1 2 3 4 5 <u>6</u> 7 8 9 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT 10 EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA 11 12 GARLAND A. JONES, Case No. 1:15-cv-01037-MJS (PC) 13 Plaintiff, ORDER DENYING MOTION FOR RELIEF 14 FROM JUDGMENT FOR LACK OF ٧. JURISDICTION 15 TOLSON, et al., (ECF No. 26) 16 Defendants 17 18 19 Plaintiff is a state prisoner proceeding pro se and in forma pauperis ("IFP") in this 20 civil rights action brought pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983. Plaintiff consented to Magistrate 21 Judge jurisdiction. (ECF No. 14.) Now pending before the Court is Plaintiff's August 14, 22 2017 motion for relief from a judgment or order pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil 23 Procedure 60(b). (ECF No. 26.) 24 Plaintiff's case was dismissed on September 14, 2015, and judgment was entered 25 that day. (ECF Nos. 17 & 18.) Plaintiff appealed. (ECF Nos. 20 & 21.) Since Plaintiff's 26 appeal was found to be untimely, on June 13, 2016, the appeal was dismissed for lack of 27 jurisdiction. (ECF No. 23.) The judgment took effect on July 6, 2016. (ECF No. 24.)

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Plaintiff filed his motion for relief from judgment after he appealed to the Ninth Circuit and received a final determination on the merits. This Court no longer has jurisdiction. See Griggs v. Provident Consumer Discount, 459 U.S. 56, 58 (1982) (Generally, "[t]he the filing of a notice of appeal is an event of jurisdictional significance—it confers jurisdiction on the court of appeals and divests the district court of its control over those aspects of the case involved in the appeal.") To the extent Plaintiff disagrees with the Ninth Circuit's determination, his remedy would be to appeal the Ninth Circuit's decision.

In light of the foregoing, Plaintiff's motion for relief from judgment is DENIED for lack of jurisdiction.

IT IS SO ORDERED.