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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

CHRISTIAN WILLIAMS,
Plaintiff,
v.
CLIFF ALLENBY, et al.,
Defendants.

Case No. [15-cv-01246-JD](#)
ORDER OF TRANSFER

Plaintiff, a civil detainee, has filed a civil rights action under 42 U.S.C. § 1983. He is civilly committed pursuant to California’s Sexually Violent Predators Act (SVPA). *See* Cal. Welf. & Inst. Code 6600, et seq. Plaintiff is committed in Coalinga, CA which is located in the Eastern District of California. The underlying commitment proceeding originated in San Mateo County, which is in this district.

Plaintiff claims that the “assessment methodology” used by defendants – all current or former officials of California’s Department of State Hospitals (formerly known as the Department of Mental Health) – pursuant to SVPA to hold and determine that an individual may not take part in outpatient treatment is unconstitutional. Plaintiff seeks declaratory and injunctive relief.¹

“Federal law opens two main avenues to relief on complaints related to imprisonment: a petition for habeas corpus, 28 U.S.C. § 2254, and a complaint under the Civil Rights Act of 1871, Rev. Stat. § 1979, as amended, 42 U.S.C. § 1983. Challenges to the lawfulness of confinement or to particulars affecting its duration are the province of habeas corpus.” *Hill v. McDonough*, 547 U.S. 573, 579 (2006) (quoting *Muhammad v. Close*, 540 U.S. 749, 750 (2004)). “An inmate’s

¹ While plaintiff states he is not seeking to be released from custody, he seeks to be placed in a non-institutionalized out-patient setting.

1 challenge to the circumstances of his confinement, however, may be brought under § 1983.” *Id.*

2 Habeas is the “exclusive remedy” for the prisoner who seeks “‘immediate or speedier
3 release’” from confinement. *Skinner v. Switzer*, 131 S. Ct. 1289, 1293 (2011) (quoting *Wilkinson*
4 *v. Dotson*, 544 U.S. 74, 82 (2005)); *see Calderon v. Ashmus*, 523 U.S. 740, 747 (1998); *Edwards*
5 *v. Balisok*, 520 U.S. 641, 648 (1997); *Preiser v. Rodriguez*, 411 U.S. 475, 500 (1973). “Where the
6 prisoner’s claim would not ‘necessarily spell speedier release,’ however, suit may be brought
7 under § 1983.” *Skinner*, 131 S. Ct. at 1293 (quoting *Wilkinson*, 544 U.S. at 82). As a
8 consequence, challenges to prison conditions traditionally have been cognizable only via § 1983,
9 while challenges implicating the fact or duration of confinement must be brought through a habeas
10 petition. *Docken v. Chase*, 393 F.3d 1024, 1026 (9th Cir. 2004).


11 Although plaintiff is a civilly committed patient, rather than a criminally convicted
12 prisoner, the habeas versus § 1983 proper remedy distinction also applies. *Compare Hubbard v.*
13 *Knapp*, 379 F.3d 773, 779-81 (9th Cir. 2004) (upholding constitutionality of SVPA against habeas
14 challenge under 28 U.S.C. § 2254) with *Hydrick v. Hunter*, 669 F.3d 937, 941-42 (9th Cir. 2012)
15 (accepting defendants’ qualified immunity defense to civil committees’ § 1983 challenge to their
16 conditions of confinement). Consequently, to the extent that plaintiff seeks relief that would
17 entitle him to immediate or earlier release from his civil commitment, he must file a petition for a
18 writ of habeas corpus under 28 U.S.C. § 2254 after exhausting state judicial remedies. *See*
19 *Skinner*, 131 S. Ct. at 1293; *see also Nelson v. Sandritter*, 351 F.2d 284, 285 (9th Cir. 1965)
20 (constitutionality of state civil commitment proceedings may be challenged in federal habeas
21 corpus after state judicial remedies have been exhausted). And to the extent that plaintiff seeks
22 relief that may be construed as not necessarily requiring speedier release from his civil
23 commitment, his § 1983 action must be brought in the Eastern District of California, where
24 plaintiff is civilly committed at Coalinga State Hospital and where all named defendants reside.
25 *See* 28 U.S.C. §§ 84(b), 1391(b).

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Accordingly, this case is **TRANSFERRED** to the United States District Court for the Eastern District of California. See 28 U.S.C. § 1406(a). In view of the transfer, the court will not rule upon plaintiff's request for leave to proceed in forma pauperis.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

Dated: July 29, 2015



JAMES DONATO
United States District Judge

1 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
2 NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

3 CHRISTIAN WILLIAMS,
4 Plaintiff,
5 v.
6 CLIFF ALLENBY, et al.,
7 Defendants.
8

Case No. [15-cv-01246-JD](#)

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

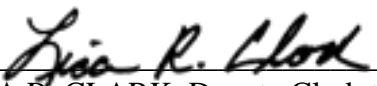
9 I, the undersigned, hereby certify that I am an employee in the Office of the Clerk, U.S.
10 District Court, Northern District of California.

11
12 That on July 29, 2015, I SERVED a true and correct copy(ies) of the attached, by placing
13 said copy(ies) in a postage paid envelope addressed to the person(s) hereinafter listed, by
14 depositing said envelope in the U.S. Mail, or by placing said copy(ies) into an inter-office delivery
15 receptacle located in the Clerk's office.
16

17 Christian Williams ID: #423-4 / Unit 1
18 Coalinga State Hospital
19 PO Box 5003
20 Coalinga, CA 93210-5003

21 Dated: July 29, 2015

22
23 Richard W. Wieking
24 Clerk, United States District Court

25 By: 
26 LISA R. CLARK, Deputy Clerk to the
27 Honorable JAMES DONATO
28