## United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit

No. 25-10342 Summary Calendar United States Court of Appeals Fifth Circuit

July 16, 2025 Lyle W. Cayce

Clerk

ANTOINE DEMONE STEPHENS,

Plaintiff—Appellant,

versus

TARRANT COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY OFFICE; SHARON WILSON; OFFICER DAWLEY,

Defendants—Appellees.

Appeal from the United States District Court for the Northern District of Texas USDC No. 4:25-CV-68

Before Smith, Higginson, and Wilson, *Circuit Judges*.

Per Curiam:\*

Antoine Stephens, Texas prisoner #1419836, appeals the dismissal of his 42 U.S.C. § 1983 civil rights action as frivolous under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1915(e)(2) and 1915A(b), based on the district court's finding that the complaint was both untimely and barred by *Heck v. Humphrey*, 512 U.S. 477 (1994). We review *de novo* the dismissal of a § 1983 complaint as frivolous

\* This opinion is not designated for publication. See 5TH CIR. R. 47.5.

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under §§ 1915(e)(2) and § 1915A(b). See Geiger v. Jowers, 404 F.3d 371, 373 (5th Cir. 2005); Samford v. Dretke, 562 F.3d 674, 678 (5th Cir. 2009).

On appeal, Stephens does not address the district court's time-bar or *Heck* determinations. His failure to identify any error in the district court's reasons for dismissing his § 1983 action is the same as if he had not appealed at all. *See Brinkmann v. Dallas Cnty. Deputy Sheriff Abner*, 813 F.2d 744, 748 (5th Cir. 1987). Stephens has accordingly waived any challenge to the dismissal of his § 1983 action. *See Hannah v. United States*, 523 F.3d 597, 600 n.1 (5th Cir. 2008). The judgment is AFFIRMED.

The dismissal of Stephens's § 1983 complaint as frivolous counts as a strike under 28 U.S.C. § 1915(g). See Adepegba v. Hammons, 103 F.3d 383, 388 (5th Cir. 1996), abrogated in part on other grounds by Coleman v. Tollefson, 575 U.S. 532, 537 (2015). Accordingly, Stephens is WARNED that if he accumulates three strikes, he will not be able to proceed *in forma pauperis* in any civil action or appeal filed while he is incarcerated or detained in any facility unless he is under imminent danger of serious physical injury. See 28 U.S.C. § 1915(g).