proper analysis.

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Plaintiff's claim attacks the validity of the revocation of his parole and his present confinement. The Supreme Court's decision in Heck v. Humphrey, 512 U.S. 477 (1994) prohibits a plaintiff who is still in custody from bringing such a challenge as a section 1983 claim. Betterfield v. Bail, 120 F.3d 1023, 1024 (9th Cir. 1997) (citing Crow v. Penry, 102 F.3d 1086, 1087 (10th Cir. 1996) and McGrew v. Texas Board of Pardons & Paroles, 47 F.3d 158, 161 (5th Cir. 1995)). Plaintiff's claim "amounts to a collateral attack on his parole revocation and subsequent incarceration. Heck does not permit this." Crow, 102 F.3d at 1087. Instead, if plaintiff wishes to challenge his confinement in federal court, this challenge must be brought at a petition for habeas corpus, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2254.

Accordingly, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that:

- 1. The findings and recommendations filed December 8, 2008, are adopted in full; and
- 2. This action is dismissed and plaintiff's motion for injunctive relief (Docket No. 3) is denied.

DATED: February 9, 2009.

LAWRENCE K. KARLTON

SENIOR JUDGE

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT