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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

RUBEN DARIO GARCIA, Jr.,

Plaintiff,

vs.

R. BLAHNIK, et al.,

Defendants.

CASE NO. 14cv00875-LAB (BGS)

**ORDER ADOPTING REPORT AND
RECOMMENDATION**

Judge Skomal issued his report and recommendation (R & R) pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 636 on Defendants' motion to dismiss Plaintiff Ruben Dario Garcia, Jr.'s state law claims, recommending that the Defendants' motion be granted.

I. Background

Garcia is a prisoner incarcerated at R. J. Donovan Prison. (Docket no. 1.) He proceeds pro se in this civil rights action filed under 42 U.S.C. § 1983. (*Id.*) He alleges causes of action against various prison officials for: (1) retaliation in violation of the First Amendment (*id.* at 5); (2) denying his right to equal protection under the California State Constitution, Article I, § 7 (*id.* at 22.); and (3) violation of the California Code of Regulations Title 15, §§ 3084.1(d), 3160(a), 3141(a), and Penal Code 2600. (*Id.* at 19–22.)

After determining that Garcia never filed the required Government Claim, Defendants filed a motion to dismiss his state law claims pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b)(6). (Docket no. 20.) Garcia didn't file an opposition. Judge Skomal issued an R & R recommending this

1 Court grant the Defendants' motion since the record adequately supported Garcia's failure
2 to properly file a Government Claim with the Victims' Compensation and Government Claims
3 Board (VCGCB) as required by California law. (Docket no. 21.) Garcia then filed his objection
4 to the R & R. (Docket no. 25.)

5 **II. Legal Standard**

6 A district court has jurisdiction to review a Magistrate Judge's report and
7 recommendation on dispositive matters. Fed. R. Civ. P. 72(b). A district judge "may accept,
8 reject, or modify the recommended decision" on a dispositive matter prepared by a
9 magistrate judge proceeding without the consent of the parties for all purposes. Fed. R. Civ.
10 P. 72(b); *see also* 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1). "The court shall make a de novo determination of
11 those portions of the [report and recommendation] to which objection is made." § 636(b)(1);
12 *see also United States v. Reyna-Tapia*, 328 F.3d 1114, 1121 (9th Cir. 2003) (en banc) ("The
13 statute makes it clear that the district judge must review the magistrate judge's findings and
14 recommendations de novo if objection is made, but not otherwise.").

15 **III. Discussion**

16 The R & R discusses the factual and procedural history of this case. It's repeated
17 here only as necessary to respond to Garcia's objections.

18 Garcia broadly objects to the R & R and asks the Court to only consider the facts and
19 causes of action as they are alleged in the original complaint and ignore the R & R's and
20 Defendants' restatement of them. (Docket no. 20 at 3). He makes only four *specific*
21 objections. First, Garcia objects to the R & R's presentation of the case, stating that "[b]y any
22 comparement [sic] made it becomes obvious that the Magistrate and Defendants have
23 omitted/mis-represented Plaintiff [sic] actual claims to the Court." (Docket no. 25 at 3, 7–9.)
24 Second, he objects to the R & R's finding that failure to allege compliance with the
25 Government Claims Act or to file a Government Claim with the VCGCB supports the
26 Defendants' motion to dismiss. (*Id.* at 4, 18–20.) Third, Garcia objects to the R & R's
27 recitation that, under the Civil Local Rules, his failure to respond to the motion to dismiss may
28 constitute consent to grant the motion. (Docket no. 25 at 9–13; *see also* Docket no. 21 at 2

1 n. 2.) Finally, Garcia objects to the R & R's statement of the controlling legal standard of
2 review for the Defendants' motion to dismiss, contending it denies him fair consideration by
3 the Court on the merits of his objections. (Docket no. 25 at 14–17.)

4 **A. The R & R's Presentation of Alleged Facts and Causes of Action**

5 Garcia objects to the R & R's presentation of the facts and causes of action alleged,
6 claiming it "misconstrued those actual facts presented by the operative complaint in support
7 of those causes of action made against Defendants, and/or falsely attributes statements of
8 fact to Plaintiff which fail to be supported by the record." (Docket no. 25 at 7.)

9 Specifically, he states that a review of the R & R will show that Judge Skomal
10 "attributes the following statement of facts to the Plaintiff: '. . . Plaintiff further alleges that
11 Defendant Blahnik violated his right to privacy under the California Constitution by allowing
12 prisoner-clerks to copy his legal materials, rather than allowing Plaintiff to make the copies
13 himself.'" (Docket no. 25 at 7.) He argues the mere fact that this statement is not explicitly
14 in the original complaint shows the Magistrate's inclination "to attribute falsely statement [sic]
15 not presented by the operative complaint to Plaintiff" and "to mislead the Court." (*Id.* at 9.)

16 But, this quoted language merely paraphrases Garcia's complaint. (See Docket no.
17 1 at 22) ("Blahnik by taking possession of plaintiff's legal papers and handing such to Law
18 Library Inmate Clerk's [sic] to be taken to a secluded and hidden [sic] area to be duplicated
19 by way of copier machine . . . stand in violation of plaintiff [sic] vested civil right of
20 confidentially given these papers . . . are protected under Plaintiff's privacy rights . . .").
21 More importantly, in the sentence immediately preceding the one Garcia cites, the R & R
22 succinctly and accurately summarizes all of Garcia's causes of actions as they are presented
23 in the complaint and includes accurate, full citations to his complaint and the factual
24 allegations therein. The Court finds the R & R's presentation of the facts and the causes of
25 action is accurate and therefore this objection is without merit.

26 **B. Failure to File a Government Claim with VCGCB**

27 Citing *Escamilla v. Dept. of Corr. and Rehab.*, 46 Cal. Rptr. 3d 408 (Cal. Ct. App.
28 2006), Garcia alleges he presented his claim to the California Department of Corrections and

1 Rehabilitation (CDCR), so he wasn't required to file a Government Claim with the VCGCB.
2 (Docket no. 25 at 5.)

3 But, *Escamilla* is inapposite to this case. There the relevant question was whether
4 Escamilla's claim was for money damages, or a writ of mandamus for a return of personal
5 property from a bailee. 46 Cal. Rptr. 3d. at 414–15. If it was a claim for damages, then the
6 California Tort Claims Act's presentation requirement would have been triggered and
7 Escamilla would have been required to file a Government Claim with the VCGCB. If he was
8 instead seeking a writ of mandamus for recovery of his belongings from a bailee, then he
9 was not seeking damages and therefore the claims presentation requirement would not have
10 been triggered. *Id.* Contrary to Garcia's claims, in *Escamilla* the court found "Escamilla's
11 petition for writ of habeas corpus should be treated as a petition for writ of mandamus
12 seeking specific recovery of his personal property or its value, and therefore is *not* a 'claim
13 for money or damages' pursuant to § 905.2." *Id.* at 418 (emphasis added).

14 Unlike *Escamilla*, Garcia does not seek return of personal property from a bailee or
15 any relief that could reasonably be construed as such. Instead, Garcia requests the Court
16 grant injunctive relief instructing the prison to keep their law library copier in clear view of
17 inmates and grant damages of \$500,000.00. (Docket no. 1 at 25.) Therefore, Garcia's
18 objection to the R & R's statement of the legal standard for exhaustion under the California
19 Tort Claims Act is without merit.

20 **C. Garcia's Failure to Reply to the Motion to Dismiss**

21 Garcia objects to the R & R's mention that his failure to reply to the original motion to
22 dismiss may, under the Civil Local Rules, constitute consent to the granting of the motion,
23 because he is incarcerated and, as a pro se plaintiff, has little access to legal resources to
24 respond in a timely manner. (Docket no. 25 at 9–13). This argument is based on the
25 unfounded worry that the Court would dismiss the complaint without reviewing the motion to
26 dismiss or his objection. (*Id.* at 10.) While Garcia's failure to reply *could* constitute a consent
27 to the dismissal "or a request for ruling by the court," the R & R *did* consider the

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1 motion to dismiss on its merits. The Court has also reviewed the motion to dismiss de novo
2 on the merits. Thus, this objection is unfounded.

3 **D. R & R's Standard of Review**

4 Garcia objects to the R & R's representation of the standard of review for failure to
5 state a claim as so overly narrow that, if the Court were to follow the standard as set forth by
6 the R & R, it would deny him a fair hearing. (Docket no. 25 at 13–14.)

7 With regard to the general principles of law for 12(b)(6) motions to dismiss pro se
8 claims, the R & R's presentation is substantially similar to Garcia's presentation. In fact, both
9 presentations of the standard of review cite to several of the same cases on the same points
10 of law. (*Compare* Docket no. 21 at 3 *with* Docket no. 25 at 15–17.) There is one minor
11 addition that was not mentioned in the R & R's recommendation: Garcia correctly cites
12 *Karim-Panahi* for the proposition that the court must provide a pro se plaintiff a statement of
13 deficiencies before it may dismiss the complaint with prejudice. 839 F.2d 621, 625 (9th Cir.
14 1988). However, the R & R, dismissed Garcia's claim *without* prejudice. The objection is
15 without merit.

16 **IV. Conclusion and Order**

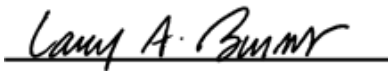
17 For these reasons, Garcia's objections to the R & R are **OVERRULED**. The Court
18 **ADOPTS** the R & R. The Defendant's motion to dismiss is **GRANTED**. This action is
19 **DISMISSED WITHOUT PREJUDICE**.

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21 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

22 DATED: June 19, 2015

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HONORABLE LARRY ALAN BURNS
United States District Judge

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