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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
DISTRICT OF NEVADA

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MICHAEL LEON WILLIAMS,  
  
Petitioner,  
  
v.  
  
THE EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT  
COURT FOR THE STATE OF NEVADA  
IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF CLARK;  
JACKIE GLASS, DISTRICT JUDGE; THE  
SUPREME COURT OF NEVADA;  
JUSTICE PARAGUIRRE; JUSTICE  
DOUGLAS; and JUSTICE PICKERING,  
  
Respondents.

Case No. 3:18-cv-00042-MMD-WGC

ORDER

This action comes before the Court on petitioner’s application (ECF No. 1) to proceed *in forma pauperis* and for initial screening review.

Petitioner has filed a petition for writ of mandamus pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1615 directed at various courts and judicial officers of the State of Nevada. (ECF No. 1-1). The petition alleges, essentially, that petitioner is in custody pursuant to an invalid judgment of conviction entered in state court Case No. C226809. The petition is subject to dismissal for lack of jurisdiction.

Petitioner may not proceed in federal court against either the Supreme Court of Nevada or the Eighth Judicial District Court, as arms of the state, due to the state sovereign immunity recognized by the Eleventh Amendment. *See, e.g., Pennhurst State School & Hospital v. Halderman*, 465 U.S. 89, 100-01 (1984) (a State may not be sued in federal court regardless of the relief sought); *O’Connor v. State of Nevada*, 686 F.2d 749

1 (9th Cir. 1982) (Supreme Court of Nevada). Moreover, to the extent that petitioner seeks  
2 a writ of mandamus from this lower federal court directed to the Supreme Court of  
3 Nevada, the Eighth Judicial District Court, or its officers, he impermissibly seeks to have  
4 this Court exercise an appellate jurisdiction over the state supreme court that it does not  
5 have. Federal district courts do not have appellate jurisdiction over a state supreme court  
6 or other state court, whether by direct appeal, mandamus, or otherwise. *See, e.g., Rooker*  
7 *v. Fidelity Trust Co.*, 263 U.S. 413 (1923); *Bianchi v. Rylaarsdam*, 334 F.3d 895, 898 (9th  
8 Cir. 2003). While the jurisdictional limitation recognized in *Rooker* does not function as a  
9 rule of claim or issue preclusion, it does preclude a party from seeking the relief sought  
10 here—an order from a lower federal court directing a state supreme court how to proceed  
11 in its cases. If petitioner wants a federal court to issue directives to the Supreme Court of  
12 Nevada, he must seek such relief in the United States Supreme Court. Finally, petitioner  
13 invokes the All Writs Act, 28 U.S.C. § 1651, as the basis for the court’s jurisdiction, but it  
14 is well established that the All Writs Act does not provide an independent basis for federal  
15 jurisdiction. *See, e.g., Syngenta Crop Protection, Inc. V. Henson*, 537 U.S. 28, 33 (1998).  
16 To the extent petitioner invokes the Court’s jurisdiction on the basis of state statutes and  
17 the state Constitution, such do not apply in a federal court mandamus action.

18 In addition, to the extent that petitioner is seeking to challenge his judgment of  
19 conviction other than through a habeas petition, the civil action is barred under *Heck v.*  
20 *Humphrey*, 512 U.S. 477 (1994). Petitioner cannot bring a civil action that necessarily  
21 challenges the validity of his confinement without first establishing the invalidity of the  
22 confinement via a petition for a writ of habeas corpus. *Cf. Erlin v. United States*, 364 F.3d  
23 1127 (9th Cir. 2004) (federal inmate could not bring Federal Torts Claim Act action for  
24 negligent calculation of his release date without first establishing a right to release through  
25 a habeas petition).

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The petition for writ of mandamus will therefore be dismissed without prejudice.<sup>1</sup>

It is therefore ordered that the Clerk of the Court will file the petition and that the petition will be dismissed without prejudice to the possible pursuit of a different procedural vehicle in a new civil action. The Clerk of the Court will enter final judgment accordingly.

The Clerk further will provide petitioner two (2) copies of a noncapital Section 2254 petition form along with one copy of the instructions for the form, a pauper application, and a copy of the papers that he filed in this action.

It is further ordered that petitioner's application for leave to proceed *in forma pauperis* (ECF No. 1) and request for judicial notice (ECF No. 1-2) are denied as moot.

DATED THIS 25<sup>th</sup> day of January 2018.

  
MIRANDA M. DU  
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

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<sup>1</sup>It does not appear that a dismissal of the present action without prejudice would materially impact the analysis of any timeliness issue, successive-petition issue, or other issues if petitioner subsequently were to file a federal petition for a writ of habeas corpus promptly in a new action.