

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

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RALPH A. PATTERSON,

Plaintiff,

v.

9:20-CV-1365  
(MAD/TWD)

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, et al.,

Defendants.

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APPEARANCES:

RALPH A. PATTERSON  
20-B-0158  
Plaintiff, pro se  
Gowanda Correctional Facility  
P.O. Box 311  
Gowanda, NY 14070

MAE A. D'AGOSTINO  
United States District Judge

**DECISION AND ORDER**

**I. INTRODUCTION**

Pro se plaintiff Ralph A. Patterson ("plaintiff") commenced this action in the Western District of New York ("WDNY") on or about October 2, 2020. At that time, plaintiff filed a document captioned as a "Notice of Tort Claim for Summary Judgment," Dkt. No. 1 ("Compl."), which the Court has liberally construed as a complaint, as well as a motion to proceed in the action in forma pauperis ("IFP"), Dkt. No. 2. On October 30, 2020, Chief WDNY District Judge Frank P. Geraci, Jr., issued an Order transferring the action to this District. Dkt. No. 3. Upon receipt of the action in this District, this Court issued an Order on

November 5, 2020, closing the action because plaintiff had not complied with the filing fee requirements for commencing an action in this District. Dkt. No. 5. Plaintiff was advised that, if he wished to pursue this action, he must either pay the full filing fee or submit a new, completed, and signed IFP application. *Id.* at 3. On November 23, 2020, the Court received plaintiff's second IFP application, Dkt. No. 6, as well as a motion for summary judgment, Dkt. No. 8.

The Clerk has now forwarded plaintiff's second IFP application, complaint, and motion for summary judgment to the Court for review.

## **II. IFP APPLICATION**

Section 1915 of Title 28 of the United States Code ("Section 1915") "permits an indigent litigant to commence an action in a federal court without prepayment of the filing fee that would ordinarily be charged."<sup>1</sup> *Cash v. Bernstein*, No. 09-CV-1922, 2010 WL 5185047, at \*1 (S.D.N.Y. Oct. 26, 2010). "Although an indigent, incarcerated individual need not prepay the filing fee at the time . . . of filing, he must subsequently pay the fee, to the extent he is able to do so, through periodic withdrawals from his inmate accounts." *Cash*, 2010 WL 5185047, at \*1 (citing 28 U.S.C. § 1915(b); *Harris v. City of New York*, 607 F.3d 18, 21 (2d Cir. 2010)).

Upon review, the Court finds that plaintiff has submitted a completed and signed IFP

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<sup>1</sup> Section 1915(g) prohibits a prisoner from proceeding IFP where, absent a showing of "imminent danger of serious physical injury," a prisoner has filed three or more actions that were subsequently dismissed as frivolous, malicious, or failing to state a claim upon which relief may be granted. 28 U.S.C. § 1915(g). The Court has reviewed plaintiff's litigation history on the Federal Judiciary's Public Access to Court Electronic Records ("PACER") Service. PACER Case Locator, <https://pcl.uscourts.gov/pcl/pages/search/findPartyAdvanced.jsf> (last visited Dec. 22, 2020). Based on that review, it does not appear that plaintiff had accumulated three strikes for purposes of Section 1915(g) as of the date this action was commenced.

application, Dkt. No. 6, that demonstrates economic need. See 28 U.S.C. § 1915(a)(2). Plaintiff has also filed the inmate authorization form required in this District. Dkt. No. 7. Accordingly, plaintiff's IFP application is granted.

### **III. SUFFICIENCY OF THE COMPLAINT**

#### **A. Governing Legal Standard**

Section 1915(e) directs that, when a plaintiff seeks to proceed IFP, "the court shall dismiss the case at any time if the court determines that. . . the action . . . (i) is frivolous or malicious; (ii) fails to state a claim on which relief may be granted; or (iii) seeks monetary relief against a defendant who is immune from such relief." 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B).<sup>2</sup> Thus, even if a plaintiff satisfies the financial criteria to commence an action IFP, it is the court's responsibility to determine whether the plaintiff may properly maintain the complaint that he filed in this District before the Court may permit him to proceed with the action IFP. See *id.*

Likewise, under 28 U.S.C. § 1915A ("Section 1915A"), a court must review any "complaint in a civil action in which a prisoner seeks redress from a governmental entity or officer or employee of a governmental entity" and must "identify cognizable claims or dismiss the complaint, or any portion of the complaint, if the complaint. . . is frivolous, malicious, or fails to state a claim upon which relief may be granted; or . . . seeks monetary relief from a defendant who is immune from such relief." 28 U.S.C. § 1915A; see also *Carr v. Dvorin*, 171 F.3d 115, 116 (2d Cir. 1999) (per curiam) (holding that Section 1915A applies "to all civil complaints brought by prisoners against governmental officials or entities

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<sup>2</sup> A complaint is frivolous for purposes of Section 1915 when it "lacks an arguable basis either in law or in fact." *Neitzke v. Williams*, 490 U.S. 319, 325 (1989).

regardless of whether the prisoner has paid the filing fee"); *Abbas v. Dixon*, 480 F.3d 636, 639 (2d Cir. 2007) (finding that both Sections 1915(e)(2)(B) and 1915A provide a basis for screening prisoner's complaints).

In reviewing a pro se litigant's complaint, the Court has a duty to liberally construe the pleadings, see *Nance v. Kelly*, 912 F.2d 605, 606 (2d Cir. 1990) (per curiam), and should exercise "extreme caution . . . in ordering sua sponte dismissal of a pro se complaint *before* the adverse party has been served and both parties (but particularly the plaintiff) have had an opportunity to respond." *Anderson v. Coughlin*, 700 F.2d 37, 41 (2d Cir. 1983).

Therefore, a court should not dismiss a complaint if the plaintiff has stated "enough facts to state a claim to relief that is plausible on its face." *Bell Atl. Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 570 (2007). "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." *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 678 (2009) (citing *Twombly*, 550 U.S. at 556). Although the Court should construe the factual allegations in the light most favorable to the plaintiff, "the tenet that a court must accept as true all of the allegations contained in a complaint is inapplicable to legal conclusions." *Iqbal*, 556 U.S. at 678.

"Threadbare recitals of the elements of a cause of action, supported by mere conclusory statements, do not suffice." *Id.* "[W]here the well-pleaded facts do not permit the court to infer more than the mere possibility of misconduct, the complaint has alleged—but it has not 'show[n]—'that the pleader is entitled to relief.'" *Id.* at 679 (quoting Fed. R. Civ. P. 8(a)(2)).

Rule 8 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure "demands more than an unadorned, the-defendant-unlawfully-harmed-me accusation." *Id.* at 678 (citing *Twombly*, 550 U.S. at

555). Thus, a pleading that only "tenders naked assertions devoid of further factual enhancement" will not suffice. *Id.* (internal quotation marks and alterations omitted).

## **B. Summary of the Complaint**

Plaintiff's complaint is not a model of clarity. See Compl. As explained in Part I of this Decision and Order, plaintiff's "complaint" has been construed by the Court as including a document entitled "Notice of Tort Claim for Summary Judgment," *id.* at 1-2, as well as an "Affidavit in Support [of] Deposition," *id.* at 3-7. Plaintiff attached a series of documents to his complaint, as well. *Id.* at 8-54. Generally, plaintiff alleges that his incarceration is unlawful because the Broome County Court, the court in which plaintiff was convicted and sentenced, had no jurisdiction to adjudicate his crime. See, e.g., *id.* at 3-4, 9. As relief, plaintiff seeks money damages. *Id.* at 6.

## **C. Analysis**

### **1. 42 U.S.C. § 1983**

To the extent that plaintiff seeks money damages for a violation of his constitutional rights pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983 ("Section 1983"), that provision establishes "a cause of action for 'the deprivation of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured by the Constitution and laws' of the United States" by a person acting under color of state law. *Wilder v. Virginia Hosp. Ass'n*, 496 U.S. 498, 508 (1990) (quoting Section 1983). "Section 1983 itself creates no substantive rights; it provides only a procedure for redress for the deprivation of rights established elsewhere." *Sykes v. James*, 13 F.3d 515, 519 (2d Cir. 1993). To state a claim pursuant to Section 1983, a plaintiff must allege "(1) 'that some person has deprived him of a federal right,' and (2) 'that the person who has deprived him of that right acted

under color of state . . . law." *Velez v. Levy*, 401 F.3d 75, 84 (2d Cir. 2005) (quoting *Gomez v. Toledo*, 446 U.S. 635, 640 (1980)).

Plaintiff alleges that he was wrongly convicted, and he seeks damages. See generally Compl. In *Heck v. Humphrey*, 512 U.S. 477 (1994), the Supreme Court held that a Section 1983 action seeking damages is not cognizable if a decision in favor of the plaintiff would necessarily invalidate a criminal conviction, unless the conviction or sentence had been reversed on direct appeal, expunged by executive order, declared invalid by a state tribunal, or called into question by a federal habeas court. *Heck*, 512 U.S. at 486-87. Absent such a showing, an inmate may only seek relief in the federal courts through a petition for habeas corpus. See *Jenkins v. Haubert*, 179 F.3d 19, 23 (2d Cir.1999). The *Heck* Court directed that "when a state prisoner seeks damages in a Section 1983 suit, the district court must consider whether a judgment in favor of the plaintiff would necessarily imply the invalidity of his conviction or sentence; if it would, the complaint must be dismissed unless the plaintiff can demonstrate that the conviction or sentence has already been invalidated." *Id.*

Plaintiff's claims for money damages against the defendants would implicate the validity of plaintiff's conviction. The information submitted by plaintiff with his complaint does not clearly establish the invalidity of his conviction. Because plaintiff has not demonstrated that his conviction or sentence has in any way been invalidated, his claims for monetary damages are barred by *Heck v. Humphrey*. See *Perez v. Cuomo*, No. 09-CV-1109, 2009 WL 1046137, at \*7 (E.D.N.Y. Apr. 17, 2009) ("Since plaintiff's conviction remains valid, plaintiff's claim for violation of his right to a fair trial is not cognizable under [Section] 1983.").

Accordingly, plaintiff's Section 1983 claims are dismissed for failure to state a claim upon which relief may be granted pursuant to Sections 1915(e)(2)(B)(ii) and 1915A(b)(1).<sup>3</sup>

## 2. Habeas Relief

A plaintiff may not challenge the legality of his conviction through a Section 1983 action and may obtain that relief only by bringing a petition for writ of habeas corpus under 28 U.S.C. § 2254. *Wilkinson v. Dotson*, 544 U.S. 74, 78-82 (2005) (citing *Preiser v. Rodriguez*, 411 U.S. 475, 484, 490, 494 (1973) (explaining that "the traditional purpose of habeas corpus" is to "attack[] . . . the fact or length of . . . confinement," and if an individual is "seeking something other than immediate or more speedy release," the remedy lies in a different type of action)).

An application for a writ of habeas corpus may not be granted, however, until a petitioner has exhausted all remedies available in state court unless "there is an absence of available State corrective process" or "circumstances exist that render such process ineffective to protect the rights of the applicant." 28 U.S.C. § 2254(b)(1). "A [petitioner] may not circumvent the exhaustion requirement for *habeas corpus* relief by [attacking a conviction] in a civil action." *Crocker v. Bedford Hills Corr. Facility*, No. 19-CV-11401, 2020 WL 6263734, at \*4 (S.D.N.Y. Oct. 23, 2020) (citing *Preiser*, 411 U.S. at 489-90).

In this case, plaintiff's complaint and attached exhibits do not reflect that he has complied with the exhaustion requirements for filing a habeas petition pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2254. For that reason, to the extent that plaintiff's complaint could be construed as a

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<sup>3</sup> "Disposition of the case on *Heck* grounds . . . warrants only dismissal *without* prejudice, because the suit may be reinstated should plaintiff's conviction be 'expunged by executive order, declared invalid . . . , or called into question by a federal court's issuance of a writ of *habeas corpus*.'" *Amaker v. Weiner*, 179 F.3d 48, 52 (2d Cir. 1999) (quoting *Heck*, 512 U.S. at 487) (emphasis in original).

habeas petition, it is dismissed for failure to exhaust the available state court remedies. See *Coleman v. Thompson*, 501 U.S. 722, 731 (1991) ("[A] state prisoner's federal habeas petition should be dismissed if the prisoner has not exhausted available state remedies as to any of his federal claims.").

**D. Conditional Dismissal With Leave to Amend**

A court "should not dismiss [a pro se plaintiff's complaint] without granting leave to amend at least once when a liberal reading of the complaint gives any indication that a valid claim might be stated." *Gomez v. USAA Fed. Sav. Bank*, 171 F.3d 794, 795 (2d Cir.1999) (internal quotation marks omitted). Accordingly, to the extent plaintiff seeks redress of any alleged constitutional violation under Section 1983, he is granted leave to file an amended complaint. Any amended complaint filed by plaintiff must bear his original signature and must be a complete pleading that will supersede and replace the original complaint in its entirety. The amended pleading must also name one or more defendants and set forth a short and plain statement of the facts on which he relies in support of his claim that the individual named as a defendant engaged in misconduct or wrongdoing that violated plaintiff's constitutional rights. The amended pleading must also cure the deficiencies identified with his original complaint, as explained above in Part III.C.1. of this Decision and Order.

Plaintiff is advised that, if he fails to submit an amended complaint within 30 days of the filing date of this Decision and Order, the Court will, without further order, enter judgment dismissing this action without prejudice for failure to state a claim on which relief may be granted pursuant to Sections 1915(e)(2)(B)(ii) and 1915A(b)(1).

With respect to any attempt by plaintiff to file a habeas petition in this action pursuant



to 28 U.S.C. § 2254, while courts generally grant pro se plaintiffs an opportunity to amend a complaint to cure its defects, leave to amend is not required where it would be an exercise in futility. See, e.g., *Foman v. Davis*, 371 U.S. 178, 182 (1962) ("In the absence of any apparent or declared reason—such as . . . futility of amendment—the leave [to amend] sought should, as the rules require, be 'freely given.'"); accord, *Hill v. Curcione*, 657 F.3d 116, 123 (2d Cir. 2011). Because the defects in plaintiff's complaint cannot be cured with an amendment insofar as plaintiff seeks habeas relief, the Court declines to grant plaintiff leave to amend to file an amended habeas petition. If plaintiff seeks habeas relief under 28 U.S.C. § 2254, he must file a new action.

#### **IV. CONCLUSION**

**WHEREFORE** it is hereby

**ORDERED** that plaintiff's IFP application (Dkt. No. 6) is **GRANTED**.<sup>4</sup> The Clerk shall provide the superintendent of the prison facility in which plaintiff is currently confined with a copy of plaintiff's inmate authorization form (Dkt. No. 7), and notify the official that this action has been filed and that plaintiff is required to pay the entire statutory filing fee of \$350.00 pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915;<sup>5</sup> and it is further

**ORDERED** that the Clerk shall provide a copy of plaintiff's inmate authorization form (Dkt. No. 7) to the Financial Deputy of the Clerk's Office; and it is further

**ORDERED** that plaintiff is granted leave to file an amended complaint to assert

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<sup>4</sup> Plaintiff should note that, although his IFP application has been granted, he will still be required to pay fees that he may incur in this action, including copying and/or witness fees.

<sup>5</sup> While Section 1915 permits indigent litigants to commence a civil action in federal court without prepayment of the filing fee, those litigants "must subsequently pay the fee, to the extent [they are] able to do so, through periodic withdrawals from [their] inmate accounts." *Cash*, 2010 WL 5185047, at \*1 (citing 28 U.S.C. § 1915(b); *Harris*, 607 F.3d at 21.

claims under 42 U.S.C. § 1983 as set forth above **within 30 days** of the date of this Decision and Order; and it is further

**ORDERED** that, upon the filing of an amended complaint as directed above, the Clerk shall return the file to this Court for further review; and it is further

**ORDERED** that, in the event plaintiff fails to file a signed amended complaint within 30 days of the date of this Decision and Order, the Clerk shall enter judgment dismissing this action without prejudice pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B)(ii) and 28 U.S.C. § 1915A(b)(1) without further Order of the Court in light of the complaint's failure to state a claim upon which relief can be granted; and it is further

**ORDERED** that plaintiff's motion for summary judgment (Dkt. No. 8) is **DENIED without prejudice** as premature; and it is further

**ORDERED** that the Clerk of the Court serve on plaintiff a copy of this Decision and Order.

**IT IS SO ORDERED.**

Dated: December 22, 2020  
Albany, New York

  
Mae A. D'Agostino  
U.S. District Judge