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IN THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS  
FOR THE FIFTH CIRCUIT

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No. 18-20377

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YOLANDA M. WILLIAMS,

Plaintiff - Appellant

v.

SHAWNA L. REAGIN, Former Judge,

Defendant - Appellee

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

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Before HIGGINBOTHAM, JONES, and COSTA, Circuit Judges.

PER CURIAM:

This court must examine the basis of its jurisdiction, on its own motion if necessary. *Hill v. City of Seven Points*, 230 F.3d 167, 169 (5th Cir. 2000). Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2107(a) and Federal Rule of Appellate Procedure 4(a)(1)(A), the notice of appeal in a civil case must be filed within thirty days of entry of judgment.

In this action, the district court entered final judgment dismissing the complaint on January 23, 2018. Therefore, the final day for filing a timely notice of appeal was February 22, 2018. The plaintiff's notice of appeal was filed on June 6, 2018. When set by statute, the time limitation for filing a notice of appeal in a civil case is jurisdictional. *Hamer v. Neighborhood Hous.*

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*Servs. of Chi.*, 138 S. Ct. 13, 17 (2017); *Bowles v. Russell*, 551 U.S. 205, 214 (2007). The lack of a timely notice mandates dismissal of the appeal. *Robbins v. Maggio*, 750 F.2d 405, 408 (5th Cir. 1985). All pending motions are denied as moot.



A True Copy  
Certified order issued Oct 03, 2018

*Jyle W. Cayce*

Clerk, U.S. Court of Appeals, Fifth Circuit

Appendix *u* AB  
United States District Court (A2)  
Southern District of Texas

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS  
HOUSTON DIVISION

ENTERED  
January 23, 2018  
David J. Bradley, Clerk

YOLANDA M. WILLIAMS,

Plaintiff,

VS.

SHAWNA L. REAGIN,

Defendant.

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MISCELLANEOUS ACTION  
18-mc-00230

ORDER

A review of Petitioner's request to proceed *in forma pauperis* reveals that Petitioner cannot afford to pay the \$400.00 filing fee. Accordingly, Petitioner's application to proceed *in forma pauperis* is GRANTED.

However, Petitioner's complaint fails to state a claim on which relief may be granted. "[I]n order to recover damages for allegedly unconstitutional conviction or imprisonment, or for other harm caused by actions whose unlawfulness would render a conviction or sentence invalid, a § 1983 plaintiff must prove that the conviction or sentence has been reversed on direct appeal, expunged by executive order, declared invalid by a state tribunal authorized to make such determination, or called into question by a federal court's issuance of a writ of habeas corpus." *Heck v. Humphrey*, 512 U.S. 477, 486-87 (1994) (internal citation omitted). Petitioner has made no such showing.

Additionally, the doctrine of judicial immunity bars any relief in this action. *See Stump v. Sparkman*, 435 U.S. 349 (1978). Petitioner's complaint is therefore **DISMISSED WITHOUT PREJUDICE**. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B)(ii).

**Additional material  
from this filing is  
available in the  
Clerk's Office.**