

1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9  
10  
11  
12  
13  
14  
15  
16  
17  
18  
19  
20  
21  
22  
23  
24  
25  
26  
27  
28

**FILED**

MAY 20 2015

RICHARD W. WIEKING  
CLERK, U.S. DISTRICT COURT  
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA  
SAN JOSE

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA  
SAN JOSE DIVISION

JEFFREY GOLDBERG,	)	Case No. C 15-0169 LHK (PR)
	)	
Plaintiff,	)	ORDER OF DISMISSAL
	)	
v.	)	
	)	
JOHN DIGIACINTOIS,	)	
	)	
Defendant.	)	

Plaintiff, a California state civil detainee proceeding *pro se*, filed this civil rights action under 42 U.S.C. § 1983. Plaintiff is currently being housed at Coalinga State Hospital under California’s Sexually Violent Predator Act (“SVPA”). Plaintiff’s motion to proceed in forma pauperis is GRANTED.<sup>1</sup> For the reasons stated below, plaintiff’s complaint is DISMISSED without prejudice.

///  
///  
///

<sup>1</sup> The financial reporting and full filing fee requirements of 28 U.S.C. § 1915(a)(2) & (b) apply only to “prisoners,” i.e., individuals who, at the time they seek to file their civil actions, are detained as a result of being accused of, convicted of, or sentenced for criminal offenses, and therefore do not apply to individuals civilly committed under SVPA. *See Page v. Torrey*, 201 F.3d 1136, 1139-40 (9th Cir. 2000).

1  
2 **DISCUSSION**

3 A. Standard of Review

4 A federal court must conduct a preliminary screening in any case in which a prisoner  
5 seeks redress from a governmental entity or officer or employee of a governmental entity. *See*  
6 28 U.S.C. § 1915A(a). In its review, the court must identify any cognizable claims and dismiss  
7 any claims that are frivolous, malicious, fail to state a claim upon which relief may be granted or  
8 seek monetary relief from a defendant who is immune from such relief. *See* 28 U.S.C.  
9 § 1915A(b)(1), (2). *Pro se* pleadings must, however, be liberally construed. *See Balistreri v.*  
10 *Pacifica Police Dep't.*, 901 F.2d 696, 699 (9th Cir. 1988).

11 To state a claim under 42 U.S.C. § 1983, a plaintiff must allege two essential elements:  
12 (1) that a right secured by the Constitution or laws of the United States was violated, and (2) that  
13 the alleged violation was committed by a person acting under the color of state law. *See West v.*  
14 *Atkins*, 487 U.S. 42, 48 (1988).

15 B. Legal Claims

16 Plaintiff names as defendant, John Digiacintois, a Supervising Attorney at the San Mateo  
17 County Private Defender Program. Defendant was the direct supervisor of plaintiff's appointed  
18 defense counsel at plaintiff's 2010 or 2011 SVPA trial. Plaintiff claims that defendant violated  
19 plaintiff's civil rights by failing to adequately supervise and train plaintiff's attorney. According  
20 to plaintiff, defendant's failure led to plaintiff's receiving ineffective assistance of counsel in the  
21 SVPA proceedings, which in turn led to plaintiff's civil commitment. In addition, plaintiff  
22 claims that the SVPA was being implemented in a way that violated plaintiff's due process rights  
23 and right to equal protection based on a "fraudulent assessment scheme." Plaintiff also alleges  
24 that plaintiff was "irrationally denied the substantive benefits of outpatient treatment" in lieu of  
25 civil commitment. Plaintiff asserts that defendant knew that the Department of State Hospitals  
26 used faulty assessment schemes to determine whether plaintiff was likely to re-offend, and that  
27 defendant failed to properly train plaintiff's attorney to successfully investigate and challenge  
28

1 the Department of State Hospitals' assessment schemes. Plaintiff seeks ten million dollars in  
2 damages and a declaratory judgment.

3 As an initial matter, the court notes that plaintiff filed a civil rights complaint on  
4 November 25, 2014, against the Director of the California Department of State Hospitals and  
5 several Coalinga State Hospital Directors.<sup>2</sup> See *Goldberg v. Allenby*, No. 15-cv-00112 LJO MJS  
6 (PC) (E.D. Cal. 2014) ("*Goldberg I*"). The substance of plaintiff's claims in *Goldberg I* is the  
7 same as the claims in the underlying case, i.e., that the assessment schemes were fraudulent and  
8 the denial of outpatient treatment violated plaintiff's constitutional rights. On February 9, 2015,  
9 the court in *Goldberg I* dismissed plaintiff's claims, concluding that they were barred under  
10 *Heck v. Humphrey*, 512 U.S. 477, 486-87 (1994).

11 Similarly here, plaintiff's claims for monetary damages and declaratory relief are not  
12 permitted. The United States Supreme Court has held that to recover damages for an allegedly  
13 unconstitutional confinement, or for other harm caused by actions whose unlawfulness would  
14 render the confinement invalid, a plaintiff must prove that the judgment has been reversed on  
15 direct appeal, expunged by executive order, declared invalid by a state tribunal authorized to  
16 make such determination, or called into question by a federal court's issuance of a writ of habeas  
17 corpus. *Heck v. Humphrey*, 512 U.S. 477, 486-87 (1994). The rationale of *Heck* applies to  
18 detainees under an involuntary civil commitment scheme such as California's SVPA where  
19 habeas relief is available. See *Huftile v. Miccio-Fonseca*, 410 F.3d 1136, 1140 (9th Cir. 2005).  
20 Such a detainee's claim for damages and declaratory relief must be dismissed without prejudice  
21 under the rationale of *Heck* if success on the claim would necessarily imply the invalidity of the  
22 detainee's civil commitment. See *id.* at 1140-42. Here, if plaintiff were successful on his claims  
23 that his civil commitment violates his rights to due process and equal protection, his success  
24 would necessarily imply the invalidity of his commitment. Accordingly, plaintiff's claims are  
25 dismissed without prejudice until and unless his civil commitment is overturned or otherwise  
26

---

27  
28 <sup>2</sup> Plaintiff initially filed that case in the Northern District of California. It was  
subsequently transferred to the Eastern District of California under 28 U.S.C. § 1406(a).

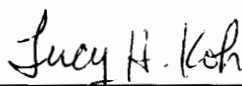
1 called into question. *See, e.g., Graves v. Supervising Deputy*, No. 15-cv-0548 JLT PC, 2015 WL  
2 1680103 (E.D. Cal. April 14, 2015) (report and recommendation dismissing similar claims for  
3 lack of jurisdiction and under *Heck*); *Atualevao v. Bellas*, No. 15-0394 WHA (N.D. Cal. April 1,  
4 2015) (dismissing similar claims under *Heck*).

5 **CONCLUSION**

6 For the reasons set out above, this action is DISMISSED without prejudice. The Clerk  
7 shall terminate all pending motions and close the file.

8 IT IS SO ORDERED.

9 DATED: 5/27/2015

10   
11 \_\_\_\_\_  
12 LUCY H. KOH  
13 United States District Judge  
14  
15  
16  
17  
18  
19  
20  
21  
22  
23  
24  
25  
26  
27  
28