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**FILED**

APR 17 2012

RICHARD W. WIEKING  
CLERK, U.S. DISTRICT COURT  
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

DWIGHT E. WYMAN,  
Petitioner,

No. C 12-0457 WHA (PR)  
**ORDER OF DISMISSAL**

v.

DIVISION OF ADULT PAROLE;  
BRENDA CROWDING; TOM  
CASILLAS,  
Defendants.

\_\_\_\_\_ /

**INTRODUCTION**

This is a pro se civil rights complaint under 42 U.S.C. 1983 filed by a pretrial detainee at the Alameda County Jail. He has been granted leave to proceed in forma pauperis in a separate order.

**DISCUSSION**

**A. STANDARD OF REVIEW**

Federal courts must engage in a preliminary screening of cases in which prisoners seek redress from a governmental entity or officer or employee of a governmental entity. 28 U.S.C. 1915A(a). In its review the court must identify any cognizable claims, and dismiss any claims which are frivolous, malicious, fail to state a claim upon which relief may be granted, or seek monetary relief from a defendant who is immune from such relief. *Id.* at 1915A(b)(1),(2).

1 Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 8(a)(2) requires only "a short and plain statement of the  
2 claim showing that the pleader is entitled to relief." "Specific facts are not necessary; the  
3 statement need only "give the defendant fair notice of what the . . . claim is and the grounds  
4 upon which it rests."" *Erickson v. Pardus*, 127 S. Ct. 2197, 2200 (2007) (citations omitted).  
5 Although in order to state a claim a complaint "does not need detailed factual allegations, . . . a  
6 plaintiff's obligation to provide the 'grounds of his 'entitle[ment] to relief' requires more than  
7 labels and conclusions, and a formulaic recitation of the elements of a cause of action will not  
8 do. . . . Factual allegations must be enough to raise a right to relief above the speculative level."  
9 *Bell Atlantic Corp. v. Twombly*, 127 S. Ct. 1955, 1964-65 (2007) (citations omitted). A  
10 complaint must proffer "enough facts to state a claim for relief that is plausible on its face." *Id.*  
11 at 1974. Pro se pleadings must be liberally construed. *Balistreri v. Pacifica Police Dep't*, 901  
12 F.2d 696, 699 (9th Cir. 1990).

13 To state a claim under 42 U.S.C. 1983, a plaintiff must allege two essential elements:  
14 (1) that a right secured by the Constitution or laws of the United States was violated, and (2) that  
15 the violation was committed by a person acting under the color of state law. *West v. Atkins*, 487  
16 U.S. 42, 48 (1988).

17 **B. LEGAL CLAIMS**

18 Plaintiff alleges that defendants have caused him to be imprisoned for violating the  
19 conditions of parole. He seeks money damages for his imprisonment because he contends that  
20 defendants should have not found that he violated parole.

21 The United States Supreme Court has held that to recover damages for an allegedly  
22 unconstitutional conviction or imprisonment, or for other harm caused by actions whose  
23 unlawfulness would render a conviction or sentence invalid, a section 1983 plaintiff must prove  
24 that the conviction or sentence has been reversed on direct appeal, expunged by executive order,  
25 declared invalid by a state tribunal authorized to make such determination, or called into  
26 question by a federal court's issuance of a writ of habeas corpus. *Heck v. Humphrey*, 114 S. Ct.  
27 2364, 2372 (1994). A claim for damages arising from a conviction or sentence that has not been  
28 so invalidated is not cognizable under section 1983. *Id.*

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When a state prisoner seeks damages in a section 1983 suit, the district court must consider whether a judgment in favor of the plaintiff would necessarily imply the invalidity of his continued confinement; if it would, the complaint must be dismissed unless the plaintiff can demonstrate that the conviction or sentence has already been invalidated. *Heck*, 512 U.S. at 487. It is clear from the complaint that plaintiff's conviction for violating parole has not been invalidated, so it fails to state a cognizable claim under section 1983 and must be dismissed. *See Trimble v. City of Santa Rosa*, 49 F.3d 583, 585 (9th Cir. 1995) (claims barred by *Heck* may be dismissed sua sponte without prejudice).

**CONCLUSION**

For the reasons set out above, this action is **DISMISSED** without prejudice. The clerk shall close the file and enter judgment.

**IT IS SO ORDERED.**

Dated: April 17, 2012.

\_\_\_\_\_  
WILLIAM ALSUP  
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE  
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

DWIGHT E. WYMAN,  
Plaintiff,

Case Number: CV12-00457 WHA  
**CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

v.

DIVISION OF ADULT PAROLE et al,  
Defendant.

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I, the undersigned, hereby certify that I am an employee in the Office of the Clerk, U.S. District Court, Northern District of California.

That on April 19, 2012, I SERVED a true and correct copy(ies) of the attached, by placing said copy(ies) in a postage paid envelope addressed to the person(s) hereinafter listed, by depositing said envelope in the U.S. Mail, or by placing said copy(ies) into an inter-office delivery receptacle located in the Clerk's office.

Dwight Earl Wyman G25204  
Santa Rita Jail  
UHI 190  
5325 Broder Blvd.  
Dublin, CA 94568

Dated: April 19, 2012

Richard W. Wieking, Clerk  
By: Lili M. Harrell, Deputy Clerk