

NONPRECEDENTIAL DISPOSITION

To be cited only in accordance with FED. R. APP. P. 32.1

United States Court of Appeals

**For the Seventh Circuit
Chicago, Illinois 60604**

Submitted July 24, 2024*

Decided July 25, 2024

Before

ILANA DIAMOND ROVNER, *Circuit Judge*

AMY J. ST. EVE, *Circuit Judge*

JOHN Z. LEE, *Circuit Judge*

No. 24-1131

ANTONIA M. GONZALEZ-NUNEZ,
Plaintiff-Appellant,

v.

ASHLEY J. MURRAY,
Defendant-Appellee.

Appeal from the United States District
Court for the Eastern District of
Wisconsin.

No. 24-CV-0028

Lynn Adelman,
Judge.

* The court orders these appeals consolidated for purposes of disposition. None of the appellees was served with process, and none is participating in this appeal. We have agreed to decide the cases without oral argument because the appeals are frivolous. FED. R. APP. P. 34(a)(2)(A).

No. 24-1132

ANTONIA M. GONZALEZ-NUNEZ,
Plaintiff-Appellant,

v.

JASON MISHELOW, et al.,
Defendants-Appellees.

Appeal from the United States District
Court for the Eastern District of
Wisconsin.

No. 24-CV-0056

Lynn Adelman,
Judge.

No. 24-1141

ANTONIA M. GONZALEZ-NUNEZ,
Plaintiff-Appellant,

v.

JOSE A. CABALLERO LOPEZ, et al.,
Defendants-Appellees.

Appeal from the United States District
Court for the Eastern District of
Wisconsin.

No. 24-C-0081

Lynn Adelman,
Judge.

No. 24-1142

ANTONIA M. GONZALEZ-NUNEZ,
Plaintiff-Appellant,

v.

DARELIS LOPEZ ROSARIO, et al.,
Defendants-Appellees.

Appeal from the United States District
Court for the Eastern District of
Wisconsin.

No. 24-CV-0082

Lynn Adelman,
Judge.

ORDER

As a result of a series of state-court proceedings, Antonia Gonzalez-Nunez was involuntarily committed to a hospital for medical treatment and lost custody of her two children. She responded, as relevant here, by bringing four separate lawsuits against

judges and court officials involved in her proceedings.¹ Gonzalez-Nunez's complaints are difficult to follow, but generally she alleged that the judges and officials were "corrupt," conspired against her, abused their authority, and "acted as counsel" to other parties. In each complaint, she requested that the district court set aside or "void" state-court orders and award her damages.

In each of the cases, the district court dismissed her complaint, determining that the *Rooker-Feldman* doctrine deprived it of jurisdiction to review the state-court proceedings. See *Rooker v. Fid. Tr. Co.*, 263 U.S. 413, 416 (1923); *D.C. Ct. of Appeals v. Feldman*, 460 U.S. 462, 482 (1983). Also in each case, the court added that the defendants whom Gonzalez-Nunez wished to sue were protected by judicial immunity.

Gonzalez-Nunez filed separate appeals with this court. Because the appeals arise from a similar factual background, we consolidate them for disposition. Her briefs, however, do not comply with Federal Rule of Appellate Procedure 28(a)(8). She does not engage with the district court's jurisdictional bases for dismissing her lawsuits nor cite relevant legal authority. Instead, she offers only perfunctory arguments concerning the district court's alternative conclusion that her lawsuits were barred by judicial immunity. We construe pro se briefs leniently, but an appellate brief must contain a discernible argument supported by citations to legal authority. See *Anderson v. Hardman*, 241 F.3d 544, 545 (7th Cir. 2001). We therefore dismiss her appeals as frivolous.

Gonzalez-Nunez filed each of these appeals before we warned her in *Gonzalez-Nunez v. Verser*, 2024 WL 1635255, at *1 (7th Cir. Apr. 16, 2024), that further frivolous appeals may result in sanctions, including fines that, if unpaid, may result in a *Mack* bar. See *Support Sys. Int'l, Inc. v. Mack*, 45 F.3d 185, 186 (7th Cir. 1995). That warning remains in full force.

DISMISSED

¹ Gonzalez-Nunez brought lawsuits against (1) a Wisconsin family court commissioner who denied her an injunction; (2) other Wisconsin family court commissioners and trial court judges who issued orders concerning paternity, child support, and child custody; (3) Puerto Rico municipal court judges who issued orders concerning her involuntary commitment; and (4) Puerto Rico municipal court judges who issued orders concerning child custody and a restraining order.