

other failures,¹ Plaintiff was unable to “prov[e] his innocence” and was wrongfully convicted. (*Id.*) Plaintiff seeks monetary damages for the amount of money he would have accumulated had he not been wrongfully convicted, as well as damages for “medical expenses,” “mental pain and suffering” and “loss of consortium.” (*Id.* at CM/ECF p. 20.) Plaintiff also seeks “declaratory and equitable relief . . . [that] this Court deems appropriate.” (*Id.*)

II. APPLICABLE LEGAL STANDARDS ON INITIAL REVIEW

The court is required to review prisoner and in forma pauperis complaints seeking relief against a governmental entity or an officer or employee of a governmental entity to determine whether summary dismissal is appropriate. *See* [28 U.S.C. §§ 1915\(e\)](#) and [1915A](#). The court must dismiss a complaint or any portion thereof that states a frivolous or malicious claim, that fails to state a claim upon which relief may be granted, or that seeks monetary relief from a defendant who is immune from such relief. [28 U.S.C. § 1915\(e\)\(2\)\(B\)](#); [28 U.S.C. § 1915A](#).

A pro se plaintiff must set forth enough factual allegations to “nudge[] their claims across the line from conceivable to plausible,” or “their complaint must be dismissed” for failing to state a claim upon which relief can be granted. [Bell Atlantic Corp. v. Twombly, 550 U.S. 544, 569-70 \(2007\)](#); *see also* [Ashcroft v. Iqbal, 129 S. Ct. 1937, 1950 \(2009\)](#) (“A claim has facial plausibility when the plaintiff pleads factual content that allows the court to draw the reasonable inference that the defendant is liable for the misconduct alleged.”). Regardless of whether a plaintiff is represented or is appearing pro se, the plaintiff’s complaint must allege specific facts sufficient to state a claim. *See* [Martin v. Sargent, 780 F.2d 1334, 1337 \(8th Cir. 1985\)](#).

¹Plaintiff’s 23-page Complaint also contains allegations of “wrongful prosecution” and various “cover-up activities” including, “false reports [and] lying.” (Filing No. [1](#) at CM/ECF pp. 3-25.)

However, a pro se plaintiff's allegations must be construed liberally. [Burke v. North Dakota Dep't of Corr. & Rehab.](#), 294 F.3d 1043, 1043-44 (8th Cir. 2002) (citations omitted).

III. DISCUSSION OF CLAIMS

Claims relating to the validity of an individual's incarceration may not be brought in a civil rights case, regardless of the relief sought. As set forth by the Supreme Court in [Preiser v. Rodriguez](#), 411 U.S. 475 (1973), and [Heck v. Humphrey](#), 512 U.S. 477 (1994), if success on the merits of a civil rights claim would necessarily implicate the validity of a conviction or continued confinement of a convicted state prisoner, the civil rights claim must be preceded by a favorable outcome in habeas corpus or similar proceedings in a state or federal forum. Absent such a favorable disposition of the charges or conviction, a plaintiff may not use [42 U.S.C. § 1983](#) to cast doubt on the legality of his conviction or confinement. See [Heck](#), 512 U.S. at 486-87.

Here, Plaintiff clearly alleges that Defendants' actions led to his wrongful conviction. (Filing No. [1](#) at CM/ECF pp. 11-18.) In addition, Plaintiff specifically seeks monetary relief for earnings he would have accumulated had he not been wrongfully convicted. ([Id.](#) at CM/ECF p. 20.) In short, Plaintiff's allegations necessarily implicate the validity of his conviction and current confinement. As set forth above, the court cannot address these claims in an action brought pursuant to [42 U.S.C. § 1983](#). However, the court will dismiss Plaintiff's Complaint without prejudice to reassertion in a habeas corpus or similar proceeding.

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED that:

1. Plaintiff's Complaint (filing no. [1](#)) is dismissed without prejudice.

2. A separate Judgment will be entered in accordance with this Memorandum and Order.

December 30, 2009.

BY THE COURT:

s/ Joseph F. Bataillon
Chief United States District Judge

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