



1 **I. SCREENING REQUIREMENT**

2 The in forma pauperis statute provides, “Notwithstanding any filing fee, or any  
3 portion thereof, that may have been paid, the court shall dismiss the case at any time if  
4 the court determines that . . . the action or appeal . . . fails to state a claim upon which  
5 relief may be granted.” 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B)(ii).

6 **II. PLEADING STANDARD**

7 Section 1983 “provides a cause of action for the deprivation of any rights,  
8 privileges, or immunities secured by the Constitution and laws of the United States.”  
9 Wilder v. Virginia Hosp. Ass'n, 496 U.S. 498, 508 (1990) (quoting 42 U.S.C. § 1983).  
10 Section 1983 is not itself a source of substantive rights, but merely provides a method for  
11 vindicating federal rights conferred elsewhere. Graham v. Connor, 490 U.S. 386, 393-94  
12 (1989).

13 To state a claim under § 1983, a plaintiff must allege two essential elements:  
14 (1) that a right secured by the Constitution or laws of the United States was violated and  
15 (2) that the alleged violation was committed by a person acting under the color of state  
16 law. See West v. Atkins, 487 U.S. 42, 48 (1988); Ketchum v. Alameda Cnty., 811 F.2d  
17 1243, 1245 (9th Cir. 1987).

18 A complaint must contain “a short and plain statement of the claim showing that  
19 the pleader is entitled to relief . . . .” Fed. R. Civ. P. 8(a)(2). Detailed factual allegations  
20 are not required, but “[t]hreadbare recitals of the elements of a cause of action,  
21 supported by mere conclusory statements, do not suffice.” Ashcroft v. Iqbal, 556 U.S.  
22 662, 678 (2009) (citing Bell Atlantic Corp. v. Twombly, 550 U.S. 544, 555 (2007)).  
23 Plaintiff must set forth “sufficient factual matter, accepted as true, to state a claim to relief  
24 that is plausible on its face.” Id. Facial plausibility demands more than the mere  
25 possibility that a defendant committed misconduct and, while factual allegations are  
26 accepted as true, legal conclusions are not. Id. at 677-78.

1 **III. PLAINTIFF'S ALLEGATIONS**

2 Plaintiff is detained at Coalinga State Hospital ("CSH"). He names as Defendants  
3 the following persons in their official capacities: (1) Audrey King, Executive Director of  
4 CSH, (2) Cliff Allenby, Director of California Department of State Hospitals, (3) Tom  
5 Voss, Former Executive Director of CSH, (4) Pam Ahlin, Former Executive Director of  
6 CSH, and (5) Stephen Mayberg, former Director of California Department of Mental  
7 Health.

8 Plaintiff's allegations may be summarized essentially as follows.

9 The Santa Clara County District Attorney filed a petition pursuant to California's  
10 Sexually Violent Predator Act ("SVPA") alleging that Plaintiff required mental health  
11 treatment in an inpatient setting because Plaintiff was likely to commit sexually violent  
12 predatorial offenses if released into the community. The Santa Clara County Superior  
13 Court adjudicated the petition and ordered Plaintiff be prohibited from taking part in  
14 outpatient treatment. Plaintiff is detained at Coalinga State Hospital pursuant to the  
15 Superior Court's order. Plaintiff has been in Defendants' custody pursuant to this order  
16 since 2008.

17 Plaintiff alleges that Defendants are aware his confinement is excessively  
18 restrictive in relation to the purposes of the SVPA and that he has been irrationally  
19 denied the benefits of outpatient treatment. Plaintiff contends that Defendants'  
20 assessments of whether Plaintiff was likely to commit sexually violent predatorial  
21 offenses if released into the community were based on an irrational and fraudulent  
22 assessment scheme. He points to various research studies and other articles purporting  
23 to demonstrate that recidivism rates for sexually violent predators are lower than  
24 perceived, that the assessment tools used by the State of California are unreliable, and  
25 that supervised release and outpatient treatment of sex offenders are as effective as, if  
26 not more effective than, civil detention in ensuring such offenders do not recidivate.

1 Plaintiff alleges that the assessment scheme and denial of outpatient treatment  
2 violate his Fourteenth Amendment rights to procedural and substantive due process,  
3 adequate treatment, equal protection, and to be free from conditions that are excessively  
4 restrictive in relation to their purported purposes.

5 Plaintiff seeks preliminary and permanent injunctive relief preventing Defendants  
6 from maintaining custody of individuals detained pursuant to the SVPA until Defendants  
7 are able to provide them with outpatient treatment, as well as a declaration that the  
8 assessment methodology used is “irrational contrary to the Procedural Due Process  
9 rights within the Constitution’s Fourteenth Amendment.”

#### 10 **IV. ANALYSIS**

##### 11 **A. Overview of Sexually Violent Predator Act**

12 The SVPA, Cal. Welf. & Inst. Code §§ 6600 et seq., provides for the civil  
13 commitment of “a person who has been convicted of a sexually violent offense against  
14 one or more victims and who has a diagnosed mental disorder that makes the person a  
15 danger to the health and safety of others in that it is likely that he or she will engage in  
16 sexually violent criminal behavior.” Cal. Welf. & Inst. Code § 6600(a)(1). The SVPA  
17 codifies a process involving several administrative and judicial stages to determine  
18 whether an individual meets the requirements for civil commitment.

19 First, the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) and  
20 Board of Parole Hearings (BPH) screens inmates who may be sexually violent predators  
21 at least six months prior to their scheduled release dates. Cal. Welf. & Inst. Code  
22 § 6601(a)(1), (b). The screening is conducted in accordance with a structured screening  
23 instrument developed by the State Department of State Hospitals (“SDSH”). Cal. Welf. &  
24 Inst. Code § 6601(b). If CDCR and BPH determine that an individual “is likely to be a  
25 sexually violent predator,” CDCR refers the individual to the SDSH for a full evaluation.

26 Id.

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1           The SDSH employs a standardized assessment protocol to determine whether a  
2 person is a sexually violent predator under Cal. Welf. & Inst. Code § 6601(c). If two  
3 SDSH evaluators, or in some circumstances, two independent evaluators, determine that  
4 the person has “a diagnosed mental disorder so that he or she is likely to engage in acts  
5 of sexual violence without appropriate treatment and custody,” the Director of SDSH  
6 forwards a request for a petition for commitment to the applicable county. Cal. Welf. &  
7 Inst. Code § 6601(d)-(h).

8           If the county’s designated counsel agrees with the request, a petition for  
9 commitment is filed in Superior Court. Cal. Welf. & Inst. Code § 6601(i). “The filing of the  
10 petition triggers a new round of proceedings” under the SVPA. People v. Superior Court  
11 (Ghilotti), 27 Cal. 4th 888, 904 (Cal. 2002). The petition is reviewed by a superior court  
12 judge to determine whether the petition “states or contains sufficient facts that, if true,  
13 would constitute probable cause to believe that the individual named in the petition is  
14 likely to engage in sexually violent predatory criminal behavior upon his or her release.”  
15 Cal. Welf. & Inst. Code § 6601.5. If so found, a probable cause hearing is conducted, at  
16 which the alleged predator is entitled to the assistance of counsel. Cal. Welf. & Inst.  
17 Code §§ 6601.5, 6602(a). If, at the hearing, no probable cause is found, the petition is  
18 dismissed. Id. However, if probable cause is found, a trial is conducted. Id.

19           At trial, the individual is entitled to the assistance of counsel, to retain experts or  
20 other professionals to perform an examination on his or her behalf, and to access all  
21 relevant medical and psychological records and reports. Cal. Welf. & Inst. Code  
22 § 6603(a). Either party may demand a jury trial. Cal. Welf. & Inst. Code § 6603(a)-(b).  
23 The trier of fact must determine whether the person is a sexually violent predator beyond  
24 a reasonable doubt. Cal. Welf. & Inst. Code § 6604. “If the court or jury determines that  
25 the person is a sexually violent predator, the person shall be committed for an  
26 indeterminate term to the custody of [SDSH] for appropriate treatment and confinement  
27 in a secure facility designated by the Director of State Hospitals.” Id.

1           Once committed, sexually violent predators must be reevaluated at least annually.  
2 Cal. Welf. & Inst. Code § 6604.9(a). The annual report must include consideration of  
3 whether the person “currently meets the definition of a sexually violent predator and  
4 whether conditional release to a less restrictive alternative, pursuant to Section 6608, or  
5 an unconditional discharge, pursuant to 6605, is in the best interest of the person and  
6 conditions can be imposed that would adequately protect the community.” Cal. Welf. &  
7 Inst. Code § 6604.9(b). If SDSH has reason to believe the person is no longer a sexually  
8 violent predator, it shall seek judicial review of the commitment. Cal. Welf. & Inst. Code  
9 § 6605(c). If SDSH determines that conditional release or unconditional discharge is  
10 appropriate, it shall authorize the committed person to petition the court for conditional  
11 release or unconditional discharge. Cal. Welf. & Inst. Code § 6604.9(d). The committed  
12 person also may petition the court for conditional release without the recommendation or  
13 concurrence of SDSH. Cal. Welf. & Inst. Code § 6608(a).

14           The court may deny a petition for conditional release without a hearing if it is  
15 based on frivolous grounds. Cal. Welf. & Inst. Code § 6608(a). If the petition is not based  
16 on frivolous grounds, the court shall hold a hearing to determine “whether the person  
17 committed would be a danger to the health and safety of others in that it is likely that he  
18 or she will engage in sexually violent criminal behavior due to his or her diagnosed  
19 mental disorder if under supervision and treatment in the community.” Cal. Welf. & Inst.  
20 Code § 6608(g). The committed person has the right to counsel and the appointment of  
21 experts for the hearing. Cal. Welf. & Inst. Code § 6608(a), (g). The committed person  
22 bears the burden of proof by a preponderance of the evidence, unless the SDSH’s  
23 annual reevaluation determines that conditional release is appropriate, in which case the  
24 State bears the burden of proof. Cal. Welf. & Inst. Code § 6608(k). If the court  
25 determines that the committed person would not be a danger while under supervision  
26 and treatment, the person shall be placed in a conditional release program for one year.

1 Cal. Welf. & Inst. Code § 6608(g). Thereafter, the committed person may petition the  
2 court for unconditional discharge. Cal. Welf. & Inst. Code § 6608(m).

3 If, upon receiving a petition for unconditional discharge, the court finds probable  
4 cause to believe that the committed person is not a danger to the health and safety of  
5 others and is not likely to engage in sexually violent criminal behavior if discharged, a  
6 hearing is conducted. Cal. Welf. & Inst. Code § 6605(a)(2). At the hearing, the committed  
7 person is entitled to the same constitutional protections afforded at the initial trial. Cal.  
8 Welf. & Inst. Code § 6605(a)(3). Either party may demand a jury trial. Id. The state bears  
9 the burden of proving, beyond a reasonable doubt, that the committed person remains a  
10 danger to the health and safety of others and is likely to engage in sexually violent  
11 criminal behavior if discharged. Id. If the petition is resolved in the committed person's  
12 favor, he is unconditionally released and unconditionally discharged. Cal. Welf. & Inst.  
13 Code § 6605(b).

#### 14 **B. Claims Cognizable Only in Habeas Corpus**

15 The exclusive method for challenging the fact or duration of Plaintiff's confinement  
16 is by filing a petition for a writ of habeas corpus. Wilkinson v. Dotson, 544 U.S. 74, 78  
17 (2005). See 28 U.S.C. § 2254(a). Such claims may not be brought in a section 1983  
18 action. Nor may Plaintiff seek to invalidate the fact or duration of his confinement  
19 indirectly through a judicial determination that necessarily implies the unlawfulness of the  
20 State's custody. Wilkinson, 544 U.S. at 81. A section 1983 action is barred, no matter the  
21 relief sought, if success in that action would necessarily demonstrate the invalidity of  
22 confinement or its duration. Id. at 81-82; Heck v. Humphrey, 512 U.S. 477, 489 (1994)  
23 (unless and until favorable termination of the conviction or sentence, no cause of action  
24 under section 1983 exists); Huftile v. Miccio-Fonseca, 410 F.3d 1136, 1140 (9th Cir.  
25 2005) (applying Heck to SVPA detainees with access to habeas relief).

26 Plaintiff's claims for injunctive relief seek his release from custody so that he may  
27 participate in outpatient treatment in lieu of civil detention. While a claim for prospective  
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1 relief often does not call into question the validity of a plaintiff's confinement, see  
2 Edwards v. Balisok, 520 U.S. 641, 648 (1997), Plaintiff's claims here directly challenge  
3 his custody. He may not bring these claims in a section 1983 action. Wilkinson, 544 U.S.  
4 at 78.

5 Plaintiff's claim that he is subjected to excessively restrictive conditions in  
6 violation of the Due Process clause also is barred. The excessively restrictive condition  
7 he challenges is his confinement itself. He cannot be granted relief on this claim without  
8 invalidating his detention. Thus, he may not bring this claim in a section 1983 action.  
9 Wilkinson, 544 U.S. at 81-82.

10 Likewise, Plaintiff's allegation that he was denied outpatient treatment in violation  
11 of the Due Process and Equal Protection clauses clearly implicates the validity of his  
12 confinement. He does not seek outpatient treatment as a stand-alone mental health care  
13 claim; rather, he seeks outpatient treatment in lieu of civil detention. Again, success on  
14 this claim would invalidate Plaintiff's confinement, and the claim therefore may not be  
15 brought in a section 1983 action. Id.

16 Finally, Plaintiff's claim that the assessment methodology violated his Due  
17 Process rights, and his request for a declaration to that effect, are barred on the same  
18 ground. See Huftile, 410 F.3d at 1141 (concluding that challenge to SVPA assessments  
19 would imply invalidity of civil commitment and therefore could only be brought in habeas  
20 corpus). To the extent his claims are based on the use of the assessments in his civil  
21 commitment proceedings, they present a direct challenge to the validity of his  
22 confinement, and may not be brought in this action. Wilkinson, 544 U.S. at 81. To the  
23 extent he attempts to assert due process rights in this assessment process itself, any  
24 claim as to the propriety of the assessments is so related to the civil commitment  
25 proceeding that success thereon would imply the invalidity of Plaintiff's confinement:  
26 absent the allegedly deficient assessments, no petition for commitment would have been  
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1 filed, and there would have been no basis for the Superior Court to proceed on the  
2 petition to civilly commit Plaintiff under the SVPA. Huftile, 410 F.3d at 1141.

3 In sum, until Plaintiff's civil detention has been "reversed on direct appeal,  
4 expunged by executive order, declared invalid by a state tribunal authorized to make  
5 such determination, or called into question by a federal court's issuance of a writ of  
6 habeas corpus," Plaintiff is barred from bringing his claims under section 1983. Heck,  
7 512 U.S. at 487.

### 8 **C. Prospective Relief from Future Assessments**

9 Edwards leaves open the possibility for Plaintiff to seek prospective relief in a  
10 section 1983 action to prevent future injury caused by future assessments. 520 U.S. at  
11 648. However, Plaintiff has not specifically articulated such a claim. Moreover, even if he  
12 wishes to do so, his allegations would fail to state a cognizable claim.

13 Plaintiff alleges the assessments violated his procedural and substantive Due  
14 Process rights. However, Plaintiff does not identify any process due to him, under the  
15 SVPA or otherwise, that was denied in the assessment process. Significantly, the  
16 assessments are not determinative of whether Plaintiff's detention should continue.  
17 Rather, Plaintiff may petition the court for conditional release without the  
18 recommendation or concurrence of SDSH. Cal. Welf. & Inst. Code § 6608(a). Plaintiff's  
19 continued detention is determined by a judge at a hearing in which Plaintiff has the right  
20 to counsel and to retain experts to rebut the State's assessments. Cal. Welf. & Inst.  
21 Code § 6608. His ultimate release from commitment is determined by a judge or jury in a  
22 proceeding in which Plaintiff maintains the right to counsel and to retain experts, and the  
23 State bears the burden of proof beyond a reasonable doubt. Cal. Welf. & Inst. Code  
24 § 6605. The SVPA provides sufficient procedural mechanisms for Plaintiff to challenge  
25 the assessments, and to demonstrate that he no longer qualifies for civil detention.  
26 These protections are such that any flaws in the assessment process do not rise to a  
27 due process violation.

1 **V. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION**

2 Plaintiff's claims, either directly or indirectly, challenge the validity of his  
3 confinement, a challenge which may be brought only in a petition for a writ of habeas  
4 corpus. Thus, Plaintiff has failed to state any claims that are cognizable under section  
5 1983. To the extent Plaintiff could amend to seek relief that is not no so barred, his  
6 allegations fail to state a cognizable claim for the reason stated. These deficiencies are  
7 not capable of being cured through amendment. Akhtar v. Mesa, 698 F.3d 1202, 1212-  
8 13 (9th Cir. 2012). Plaintiff should not be given leave to amend his section 1983 claims.

9 It is recommended that the Court direct the Clerk's Office to provide Plaintiff with a  
10 habeas petition form, and that Plaintiff be permitted to file a habeas petition setting forth  
11 facts supporting his challenge to the fact and/or the duration of his confinement.  
12 Alternatively, if Plaintiff no longer wishes to pursue this action, he may file a notice of  
13 voluntary dismissal. Fed. R. Civ. P. 41(a)(1)(A)(i).

14 Based on the foregoing, it is HEREBY RECOMMENDED that:

- 15 1. Plaintiff's complaint (ECF No. 1) be dismissed for failure to state a claim  
16 upon which relief can be granted;
- 17 2. The Clerk's Office be directed to send Plaintiff a habeas petition form; and
- 18 3. Plaintiff be required to file a habeas petition or a notice of voluntary  
19 dismissal within thirty (30) days of the date of service of the order adopting  
20 these findings and recommendations.

21 These Findings and Recommendations are submitted to the United States District  
22 Judge assigned to the case, pursuant to the provisions of 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1). Within  
23 fourteen (14) days after being served with these Findings and Recommendations, any  
24 party may file written objections with the Court and serve a copy on all parties. Such a  
25 document should be captioned "Objections to Magistrate Judge's Findings and  
26 Recommendations." Any reply to the objections shall be served and filed within fourteen  
27 (14) days after service of the objections. The parties are advised that failure to file  
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1 objections within the specified time may result in the waiver of rights on appeal.  
2 Wilkerson v. Wheeler, 772 F.3d 834, 839 (9th Cir. 2014) (citing Baxter v. Sullivan, 923  
3 F.2d 1391, 1394 (9th Cir. 1991)).

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5 IT IS SO ORDERED.

6 Dated: February 3, 2015

1st Michael J. Seng  
7 UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE

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