and other related orders,” lower federal courts lack subject matter jurisdiction over such action).

Plaintiff’s insistence that *Rooker-Feldman* does not apply because she is not asking this Court to “modify, bypass, reverse, or void any State Judgment” is unavailing. Doc. 10 at 11. As mentioned above, *Rooker-Feldman* not only bars explicit efforts to review state court rulings, but also claims that are inextricably intertwined therewith. *Jordaan*, 275 F. Supp. 2d at 788. In the instant case, Plaintiff’s federal constitutional claims are premised the alleged impropriety of the

App. 9

judges involved in the Probate Proceeding and are thus inextricably intertwined with their rulings. *See Phinizy v. State of Ala.*, 847 F.2d 282, 284 (5th Cir. 1988) (plaintiff's claim that the probate court's conduct denied her due process was "obviously" inextricably intertwined with the probate court's judgment in the state proceeding).

Such intertwining is made all the more apparent by the relief that Plaintiff seeks in this case, to wit: (1) her \$10,000 inheritance; (2) reimbursement of her \$300,000 in litigation expenses; and (3) \$400,000 stemming from Judge Peyton's imposition of costs and fees against her. Doc. 3 at 11. To grant this relief, the Court would have to reverse the judgment entered in the Probate Proceeding. *See Magor v. GMAC Mortg., L.L.C.*, 456 F. App'x 334, 336 (5th Cir. 2011) (per curiam) (finding plaintiff's claims were inextricably intertwined with state court judgment where reversal of the state court judgment would be a necessary part of the relief requested in the federal action); *see also Wallace v. Hernandez*, No. A-14-CV-691-LY, 2015 WL 1020720, at *2 (W.D. Tex. Mar. 9, 2015) (finding plaintiffs' claims were barred by *Rooker-Feldman* where the "essential relief" they sought was reversal of probate court's rulings against them), *adopted by* 2015 WL 12751504 (W.D. Tex. Apr. 9, 2015), *aff'd* 631 F. App'x 257 (5th Cir. 2016) (per curiam). Accordingly, *Rooker-Feldman* divests this Court of subject-matter jurisdiction, and Plaintiff's claims should be dismissed without prejudice.

D. Leave to Amend

Ordinarily, a *pro se* plaintiff should be granted leave to amend her complaint prior to dismissal. However, leave to amend is not required when plaintiff “has already pleaded [her] best case.” *Brewster v. Dretke*, 587 F.3d 764, 767-68 (5th Cir. 2009) (quotation omitted). As discussed herein, Plaintiffs claims are fatally infirm and duplicative of previous, unsuccessful claims filed in this Court. Thus, granting her leave to amend under these circumstances would be futile and cause needless delay.

E. Conclusion

For the foregoing reasons, *Defendant’s Motion to Dismiss*, Doc. 8, should be **GRANTED**.

SO RECOMMENDED on October 11, 2018.

/s/ Renee H. Toliver
RENEE HARRIS TOLIVER
UNITED STATES
MAGISTRATE JUDGE

**INSTRUCTIONS FOR SERVICE AND
NOTICE OF RIGHT TO APPEAL/OBJECT**

A copy of this report and recommendation will be served on all parties in the manner provided by law. Any party who objects to any part of this report and recommendation must file specific written objections within 14 days after being served with a copy. See 28

U.S.C. § 636(b)(1); FED. R. CIV. P. 72(b). To be specific, an objection must identify the finding or recommendation to which objection is made, state the basis for the objection, and indicate the place in the magistrate judge's report and recommendation where the disputed determination is found. An objection that merely incorporates by reference or refers to the briefing before the magistrate judge is not specific. Failure to file specific written objections will bar the aggrieved party from appealing the factual findings and legal conclusions of the magistrate judge that are accepted or adopted by the district court, except upon grounds of plain error. See *Douglass v. United Services Automobile Ass'n*, 79 F.3d 1415, 1417 (5th Cir. 1996), *modified by statute on other grounds*, 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1) (extending the time to file objections to 14 days).

App. 12

**IN THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE FIFTH CIRCUIT**

No. 18-10735
Summary Calendar

CAROL M. KAM,
Plaintiff - Appellant

v.

DALLAS COUNTY; STATE OF TEXAS,
Defendants - Appellees

Appeal from the United States District Court
for the Northern District of Texas
USDC No. 3:18-CV-378

Before STEWART, Chief Judge, and OWEN and OLD-
HAM, Circuit Judges.

PER CURIAM.*

Plaintiff-Appellant Carol M. Kam appeals the dis-
trict court's dismissal of her claims for lack of subject
matter jurisdiction. We affirm.

* Pursuant to 5TH CIR. R. 47.5, the court has determined that
this opinion should not be published and is not precedent except
under the limited circumstances set forth in 5TH CIR. R. 47.5.4.

I.

In the proceedings below, Kam brought a *pro se* action in federal district court against the State of Texas and Dallas County upon the conclusion of extended probate litigation involving two will contest suits arising from the deaths of her brother and father. The first will contest suit, as to Kam's brother's amended trust, resulted in a judgment against Kam. The probate court also found her in violation of the "no contest" provision in her brother's trust, resulting in revocation of her benefits, *i.e.*, her \$10,000 inheritance. She was further assessed with over \$226,000 in attorney's fees and costs. The second will contest suit, as to Kam's father's will, resulted in a judgment in her favor with an award of costs.

The relief Kam sought in the federal district court included: (1) a retrial of the first will contest suit to remove the "malicious judgment" entered against her; (2) her \$10,000 inheritance; and (3) reimbursement of all litigation expenses she had incurred to date. Because granting relief would require the district court to reverse the state court judgment entered in one of the will contest suits, the district court found that it was divested of jurisdiction under the *Rooker-Feldman* doctrine and dismissed Kam's claims with prejudice.

II.

We review the district court's application of the *Rooker-Feldman* de novo. *See Ill. Cent. R.R. Co. v. Guy*, 682 F.3d 381, 390 (5th Cir. 2012).

III.

“[The Rooker-Feldman] doctrine directs that federal district courts lack jurisdiction to entertain collateral attacks on state court judgments.” *See Liedtke v. State Bar of Tex.*, 18 F.3d 315, 317 (5th Cir. 1994). “Further, in addition to the precise claims presented to the state court, *Rooker-Feldman* prohibits federal court review of claims that are ‘inextricably intertwined’ with a state court decision.” *Burciaga v. Deutsche Bank Nat’l Trust Co.*, 871 F.3d 380, 384–85 (5th Cir. 2017) (quoting *Dist. Ct. of Columbia Appeals v. Feldman*, 460 U.S. 462, 486–87 (1983)).

On appeal, Kam argues that the State of Texas and Dallas County: (1) failed to provide her with an unbiased tribunal; (2) failed to provide her with proper jurisdictional notice and authority; (3) failed to allow her to depose certain witnesses; (4) failed to allow her to provide opposing evidence; (5) failed to provide her with a judgment based on the evidence presented; (6) failed to provide her with findings of fact and reasons for judgment; (7) “failed to address the improper use of the trial court as revenge”; and (8) permitted the court system to be used in a malicious manner that deprived her of her inheritance and placed an unfair financial burden on her.

We agree with the district court that the claims Kam presents and the relief she seeks would require reversal of one of the state court judgments in the proceedings below – the judgment in the first will contest suit. Consequently, we are barred from reviewing

Kam's claims and find no reversible error in the district court's conclusion that the *Rooker-Feldman* doctrine deprived it of jurisdiction to hear Kam's claims.¹ See *Liedtke*, 18 F.3d at 317; see also *Burciaga*, 871 F.3d at 384–85 (observing that federal courts are prohibited from reviewing “claims that are ‘inextricably intertwined’ with a state court decision”).

IV.

The district court's judgment dismissing Kam's claims is affirmed.

¹ To the extent, if any, that Kam appeals the district court's denial of her motion to amend her complaint, we hold that the district court did not err in doing so on grounds of futility in that all of Kam's proposed amendments were also “inextricably intertwined” with the prior state court judgment. See *Burciaga*, 871 F.3d at 384–85.

App. 16

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
DALLAS DIVISION

CAROL M. KAM,)	
Plaintiff,)	
VS.)	CIVIL ACTION NO.
DALLAS COUNTY,)	3:18-CV-0378-G (BK)
ET AL.,)	
Defendants.)	

**ORDER ACCEPTING FINDINGS,
CONCLUSIONS, AND RECOMMENDATION OF
THE UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE**

(Filed Jun. 12, 2018)

The United States Magistrate Judge made findings, conclusions, and a recommendation in this case. Plaintiff filed objections, and the court has made a *de novo* review of those portions of the proposed findings, conclusions, and recommendation to which objection was made. The objections are overruled, and the court **ACCEPTS** the findings, conclusions, and recommendation of the United States Magistrate Judge.

Plaintiff's amended complaint (docket entry 34) is **STRICKEN** from the docket, Dallas County's motion to dismiss (docket entry 29) is **GRANTED**, and the State of Texas' motion to dismiss (docket entry 24) is **TERMINATED AS MOOT**.

App. 17

SO ORDERED.

June 12, 2018.

/s/ A. Joe Fish

A. JOE FISH
Senior United States
District Judge

App. 18

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
DALLAS DIVISION

CAROL M. KAM,)	
Plaintiff,)	
VS.)	CIVIL ACTION NO.
DALLAS COUNTY,)	3:18-CV-0378-G (BK)
ET AL.,)	
Defendants.)	

JUDGMENT

(Filed Jun. 12, 2018)

The court has entered its order accepting the findings, conclusions, and recommendation of the United States Magistrate Judge in this case.

It is **ORDERED, ADJUDGED** and **DECREED** that:

1. Plaintiff's amended complaint (docket entry 34) is **STRICKEN** from the docket, Dallas County's motion to dismiss (docket entry 29) is **GRANTED**, and the State of Texas' motion to dismiss (docket entry 24) is **TERMINATED AS MOOT**, and plaintiff's claims are **DISMISSED** without prejudice.

2. The clerk shall transmit a true copy of this judgment and the order accepting the findings and recommendation of the United States Magistrate Judge to all parties.

App. 19

June 12, 2018.

/s/ A. Joe Fish

A. JOE FISH
Senior United States
District Judge

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
DALLAS DIVISION**

CAROL M. KAM,	§	
Plaintiff,	§	
v.	§	Civil Action No.
DALLAS COUNTY,		3:18-CV-0378-G-BK
et al.,		
Defendants.		

**FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND
RECOMMENDATION OF THE
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE**

(Filed May 29, 2018)

Pursuant to *Special Order 3* and 28 U.S.C. § 636(b), *State of Texas' Motion to Dismiss*, Doc. 24, and *Dallas County's Motion to Dismiss*, Doc. 29, have been referred to the undersigned for a recommended disposition. For the reasons stated herein, Dallas County's motion should be **GRANTED IN PART**, resulting in the dismissal of all of Plaintiff's claims, and the State of Texas' motion should be **DENIED AS MOOT**.

I. BACKGROUND

Plaintiff Carol Kam brings this *pro se* action against the State of Texas and Dallas County (the "County") (collectively "Defendants") arising from the probate litigation that ensued after the deaths of her

brother, Robert Kam, and father, Charles Kam (the “Probate Proceedings”).¹

A. Litigation Regarding Robert Kam’s Estate

Plaintiff alleges that in February 2011, after being diagnosed with pancreatic cancer, Robert created a trust for his estate, over which Plaintiff’s brother, David Kam, was named trustee (the “Original Trust”). Doc. 3 at 6, 37. Under the terms of the Original Trust, Plaintiff was to receive a \$10,000.00 inheritance. Doc. 3 at 7. Plaintiff further alleges that in March 2011, Robert’s girlfriend, with the aid of her attorney, David Pyke (“Attorney Pyke”), made changes to the Original Trust that were approved by David and Robert (the “Amended Trust”). Doc. 3 at 8-9. When it was discovered that the provision providing for Plaintiff’s inheritance had been removed, Attorney Pyke drafted an amendment restoring Plaintiff’s inheritance, which was subsequently signed by Robert (the “Second Amendment”). Doc. 3 at 10-11. However, following Robert’s death, David refused to distribute to Plaintiff the sum she inherited. Doc. 3 at 11.

Consequently, Plaintiff and her nephew, Justin Kam, who was also dissatisfied with his inheritance under the Amended Trust, filed a will contest in Dallas Probate Court No. 3, seeking to void the Amended Trust and uphold the Original Trust (the “First Will Contest”). Doc. 3 at 11. The case was assigned to Judge

¹ For clarity, the Court refers to individuals with the surname “Kam” by their first name.

Michael Miller and subsequently transferred to Judge John Peyton for trial in July 2013, during which Robert's testamentary capacity at the time he executed the Amended Trust was contested. Doc. 3 at 11-13. Judge Peyton found, *inter alia*, that (1) Plaintiff and Justin failed to meet their burden of proof on all counts, (2) the Original Trust was unenforceable, and (3) the contest was maintained in bad faith and without probable cause. Doc. 3 at 48-49. Thus, pursuant to the Amended Trust's "no contest" provision, Judge Peyton found that Plaintiff and Justin revoked all benefits to which they would have been entitled under the terms of the Amended Trust and Second Amendment. Doc. 3 at 49. Judge Peyton also ordered Plaintiff and Justin to pay attorneys' fees and litigation expenses totaling \$226,242.88. Doc. 3 at 49-51. Judge Peyton's ruling was affirmed on rehearing and in November 2015, Judge Margaret Jones Johnson denied Plaintiff's bill of review.² Doc. 3 at 14-16. The Fifth Court of Appeals affirmed Judge Johnson's denial. Doc. 3 at 16; *see In re Estate of Kam*, No. 05-16-00126-CV, 2016 WL 7473905 (Tex. App. Dallas 2016, pet. denied). Finally, in March 2017, the Supreme Court of Texas denied Plaintiff's petition for review. Doc. 3 at 16.

B. Litigation Regarding Charles Kam's Estate

Plaintiff alleges that in April 2012, during the pendency of the First Will Contest, Charles amended his will to remove David as an heir. Doc. 3 at 18. After

² Justin did not join in Plaintiff's appeal. Doc. 3 at 15, 43.

Charles died in August 2012, Plaintiff filed the amended will for probate. Doc. 3 at 18-19. Thereafter, David, represented by Attorney Pyke, contested the will (the “Second Will Contest”). Doc. 3 at 19. Plaintiff alleges that David did so “to destroy the entire amount of the Estate” through costly litigation. Doc. 3 at 20. In September 2013, trial was held in Dallas Probate Court No. 2 before Judge Chris Wilmouth, who denied Plaintiff’s application for probate. Doc. 3 at 20-21. In February 2016, the Eighth Court of Appeals reversed Judge Wilmouth’s ruling, admitted Charles’ amended will to probate, and awarded Plaintiff costs of the appeal. Doc. 3 at 21-22; see *Matter of Kam*, 484 S.W.3d 642 (Tex. App. El Paso 2016, pet. denied).

C. The Instant Lawsuit

In February 2018, Plaintiff filed this lawsuit in which she asserts violations of her Fourteenth Amendment right to due process because the state judges and justices involved in the Probate Proceedings allegedly denied her the right to a fair trial. Specifically, Plaintiff challenges the validity of the judgment entered in the First Will Contest, arguing: (1) Robert lacked testamentary capacity to execute the Amended Trust, Doc. 3 at 24-27; (2) Attorney Pyke relied on forged evidence at trial, Doc. 3 at 28-29; (3) Judge Peyton lacked authority to preside over the trial, Doc. 3 at 30-33; and (4) Judge Peyton improperly denied Plaintiff the right to question a witness during the rehearing, Doc. 3 at 34-36. Plaintiff also contends she is entitled to the \$10,000.00 she inherited from Robert, and that Judge

Peyton's order that she pay over \$200,000.00 in litigation expenses and court costs is a baseless and "malicious penalty." Doc. 3 at 37-42. As relief, Plaintiff requests that: (1) Defendants grant her "a Fair Trial, with a Jury, so [she] may have the opportunity to have the Malicious Judgment removed," (2) she "receive [her] assigned inheritance," and (3) she be fully reimbursed for all legal expenses and court costs incurred to date. Doc. 3 at 46.

The County and State filed motions to dismiss Plaintiff's Original Complaint on March 24, 2018 and April 6, 2018, respectively. Doc. 24; Doc. 29. Plaintiff responded to each. Doc. 30; Doc. 31. Only the County filed a reply.³ Doc. 32.

In its motion to dismiss, the County argues, *inter alia*, that the *Rooker-Feldman* doctrine⁴ divests this Court of jurisdiction to hear Plaintiff's claims. Doc. 29 at 8-10. Upon review, the County's argument is well-founded and entirely disposes of Plaintiff's claims. As such, the Court need not reach the other arguments raised by the County or the State of Texas' motions to dismiss.

³ Plaintiff filed without leave a "Second Response" to the County's reply, which the Court construes as an improperly filed sur-reply. Doc. 33; *see* N.D. TEX. L. CIV. R. 56.7 (stating that sur-replies may not be filed unless the Court has granted leave to do so). Because Plaintiff did not seek or obtain leave to file her sur-reply, the Court will not consider it.

⁴ The doctrine takes its name from two Supreme Court decisions: *D.C. Court of Appeals v. Feldman*, 460 U.S. 462 (1983), and *Rooker v. Fidelity Tr. Co.*, 263 U.S. 413 (1923).

II. APPLICABLE LAW

A court must dismiss a case for lack of subject matter jurisdiction under Rule 12(b)(1) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure if it lacks the statutory or constitutional power to adjudicate the case. *Home Builders Ass'n of Miss., Inc. v. City of Madison, Miss.*, 143 F.3d 1006, 1010 (5th Cir. 1998). As the Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit has succinctly stated:

The Supreme Court has definitively established, in what has become known as the *Rooker-Feldman* doctrine, that “federal district courts, as courts of original jurisdiction, lack appellate jurisdiction to review, modify, or nullify final orders of state courts.” “If a state trial court errs the judgment is not void, it is to be reviewed and corrected by the appropriate state appellate court. Thereafter, recourse at the federal level is limited solely to an application for a writ of certiorari to the United States Supreme Court.”

Weekly v. Morrow, 204 F.3d 613, 615 (5th Cir. 2000) (quoting *Liedtke v. State Bar of Tex.*, 18 F.3d 315, 317 (5th Cir. 1994)). Additionally, the *Rooker-Feldman* “jurisdictional bar is not limited to actions in federal court that explicitly seek review of a state court decision, but also extends to those ‘in which the constitutional claims presented . . . are inextricably intertwined with the state court’s grant or denial of relief.’” *Jordaan v. Hall*, 275 F. Supp. 2d 778, 788 (N.D. Tex. 2003) (Fish, C.J.) (quoting *Hale v. Harney*, 786 F.2d 688, 691 (5th Cir. 1986)). Claims are inextricably intertwined with a

state court's judgment when "the District Court is in essence being called upon to review the state court decision." *Feldman*, 460 U.S. at 482 n.16.

III. ANALYSIS

Plaintiff's claims stem from the actions of the judges and justices involved in the Probate Proceedings and, though cast as constitutional claims, amount to nothing more than a collateral attack on the judgments entered in the Probate Proceedings, in particular the First Will Contest. *See Jordaan*, 275 F. Supp. 2d at 788-89 (when a federal action "is nothing more than a thinly veiled attempt to circumvent the state appellate process and to collaterally attack – in the guise of a federal civil rights action – the validity of a state court [judgment] and other related orders," lower federal courts lack subject matter jurisdiction over such action). Plaintiff's insistence that *Rooker-Feldman* does not apply because she is "not asking to relitigate [sic] [her] Case" is unavailing. Doc. 31 at 13. As mentioned above, *Rooker-Feldman* not only bars explicit efforts to review state court rulings, but also claims that are inextricably intertwined with those rulings. *Jordaan*, 275 F. Supp. 2d at 788. In the instant case, Plaintiff's federal constitutional claims are premised on accusations of impropriety on the part of the judges and justices involved in the Probate Proceedings, and are thus inextricably intertwined with those judgments. *See Turner v. Cade*, 354 F. App'x 108, 110-11 (5th Cir. 2009) (per curiam) (holding that plaintiff's claims premised on the allegation that a state court judge conspired and

colluded with defendants to deprive her of her constitutional, civil, and property rights were inextricably intertwined with the state court judgment she complained of); *Phinizy v. State of Ala.*, 847 F.2d 282, 284 (5th Cir. 1988) (plaintiff's claim that the probate court's conduct denied her due process was "obviously" inextricably intertwined with the probate court's judgment in the state proceeding).

Such intertwining is made all the more apparent by the relief that Plaintiff seeks in this case, to-wit: (1) a retrial of the First Will Contest to remove the "malicious judgment" entered against her; (2) her \$10,000.00 inheritance; and (3) reimbursement of all litigation expenses incurred thus far. Doc. 3 at 46. To grant this relief, the Court would have to reverse the judgment entered in the First Will Contest. *See Magor v. GMAC Mortg., L.L.C.*, 456 F. App'x 334, 336 (5th Cir. 2011) (per curiam) (finding plaintiff's claims were inextricably intertwined with state court judgment where reversal of the state court judgment would be a necessary part of the relief requested in the federal action); *see also Wallace v. Hernandez*, No. A-14-CV-691-LY, 2015 WL 1020720, at *2 (W.D. Tex. Mar. 9, 2015) (finding plaintiffs' claims were barred by *Rooker-Feldman* where the "essential relief" they sought was reversal of probate court's rulings against them), *adopted by* 2015 WL 12751504 (W.D. Tex. Apr. 9, 2015), *aff'd* 631 F. App'x 257 (5th Cir. 2016) (per curiam). Consequently, Plaintiff's only recourse is application for writ of certiorari to the United States Supreme Court. *Weekly*, 204 F.3d at 615. As such, *Rooker-Feldman*

divests this Court of subject-matter jurisdiction and Plaintiff's claims should be dismissed without prejudice.

IV. LEAVE TO AMEND

Ordinarily, a *pro se* litigant should be granted leave to amend her complaint prior to dismissal. *Brewster v. Dretke*, 587 F.3d 764, 767-68 (5th Cir. 2009) (per curiam). However, leave need not be granted if the court determines that the plaintiff has already pleaded her best case or if the proposed amendment would be futile. *Id.*; *Stripling v. Jordan Prod. Co., L.L.C.*, 234 F.3d 863, 872-73 (5th Cir. 2000). While Court has not previously granted Plaintiff leave to amend, she has nonetheless done so. On May 14, 2018, after briefing on the motions to dismiss was complete, Plaintiff filed an Amended Complaint adding Judge Peyton as a defendant.⁵ See Doc. 34. See Doc. 34. The claims that Plaintiff asserts therein are essentially identical to the claims she asserted in her Original Complaint and predicated

⁵ Because Defendants' motions to dismiss were filed more than 21 days before Plaintiff filed her Amended Complaint, Plaintiff lacked authority to amend her complaint without Defendants' consent or the Court's leave. Fed. R. Civ. P. 15(a)(2). Plaintiff obtained neither. Even if the Court liberally construes Plaintiff's Amended Complaint as a motion for leave to amend, *see e.g., Jacuzzi, Inc. v. Franklin Elec. Co., Inc.*, No. 3:07-CV-1090-D, 2008 WL 2185209, at *4 (N.D. Tex. May 27, 2008) (Fitzwater, C.J.), it has no merit for the reasons discussed *infra* – the Court lacks jurisdiction to hear all the claims pled therein. *See Union Planters Nat'l Leasing, Inc. v. Woods*, 687 F.2d 117, 121 (5th Cir. 1982) (instructing courts to consider, *inter alia*, "futility of amendment" when deciding whether to grant leave to amend).

on the same factual allegations, namely, her challenge to the validity of the First Will Content [sic] and the resulting judgment entered by Judge Peyton. *See* Doc. 34 at 1-10. Thus, for the reasons explained above, the amended claims also are inextricably intertwined with a prior state court judgment and accordingly barred by *Rooker-Feldman*. *Jordaan*, 275 F. Supp. 2d at 788. In light of the futility of Plaintiff's proposed amendments, the Court concludes that she has simply pleaded her best case and any additional grant of leave to amend would cause needless delay. *Brewster*, 587 F.3d at 767-68; *Stripling*, 234 F.3d at 872-73.

V. CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, *Dallas County's Motion to Dismiss*, Doc. 29, should be **GRANTED IN PART** and Plaintiff's claims **DISMISSED WITHOUT PREJUDICE**. Because no other claims will remain, *State of Texas' Motion to Dismiss*, Doc. 24, should be **DENIED AS MOOT**.

SO RECOMMENDED on May 29, 2018.

/s/ Renee H. Toliver
RENEE HARRIS TOLIVER
UNITED STATES
MAGISTRATE JUDGE

**INSTRUCTIONS FOR SERVICE AND
NOTICE OF RIGHT TO APPEAL/OBJECT**

A copy of this report and recommendation shall be served on all parties in the manner provided by law. Any party who objects to any part of this report and recommendation must file specific written objections within 14 days after being served with a copy. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1); FED. R. CIV. P. 72(b). Any objection must identify the specific finding or recommendation to which objection is made, state the basis for the objection, and specify the place in the magistrate judge's report and recommendation where the disputed determination is found. An objection that merely incorporates by reference or refers to the briefing before the magistrate judge is not specific. Failure to file specific written objections will bar the aggrieved party from appealing the factual findings and legal conclusions of the magistrate judge that are accepted or adopted by the district court, except upon grounds of plain error. *See Douglass v. United Services Automobile Ass'n*, 79 F.3d 1415, 1417 (5th Cir. 1996), *modified by statute*, 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1) (extending the time to file objections from 10 to 14 days).

/s/ Renee H. Toliver
RENEE HARRIS TOLIVER
UNITED STATES
MAGISTRATE JUDGE

App. 31

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE FIFTH CIRCUIT

No. 18-10735

CAROL M. KAM,

Plaintiff - Appellant

v.

DALLAS COUNTY; STATE OF TEXAS,

Defendants - Appellees

Appeal from the United States District Court
for the Northern District of Texas

ON PETITION FOR REHEARING

(Filed Apr. 12, 2019)

Before STEWART, Chief Judge, and OWEN and OLD-
HAM, Circuit Judges.

PER CURIAM:

IT IS ORDERED that the petition for rehearing is
[DENIED].

ENTERED FOR THE COURT

/s/ Carl E. Stewart

UNITED STATES
CIRCUIT JUDGE
