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8	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT	
9	FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA	
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11	JEFFREY LAMONT TAYLOR,	No. 2:15-cv-1699 DAD P
12	Plaintiff,	
13	V.	<u>ORDER</u>
14	S. SMITH, et al.,	
15	Defendants.	
16		
17	Plaintiff, a state prisoner proceeding pro se, has filed a petition for writ of habeas corpus	
18	under 28 U.S.C. § 2254 and two requests to proceed in forma pauperis.	
19	When a state prisoner challenges the legality or duration of his custody and the relief he	
20	seeks is an order for earlier or immediate release, the prisoner makes a claim for habeas relief	
21	under 28 U.S.C. § 2254. See Preiser v. Rodriguez, 411 U.S. 475, 500 (1973). When a state	
22	prisoner challenges the conditions of his confinement, his claims are cognizable in a civil rights	
23	action under 42 U.S.C. § 1983 rather than a habeas corpus action. See Badea v. Cox, 931 F.2d	
24	573, 574 (9th Cir.1991). This distinction means that "the writ of habeas corpus extends only to	
25	claims that, if successful, will ' <u>necessarily</u> spell speedier release.'" <u>Nettles v. Grounds</u> , 788 F.3d	
26	992, 1001 (9th Cir. 2015) (quoting Skinner v. Switzer, 562 U.S. 521, 535 n. 13 (2011)). "[W]hen	
27	a prisoner's claim would not 'necessarily spell speedier release,' that claim does not lie at 'the	
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core of habeas corpus,' and may be brought, if at all, under § 1983." <u>Skinner</u>, 562 U.S. at 535 n.
 13.

Here, in his petition, petitioner does not demand immediate or expedited release from
custody. Instead, the text of the petition and its attachments show that petitioner, who is serving a
sentence imposed upon him by the Los Angeles County Superior Court in 2002 (see ECF No. 1 at
10), challenges his current conditions of confinement. Although petitioner's description of his
allegedly unlawful conditions is not completely clear, he appears to allege that officials at the
California Substance Abuse Treatment Facility where he is incarcerated have obstructed his
access to certain self-help programs.¹

10 Because the relief sought in the pending petition concerns conditions of confinement and 11 not any form of relief available under 28 U.S.C. § 2254 or other federal habeas statute, the court 12 construes this action as one for alleged violations of the petitioner-plaintiff's civil rights under 42 13 U.S.C. § 1983. Furthermore, the alleged constitutional violations took place in Kings County, 14 which is part of the Fresno Division of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of 15 California. See Local Rule 120(d). Pursuant to Local Rule 120(f), the court may, on its own 16 motion, transfer a civil action that has not been commenced in the proper division to the 17 appropriate division of the court. Therefore, the undersigned will transfer this civil rights action 18 to the court's Fresno Division. The undersigned will not rule on plaintiff's request to proceed in 19 forma pauperis. See 28 U.S.C. § 1915.

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Therefore, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that:

1. This action is transferred to the United States District Court for the Eastern District of
 California sitting in Fresno.

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2. All future filings shall reference the new Fresno case number assigned and shall be filed at:

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 ¹ The undersigned states no opinion or finding as to whether petitioner's allegations would, if true, amount to a cognizable claim under § 1983 or whether they satisfy the screening
 requirements of 28 U.S.C. § 1915A.

1	United States District Court
2	Eastern District of California 2500 Tulare Street
3	Fresno, CA 93721
4	Dated: September 21, 2015
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6	Dale A. Dright
7	DALE A. DROZD UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE
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