

United States District Court  
For the Northern District of California

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

MARLON E. PAGTAKHAN,  
Plaintiff,  
v.  
JOHN DOE, detective; et al.,  
Defendants.

No. C 08-2188 SI (pr)

**ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE WHY  
WRESTLING DEFENDANTS  
SHOULD NOT BE DISMISSED**

**INTRODUCTION**

This action was stayed more than four years ago because the claims in it called into question the validity of an ongoing criminal case against plaintiff, Marlon Pagtakhan.<sup>1</sup> Upon Pagtakhan's report that the criminal charges against him had been dismissed, the court lifted the stay last month. Pagtakhan then filed an amended complaint. The amended complaint is now before the court for review pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e).

There are many problems with the extremely verbose amended complaint. However, two overarching issues regarding a large group of defendants need to be addressed first. Pagtakhan must show cause why the claims against the Wrestling Defendants should not be dismissed from this action as time-barred and/or under the doctrines of res judicata and collateral estoppel.

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<sup>1</sup>Pagtakhan's mother and two sisters are listed as "derivative victim" plaintiffs, although all but a few sentences in the pleadings are about Marlon Pagtakhan. For purposes of this order and the response required, the court addresses only the problems with regard to Marlon Pagtakhan.

**BACKGROUND**

A. The Amended Complaint

The first amended complaint ("amended complaint") is a 108-page document in which at least forty causes of action against thirty-five defendants are alleged. It is wordy, repetitive, confusing and occasionally unintelligible. The claims range from § 1983 claims to premises liability to breach of contract and attempted murder plus dozens of other theories.

To summarize the factual allegations of the 108-page amended complaint: Pagtakhan wanted to be a professional wrestler so he signed up for a camp at the All Pro Wrestling school in Hayward. The people who operated and took part in the wrestling camp made statements and did other things that allegedly violated his state and federal rights from about July 2006 until August 2007.<sup>2</sup> He wanted to drop out of the program (or the All Pro Wrestling operators wanted him to leave it), and a disagreement arose as to whether he was owed a refund or he owed further monies for the program. After Pagtakhan dropped out of the program, the All Pro Wrestling people conspired to have him falsely charged and arrested for a crime. *Id.* at 36. On August 11, 2007, Pagtakhan was arrested in the parking lot across the street from the All Pro Wrestling gym in Hayward, after having been lured there under a ruse that he would receive a partial refund from the wrestling camp. *Id.* at 48. He was arrested at gunpoint by Burlingame police officer Chuck Witt, who had been investigating him for months and conspiring with the All Pro Wrestling people to falsely arrest him. *Id.* at 48-49. Two Hayward police officers assisted in the arrest. *Id.* at 49. Pagtakhan thereafter was prosecuted and falsely imprisoned. Pagtakhan wanted a speedy trial, but his attorney declared a doubt as to his competency and the judge suspended the criminal proceedings to deal with the competency issues. *Id.* at 67. After Pagtakhan's arrest, the police searched his home and seized two computers. They later seized some model martial arts weapons. *Id.* at 66. Two doctors "falsified and fabricated reports," and

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<sup>2</sup>The allegedly unlawful acts included identifying Pagtakhan to other participants as a stalker with a stalking conviction, urging him to enter the wrestling ring with a superior wrestler, taunting him, detaining him in the All Pro Wrestling gym office for a few hours, and making him do menial chores.

1 misdiagnosed Pagtakhan as delusional and incompetent. *Id.* at 9. Pagtakhan was transferred to  
2 Napa State Hospital and remained there for more than three years. During his stay at Napa State  
3 Hospital, doctors were negligent in their examination of him as well as their treatment of his  
4 purported mental illness. *Id.* at 12. On October 27, 2011, a jury found that he did not have a  
5 mental illness and was competent for trial. *Id.* at 9-10. The criminal charges against him were  
6 dismissed on June 14, 2012. *Id.* at 6.

7 The amended complaint alleges claims for relief: (a) against the Wrestling Defendants<sup>3</sup>  
8 for events that occurred during wrestling camp and leading up to Pagtakhan's arrest; (b) against  
9 officer Witt and the Burlingame Police Department for the allegedly wrongful arrest and events  
10 thereafter; (c) against the prosecutors, public defenders and evaluating doctors for the allegedly  
11 wrongful prosecution and commitment; and (d) against workers at Napa State Hospital for  
12 events and omissions during his stay at Napa State Hospital.

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14 B. The Original Complaint Had A Narrower Scope

15 The amended complaint goes far beyond the scope of the original complaint in this action.  
16 The original complaint did not include the Wrestling Defendants as defendants and did not  
17 attempt to allege claims against them.

18 The original complaint, filed on April 28, 2008, alleged claims concerning the criminal  
19 proceedings against Pagtakhan. In the original complaint, Pagtakhan alleged that he was falsely  
20 arrested on August 11, 2007 and "framed" by a Burlingame police detective, Docket # 1, p. 4,  
21 as well as All Pro Wrestling. Docket # 1, p. 7. He alleged that he was compelled to go through  
22 an interrogation without counsel and subjected to an unreasonable search. He further alleged  
23 that prosecutors had maliciously prosecuted him, his defense attorney was deficient, and two of  
24 the examining psychiatrists engaged in malpractice and intentionally misdiagnosed him as  
25 incompetent. He contended that he had been "fraudulently committed" to a mental hospital as

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27 <sup>3</sup>Defendants Roland Alexander (individually and dba All Pro Wrestling), Black Pants,  
28 Inc., Jason Deadrich, Melissa Deadrich, Chris Kelsey, Gabriel Ramirez, Shannon Ramirez,  
Victor Ceron, and Rachel Donaldson Collins were owners, operators or participants in the All  
Pro Wrestling organization and collectively are referred to as the "Wrestling Defendants."

1 a result of the misdeeds of the defense attorney, the judge and the doctors. *Id.* at 25. Pagtakhan  
2 sought an injunction that compelled the district attorney to cease prosecution, compelled the  
3 police department to release property belonging to him and his family, and compelled a  
4 retraction of the competency reports by Dr. Singh and Dr. Samuels. *Id.* at 26-27. He also  
5 sought damages.

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7 C. Other Information

8 Pagtakhan apparently was convicted of stalking in 2000 for stalking a celebrity.  
9 *See* Docket # 1-1, p. 20.

10 In the criminal proceedings initiated against Pagtakhan in 2007, he was charged with  
11 several counts of stalking. The alleged victims for these stalking charges are among the  
12 Wrestling Defendants. *See* Docket # 32, ¶. 73-74. The charges in the 2007 criminal proceedings  
13 included sentence enhancement allegations or separate charges for stalking with a prior  
14 conviction for stalking. *See id.*; Cal. Penal Code § 646.9(c)(2). The prior conviction alleged  
15 apparently was the 2000 conviction referred to in the preceding paragraph.

16 A restraining order was issued that required Pagtakhan to stay away from at least one of  
17 the Wrestling Defendants. *See* Docket # 32, p. 38.<sup>4</sup>

18 Pagtakhan filed at least one action in the San Mateo County Superior Court against some  
19 or all of the Wrestling Defendants.<sup>5</sup> The claims sound quite similar to Pagtakhan's federal court

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21 <sup>4</sup>The existence of this restraining order (or another one) is confirmed by a discussion in  
22 a state appellate decision. In *Pagtakhan v. Alexander*, 2009 WL 4192337, \*3 (Cal. Ct. App.  
23 Nov. 24, 2009) (unpublished decision), the court rejected Pagtakhan's argument that any defect  
24 in service of process on Victor Ceron – who also is one of the Wrestling Defendants in this  
25 federal action – should be excused because he "'would be committing a violation of an imposed  
26 court order if he contacted or attempted to obtain Ceron's addresses.'" The state appellate court  
27 explained that "the Criminal Protective Order-Domestic Violence to which Pagtakhan points in  
28 support of his argument provides that he 'must take no action to obtain the addresses or locations  
of protected persons . . . unless good cause exists otherwise.' Pagtakhan has made no showing  
that he attempted to demonstrate such 'good cause' here." *Id.*

<sup>5</sup>Multiple appeals were taken in that state court action. The California courts website  
(<http://appellatecases.courtinfo.ca.gov>) lists six appeals in the First District Court of Appeals,  
i.e., Appeal Case Nos. A129013, A128312, A125470, A125468, A125193, and A124628. All

1 claims. The complaint in the San Mateo County Superior Court had "18 causes of action against  
2 seven defendants, including Black Pants and Witt. . . . Suffice to say it appears that the claims  
3 stem from plaintiff's attendance at a wrestling 'camp' conducted in a gym in Hayward, and what  
4 ensued thereafter, culminating in plaintiff's arrest by Witt, a police officer for the City of  
5 Burlingame." *Pagtakhan v. Black Pants, Inc.*, 2009 WL 5153640, \*1 (Cal. Ct. App. Dec. 30,  
6 2009). That appellate decision affirmed the dismissals with prejudice as to defendants Black  
7 Pants and Witt. There were other defendants in the state court action, but the identities of all the  
8 defendants and the resolution of all the claims cannot be determined from the information on the  
9 state courts website or Westlaw.

## 11 DISCUSSION

12 A federal court must engage in a preliminary screening of any case in which a prisoner  
13 seeks redress from a governmental entity or officer or employee of a governmental entity.  
14 *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1915A(a). The court must identify any cognizable claims, and dismiss any  
15 claims which are frivolous, malicious, fail to state a claim upon which relief may be granted, or  
16 seek monetary relief from a defendant who is immune from such relief. *See id.* at § 1915A(b).  
17 If the action is filed by a non-prisoner proceeding *in forma pauperis*, the court may dismiss the  
18 case at any time if it determines that the action is frivolous, malicious, or fails to state a claim  
19 on which relief may be granted. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2).

20 There appear to be timeliness and res judicata/collateral estoppel problems with the  
21 claims against the Wrestling Defendants. Both of these issues will be addressed before the court  
22 deals with other pleading problems in the amended complaint because a dismissal of the claims  
23 against the Wrestling Defendants (which comprise more than half the 108 pages of the amended  
24 complaint) would eliminate the need for Pagtakhan to tend to the several other pleading  
25 problems with regard to those defendants and would drastically trim the length of any further  
26 amended pleading.

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28 of these are marked as appeals from the trial court case number CIV479102.

1 A. Whether Claims Against The Wrestling Defendants Are Untimely

2 A "statute of limitations" sets the amount of time within which an action must be brought  
3 for a wrong. There is not a universal statute of limitations or single limitations period. Instead,  
4 the length of the limitations period depends on the nature of the cause of action being asserted.  
5 The limitations periods for most state law causes of action are set out in California Code of Civil  
6 Procedure §§ 335 *et seq.* There is a one-year statute of limitations for actions for libel, slander,  
7 and false imprisonment. *Id.* at § 340(a). There is a two-year statute of limitations for an action  
8 upon a contract not in writing, and for assault, personal injury, and a tort action not otherwise  
9 provided for. *Id.* at § 335.1, § 339(1). There is a three-year statute of limitations for an action  
10 for fraud, and for an action "upon a liability created by statute, other than a penalty or forfeiture."  
11 *Id.* at § 338. There is a four-year statute of limitations for an action on a written contract. *Id.* at  
12 § 337(a). There also is a four year statute of limitations for "[a]n action for relief not  
13 hereinbefore provided." *Id.* at § 343. The limitations period starts when the cause of action  
14 accrues. *See id.* at § 312. For state law causes of action, the cause of action ordinarily "accrues  
15 when, under the substantive law, the wrongful act is done and liability arises, i.e., when a suit  
16 may be brought." *Menefee v. Ostawari*, 228 Cal. App. 3d 239, 245 (Cal. Ct. App. 1991).

17 For federal civil rights claims for relief, the limitations period is two years. Section 1983  
18 does not contain its own limitations period, so the court looks to the limitations period of the  
19 forum state's statute of limitations for personal injury torts. *See Elliott v. City of Union City*, 25  
20 F.3d 800, 802 (9th Cir. 1994). California's statute of limitations period for personal injury torts  
21 is two years, and the statute of limitations period for § 1983 claims is two years. *See Maldonado*  
22 *v. Harris*, 370 F.3d 945, 954 (9th Cir. 2004); Cal. Civ. Proc. Code § 335.1; *Elliott*, 25 F.3d at  
23 802. Although the court looks to the state law for the limitations period, federal law determines  
24 when a cause of action accrues and the statute of limitations begins to run in a § 1983 action.  
25 *Wallace v. Kato*, 549 U.S. 384, 388 (2007); *Elliott*, 25 F.3d at 801-02. Under federal law, a  
26 claim generally accrues when the plaintiff knows or has reason to know of the injury which is  
27 the basis of the action. *See TwoRivers v. Lewis*, 174 F.3d 987, 991-92 (9th Cir. 1999); *Elliott*,  
28 25 F.3d at 802. The statute of limitations period generally begins when a plaintiff has

1 knowledge of the "critical facts" of his injury, which are "that he has been hurt and who has  
2 inflicted the injury." *United States v. Kubrick*, 444 U.S. 111, 122 (1979).

3 Although the statute of limitations is an affirmative defense that normally may not be  
4 raised by the court sua sponte, it may be grounds for sua sponte dismissal of an *in forma*  
5 *pauperis* complaint where the defense is complete and obvious from the face of the pleadings  
6 or the court's own records. *See Franklin v. Murphy*, 745 F.2d 1221, 1228-30 (9th Cir. 1984).  
7 That is the situation here: the defense appears complete and obvious from the face of the  
8 complaint because the amended complaint was filed more than five years after the acts and  
9 omissions that give rise to the claims against the Wrestling Defendants occurred.

10 The limitations period may be tolled for certain disabilities that existed when the cause  
11 of action accrued. *See* Cal. Penal Code § 357. Incarceration of the plaintiff is a disability that  
12 may toll the statute for a maximum of two years for a plaintiff who is in prison "for a term less  
13 than for life." *See* Cal. Civ. Proc. Code § 352.1. And a plaintiff's insanity is a disability that  
14 may toll the limitations period. *See* Cal. Civ. Proc. Code § 352(a). For purposes of the tolling  
15 provision, "the term 'insane' has been defined as a condition of mental derangement which  
16 renders the sufferer incapable of caring for his property or transacting business, or understanding  
17 the nature or effects of his acts." *Hsu v. Mt. Zion Hospital*, 259 Cal. App. 2d 562, 571 (Cal. Ct.  
18 App. 1968); *cf. Feeley v. Southern Pac. Trans. Co.*, 234 Cal. App. 3d 949, 952 (Cal. Ct. App.  
19 1991) (tolling proper for time during which plaintiff was in a coma immediately after the injury  
20 that gave rise to his cause of action); *Snyder v. Boy Scouts of America*, 205 Cal. App. 3d 1318,  
21 1324 (Cal. Ct. App. 1988) (post-traumatic stress disorder does not count as "insanity" that tolls  
22 the limitations period).

23 The limitations period may be subject to equitable tolling. Under California law,  
24 equitable tolling "reliev[es] plaintiff from the bar of a limitations statute when, possessing  
25 several legal remedies he, reasonably and in good faith, pursues one designed to lessen the extent  
26 of his injuries or damage." *Cervantes v. City of San Diego*, 5 F.3d 1273, 1275 (9th Cir. 1993)  
27 (quoting *Addison v. California*, 21 Cal. 3d 313, 317 (1978)).

28 Sometimes, an amended complaint relates back to the date the action was commenced –

1 meaning that the filing date of the original complaint will be used to determine whether the claim  
2 in the amended complaint is timely. Relation back generally is not permitted when the amended  
3 pleading adds new defendants. *See* Fed. R. Civ. P. 15(c); *Woo v. Superior Court (Zarabi)*, 75  
4 Cal. App. 4th 169, 176 (Cal. Ct. App. 1999).

5 The claims against the Wrestling Defendants appear on the face of the amended  
6 complaint to be time-barred because the acts and omissions giving rise to the claims against them  
7 took place took place on or before August 11, 2007, more than five years before the amended  
8 complaint was filed on September 7, 2012. Pagtakhan will be required to file a response to this  
9 order, showing cause why the claims against the Wrestling Defendants should not be dismissed  
10 as time-barred. Pagtakhan may submit any argument he has to show that the statute of  
11 limitations does not bar this action against the Wrestling Defendants.

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13 B. Whether Earlier State Court Judgment Precludes Claims Against Wrestling Defendants

14 The court has the authority to examine the preclusive effect of a prior judgment sua  
15 sponte. *See Hawkins v. Risley*, 984 F.2d 321, 324 (9th Cir. 1993); *McClain v. Apodaca*, 793  
16 F.2d 1031, 1032-33 (9th Cir. 1986). Early consideration of this issue is especially appropriate  
17 because of the serious concern that this action might be a vehicle for harassment by Pagtakhan.  
18 As in any *res judicata* question, there is prior litigation between the parties. But here, there is  
19 more: Pagtakhan is trying to sue persons who have obtained a restraining order against him and  
20 who are listed in the criminal stalking case as his alleged victims. The preclusive effect, if any,  
21 of the earlier state court judgment should be examined at an early stage in this litigation.

22 The related doctrines of *res judicata* and collateral estoppel limit litigants' ability to  
23 relitigate matters. Under the doctrine of *res judicata* (also known as the claim preclusion  
24 doctrine), "a final judgment on the merits of an action precludes the parties or their privies from  
25 relitigating issues that were or could have been raised in that action. . . . Under collateral  
26 estoppel [also known as the issue preclusion doctrine], once a court has decided an issue of fact  
27 or law necessary to its judgment, that decision may preclude relitigation of the issue in a suit on  
28 a different cause of action involving a party to the first case." *Allen v. McCurry*, 449 U.S. 90,



1 94 (1980).

2 The Federal Full Faith and Credit Statute, 28 U.S.C. § 1738, requires a federal court to  
3 "give to a state-court judgment the same preclusive effect as would be given that judgment under  
4 the law of the State in which the judgment was rendered." *Migra v. Warren City School Dist.*  
5 *Bd. of Educ.*, 465 U.S. 75, 81 (1984). A civil rights claim brought under 42 U.S.C. § 1983 in  
6 federal court is subject to principles of issue and claim preclusion by a prior state court  
7 judgment. *See Allen*, 449 U.S. at 97-98 (issue preclusive effect in federal court of state  
8 proceedings is same as that accorded in state's own courts); *Migra*, 465 U.S. at 84 (extending  
9 rule of *Allen* to cover claim preclusion as well as issue preclusion). A civil rights action under  
10 § 1983 thus may be dismissed as barred by res judicata, for example, if a prior California state  
11 court judgment rendered a valid judgment on the merits in favor of a defendant. *See Takahashi*  
12 *v. Bd. of Trustees*, 783 F.2d 848, 850-51 (9th Cir. 1986) (citing *Slater v. Blackwood*, 15 Cal. 3d  
13 791, 795 (1976)).

14 The state court action filed by Pagtakhan sounds at least very similar to the claims he is  
15 asserting against the Wrestling Defendants in this action. *See Pagtakhan v. Black Pants, Inc.*,  
16 2009 WL 5153640, \*1 (Cal. Ct. App. Dec. 30, 2009). The court therefore will require Pagtakhan  
17 to provide sufficient information for the court to analyze whether the present claims against the  
18 defendants are barred under the doctrines of res judicata and collateral estoppel.

19 Pagtakhan is ordered to show cause why the judgment against him in the San Mateo  
20 County Superior Court case does not bar his claims against the Wrestling Defendants. For  
21 example, he may demonstrate that the factual basis for the claims in that action is not the same  
22 as for the claims in this action, or that the defendants did not prevail on the merits. He also may  
23 state any other reason he has why the judgment in the earlier action should not bar this action.  
24 Pagtakhan also must submit with his written response to this order to show cause the following  
25 documents: (1) a copy of the most recent complaint he filed in San Mateo County Superior Court  
26 Case No. CIV4791902; and (2) a copy of any order in that action that shows the disposition of  
27 his claims against any defendant in that action.  
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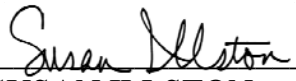
**CONCLUSION**

The claims against the Wrestling Defendants in the amended complaint appear to be time-barred and barred by the doctrines of res judicata and collateral estoppel.

Marlon Pagtakhan is hereby ordered to show cause why his claims against the Wrestling Defendants should not be dismissed as barred by the applicable statutes of limitations and/or the doctrines of res judicata and collateral estoppel. Pagtakhan must file a written response to this order to show cause. His response may not exceed 25 pages in length, and the format of this (and all filings) must comply with Northern District Local Rule 3-4(c) (listing general requirements for filings, i.e., text only on one side of page, double-spaced type with no more than 28 lines per page, and type that is no smaller than 12-point standard font). He also must file with his response the state court documents identified in this order (i.e., the state court complaint and dispositive orders). Pagtakhan's response must be filed no later than **November 2, 2012**. Failure to file the response by the deadline will result in the dismissal of the Wrestling Defendants from this action.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

Dated: September 24, 2012

  
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SUSAN ILLSTON  
United States District Judge