

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEBRASKA

PAVEL KISLYAK,)	4:11CV3223
)	
Plaintiff,)	
)	
v.)	MEMORANDUM
)	AND ORDER
LRC, (Lincoln Regional Center))	
Forensic Unit,)	
)	
Defendant.)	

Plaintiff filed his Complaint in this matter on December 7, 2011. (Filing No. [1](#).) Plaintiff has previously been given leave to proceed in forma pauperis. (Filing No. [7](#).) The court now conducts an initial review of the Complaint to determine whether summary dismissal is appropriate under [28 U.S.C. § 1915\(e\)\(2\)](#).

I. SUMMARY OF COMPLAINT

Plaintiff filed his Complaint against the Lincoln Regional Center Forensic Unit (“LRC”). (Filing No. [1](#).) Plaintiff’s Complaint is very difficult to decipher. As best as the court can tell, Plaintiff alleges that he is wrongfully incarcerated at the LRC. (*Id.*) Plaintiff asks the court to grant his “motion of violation against the U.S. Citizen with equal rights.” (*Id.*) The court takes judicial notice of Plaintiff’s two pending habeas corpus actions, where Plaintiff also alleges that he is being unlawfully confined at the LRC. (*See* Case No. 4:11CV3133; Case No. 4:12CV3025.)

II. APPLICABLE LEGAL STANDARDS ON INITIAL REVIEW

The court is required to review in forma pauperis complaints to determine whether summary dismissal is appropriate. *See* [28 U.S.C. § 1915\(e\)](#). 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\(e\)\(2\)\(B\)](#).

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). 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 prisoner’s conviction or continued confinement, the civil rights claim must be preceded by a favorable outcome in a habeas corpus or similar proceeding 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; see also [Smith v. Holtz](#), 87 F.3d 108, 113 (3d Cir. 1996) (applying *Heck* to a claim that would implicate the validity of a future conviction on a pending criminal charge).

As discussed above, Plaintiff’s Complaint is very difficult to decipher. As best as the court can tell, Plaintiff alleges that he is wrongfully incarcerated at the LRC, a

claim he is pursuing in two pending habeas corpus proceedings. (Filing No. [1](#); *see also* Case No. 4:11CV3133; Case No. 4:12CV3025.) As set forth above, the court cannot address claims related to the validity of Plaintiff's confinement 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.

DATED this 2nd day of March, 2012.

BY THE COURT:

Richard G. Kopf
Senior United States District Judge

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