

United States District Court  
For the Northern District of California

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\*E-Filed 11/26/12\*

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA  
SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION

MANSE SULLIVAN,  
Petitioner,

No. C 09-3690 RS (PR)

**ORDER DENYING PETITION FOR  
WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS**

v.

NORM KRAMER,  
Respondent.

**INTRODUCTION**

Petitioner seeks federal habeas relief from his civil detention under California’s Sexually Violent Predator Act (“SVPA”), Welf. & Inst. Code (“CWIC”) §§ 6600–04, as amended in 2006 by SB1128 and Proposition 83. For the reasons set out below, the petition for such relief is DENIED.

**BACKGROUND**

Petitioner is civilly committed at Coalinga State Hospital as a sexually violent predator (“SVP”). An SVP is an individual “who has a diagnosed mental disorder that makes the person a danger to the health and safety of others in that it is likely that he or she will engage in sexually violent criminal behavior.” CWIC § 6600(a). SVPA procedural

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1 safeguards include a requirement that the accused receive diagnoses from two psychiatrists  
2 or psychologists, assistance of counsel, trial by jury on proof beyond a reasonable doubt, and  
3 a unanimous verdict. *Hubbart v. Knapp*, 379 F.3d, 773, 781 (9th Cir. 2004); CWIC §§ 6602,  
4 6604.

5 In July 2005, the Santa Clara District Attorney filed a petition in state court to extend  
6 petitioner’s civil detention.<sup>1</sup> Prior to the detention trial, the SVPA was amended to provide  
7 for an indeterminate term of commitment, and the District Attorney subsequently filed an  
8 amended petition, reflecting the statutory amendment.<sup>2</sup> At the trial, two psychiatrists, Drs.  
9 Korpi and Starr, testified that petitioner, who had raped five victims between 1968 and 1984,  
10 had paraphilia not otherwise specified (“NOS”), a generalized chronic and lifelong sexual  
11 disorder manifested by a habitual urge to have sex with unconsenting adults. Korpi also  
12 testified that petitioner refused to participate in therapy out of the belief that he does not have  
13 a problem. Based on this and other evidence, Korpi opined that petitioner was likely to  
14 engage in criminal sexual behavior if released. The jury found the petition true, and the court  
15 extended his commitment for an indefinite period.

16 Petitioner was denied relief on state judicial review. As grounds for federal habeas  
17 relief, petitioner alleges that his commitment violates the (1) Due Process, (2) Ex Post Facto,  
18 and (3) Double Jeopardy Clauses.<sup>3</sup>

19 \_\_\_\_\_  
20 <sup>1</sup> Petitioner’s civil commitment began in November 1999, and was extended in 2001,  
21 2003, and 2005.

22 <sup>2</sup> The SVPA, as originally enacted, required the state to file a petition to extend an SVP’s  
civil commitment every two years.

23 <sup>3</sup> Petitioner also contends that he was denied his Sixth Amendment right to a fair jury  
24 because the trial court continued the trial for two weeks, and dismissed a jury venire, to  
25 determine whether the jury venire had been randomly selected. The prosecutor had moved for  
26 time to investigate because 74% of the jurors who remained after excusals for hardship and for  
27 stipulated cause were 23 years old. Two weeks later, after an investigation, the trial court  
28 determined that there was no impropriety, and jury selection restarted with a new jury pool. The  
state appellate court concluded that there was good cause for a continuance and a dismissal of  
the venire, and denied the claim. (Ans., Ex. 9 at 2–6.) This Court concludes that such decision  
was reasonable, and is entitled to AEDPA deference. Petitioner alleges that youth is not a  
protected category, and therefore the motion for a continuance was meritless. This is insufficient  
to state a claim for a violation of his Sixth Amendment rights. First, the odd result that all



1 “objectively unreasonable” to support granting the writ. *Id.* at 409. Under 28 U.S.C.  
2 § 2254(d)(2), a state court decision “based on a factual determination will not be overturned  
3 on factual grounds unless objectively unreasonable in light of the evidence presented in the  
4 state-court proceeding.” *Miller-El*, 537 U.S. 322 at 340; see also *Torres v. Prunty*, 223 F.3d  
5 1103, 1107 (9th Cir. 2000).

## 6 DISCUSSION

### 7 I. Sufficiency of the Evidence

8 Petitioner claims that his commitment violates due process because it was based on  
9 insufficient evidence. More specifically, petitioner argues that there was insufficient  
10 evidence to show that paraphilia NOS is a mental disorder, or that a “rape diagnosis” is  
11 sufficient to justify his detention. This claim was summarily denied by the state supreme  
12 court.

13 As noted above, two psychologists, Drs. Korpi and Starr, testified as expert witnesses  
14 for the state at petitioner’s commitment trial. Korpi and Starr (1) diagnosed petitioner with  
15 paraphilia NOS, meaning that he was excited by having an unconsenting victim, and  
16 (2) asserted that he was likely to reoffend. (Ans., Ex. 2 at 281, 525.) The defense presented  
17 two expert witnesses, Drs. Davis and Alumbaugh, who both testified that paraphilia NOS is  
18 a valid diagnosable mental disorder, *id.* at 566, 725, though they did not believe that  
19 petitioner had such a disorder, *id.* at 605, 730–32. Rather than paraphilia, Dr. Davis believed  
20 that petitioner seems to be motivated by general criminality and impulsivity. (*Id.* at  
21 579–605.) Dr. Alumbaugh testified that petitioner was a career criminal and serial rapist.  
22 (*Id.* at 730–32.)

23 In order to comply with constitutional requirements, the state must show that  
24 petitioner has serious difficulty in refraining from criminal sexual violence. *Kansas v. Crane*  
25 534 U.S. 407 (2002). This standard does not require “total or complete lack of control,” but  
26 “there must be proof of serious difficulty in controlling behavior . . . [in order] to distinguish  
27 the dangerous sexual offender whose serious mental illness, abnormality, or disorder subjects  
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1 him to civil commitment from the dangerous but typical recidivist convicted in an ordinary  
2 criminal case.” *Id.* at 411–13. Such a finding is supported by sufficient evidence if “after  
3 viewing the evidence in the light most favorable to the prosecution, any rational trier of fact  
4 could have found the essential elements of the crime beyond a reasonable doubt.” *Jackson*  
5 *v. Virginia*, 443 U.S. 307, 319 (1979). The Supreme Court recently emphasized the high bar  
6 *Jackson* sets for petitioners, stating that it, “leaves juries broad discretion in deciding what  
7 inferences to draw from the evidence presented at trial, requiring only that jurors ‘draw  
8 reasonable inferences,’” that are not, “so insupportable as to fall below the threshold of bare  
9 rationality.” *Coleman v. Johnson*, 132 S. Ct. 2060, 2064–65 (citing *Jackson*, 443 U.S. at  
10 319).

11 The testimony from Kopi and Starr at petitioner’s trial satisfied *Jackson*. Both Kopi  
12 and Starr are licensed doctors and met personally with petitioner on multiple occasions prior  
13 to diagnosing him with paraphilia NOS. (Ans., Ex. 2 at 195, 464.) The jury’s finding based  
14 on such evidence does not fall below the threshold of bare rationality. Furthermore, this  
15 Court must presume that the jury resolved any conflicts in the evidence (such as the contrary  
16 testimony of the defense witnesses) in favor of the prosecution, and must defer to that  
17 resolution. *Jackson*, 443 U.S. at 326. Accordingly, petitioner’s due process claim is  
18 DENIED. Furthermore, the ample evidence demonstrates that the state appellate court’s  
19 rejection of the claim was reasonable, and therefore such decision is entitled to AEDPA  
20 deference.

21 **II. Ex Post Facto**

22 Petitioner claims that the changes to the SVPA violated the Ex Post Facto Clause by  
23 eliminating the biannual judicial proceeding previously required to extend an SVP’s  
24 commitment. The state appellate court rejected this claim, concluding that the SVPA was a  
25 non-punitive statute, and as a result, petitioner’s confinement under the act did not implicate  
26 the Ex Post Facto Clause’s ban on retroactive increases in the amount of punishment attached  
27 to a crime. (Ans., Ex. 9 at 16–20.)  
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1           The Ex Post Facto Clause applies only to punishment for criminal acts, whether  
2 punishment for an act not punishable at the time it was committed, or additional punishment  
3 to that then prescribed. *Collins v. Youngblood*, 497 U.S. 37, 42 (1990). To determine what  
4 constitutes punishment in an ex post facto claim analysis, the Supreme Court has applied the  
5 double jeopardy “intent-effects” test set out in *United States v. Ward*, 448 U.S. 242, 248–249  
6 (1980); *see also Smith v. Doe*, 538 U.S. 84, 92 (2003). The two-pronged *Ward* test requires  
7 that the court inquire (1) whether the legislature intended to impose punishment and, if not,  
8 (2) whether the sanction is so punitive in purpose or effect as to negate the state’s intent to  
9 deem it civil. *Smith*, 538 U.S. at 92. The Court shall reject the legislature’s intent under the  
10 second “effects” prong only where there is “the clearest proof” to support such a finding. *Id.*

11           The SVPA is a non-punitive statute under the initial intent prong of the *Ward* test.  
12 First, the SVPA is placed within CWIC, rather than California’s criminal code,  
13 differentiating it from the state’s laws intended to punish criminal acts. Second, language in  
14 Proposition 83 described the SVPA as designed to “commit and control” as opposed to  
15 “punish.” (Ballot Pamp., Gen Elec. (Nov. 7, 2006) text of Prop. 83, § 2(h), p. 127.) The  
16 people of California approved Proposition 83 in 2006, amending the SVPA and thus  
17 expressing their intent that it serve as a civil commitment statute rather than a mechanism to  
18 punish criminal conduct. Moving to the second prong of the *Ward* test, the SVPA’s effects  
19 are not so punitive as to overcome the act’s civil intent. In assessing a law’s effects, the  
20 Court shall consider the following seven-factor test:

21           Whether the sanction involves an affirmative disability or restraint, whether it has  
22 historically been regarded as a punishment, whether it comes into play only on a  
23 finding of scienter, whether its operation will promote the traditional aims of  
24 punishment — retribution and deterrence, whether the behavior to which it applies is  
already a crime, whether an alternative purpose to which it may rationally be  
connected is assignable for it, and whether it appears excessive in relation to the  
alternative purpose assigned . . . .

25 *Kennedy v Mendoza-Martinez*, 372 U.S. 144, 168–69 (1963); *see, e.g., Smith v. Doe*, 538  
26 U.S. 84, 95–105 (2003).

1           The seven-factor test set out in *Mendoza-Martinez* indicates that the SVPA’s effect is  
2 non-punitive. Under factors one and two, while the SVPA involves an affirmative disability  
3 or restraint, civil commitment of sexually violent predators has been historically regarded as  
4 a legitimate non-punitive governmental objective. *Kansas v. Hendricks*, 521 U.S. 346, 363  
5 (1997). Under factor three, SVPA commitment is based upon a currently “diagnosed mental  
6 disorder” rather than on a finding of scienter. CWIC § 6600(a)(1), (c).

7           Factor four is not supportive of petitioner’s position because the SVPA cannot be said  
8 to serve the penological purpose of deterrence or retribution. First, the SVPA does not deter  
9 because commitment is contingent on the inability to control sexually violent urges. The  
10 threat of commitment is not likely to deter SVP’s from sexually violent crime because they,  
11 by definition, cannot control their impulses. Second, the lack of a scienter requirement in the  
12 SVPA suggests that the statute is not intended to promote the penological purpose of  
13 retribution.

14           Under factor five, the behavior to which the SVPA applies is not a crime because  
15 being diagnosed with a mental disorder is not a crime. Finally, under factors six and seven,  
16 the duration of an SVPA commitment is both related to the act’s rehabilitative purpose and  
17 not excessive because commitment is conditional upon a current mental disorder. CWIC  
18 §§ 6605, 6608. The former may not survive without the latter. In sum, consideration of all  
19 seven *Mendoza-Martinez* factors strongly suggests that the SVPA’s effects are civil.

20           It is important to note that the Supreme Court denied a habeas challenge in  
21 circumstances similar to those presented by petitioner’s ex post facto claim. In *Hendricks*,  
22 cited above, the Supreme Court upheld a Kansas civil commitment statute under the *Ward*  
23 “intent-effects” test. The Court reasoned that the potential for indefinite confinement showed  
24 the rehabilitative, rather than punitive, purpose of the statute. *Hendricks*, 521 U.S. at  
25 361–362. Additionally, the statute did not have a retroactive effect because confinement was  
26 conditioned upon a determination that the person was currently suffering from a mental  
27 disorder. *Id.* The SVPA mirrors the Kansas statute in that there is a potential for indefinite  
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1 confinement and that commitment lasts only so long as the detainee suffers from an ongoing,  
2 diagnosed mental disorder.

3 Accordingly, petitioner’s ex post facto claim is DENIED. Furthermore, the record  
4 demonstrates that the state appellate court’s rejection of the claim was reasonable, and  
5 therefore such decision is entitled to AEDPA deference.

6 **III. Double Jeopardy**

7 Petitioner claims that his SVPA commitment trial violates the Double Jeopardy  
8 Clause. The state appellate court concluded that as a civil commitment statute, the SVPA  
9 does not apply to the Double Jeopardy Clause’s ban on multiple punishments for the same  
10 offense. (Ans., Ex. 9 at 16.)

11 Conduct may be subject to both a criminal penalty and a separate civil remedy without  
12 running afoul of the Double Jeopardy Clause’s prohibition on multiple criminal punishments  
13 for the same offense. *Hudson v. United States*, 522 U.S. 93, 99 (1997). In *Hendricks*, the  
14 Court rejected a Double Jeopardy claim because the challenged statute was based on “the  
15 stated purposes of the commitment, namely, to hold the person until his mental abnormality  
16 no longer causes him to be a threat to others.” *Hendricks*, 521 U.S. at 363.

17 Petitioner’s double jeopardy claim is without merit. He specifically asserts that the  
18 indeterminate nature of his commitment differentiates his claim from *Hendricks* because the  
19 statute challenged in *Hendricks* included an annual judicial review. Ex. 3 at 39. Denial of  
20 the double jeopardy claim in *Hendricks* was not dependent on the annual judicial review  
21 contained in the Kansas statute. In fact, the Supreme Court noted the potential for  
22 indeterminate commitment as an indication that the statute in *Hendricks* was civil.  
23 *Hendricks*, 521 U.S. at 347. Nor does the lack of such a review in the SVPA alone alter its  
24 non-punitive nature. The duration and purpose of confinement under the SVPA are  
25 commensurate with that of the statute upheld in *Hendricks* because commitment lasts only as  
26 long as an SVP is a threat to others. *Id.* at 348. Petitioner’s indeterminate term of  
27 confinement is merely theoretical because commitment is terminated once he no longer  
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1 suffers from a medically diagnosed mental disorder, and as he himself admits, “mental illness  
2 is not necessarily a permanent . . . condition.” Pet. at 17. Accordingly, petitioner’s double  
3 jeopardy claim is DENIED. Furthermore, the record demonstrates that the state appellate  
4 court’s rejection of the claim was reasonable, and therefore such decision is entitled to  
5 AEDPA deference.

6 **CONCLUSION**

7 The state court’s adjudication of petitioner’s claims did not result in a decision that  
8 was contrary to, or involved an unreasonable application of, clearly established federal law,  
9 nor did it result in a decision that was based on an unreasonable determination of the facts in  
10 light of the evidence presented in the state court proceeding. Accordingly, the petition is  
11 DENIED.

12 A certificate of appealability will not issue. Reasonable jurists would not “find the  
13 district court’s assessment of the constitutional claims debatable or wrong.” *Slack v.*  
14 *McDaniel*, 529 U.S. 473, 484 (2000). Petitioner may seek a certificate of appealability from  
15 the Court of Appeals. The Clerk shall enter judgment in favor of respondent, and close the  
16 file.

17 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

18 DATED: November 26, 2012

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20 RICHARD SEEBORG  
21 United States District Judge  
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