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For the Northern District of California

United States District Court

B. Legal Claims

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In his complaint, plaintiff raises claims related to his underlying criminal conviction.
Specifically, plaintiff raises a claim of ineffective assistance of counsel and argues that the
police reports were false. Plaintiff also claims that some of the witnesses committed
perjury.

6 "Federal law opens two main avenues to relief on complaints related to 7 imprisonment: a petition for habeas corpus, 28 U.S.C. § 2254, and a complaint under the 8 Civil Rights Act of 1871, Rev. Stat. § 1979, as amended, 42 U.S.C. § 1983. Challenges to 9 the lawfulness of confinement or to particulars affecting its duration are the province of 10 habeas corpus." Hill v. McDonough, 547 U.S. 573, 579 (2006) (quoting Muhammad v. 11 Close, 540 U.S. 749, 750 (2004)). Habeas is the "exclusive remedy" for the prisoner who 12 seeks "immediate or speedier release" from confinement. Skinner v. Switzer, 131 S. Ct. 1289, 1293 (2011) (quoting Wilkinson v. Dotson, 544 U.S. 74, 82 (2005)). "Where the 13 14 prisoner's claim would not 'necessarily spell speedier release,' however, suit may be brought under § 1983." Skinner, 131 S. Ct. at 1293 (quoting Wilkinson, 544 U.S. at 82). 15 16 As a consequence, challenges to prison conditions have traditionally been cognizable only via § 1983, while challenges implicating the fact or duration of confinement must be brought 17 18 through a habeas petition. Docken v. Chase, 393 F.3d 1024, 1026 (9th Cir. 2004).

Here, plaintiff is not challenging the conditions of his confinement. He is attacking
the lawfulness of his confinement altogether. Because plaintiff's claims, if successful, could
affect the duration of his custody, and the determination of the claims could result in
entitlement to an earlier release, plaintiff's claims must be brought in a habeas corpus
proceeding. *See Ramirez v. Galaza*, 334 F.3d 850, 858-59 (9th Cir. 2003) (implying that a
claim, which if successful would "necessarily" or "likely" accelerate the prisoner's release on
parole, must be brought in a habeas petition).

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CONCLUSION

Accordingly, this action is DISMISSED without prejudice to plaintiff's re-filing as a

1	petition for habeas corpus pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2254 after he has completed exhausting
2	his state remedies. The Clerk shall terminate all pending motions and close the file.
3	IT IS SO ORDERED.
4	Dated: August <u>26</u> , 2014.
5	United States Chief Magistrate Judge
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