

THE HONORABLE JOHN C. COUGHENOUR

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
AT SEATTLE

DONALD C. HAYES,

Petitioner,

v.

MARGARET GILBERT,

Respondent.

CASE NO. C16-0803-JCC

ORDER ADOPTING REPORT AND
RECOMMENDATION

This matter comes before the Court on Petitioner Donald Hayes's objections (Dkt. No. 24) to the report and recommendation (Dkt. No. 22) issued by the Honorable Mary Alice Theiler, United States Magistrate Judge. Having thoroughly considered the parties' briefing and the relevant record, the Court finds oral argument unnecessary and hereby **OVERRULES** the objections and **ADOPTS** the report and recommendation for the reasons explained herein.

I. BACKGROUND

Petitioner Donald C. Hayes was convicted of several offenses in King County Superior Court in 2010. (Dkt. No. 22 at 2) (citing Dkt. No. 16, Ex. 1 at 7). Mr. Hayes was soon released on an alternative sentencing plan—known as a drug offender sentencing alternative (DOSA)—until 2013 when he relapsed and confessed to attempted residential burglary and second-degree identity theft. (Dkt. No. 22 at 2) (citing Dkt. Nos. 16, Exs. 1, 4, 8).

1 Mr. Hayes, now an inmate at Coyote Ridge Correctional Facility, brought this habeas
2 petition *pro se*. (Dkt. No. 7.) He claimed that the Department of Corrections violated his
3 Fourteenth Amendment rights by giving him, a recovering heroin user, opiate-based medicine
4 before releasing him into an environment where he relapsed and acquired new felony
5 convictions. (Dkt. No. 7 at 5.) Mr. Hayes also claimed that the State failed to provide further
6 treatment after his release. (*Id.*)

7 On review, Judge Theiler recommended that this Court deny Mr. Hayes's habeas petition
8 and dismiss this case with prejudice. (Dkt. No. 22 at 7.) Specifically, Judge Theiler concluded
9 that this habeas petition is improper because it targets the medical treatment Mr. Hayes received
10 during his confinement, not the judgments against him or how his sentences are being carried
11 out. (Dkt. No. 22 at 5.) Judge Theiler also recommended that this Court not construe this petition
12 as a 42 U.S.C. § 1983 action because Mr. Hayes has a concurrent civil rights case based on the
13 same facts pending before this Court. (*Id.*) (*see also Hayes v. State of Washington, DOC, C16-*
14 *5095-BHS-DWC*).

15 Mr. Hayes objected to Judge Theiler's recommendation. (Dkt. No. 24.) In his objection,
16 Mr. Hayes repeated his initial claims about the lack of medical care he received, and reasserted
17 his desire to rejoin the DOSA program. (Dkt. No. 24 at 3–4.) Mr. Hayes did not explain why a
18 habeas petition is the proper vehicle for his complaint. (*See generally id.*)

19 **II. DISCUSSION**

20 Mr. Hayes's challenge raises two issues. First, is a writ of habeas corpus the correct tool
21 to challenge the conditions of Mr. Hayes's confinement? Second, if not, should the Court convert
22 the habeas petition into a § 1983 challenge where doing so would create two nearly identical
23 lawsuits?

24 **A. Legal Standards**

25 A district judge reviews objections to a magistrate judge's report and recommendation *de*
26 *novo*. Fed. R. Civ. P. 72(b)(3). The district judge may accept, reject, or modify the recommended

1 disposition; receive further evidence; or return the matter to the magistrate judge with
2 instructions. *Id.*

3 **B. Mr. Hayes Has Not filed a Proper Writ of Habeas Corpus**

4 This Court has jurisdiction to grant habeas writs to an individual who is in custody “in
5 violation of the Constitution or laws of the United States.” 28 U.S.C. § 2241(c)(3). Prisoners who
6 are in custody because of state court judgments can file habeas petitions under 28 U.S.C. § 2254
7 if their custody violates the Constitution, laws, or treaties of the United States. 28 U.S.C.
8 § 2254(a).

9 Habeas petitions must challenge a harm that falls within “the core of habeas corpus.”
10 *Nettles v. Grounds*, 830 F.3d 922, 927 (9th Cir. 2016). A challenge is within this core if it
11 “addresses the validity of any confinement” or any “particulars affecting its duration...” *Id.* The
12 test is whether the petition’s success would necessarily result in immediate or earlier release
13 from confinement. *Id.* at 927–35. Challenges which fall outside the core of habeas corpus must
14 be brought under 42 U.S.C. § 1983. *Muhammad v. Close*, 540 U.S. 749, 750 (2004); *see also*
15 *Nettles*, 830 F.3d at 933–34.

16 Mr. Hayes has not selected the proper vehicle for this challenge. He argues that a
17 favorable judgment reinstating his DOSA would result in his release from “total confinement.”
18 (Dkt. No. 24 at 11.) If true, this could be a “particular” affecting the duration of his confinement
19 under *Mohamed* and *Nettles*. However, as both Judge Theiler and the Washington Supreme
20 Court noted, Mr. Hayes’s new convictions removed him from the DOSA program. (Dkt. No. 22
21 at 6; *see also* Dkt. No. 16, Ex. 8 at 3.) Whether or not the Department of Corrections gave Mr.
22 Hayes appropriate medical treatment during his confinement or after his release in 2010 does not
23 directly address whether he is guilty of attempted residential burglary and second-degree identity
24 theft. (Dkt. No. 22 at 2) (citing Dkt. Nos. 16, Exs. 1, 4, 8). Even if Mr. Hayes established that his
25 Constitutional rights were violated through inadequate or inappropriate treatment, he remains
26 culpable for the crimes he committed while on community custody.

