Turay alleges claims against Defendants for violations of the Eighth Amendment to the

28 ORDER - 1

27

United States Constitution based on cruel and unusual punishment, violations of the
Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution based on lack of equal protection,
violations of the First Amendment to the United States Constitution based on retaliation,
violations of the "United Nations Convention Against Torture," and personal participation
on the part of certain defendants in causing the deprivation of Turay's protected
constitutional rights. Dkt. 5.

On December 9, 2010, Defendants filed a motion for summary judgment. Dkt. 25. Turay failed to respond to the motion. On January 20, 2011, the magistrate judge issued the R&R addressing the merits of Turay's claims and recommending that Defendants' motion for summary judgment be granted and Turay's claims be dismissed with prejudice. The magistrate judge also noted that the Court could deem Turay's failure to respond to Defendants' motion as an admission that the motion has merit. *Id.* at 1 (citing Local Rule CR 7(b)(2) which states that "[i]f a party fails to file papers in opposition to a motion, such failure may be considered by the court as an admission that the motion has merit"). On February 9, 2011, Turay filed objections to the R&R (Dkt. 35) and on February 11, 2011, Defendants responded to his objections (Dkt. 36).

II. DISCUSSION

Turay's only substantive objection to the R&R is his allegation that the magistrate judge misconstrued the Ninth Circuit's holding in *Hydrick v. Hunter*, 500 F.3d 978 (9th Cir. 2000), regarding the rights of a sexually violent predator ("SVP") who is civilly committed following the completion of a sentence for a criminal conviction. Dkt. 35. Turay argues that because he is detained under a civil commitment, he should be entitled to the same rights as all others who are civilly committed. *Id.* (citing *Youngberg v. Romeo*, 457 U.S. 307, 318 (1982)). In 2009, the United States Supreme Court vacated the Ninth Circuit's opinion in *Hydrick* (*see Hunter v. Hydrick*, 129 S. Ct. 2431 (2009)) and remanded the case for consideration following the decision in *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 129 S. Ct. 1937 (2009). Because the magistrate judge appears to have at least partially relied on the Ninth Circuit's

Hydrick opinion in the R&R granting Defendants' motion for summary judgment, the Court concludes that this action should be re-referred to the magistrate judge for consideration of Defendants' motion for summary judgment in light of the Supreme Court's holding in *Hunter*, 129 S. Ct. 2431.

III. ORDER

Therefore, the Court hereby **RE-REFERS** this action to the magistrate judge for further consideration of Defendants' motion for summary judgment as discussed herein.

DATED this 22nd day of March, 2011.

BENJAMIN H. SETTLE United States District Judge

ORDER - 3