

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

3
4 JIMMIE L. DOSS, JR.,
5 Plaintiff,
6 v.
7 LORI CURRAN, et al.,
8 Defendants.

Case No. C 14-0778 CW (PR)

ORDER DENYING WITHOUT PREJUDICE
PLAINTIFF'S MOTION TO ALTER OR
AMEND JUDGMENT

Docket no. 9

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10 Plaintiff, a state prisoner incarcerated at the California
11 State Prison in Sacramento (CSP), filed a pro se civil rights
12 action pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983, seeking damages and
13 injunctive relief for alleged constitutional violations by law
14 enforcement officers in Contra Costa County and his defense
15 attorney. On March 18, 2014, the Court dismissed Plaintiff's case
16 on the ground that it was barred by Heck v. Humphrey, 512 U.S.
17 477, 486-87 (1994) because it appeared from his complaint that he
18 was seeking damages for constitutional violations that would
19 render his conviction or sentence invalid. Doc. no. 3. On March
20 31, 2014, Plaintiff filed a notice of appeal. Doc. no. 5. On
21 April 1, 2014, the Ninth Circuit assigned case number 14-15625 to
22 Plaintiff's appeal. Doc. no. 6. On April 7, 2014, Plaintiff
23 filed a motion for reconsideration of the Court's March 18, 2014
24 Order. Doc. no. 9. The Court construes this as a motion to alter
25 or amend the judgment under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 60(b).

26 In his Rule 60(b) motion for relief from judgment, Plaintiff
27 provides the following clarification. Plaintiff is involved in
28 two separate criminal cases. In 2010, he was charged with murder
and attempted murder. The trial for these charges is scheduled to
begin on May 5, 2014. While he was in jail on the murder charges,

1 he was convicted of assault. He is currently incarcerated in
2 California State Prison-Sacramento for the assault conviction.

3 This civil rights case alleges claims related to the murder
4 and attempted murder charges. He argues that, because he has not
5 been convicted of these charges, Heck v. Humphrey does not bar his
6 civil rights claims.¹

7 Because Plaintiff has filed a notice of appeal, this Court
8 lacks jurisdiction over his case. See Williams v. Woodford, 384
9 F.3d 567, 586 (9th Cir. 2002) (once a notice of appeal is filed,
10 district court loses jurisdiction over case). In Williams, the
11 court explained, "To seek Rule 60(b) relief during the pendency of
12 an appeal, 'the proper procedure is to ask the district court
13 whether it wishes to entertain the motion, or to grant it, and
14 then move this court, if appropriate, for remand of the case.'" Id.

15 The Court notifies Plaintiff it would entertain his motion
16 for relief from judgment. However, it may not do so until
17 Plaintiff files a motion in the Ninth Circuit to remand the case
18 and the Ninth Circuit grants the motion.

19 CONCLUSION

20 For the foregoing reasons, Plaintiff's motion for relief from
21 judgment is denied without prejudice to re-filing if this case is

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23 ¹ The Court notes that if Heck v. Humphrey does not apply,
24 abstention may be required under Younger v. Harris, 401 U.S. 37,
25 43-54 (1971) (federal courts may not enjoin pending state criminal
26 prosecutions). In an action for damages involving a pending state
27 criminal proceeding, Younger abstention may apply. See Gilbertson
28 v. Albright, 381 F.3d 965, 980 (9th Cir. 2004). Where Younger
abstention applies to a request for declaratory or injunctive
relief, the claim must be dismissed; where Younger principles
apply to a claim for damages, the action will be stayed, rather
than dismissed. Id. at 981.

1 remanded by the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals. This Order
2 terminates docket number 9. The Clerk of the Court shall send a
3 copy of this Order to Plaintiff and to the Ninth Circuit Court of
4 Appeals.

5 IT IS SO ORDERED.

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7 Dated: 4/11/2014

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9 CLAUDIA WILKEN
10 UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE
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