

NOT FOR PUBLICATION**FILED**

AUG 25 2021

MOLLY C. DWYER, CLERK
U.S. COURT OF APPEALSUNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT

COLETTE CLAIRE SAVAGE,

No. 20-17297

Plaintiff-Appellant,

D.C. No. 4:19-cv-07994-DMR

v.

MARK SAVAGE, Fiduciary/Trustee,

MEMORANDUM*

Defendant-Appellee.

Appeal from the United States District Court
for the Northern District of California
Donna M. Ryu, Magistrate Judge, Presiding**

Submitted August 17, 2021***

Before: SILVERMAN, CHRISTEN, and LEE, Circuit Judges.

Colette Claire Savage appeals pro se from the district court's judgment in her diversity action challenging past Texas and California state court judgments.

* This disposition is not appropriate for publication and is not precedent except as provided by Ninth Circuit Rule 36-3.

** The parties consented to proceed before a magistrate judge. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 636(c)

*** The panel unanimously concludes this case is suitable for decision without oral argument. *See* Fed. R. App. P. 34(a)(2). Savage's request for oral argument, set forth in the opening brief, is denied.

We have jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1291. We review de novo. *Cervantes v. Countrywide Home Loans, Inc.*, 656 F.3d 1034, 1040 (9th Cir. 2011) (dismissal under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(6)); *Noel v. Hall*, 341 F.3d 1148, 1154 (9th Cir. 2003) (dismissal under the *Rooker-Feldman* doctrine). We affirm.

The district court properly dismissed Savage's action for lack of subject matter jurisdiction under the *Rooker-Feldman* doctrine because it was a "forbidden de facto appeal" of prior state court decisions and Savage raised claims that were "inextricably intertwined" with those state court decisions. *See id.* at 1163-65 (discussing the *Rooker-Feldman* doctrine); *see also Cooper v. Ramos*, 704 F.3d 772, 782 (9th Cir. 2012) (explaining that *Rooker-Feldman* doctrine bars "inextricably intertwined" claims where federal adjudication "would impermissibly undercut the state ruling on the same issues" (citation and internal quotation marks omitted)).

The district court did not abuse its discretion in denying Savage's postjudgment motions for reconsideration because Savage failed to establish any basis for such relief. *See Sch. Dist. No. 1J, Multnomah County, Or. v. ACandS, Inc.*, 5 F.3d, 1262-63 (9th Cir. 1993) (setting forth standard of review and grounds for reconsideration under Rules 59(e) and 60(b)).

AFFIRMED.

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UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS

FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT

DEC 10 2021

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U.S. COURT OF APPEALS

COLETTE CLAIRE SAVAGE,

Plaintiff-Appellant,

v.

MARK SAVAGE, Fiduciary/Trustee,

Defendant-Appellee.

No. 20-17297

D.C. No. 4:19-cv-07994-DMR
Northern District of California,
Oakland

ORDER

Before: SILVERMAN, CHRISTEN, and LEE, Circuit Judges.

Appellant's petition for panel rehearing (Docket Entry Nos. 27, 30, and 31) is denied.

Appellee's unopposed motion for attorney's fees (Docket Entry No. 29) is granted. Appellee is entitled to attorney fees on appeal. The determination of an appropriate amount of fees is referred to Appellate Commissioner Lisa B. Fitzgerald, who has authority to conduct whatever proceedings she deems appropriate and to enter an order awarding fees subject to reconsideration by the panel. *See* 9th Cir. R. 39-1.9.