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6 IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

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FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

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DAVID BENNETT,

No. C 13-3260 WHA (PR)

Plaintiff,

**ORDER OF DISMISSAL**

v.

O. TRAN; KRISTEN CARTER,

Defendants.

16 **INTRODUCTION**

17 This is a pro se civil rights complaint under 42 U.S.C. 1983 filed by a pretrial detainee at  
18 the Santa Clara County Jail. He has been granted leave to proceed in forma pauperis in a  
19 separate order. For the reasons discussed below, the complaint is **DISMISSED** without prejudice.

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**DISCUSSION**

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**A. STANDARD OF REVIEW**

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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).

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Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 8(a)(2) requires only "a short and plain statement of the  
claim showing that the pleader is entitled to relief." "Specific facts are not necessary; the

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

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

15 **B. LEGAL CLAIMS**

16 Plaintiff is in jail awaiting trial on criminal charges in state court. He claims that the  
17 prosecutor and his defense counsel are both acting incompetently, and that the trial court has  
18 made errors, including improperly denying his motion to suppress evidence. He seeks  
19 injunctive relief, such as a hearing in state court, trial dates, and bail. Under principles of  
20 comity and federalism, a federal court should not interfere with ongoing state criminal  
21 proceedings by granting injunctive absent extraordinary circumstances, of which none are  
22 present here. *See Younger v. Harris*, 401 U.S. 37, 43-54 (1971). Accordingly, plaintiff's claims  
23 for injunctive relief will be dismissed. If he is convicted on the pending charges, he may of  
24 course challenge the conviction or sentence in federal court in a petition for a writ of habeas  
25 corpus, but only after he has fairly presented his claims to the California Supreme Court.

26 Plaintiff also seeks money damages on the above claims. The United States Supreme  
27 Court has held that to recover damages for an allegedly unconstitutional conviction or  
28 imprisonment, or for other harm caused by actions whose unlawfulness would render a

1 conviction or sentence invalid, a section 1983 plaintiff must prove that the conviction or  
2 sentence has been reversed on direct appeal, expunged by executive order, declared invalid by a  
3 state tribunal authorized to make such determination, or called into question by a federal court's  
4 issuance of a writ of habeas corpus. *Heck v. Humphrey*, 114 S. Ct. 2364, 2372 (1994). *Heck*  
5 also bars claims, such as plaintiff's, which necessarily implicate the validity of pending criminal  
6 charges. *See Harvey v. Waldron*, 210 F.3d 1008, 1014 (9th Cir. 2000). Accordingly, plaintiff's  
7 claims for money damages base on alleged errors by trial counsel, the prosecutor or the trial  
8 court will be dismissed without prejudice to refiling if he is acquitted of the charges against  
9 him, or if the charges are dismissed or otherwise invalidated. *See Alvarez-Machain v. United*  
10 *States*, 107 F.3d 696, 700-01 (9th Cir. 1997) (civil claims barred by *Heck* do not accrue until  
11 after plaintiff has succeeded in the criminal realm).

12 Plaintiff also alleges that his defense counsel has sexually harassed by demanding sex  
13 from him. While such allegations, if proven true, would not call into question to the validity of  
14 his arrest or charges, they also do not state a cognizable claim under Section 1983. *See*  
15 *Rutledge v. Arizona Bd. of Regents*, 660 F.2d 1345, 1353 (9th Cir. 1981) (allegations of verbal  
16 harassment and abuse fail to state a claim cognizable under Section 1983). These claims will be  
17 dismissed.

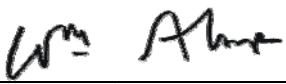
18 **CONCLUSION**

19 For the reasons set out above, this action is **DISMISSED**, in part without prejudice.

20 The clerk shall enter judgment and close the file.

21 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

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23 Dated: July 25, 2013.

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26 WILLIAM ALSUP  
27 UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE  
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