

1 Local Rule 15-1. Second, even though the actual Amended Complaint itself is not attached to
2 Howard's motion, it is clear that his proposed amendments are futile because they are barred by
3 Heck v. Humphrey, 512 U.S. 477 (1994).

4 As the Court explained in its Order of September 24, 2014, a claim for damages is not
5 cognizable under Section 1983 if "a judgment in favor of the plaintiff would necessarily imply
6 the invalidity of his conviction or sentence" and if the conviction or sentence has not already
7 been invalidated or called into question. Id. at 487. The key question in determining whether the
8 Heck bar applies "is whether a plaintiff's claim, if successful, would imply the invalidity of his
9 conviction." Whitaker v. Garcetti, 486 F.3d 572, 584 (9th Cir. 2007).

10 In his original Complaint, Howard alleged that Defendant Darren G. Cox, who was acting
11 as Howard's public defender in a criminal case, inserted a statement into Howard's plea
12 agreement to which Howard did not agree. Compl. ¶¶ 1-4, ECF No. 7. Howard alleged that this
13 interlineation led to Howard being labeled a sex offender and serving additional time in prison.
14 Id. ¶ 7. In his Motion to Amend, Howard explains that he is seeking to add Joseph Chronister
15 and the City of North Las Vegas as defendants in this case. Mot. Amend at 4. Howard alleges
16 that these parties, "acting on the interlineation," published and circulated notices to Howard's
17 neighbors informing them that he was a convicted sex offender. Id. Howard seeks to add a cause
18 of action for intentional infliction of emotion distress against these parties. Id. at 5.

19 Howard's proposed claim clearly constitutes an attack on the legitimacy of his underlying
20 criminal conviction and is barred by Heck. A finding in favor of Howard on his claim for
21 intentional infliction of emotional distress would imply that his underlying conviction for a
22 sexually motivated offense was invalid. As the Court stated in its Order dated September 30,
23 2014, Howard has made no showing that his conviction has been reversed, expunged,
24 invalidated, or called into question by a writ of habeas corpus, as Heck requires in order to
25 sustain a collateral attack on a criminal conviction through a civil tort action. Heck, 512 U.S. at
26 486-87.

27 Because Howard's proposed amendment is barred by Heck for the reasons stated above,
28 Howard has not presented a set of facts that would constitute a valid claim. Howard's Motion for

1 Leave to File Amended Complaint is therefore denied. However, this denial is without prejudice.
2 If Howard can produce evidence that his conviction has been invalidated or otherwise called into
3 question as required by Heck, or if Howard can allege a set of facts that would not necessarily
4 imply the invalidity of his conviction, the Court may consider granting leave to amend.

5 **B. Motion to Stay**

6 District courts have discretion to stay the proceedings before them in light of their
7 inherent power to control their own dockets and promote judicial economy. Lockyer v. Mirant
8 Corp., 398 F.3d 1098, 1110 (9th Cir. 2005); Landis v. North Am. Co., 299 U.S. 248, 255 (1936).
9 “[A] trial court may, with propriety, find it is efficient for its own docket and the fairest course
10 for the parties to enter a stay of an action before it, pending resolution of independent
11 proceedings which bear upon the case. This rule applies whether the separate proceedings are
12 judicial, administrative, or arbitral in character” Yong v. I.N.S., 208 F.3d 1116, 1119-20
13 (9th Cir. 2000) (quoting Leyva v. Certified Grocers of Cal., Ltd., 593 F.2d 857, 863 (9th Cir.
14 1979)). However, a stay should generally be for a limited duration, have a defined end point, and
15 should not be granted “if there is even a fair possibility” that the stay will harm another party,
16 unless the moving party makes a showing of hardship or inequity. Dependable Highway Express,
17 Inc. v. Navigators Ins. Co., 498 F.3d 1059, 1066 (9th Cir. 2007) (quoting Landis, 299 U.S. at
18 255).

19 Howard’s Motion to Stay is granted until the Supreme Court of Nevada issues a ruling on
20 his criminal appeal. A decision on Howard’s appeal will have a significant effect on this case
21 because if the Supreme Court of Nevada overturns Howard’s conviction, his Section 1983 case
22 may no longer be barred by Heck (although it may still face other barriers). It would be a waste
23 of judicial resources and a burden to the parties to permit continued filings in this case while a
24 potentially dispositive threshold issue is being decided by the Supreme Court of Nevada. Further,
25 the Court does not find that a stay would harm Defendants—to the contrary, it would prevent
26 further expense or burden to them from having to litigate any further issues while Howard’s
27 criminal appeal is being decided.

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1 **ORDER**

2 For the reasons discussed above,

3 **IT IS ORDERED** that Plaintiff Abdul Howard's Motion for Leave to Amend Complaint
4 (ECF No. 62) is DENIED WITHOUT PREJUDICE.

5 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that Plaintiff Abdul Howard's Motion to Stay (ECF No.
6 65) is GRANTED. This case is STAYED until the Supreme Court of Nevada issues a decision
7 on Plaintiff's criminal appeal, Supreme Court No. 65826.

8 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that within **15 days** of receiving a decision on his
9 criminal appeal from the Supreme Court of Nevada, Plaintiff Abdul Howard shall notify this
10 Court in writing of the Supreme Court of Nevada's decision.

11 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that the Defendants shall file a status report with Court
12 by July 1, 2015 as to the status of Howard's appeal.

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14 Dated: April 29, 2015.



15 **RICHARD F. BOULWARE, II**
16 **United States District Judge**