

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN
SOUTHERN DIVISION

JOVAN C. PAYNE, #368066,

Plaintiff,

v.

CASE NO. 2:07-CV-11168
HONORABLE GERALD E. ROSEN

WYATT G. HARRIS, EATON CURTIS,

Defendants.

**OPINION AND ORDER DISMISSING CIVIL RIGHTS COMPLAINT AND
CONCLUDING THAT AN APPEAL CANNOT BE TAKEN IN GOOD FAITH**

I. Introduction

Jovan Payne (“Plaintiff”), a Michigan prisoner, has filed a civil rights complaint pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983. This Court has granted Plaintiff’s application to proceed without prepayment of the filing fee. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1915(a). In his complaint, Plaintiff alleges that Wyatt G. Harris (“Defendant Harris”), his criminal defense attorney, failed to provide him with proper legal representation in his state criminal proceedings and that Eaton Curtis (“Defendant Curtis”), a state prosecutor, failed to disclose evidence during his state criminal proceedings. Plaintiff seeks injunctive relief and monetary damages. Having reviewed the complaint, the Court now dismisses it as frivolous and for failure to state a claim upon which relief may be granted under 42 U.S.C. § 1983. The Court also concludes that an appeal cannot be taken in good faith.

II. Discussion

Under the Prison Litigation Reform Act, Pub. L. No. 104-134, 110 Stat. 1321 (1996)

(“PLRA”), the Court is required to *sua sponte* dismiss an *in forma pauperis* complaint before service on a defendant if it determines that the action is frivolous or malicious, fails to state a claim upon which relief can be granted, or seeks monetary relief against a defendant who is immune from such relief. *See* 42 U.S.C. § 1997(e)(c); 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B).

To state a federal civil rights claim, a plaintiff must show that: (1) the defendant is a person who acted under color of state or federal law, and (2) the defendant’s conduct deprived the plaintiff of a federal right, privilege, or immunity. *See Flagg Bros. v. Brooks*, 436 U.S. 149, 155-57 (1978); *Brock v. McWherter*, 94 F.3d 242, 244 (6th Cir. 1996). A *pro se* civil rights complaint is to be construed liberally. *See Haines v. Kerner*, 404 U.S. 519, 520-21 (1972); *Jones v. Duncan*, 840 F.2d 359, 361 (6th Cir. 1988). Despite the liberal pleading standard accorded *pro se* plaintiffs, the Court finds that the complaint is subject to summary dismissal because Plaintiff has failed to state a claim upon which relief may be granted.

As noted, Plaintiff alleges that Defendant Harris failed to provide him with proper legal representation during his state criminal proceedings. Defendant Harris, a criminal defense lawyer, is not subject to suit under § 1983 since he is not a state actor. *See, e.g., Polk Co. v. Dodson*, 454 U.S. 312, 325 (1981) (“[A] public defender does not act under color of state law when performing a lawyer’s traditional functions as counsel to a defendant in a criminal proceeding.”). Accordingly, Plaintiff’s complaint against Defendant Harris must be dismissed.

Plaintiff also sues Defendant Curtis and challenges his criminal conviction. A claim under § 1983 is an appropriate remedy for a prisoner challenging a condition of his imprisonment. *See, e.g., Preiser v. Rodriguez*, 411 U.S. 475, 499 (1973). In this instance, however, Plaintiff is actually seeking habeas corpus relief inasmuch as his prosecutorial misconduct claim addresses the validity of his continued confinement. Such claims are not

properly brought under 42 U.S.C. § 1983. *See Heck v. Humphrey*, 512 U.S. 477, 486-87 (1994) (holding that a state prisoner does not state a cognizable civil rights claim challenging his conviction or imprisonment if a ruling on his claim would necessarily render his continuing confinement invalid, until and unless the reason for his continued confinement has been reversed on direct appeal, expunged by executive order, declared invalid by a state tribunal, or has been called into question by a federal court's issuance or a writ of habeas corpus under 28 U.S.C. § 2254). This holds true regardless of the relief sought by the prisoner. *Id.* at 487-89. Plaintiff has not shown that his conviction has been reversed on appeal or otherwise declared invalid. His civil rights complaint is thus subject to dismissal on this basis as well.

III. Conclusion

For the reasons stated, the Court concludes that Plaintiff has failed to state a claim upon which relief may be granted and that his civil rights complaint must be **DISMISSED** pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1915(e)(2)(B).

Additionally, the Court concludes that an appeal from this order would be frivolous and cannot be taken in good faith. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1915(a)(3); *see also McGore v. Wrigglesworth*, 114 F.3d 601, 610-11 (6th Cir. 1997).

IT IS SO ORDERED.

s/Gerald E. Rosen
Gerald E. Rosen
United States District Judge

Dated: March 30, 2007

I hereby certify that a copy of the foregoing document was served upon counsel of record on March 30, 2007, by electronic and/or ordinary mail.

s/LaShawn R. Saulsberry
Case Manager