

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF
CALIFORNIA

Stallings v. Ferrara

Stallings · No. 2:18-cv-02073 DJC-CSK · Decided August 4, 2025

SUMMARY

This Eastern District of California document addresses Plaintiff Pablo Stallings’s request for judicial notice, State Defendants’ motion to strike, and State Defendants’ motion for summary judgment. The court denies the request for judicial notice, grants in part and denies in part the motion to strike, and recommends granting or denying the State Defendants’ motion for summary judgment on the plaintiff’s Fourteenth Amendment claims concerning delayed transfer to a state hospital and inadequate medical care.

CASE DETAILS

COURT	United States District Court for the Eastern District of California
WRITING FOR THE COURT	Chi Soo Kim
JURISDICTION	United States District Court for the Eastern District of California
DECIDED	August 4, 2025
DOCKET	2:18-cv-02073 DJC-CSK
DISPOSITION	other
PROCEDURAL POSTURE	Findings and recommendations on State Defendants' renewed motion for summary judgment, Plaintiff's request for judicial notice, and State Defendants' motion to strike Plaintiff's counsel's declaration.
STANDARD OF REVIEW	Summary judgment is appropriate when there is no genuine dispute as to any material fact and the movant is entitled to judgment as a matter of law. Once the moving party identifies an absence of evidence supporting an essential element on which the nonmoving party bears the burden of proof, the burden shifts to the nonmoving party to present admissible evidence establishing a genuine dispute. All reasonable inferences are drawn in favor of the nonmoving party, but the nonmoving party may not rely solely on pleadings or unsupported assertions.
PRECEDENTIAL VALUE	nonprecedential

PARTIES

Pablo Stallings, by and through his guardian ad litem Lavirrise Bynes
v. Tom Ferrara, Pam Ahlin, Dolly Matteucci

TOPICS

section 1983 fourteen amendment due process summary judgment evidence

PRACTICE AREAS

civil rights constitutional law civil procedure evidence remedies

QUESTIONS PRESENTED

1. Whether Plaintiff presented sufficient admissible evidence of the personal participation or causal connection of supervisory state hospital officials in the delay of his transfer and admission to Napa State Hospital.
2. Whether Plaintiff presented sufficient admissible evidence that the supervisory state hospital officials personally participated in, or caused, the alleged failure to provide adequate medical care while he awaited placement.
3. Whether Plaintiff's request for judicial notice of the adjudicative facts and evidence in another case was proper.
4. Whether Plaintiff's counsel's declaration was admissible under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 56(c)(4).

HOLDINGS

1. Summary judgment should be granted to the State Defendants because Plaintiff presented no admissible evidence that either supervisory official personally participated in the delay of his transfer and admission to Napa State Hospital or had a sufficient causal connection to the alleged constitutional violation.
2. Summary judgment should be granted to the State Defendants because Plaintiff presented no admissible evidence that either official personally participated in Plaintiff's medical care at the county jail or had a sufficient causal connection to the alleged constitutional violation.
3. The Court denied Plaintiff's request for judicial notice of the adjudicative facts and evidence in *In re Chunn* because a court may notice the existence and authenticity of another court's decision but may not judicially notice disputed underlying facts and evidence for their truth.
4. The Court granted the motion to strike Plaintiff's counsel's declaration because counsel failed to establish personal knowledge and the declaration did not satisfy Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 56(c)(4); the Court denied the motion to strike insofar as it challenged state court orders that were independently subject to judicial notice.

KEY QUOTATIONS

“[T]he elements of a pretrial detainee’s medical care claim against an individual defendant under the due process clause of the Fourteenth Amendment are: (i) the defendant made an intentional decision with respect to the conditions under which the plaintiff was confined; (ii) those conditions put the plaintiff at substantial

risk of suffering serious harm; (iii) the defendant did not take reasonable available measures to abate that risk, even though a reasonable official in the circumstances would have appreciated the high degree of risk involved—making the consequences of the defendant’s conduct obvious; and (iv) by not taking such measures, the defendant caused the plaintiff’s injuries.” (at 15-20)

“Summary judgment is appropriate when there is “no genuine dispute as to any material fact and the mov[ing party] is entitled to a judgment as a matter of law.”” (at 10-13)

“when a court takes judicial notice of another court’s opinion, it may do so ‘not for the truth of the facts recited therein, but for the existence of the opinion, which is not subject to reasonable dispute over its authenticity.’” (at 3-5)

FACTUAL BACKGROUND

Plaintiff was arrested in Solano County in August 2016, booked into the Solano County Jail, and later found incompetent to stand trial. On November 18, 2016, the Solano County Superior Court ordered his placement in a state hospital, but he was not transferred and alleged that his mental health deteriorated while he remained in jail. The criminal charges were dismissed in January 2017, and Plaintiff was released. Plaintiff sued state hospital officials in their personal capacities, alleging that they unreasonably delayed his transfer and failed to provide adequate medical care while he awaited placement.

PROCEDURAL HISTORY

Plaintiff brought personal-capacity claims under 42 U.S.C. § 1983 alleging Fourteenth Amendment due process violations based on delays in transfer to Napa State Hospital and inadequate medical care while awaiting placement. After earlier motions to dismiss were granted in part and denied in part, the case proceeded on the First Amended Complaint. The magistrate judge denied Plaintiff’s request for judicial notice, granted in part and denied in part the motion to strike, and recommended granting State Defendants’ renewed motion for summary judgment and closing the case. Defendant Ferrara’s separate motion for summary judgment had previously been granted and judgment entered in his favor.

DISPOSITION

other

CASES CITED

- Harris v. County of Orange, 682 F.3d 1126, 1132 (9th Cir. 2012)
- United States v. Black, 482 F.3d 1035, 1041 (9th Cir. 2007)
- Lee v. City of Los Angeles, 250 F.3d 668, 690 (9th Cir. 2001)
- Southern Cross Overseas Agencies, Inc. v. Wah Kwong Shipping Group Ltd., 181 F.3d 410, 426-27 (3d Cir. 1999)
- Wicker v. Oregon ex rel. Bureau of Labor, 543 F.3d 1168, 1178 (9th Cir. 2008)
- Celotex Corp. v. Catrett, 477 U.S. 317, 322-25 (1986)
- Anderson v. Liberty Lobby, Inc., 477 U.S. 242, 248, 250-52, 255 (1986)

- *Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. v. Zenith Radio Corp.*, 475 U.S. 574, 585-87 & n.11 (1986)
- *T.W. Electric Service, Inc. v. Pacific Electric Contractors Association*, 809 F.2d 626, 630 (9th Cir. 1987)
- *Richards v. Nielsen Freight Lines*, 602 F. Supp. 1224, 1244-45 (E.D. Cal. 1985), *aff'd*, 810 F.2d 898, 902 (9th Cir. 1987)
- *Lopez v. Smith*, 203 F.3d 1122, 1132 n.14 (9th Cir. 2000) (en banc)
- *Moran v. Selig*, 447 F.3d 748, 759-60 (9th Cir. 2006)
- *Schroeder v. McDonald*, 55 F.3d 454, 460 & nn.10-11 (9th Cir. 1995)
- *Lew v. Kona Hospital*, 754 F.2d 1420, 1423-24 (9th Cir. 1985)
- *Florer v. Congregation Pidyon Shevuyim, N.A.*, 639 F.3d 916, 921 (9th Cir. 2011)
- *Baker v. McCollan*, 443 U.S. 137, 144 n.3 (1979)
- *Tatum v. Moody*, 768 F.3d 806, 814 (9th Cir. 2014)
- *Gordon v. County of Orange*, 888 F.3d 1118, 1122, 1125 & n.4 (9th Cir. 2018)
- *Crowley v. Bannister*, 734 F.3d 967, 977 (9th Cir. 2013)
- *Rodriguez v. County of Los Angeles*, 891 F.3d 776, 798 (9th Cir. 2018)
- *Starr v. Baca*, 652 F.3d 1202, 1207-08 (9th Cir. 2011)
- *Atayde v. Napa State Hospital*, 255 F. Supp. 3d 978 (E.D. Cal. 2017)
- *Atayde v. Napa State Hospital*, 2022 WL 1215234, at *7 (E.D. Cal. Apr. 25, 2022)
- *Pearson v. Callahan*, 555 U.S. 223, 231 (2009)
- *Turner v. Duncan*, 158 F.3d 449, 455 (9th Cir. 1998)
- *Martinez v. Yist*, 951 F.2d 1153, 1156-57 (9th Cir. 1991)

OPINION

Stallings v. Ferrera

PER CURIAM.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

8 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

9 FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

10 11 PABLO STALLINGS, BY AND Case No. 2:18-cv-02073 DJC-CSK

THROUGH HIS GUARDIAN AD LITEM

12 LAVIRRISE BYNES, ORDER RE: PLAINTIFF'S REQUEST FOR
JUDICIAL NOTICE AND STATE

13 Plaintiff, DEFENDANTS' MOTION TO STRIKE

14 v. FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

RE: STATE DEFENDANTS' MOTION FOR

15 TOM FERRARA, PAM AHLIN, AND SUMMARY JUDGMENT

DOLLY MATTEUCCI,

16 (ECF Nos. 51, 56, 69) Defendants. 17 18 19 Pending before the Court are the following
motions: (1) Defendant Director of 20 California Department of State Hospitals Pam Ahlin and

Defendant Executive Director of 21 California Department of State Hospitals - Napa State Hospital Dolly Matteucci's 22 (collectively, "State Defendants") motion for summary judgment; (2) State Defendants' 23 motion to strike the declaration of Plaintiff Pablo Stallings' counsel submitted in support 24 of Plaintiff's opposition; and (3) Plaintiff's request for judicial notice. State Defs. MSJ 25 (ECF No. 69); State Defs. Mot. Strike (ECF No. 56); Pl. Request for Judicial Notice 26 (RJN) (ECF No. 51). The motions were referred to the undersigned.¹ (ECF Nos. 62, 70.) 27 ¹ This matter proceeds before the undersigned pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 636, Fed. R. 28 Civ. P. 72, and Local Rule 302(c). ¹ For the reasons stated below, the Court GRANTS IN PART and DENIES IN PART State 2 Defendants' motion to strike; DENIES Plaintiff's request for judicial notice; and ³ recommends GRANTING/DENYING State Defendants' motion for summary judgment.

4 I. BACKGROUND

5 A. Facts 6 Plaintiff was arrested on or around August 22, 2016 in Solano County and was 7 booked into the Solano County Jail. First Am. Compl. ("FAC") ¶¶ 16-17. Criminal 8 proceedings were initiated against Plaintiff in Solano County Superior Court. See FAC 9 ¶ 18. Plaintiff's criminal defense counsel (who is not his counsel in this civil action) raised 10 concerns regarding Plaintiff's competency to stand trial. Id. ¶ 19. Plaintiff was ultimately 11 found incompetent to stand trial ("IST") by the Solano County Superior Court. Id. ¶ 21. 12 On November 18, 2016, the Solano County Superior Court ordered placement of Plaintiff 13 at a state hospital and committed Plaintiff to the California Department of State 14 Hospitals. Id. ¶¶ 22-24; 11/18/2016 Solano County Superior Court Order Committing 15 Defendant ("Commitment Order") (ECF No. 48-5).² Plaintiff was not, however, 16 transferred to a State Hospital. See FAC. Plaintiff alleges that while he was incarcerated 17 at the Solano County Jail, his mental health deteriorated and his mental illness was 18 untreated. Id. ¶¶ 32-37. In January 2017, the Solano County Superior Court dismissed 19 the criminal charges against Plaintiff, who was released to return to his home. Id. ¶ 38. 20 B. Procedural Background³ 21 On July 29, 2018, Plaintiff filed his Complaint, moved to appoint a guardian ad 22 litem, and requested in forma pauperis status. (ECF Nos. 1-3.) In forma pauperis status 23 was granted, and Lavirrise Bynes was appointed as Plaintiff's guardian ad litem. (ECF

24 Nos. 5, 8.) Three separate motions to dismiss were filed by various defendants, which 25 ² The FAC identifies the date of the Commitment Order as November 16, 2016. FAC 26 ¶ 24. The Commitment Order that Plaintiff attached to his opposition was filed on November 18, 2016. (ECF No. 48-5.) The Court refers to the actual filing date for the 27 order, rather than the date in the unverified FAC. ³ As the parties are familiar with this action, the Court provides a brief summary of the 28 procedural background. ¹ were granted in part and denied in part by the district court on September 24, 2019. ² (ECF Nos. 14, 16, 17, 32.) Plaintiff was granted leave to file an amended complaint ³ subject to the Court's order on the motions to dismiss. ⁴ On October 24, 2019, Plaintiff filed his unverified First Amended Complaint ⁵ ("FAC"), which is the operative

complaint. (ECF No. 33.) The FAC alleges a § 1983 6 Fourteenth Amendment due process claim against State Defendants for 7 (1) unreasonably delaying Plaintiff's transfer and admission to Napa State Hospital, and 8 (2) failing to provide adequate medical care to Plaintiff while Plaintiff awaited placement 9 in a state hospital (FAC ¶¶ 44-45, 54); and against Defendant Solano County Sheriff 10 Thomas Ferrara for (3) failing to provide adequate medical care to Plaintiff while Plaintiff 11 awaited placement in a state hospital (FAC ¶ 61). All claims are brought against the 12 defendants in their personal capacities. FAC at 10:2-3 & ¶¶ 9-11. Defendant Ahlin filed a 13 motion to dismiss the FAC, which the Court denied on September 23, 2021. (ECF Nos. 14 36, 42.) 15 On December 14, 2022, Defendant Sheriff Ferrara filed his motion for summary 16 judgment. On December 19, 2022, State Defendants also moved for summary judgment. 17 Plaintiff opposed both motions and Defendants filed their replies. (ECF Nos. 48-53, 55, 18 57.) State Defendants also filed a motion to strike Plaintiff's counsel's declaration. (ECF 19 Nos. 56, 58, 59.) The case was subsequently re-assigned to a different district judge in 20 April 2023 and a different magistrate judge in April 2024. (ECF Nos. 60, 61.) The 21 summary judgment motions and motion to strike were referred to the undersigned. (ECF 22 Nos. 62, 70.)

23 On January 31, 2025, this Court denied State Defendants' motion for summary 24 judgment without prejudice to re-filing because they submitted declarations in support of 25 their motion for summary judgment that were from a different case with a different 26 plaintiff in a different district court, albeit with some similar issues and declarants. 27 1/31/2025 Order (ECF No. 63). The re-filed motion was due within seven (7) days. Id. On 28 February 6, 2025, State Defendants filed a request for a clarification of the Court's 1 January 31, 2025 Order, and a 45-day extension of the February 7, 2025 deadline. (ECF 2 No. 64.) On February 12, 2025, the Court granted State Defendants' extension request. 3 2/12/2025 Order (ECF No. 65). The Court also ordered Plaintiff to file by February 21, 4 2025 the original signed versions of Plaintiff's declaration (ECF Nos. 48-3, 50-3) and 5 Bynes's declaration (ECF No. 48-2, 50-4), which were not submitted in compliance with 6 Local Rule 131. 2/12/2025 Order. Signed versions of Plaintiff's declaration and Bynes's 7 declaration were not, however, filed. See Docket. 8 On February 24, 2025, this Court recommended granting Defendant Sheriff 9 Ferrara's motion for summary judgment. (ECF No. 66.) No objections were filed. See 10 Docket. On March 21, 2025, the district judge adopted the findings and 11 recommendations in full, granting Defendant Sheriff Ferrara's motion for summary 12 judgment and entering judgment for Mr. Ferrara. (ECF No. 67.) 13 On March 24, 2025, State Defendants re-filed their motion for summary judgment, 14 electing to re-file the previously submitted declarations and re-file the same summary 15 judgment motion, adding only one new section that is two paragraphs long and titled 16 "Defendants Ahlin And Matteucci's Response To Courts Order Regarding Use Of Prior 17 Declarations" on page 3 of their re-filed motion (ECF No. 69 at 9). As the Court 18 previously ordered, Plaintiff Pablo Stalling's opposition documents (ECF Nos. 50, 50-1, 19 50-2, 50-5, 50-6,

50-7, 52, 53) and State Defendants' reply (ECF No. 55) were deemed 20 submitted without re-filing. See also 4/4/2025 Order at 2 (ECF No. 72). 21 On April 3, 2025, Plaintiff filed a request for additional time to file his supplemental 22 opposition to State Defendants' re-filed motion to provide Plaintiff with additional time to 23 retain counsel where current counsel has been terminated from representation by 24 Plaintiff's guardian ad litem and new counsel has not yet been retained.⁴ (ECF No. 71.) 25 The Court granted in part Plaintiff's request, granting Plaintiff a 60-day extension to June 26 27 4 As of the filing of Plaintiff's request on April 3, 2025, Plaintiff's current counsel (Stanley Goff) remained counsel of record for Plaintiff and had not yet moved to 28 withdraw as counsel. See Docket. 1 6, 2025 to file his optional supplemental opposition to State Defendants' re-filed motion 2 for summary judgment, limited to only responding to any new material from State 3 Defendants' re-filed motion. Plaintiff did not file a supplemental opposition, and 4 therefore, briefing is now complete. See Docket. In addition, as of August 1, 2025, 5 Plaintiff's current counsel (Mr. Goff) remains counsel of record for Plaintiff and no motion 6 to withdraw as counsel has been filed. See Docket.

7 II. PLAINTIFF'S FILINGS

8 Before turning to the merits, the Court first addresses various issues with 9 Plaintiff's summary judgment filings. 10 A. Attachments to Plaintiff's Opposition 11 Plaintiff attached to his opposition the November 18, 2016 Commitment Order 12 and the November 28, 2016 Order to Show Cause Re: Contempt. (ECF Nos. 50-5, 50- 13 6.) The Court can properly consider these state court orders, and can also take judicial 14 notice of it. See *Harris v. Cnty. of Orange*, 682 F.3d 1126, 1132 (9th Cir. 2012) 15 (approving judicial notice of documents from judicial proceedings); Fed. R. Evid. 201. 16 B. Plaintiff's Request For Judicial Notice 17 The court may take judicial notice of matters that are either "generally known 18 within the trial court's territorial jurisdiction" or "can be accurately and readily determined 19 from sources whose accuracy cannot reasonably be questioned." Fed. R. Evid. 201(b). 20 Public records, including judgments and other court documents, are proper subjects of 21 judicial notice. See, e.g., *United States v. Black*, 482 F.3d 1035, 1041 (9th Cir. 2007). 22 In support of Plaintiff's opposition to State Defendants' motion for summary 23 judgment, Plaintiff requests that the Court take judicial notice "of the adjudicative facts 24 and evidence in *In re Chunn*," 86 Cal. App. 5th 639 (2022). (ECF No. 51.) The court may 25 review and rely on public decisions from a different court without taking judicial notice of 26 such decisions. It is improper, however, for the Court to judicially notice the underlying 27 facts and evidence in a different case from a different court, which is what Plaintiff 28 requests. That is because "when a court takes judicial notice of another court's opinion, it 1 may do so 'not for the truth of the facts recited therein, but for the existence of the 2 opinion, which is not subject to reasonable dispute over its authenticity.'" *Lee v. City of 3 Los Angeles*, 250 F.3d 668, 690 (9th Cir. 2001) (quoting *Southern Cross Overseas 4 Agencies, Inc. v. Wah Kwong Shipping Group Ltd.*, 181 F.3d 410, 426-27 (3rd Cir. 5 1999)). Plaintiff's request to take judicial notice is therefore denied. 6 C. Declarations Submitted By Plaintiff and Bynes 7 Plaintiff submitted declarations from

Ms. Bynes, his mother and guardian ad litem, 8 and Plaintiff. See 12/28/2022 Decl. La Virrise Bynes (ECF No. 50-4); 12/28/2022 Decl. 9 Pablo Stallings (ECF No. 50-3). The same declaration from Plaintiff and Bynes were 10 submitted in opposition to both Ferrara's motion for summary judgment and State 11 Defendants' motion for summary judgment. See 12/28/2022 Pl. Decl. (ECF Nos. 48-3, 12 50-3); 12/28/2022 Bynes Decl. (ECF No. 48-2, 50-4). Because Plaintiff's and Bynes's 13 declarations did not comply with the signature requirement pursuant to Local Rule 131(f), 14 Plaintiff was ordered to submit the original signed declarations by February 21, 2025. 15 2/12/2025 Order (ECF No. 65). As of August 1, 2025, signed versions of Plaintiff's 16 declaration and Bynes's declaration were not filed despite the Court's order and the 17 opportunity provided to correct the defects. See Docket. The Court therefore declines to 18 consider the defective declarations.5 19 D. Declarations Submitted By Plaintiff's Counsel 20 Plaintiff's counsel also submitted four separate declarations in his name. In 21 support of Plaintiff's oppositions to each motion for summary judgment, Plaintiff's 22 counsel submitted a separate declaration. 12/28/2022 Stanley Goff Decl. ISO Pl. Opp'n 23 Ferrara MSJ (ECF No. 48-1) ("First Goff Decl."); 1/2/2023 Stanley Goff Decl. ISO Pl. 24 Opp'n State Defs. MSJ (ECF No. 50-2) ("Third Goff Decl."). Plaintiff's counsel also filed 25 26 5 The Court notes, however, that even if properly signed declarations had been filed for Plaintiff and Bynes, and both declarations were considered, they would not change the 27 Court's findings and recommendations because they do not refer to State Defendants Ahlin or Matteucci at all. See 12/28/2022 Pl. Decl.; 12/28/2022 Bynes Decl. As a result, 28 neither declaration would have established a genuine issue of material fact. 1 two separate declarations that are not attached to either of Plaintiff's oppositions and do 2 not specify which summary judgment motion they address. 12/28/2022 Stanley Goff 3 Decl. ISO Pl. Opp'n Defs.' MSJ (ECF No. 49) ("Second Goff Decl."); 1/2/2023 Stanley 4 Goff Decl. ISO Pl. Opp'n Defs. MSJ (ECF No. 52) ("Fourth Goff Decl."). Based on the 5 dates of their filing, the Court assumes that the Second Goff Declaration is submitted in 6 opposition to Defendant Ferrara's motion for summary judgment, and the Fourth Goff 7 Declaration is submitted in opposition to State Defendants' motion for summary 8 judgment. 9 In reviewing State Defendants' motion for summary judgment, the Court therefore 10 focuses its review on the Third and Fourth Goff Declarations. Both declarations have 11 problems. The Fourth Goff Declaration purports to attach Solano County Superior Court 12 orders, but does not actually attach anything. 13 State Defendants moved to strike the Third Goff Declaration as containing 14 inadmissible hearsay and because it is not based on personal knowledge. (ECF No. 56.) 15 The Third Goff Declaration addresses Plaintiff's mental diagnosis of paranoia 16 schizophrenia, his August 2016 arrest, his state court criminal proceedings, his detention 17 in the Solano County jail, and his physical and mental condition while detained in the 18 Solano County jail. See Third Goff Decl. 19 Under Rule 56(c)(4), declarations used to oppose a summary judgment motion 20 "must be made on personal knowledge, set out facts that would be admissible in 21 evidence, and show that the affiant or declarant is competent to testify on the matters 22 stated." Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(c)(4). While this

declaration states that it is based on personal knowledge of the facts averred, the declaration does not provide any basis for Goff's personal knowledge. See Third Goff Decl. For example, adequate personal knowledge for some of the facts averred could be established if Goff was Plaintiff's criminal defense counsel in the state court proceedings, if Goff observed or participated in the state court proceedings, if Goff visited or observed Plaintiff during his 2016 detention, or if Goff participated in the competency evaluation described. The Court also notes that portions of Goff's declaration appear to be copied and pasted from the unverified FAC. Compare FAC ¶¶ 15-16, 19, 21, 29, 31-38, with Third Goff Decl. ¶¶ 1,2, 6-9. Critically, in Plaintiff's opposition to the motion to strike, Plaintiff's counsel appears to concede that counsel lacks personal knowledge because he does not dispute State Defendants' argument that he lacks personal knowledge and he does not present the basis for his personal knowledge. See Pl. Opp'n Mot. Strike at 6 (ECF No. 58). Instead, counsel argues that because his declaration "concerns facts that can testified to by the Plaintiff himself, his mother and criminal defense attorney at trial concerning his conditions at the jail and how it affected him", the Court should overrule State Defendants' objections. Id. The fact that other witnesses may have personal knowledge of the facts Plaintiff's counsel avers in his declaration does not satisfy the requirement that the declarant himself—here, Plaintiff's counsel—have personal knowledge. See Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(c)(4); *Wicker v. Oregon ex rel. Bureau of Lab.*, 543 F.3d 1168, 1178 (9th Cir. 2008) (affirming district court's striking of portions of summary judgment affidavits consisting of "assertions about a meeting which [affiants] apparently did not attend and about which they had no personal knowledge"). The motion to strike also objects to the declaration's quotation of and reference to Solano County Superior Court orders for failure to properly authenticate or seek judicial notice of these orders. See State Defs. Mot. Strike at 2-3; Third Goff Decl. ¶¶ 3-6. State Defendants do not actually dispute the authenticity of either state court order, but raise a technical authentication argument. Though unclear, it appears that State Defendants also attempt to generally object to the state court orders. See State Defs. Mot. Strike at 2-3. Regardless, as discussed above, the Court can properly consider the state court orders attached to Plaintiff's opposition and has taken judicial notice of them. See *Harris v. Cnty. of Orange*, 682 F.3d 1126, 1132 (9th Cir. 2012) (approving judicial notice of documents from judicial proceedings); Fed. R. Evid. 201. Because the Court takes judicial notice of these state court orders, the Court declines to consider Plaintiff's counsel's summary and quotation of these orders in his declaration. See Third Goff Decl. ¶¶ 3-7. In conclusion, the Court GRANTS State Defendants' motion to strike the Third Goff Declaration for lack of personal knowledge and for not meeting the requirements of

4 Rule 56(c)(4). See Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(c)(4); *Wicker*, 543 F.3d at 1178. The Court

5 DENIES the motion to strike as it relates to the Solano County Superior Court orders 6 attached to Plaintiff's summary judgment opposition, of which the Court has taken 7 judicial notice. As described above, Fourth Goff Declaration does not actually attach 8 anything. The Court therefore

does not consider the Third or Fourth Goff Declarations.

9 III. SUMMARY JUDGMENT STANDARDS

10 Summary judgment is appropriate when there is “no genuine dispute as to any 11 material fact and the mov[ing party] is entitled to a judgment as a matter of law.” Fed. R. 12 Civ. P. 56(c). The principal purpose of summary judgment is to dispose of factually 13 unsupported claims or defenses. *Celotex Corp. v. Catrett*, 477 U.S. 317, 325 (1986). 14 Therefore, the “threshold inquiry” is whether there are any factual issues that could 15 reasonably be resolved in favor of either party, or conversely, whether the facts are so 16 one-sided that one party must prevail as a matter of law. *Anderson v. Liberty Lobby, Inc.*, 477 U.S. 242, 250-52 (1986). Summary judgment should be entered, after adequate 18 time for discovery and upon motion, against a party who fails to make a showing 19 sufficient to establish the existence of an element essential to that party’s case, and on 20 which that party will bear the burden of proof at trial. *Celotex Corp.*, 477 U.S. at 322. “[A] 21 complete failure of proof concerning an essential element of the nonmoving party’s case 22 necessarily renders all other facts immaterial.” *Id.* at 323. 23 In a summary judgment motion, the moving party must inform the court of the 24 basis for the motion and identify the portion of the record that it believes demonstrates 25 the absence of a genuine issue of material fact. *Celotex*, 477 U.S. at 323. Where the 26 nonmoving party bears the burden of proof on an issue at trial, the moving party can 27 meet its burden by showing or “pointing out to the district court—that there is an absence 28 of evidence to support the nonmoving party’s case.” *Id.* at 325. If the moving party meets 1 its initial burden, the burden then shifts to the opposing party to establish that there is a 2 genuine issue of material fact. *Matsushita Elec. Indus. Co. v. Zenith Radio Corp.*, 475 3 U.S. 574, 585 (1986). To establish the existence of genuine issue of material fact, the 4 opposing party may not rely upon the allegations or denials of its pleadings, but must 5 tender evidence of specific facts in the form of affidavits, and/or admissible discovery 6 material. See Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(c); *Matsushita*, 475 U.S. at 586 n.11. The opposing 7 party must demonstrate that the fact might affect the outcome of the suit and a 8 reasonable jury could return a verdict for the opposing party. See *Anderson*, 477 U.S. at 9 248; *T.W. Elec. Serv., Inc. v. Pacific Elec. Contractors Ass’n*, 809 F.2d 626, 630 (9th Cir. 10 1987). For the moving party to succeed, the court must conclude that no rational trier of 11 fact could find for the opposing party. *Matsushita*, 475 U.S. at 587. 12 All reasonable inferences that may be drawn from the facts placed before the 13 court must be drawn in favor of the opposing party. See *Anderson*, 477 U.S. at 255; 14 *Matsushita*, 475 U.S. at 587. Nevertheless, inferences are not drawn out of the air, and it 15 is the opposing party’s obligation to produce a factual predicate from which the inference 16 may be drawn. See *Richards v. Nielsen Freight Lines*, 602 F. Supp. 1224, 1244-45 (E.D.

17 Cal. 1985), *aff’d*, 810 F.2d 898, 902 (9th Cir. 1987). In addition, while a verified 18 complaint may be considered as evidence at the summary judgment stage “if it is based 19 on personal knowledge and if it sets forth the requisite facts with specificity,” *Lopez v. 20 Smith*, 203 F.3d 1122, 1132 n. 14 (9th Cir. 2000) (*en banc*), an unverified complaint 21 cannot be considered

as evidence. *Moran v. Selig*, 447 F.3d 748, 759-60 (9th Cir. 2006) 22 (citing *Schroeder v. McDonald*, 55 F.3d 454, 460 & nn.10-11 (9th Cir. 1995); *Lew v. 23 Kona Hospital*, 754 F.2d 1420, 1423-24 (9th Cir. 1985)).

24 IV. 42 U.S.C. § 1983 STANDARDS

25 The FAC alleges a § 1983 Fourteenth Amendment due process claim against 26 State Defendants Ahlin and Matteucci for (1) unreasonably delaying Plaintiff's transfer 27 and admission to Napa State Hospital, and (2) failing to provide adequate medical care 28 to Plaintiff while Plaintiff awaited placement in a state hospital (FAC ¶¶ 44-45, 54). The 1 claims are brought against State Defendants in their personal capacity. FAC at 10:2-3 & 2 ¶¶ 9-10. 3 To bring a claim under 42 U.S.C. § 1983, a plaintiff must show the violation of a 4 right protected by the Constitution and laws of the United States, and that the alleged 5 violation was committed by a person who acted under color of state law. 42 U.S.C. 6 § 1983; see also *Florer v. Congregation Pidyon Shevuyim, N.A.*, 639 F.3d 916, 921 (9th

7 Cir. 2011). The statute does not serve as an independent source of substantive rights, 8 rather it provides "a method for vindicating federal rights elsewhere conferred." *Baker v. 9 McCollan*, 443 U.S. 137, 144 n.3 (1979); see also *Tatum v. Moody*, 768 F.3d 806, 814 10 (9th Cir. 2014). 11 A claim for a violation of a pretrial detainee's right to adequate medical care arises 12 under the Fourteenth Amendment rather than the Eighth Amendment. See *Gordon v. 13 County of Orange*, 888 F.3d 1118, 1122, 1125 n.4 (9th Cir. 2018). The claim is 14 evaluated under an objective deliberate indifference standard: 15 [T]he elements of a pretrial detainee's medical care claim against an individual defendant under the due process clause 16 of the Fourteenth Amendment are: (i) the defendant made an intentional decision with respect to the conditions under which 17 the plaintiff was confined; (ii) those conditions put the plaintiff at substantial risk of suffering serious harm; (iii) the defendant 18 did not take reasonable available measures to abate that risk, even though a reasonable official in the circumstances would 19 have appreciated the high degree of risk involved—making the consequences of the defendant's conduct obvious; and (iv) by 20 not taking such measures, the defendant caused the plaintiff's injuries. 21 *Id.* at 1125. For the third element, the defendant's conduct must be objectively 22 unreasonable, "a test that will necessarily turn[] on the facts and circumstances of each 23 particular case." *Id.* (citations and internal quotation marks omitted). The four-part test 24 articulated in *Gordon* requires the plaintiff to prove more than negligence, but less than 25 subjective intent—something akin to reckless disregard. See *id.* 26 Plaintiff's claims are brought against supervisory officials: Director of California 27 Department of State Hospitals Ahlin and Executive Director of Napa State Hospital 28 1 Matteucci. Under § 1983, a supervisory official is "not liable for actions of subordinates 2 on any theory of vicarious liability." *Crowley v. Bannister*, 734 F.3d 967, 977 (9th Cir. 3 2013) (internal quotation marks omitted). "A supervisor may be liable only if (1) he or she 4 is personally involved in the constitutional deprivation, or (2) there is a sufficient causal 5 connection between the supervisor's wrongful conduct and the constitutional violation." 6 *Id.*

(internal quotation marks omitted). A causal connection is established “by setting in 7 motion a series of acts by others or by knowingly refus[ing] to terminate a series of acts 8 by others, which [the supervisor] knew or reasonably should have known would cause 9 others to inflict a constitutional injury.” *Rodriguez v. Cty. of L.A.*, 891 F.3d 776, 798 (9th 10 Cir. 2018) (alteration in original) (quoting *Starr v. Baca*, 652 F.3d 1202, 1207-08 (9th Cir. 11 2011)). Therefore, “[a] supervisor can be liable in his individual capacity for his own 12 culpable action or inaction in the training, supervision, or control of his subordinates; for 13 his acquiescence in the constitutional deprivation; or for conduct that showed a reckless 14 or callous indifference to the rights of others.” *Starr*, 652 F.3d at 1208.

15 V. STATE DEFENDANTS’ MOTION FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT

16 State Defendants move for summary judgment on both § 1983 Fourteenth 17 Amendment due process claims brought against them in their personal capacities for 18 (1) unreasonably delaying Plaintiff’s transfer and admission to Napa State Hospital, and 19 (2) failing to provide adequate medical care to Plaintiff while Plaintiff awaited placement 20 in a state hospital (FAC ¶¶ 44-45, 54). 21 State Defendants make five primary arguments. First, State Defendants argue 22 they could not expand capacity at Napa State Hospital and therefore, cannot be held 23 liable for the delay in transferring and admitting Plaintiff to Napa State Hospital. State 24 Defs. MSJ at 11-12. Second, State Defendants contend that Plaintiff cannot show that 25 either State Defendant Ahlin or Matteucci had any personal knowledge of Plaintiff, or his 26 medical conditions, while he was in the Solano County Jail. *Id.* at 11-12. Third, State 27 Defendants appear to briefly assert that the county jail (not State Defendants) was 28 responsible for Plaintiff’s medical care, quoting a California Code of Regulation. See 1 State Defs. MSJ at 12. Fourth, State Defendants argue they are entitled to qualified 2 immunity. *Id.* at 13-16. Finally, State Defendants argue that there is insufficient evidence 3 for punitive damages. *Id.* at 16. 4 In opposition, Plaintiff argues State Defendants knew of the November 2016 5 Commitment Order, were “personally involved in the decision-making that caused 6 unconstitutional delays” in providing mental health care, were “aware of the delay in 7 admitting Plaintiff to the state hospital facility,” and were deliberately indifferent to 8 Plaintiff’s rights by ignoring the problem. Pl. Opp. at 6, 8 (ECF No. 50). Plaintiff further 9 asserts that State Defendants never “met and conferred with the Solano County Jail” 10 despite a state court order that ordered them to do so, and “never provided any medical 11 or clinical services necessary” pending Plaintiff’s placement in a state hospital. *Id.* 12 Plaintiff also contends that State Defendants are not entitled to qualified immunity, and 13 Plaintiff is entitled to punitive damages. *Id.* at 9-12. 14 A. Delay In Transfer 15 As to the first claim against State Defendants for unreasonably delaying Plaintiff’s 16 transfer and admission to Napa State Hospital, State Defendants argue they cannot be 17 held liable for the delay because they could not expand capacity at Napa State Hospital. 18 State Defs. MSJ at 11-12. State Defendants acknowledge that the Ninth Circuit has 19 found that the lack of resources is not a defense to a claim for prospective relief, and 20 emphasize that this limitation does not apply here because Plaintiff’s claims are

brought 21 against State Defendants in their personal capacities for damages, and not in their 22 official capacities for injunctive relief. See *id.* 23 Though Plaintiff does not appear to directly challenge whether State Defendants 24 could expand capacity or whether resources (bed space) were lacking, see Pl. Opp. at 7, 25 Plaintiff argues State Defendants knew of the November 2016 Commitment Order, were 26 “personally involved in the decision-making that caused unconstitutional delays” in 27 providing mental health care, were “aware of the delay in admitting Plaintiff to the state 28 hospital facility,” and were deliberately indifferent to Plaintiff’s rights by ignoring the 1 problem. Pl. Opp. at 6, 8. 2 Though Plaintiff has identified a genuine dispute as to whether State Defendants 3 had knowledge of the November 2016 Commitment Order based on the Contempt Order 4 to Show Cause issued to State Defendant Matteucci with a certificate that shows this 5 order was served on Defendant Matteucci (see Stallings Solano Superior Court OSC 6 (ECF No. 50-6 at 4)), this dispute is not material as to whether either State Defendant 7 personally participated in the delay of Plaintiff’s transfer and admission to Napa State 8 Hospital. Because Plaintiff bears the burden of proof at trial as to § 1983 supervisory 9 liability, State Defendants have met their burden at summary judgment by pointing out 10 the absence of evidence to support Plaintiff’s claim. See *Celotex*, 477 U.S. at 425. The 11 burden shifts to Plaintiff to establish that there is a genuine issue of material fact, and 12 Plaintiff must tender evidence of specific facts through affidavits or admissible discovery 13 material, and may not rely on the allegations in his pleadings. See Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(c); 14 *Matsushita*, 475 U.S. at 586 n.11. 15 Summary judgment should be granted for State Defendants because there is a 16 complete failure of proof by Plaintiff. Plaintiff brings his Section 1983 claims against 17 supervisory State Defendants in their personal capacity for money damages. Despite the 18 delay in Plaintiff’s transfer to Napa State Hospital, which State Defendants do not appear 19 to dispute, Plaintiff does not present any evidence of State Defendants’ personal 20 participation in the delay of Plaintiff’s transfer and admission to Napa State Hospital, 21 which is a required element. See Pl. Opp’n; *Crowley*, 734 F.3d at 977. Plaintiff also does 22 not present any evidence of a causal connection between State Defendants’ conduct 23 and the alleged constitutional violation. See Pl. Opp’n; *Crowley*, 734 F.3d at 977. As 24 described above, the Court cannot consider Plaintiff’s counsel’s declaration because it is 25 not based on personal knowledge, and counsel fails to provide the basis of his personal 26 knowledge. See Third Goff Decl. In addition, the FAC is not verified, and therefore 27 cannot be considered as evidence at summary judgment. See *Moran*, 447 F.3d at 759-28 60. Nor can the Court consider the declarations from Plaintiff and Bynes, which were not 1 properly signed despite being provided the opportunity to correct the defect. See 2 1/31/2025 Order (ECF No. 63); 2/11/2025 Order (ECF No. 65); Docket. Even if the 3 declarations of Plaintiff and Bynes were considered, neither declaration establishes a 4 genuine issue of material fact because the declarations do not refer to State Defendants 5 Ahlin or Matteucci and the absence of evidence of State Defendants’ personal 6 participation in the delay of Plaintiff’s transfer and admission to Napa State Hospital 7 remains. See 12/28/2022 Pl. Decl.; 12/28/2022 Bynes Decl. 8

Plaintiff cites to *Atayde v. Napa State Hospital, et al.*, 255 F. Supp. 3d 978 (E.D. Cal. 2017), which addressed § 1983 claims brought against county and state officials related to mental healthcare provided to a pretrial detainee in a county jail and the detainee's transfer to a Department of State Hospitals facility through a state court commitment order. See Pl. Opp. at 8. The *Atayde* decision cited addresses whether claims were sufficiently pled in the complaint at the motion to dismiss stage, and Plaintiff's description of motion to dismiss standards is not applicable as it is a different standard than the summary judgment standard. See Pl. Opp. at 8 (citing *Atayde*, 255 F. Supp. 3d 978). Plaintiff may not rely upon the allegations in his FAC and must tender evidence of specific facts in the form of affidavits, and/or admissible discovery material. See Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(c); *Matsushita*, 475 U.S. at 586 n.11. Plaintiff has failed to do so. The Court further notes that the *Atayde* court subsequently granted summary judgment for the remaining government officials. See *Atayde v. Napa State Hospital, et al.*, 2022 WL 1215234, at *7 (E.D. Cal. Apr. 25, 2022) (granting summary judgment to State defendants where plaintiff presented no evidence defendants had "the ability or resources to expand capacity for IST referrals at NSH"). Summary judgment should be granted for State Defendants on Plaintiff's first claim for delaying Plaintiff's transfer and admission to Napa State Hospital. B. Medical Care As to the second claim against State Defendants for failure to provide adequate medical care while Plaintiff awaited placement in a state hospital, State Defendants argue that Plaintiff cannot show that either State Defendant Ahlin or Matteucci had any personal knowledge of Plaintiff or his medical conditions while he was in the Solano County Jail. State Defs. MSJ at 11-12. State Defendants did not put forth affirmative evidence of their lack of personal knowledge of Plaintiff and instead elected to submit declarations from a different case in a different court where the same defendants affirmatively stated their lack of personal knowledge of a different plaintiff. See *Luong v. Alameda County, et al.*, No. 3:17-cv-6675 EMC (N.D. Cal.), 7/19/2019 Dolly Matteucci Decl. ¶¶ 3-4 (ECF No. 69 at 48-49); *Luong v. Alameda County, et al.*, No. 3:17-cv-6675 EMC (N.D. Cal.), 7/19/2019 Pam Ahlin Decl. ¶¶ 3-4 (ECF No. 69 at 51-52).⁶ Though State Defendants have not affirmatively established their lack of personal knowledge of Plaintiff or his medical conditions during the time period at issue, this failure is not fatal to their motion for summary judgment because Plaintiff bears the burden at trial to prove State Defendants were either "personally involved in the constitutional deprivation" or "there is a sufficient causal connection between the supervisor's wrongful conduct and the constitutional violation." *Crowley*, 734 F.3d at 977. Because Plaintiff bears the burden of proof at trial as to § 1983 supervisory liability, State Defendants have met their burden at summary judgment by pointing out the absence of evidence to support Plaintiff's claim. See *Celotex*, 477 U.S. at 425. The burden shifts to Plaintiff to establish that there is a genuine issue of material fact, and Plaintiff must tender evidence of specific facts through affidavits or admissible discovery.

⁶ In addition to not including any information related to the plaintiff in this case (Mr. Stallings),

there are other problems with State Defendants' submission of declarations 24 from a different case and a different plaintiff. Those declarations include other facts that have no bearing on this case, such as reference to a different psychiatric hospital (see 25 Ahlin Decl. ¶ 5), and describing what appears to be a different practice as to Orders to 26 Show Cause than the Order to Show Cause issued in this case to State Defendant Matteucci. Compare 11/28/2016 Stallings Solano Superior Court Order to Show Cause 27 (OSC) Re: Contempt issued to Dolly Matteucci with a certificate of mailing (ECF No. 50- 6 at 4), with Ahlin Decl. ¶ 4 (describing practice to address Orders to Show Cause to 28 Ahlin). 1 material, and may not rely on the allegations in his pleadings. See Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(c); 2 Matsushita, 475 U.S. at 586 n.11. 3 Summary judgment should be granted for State Defendants on the medical care 4 claim because like the first claim, there is a complete failure of proof by Plaintiff. Plaintiff 5 does not present any evidence of State Defendants' personal participation in Plaintiff's 6 care at the Solano County Jail. See Pl. Opp'n. Plaintiff also does not present any 7 evidence of a causal connection between State Defendants' conduct and the alleged 8 constitutional violation. See Pl. Opp'n. As described above, the Court cannot consider 9 Plaintiff's counsel's declaration because it is not based on personal knowledge, and 10 counsel fails to provide the basis of his personal knowledge. See Third Goff Decl. In 11 addition, the FAC is not verified, and therefore cannot be considered as evidence at 12 summary judgment. See Moran, 447 F.3d at 759-60. As described above, the Court 13 cannot consider the declarations from Plaintiff and Bynes, and even if it could, these 14 declarations do not refer to State Defendants Ahlin or Matteucci and the absence of 15 evidence of State Defendants' personal participation in Plaintiff's care at the jail remains.

16 See 12/28/2022 Pl. Decl.; 12/28/2022 Bynes Decl.

17 Though Plaintiff has identified a genuine dispute as to whether State Defendants 18 had knowledge of the November 2016 Commitment Order based on the Contempt Order 19 to Show Cause issued to State Defendant Matteucci with a certificate that shows this 20 order was served on Defendant Matteucci (see Stallings Solano Superior Court OSC 21 (ECF No. 50-6 at 4)), this dispute is not material as to whether either State Defendant 22 personally participated in Plaintiff's care at the Solano County Jail. 23 Because the findings and recommendations above resolve the medical care claim 24 against State Defendants, the Court declines to address State Defendants' two-sentence 25 argument that the County was responsible for Plaintiff's medical care, an argument State 26 Defendants present with little explanation, including whether and how the quoted 27 regulation applies to the Solano County Jail or to Plaintiff. See State Defs. MSJ at 12. 28 The Court recommends granting State Defendants summary judgment as to the 1 second claim for failure to provide adequate medical care. 2 C. Qualified Immunity and Punitive Damages 3 State Defendants argue they are entitled to qualified immunity, an argument 4 Plaintiff opposes. Qualified immunity protects government officials "from liability for civil 5 damages insofar as their conduct does not violate clearly established statutory or 6 constitutional rights of which a reasonable person would have known." Pearson v. 7 Callahan, 555 U.S. 223, 231 (2009)

(quotations omitted). 8 State Defendants also argue that there is insufficient evidence for Plaintiff's 9 request for punitive damages, an argument Plaintiff opposes. 10 Because the findings and recommendations above resolve all claims against 11 State Defendants, the Court declines to address qualified immunity and punitive 12 damages.

13 VI. CONCLUSION

14 For the reasons provided above, it is ORDERED that: 15 1. Plaintiff's request to take judicial notice (ECF No. 51) is DENIED; and 16 2. State Defendants' motion to strike Plaintiff's counsel's declaration (ECF

17 No. 56) is GRANTED IN PART AND DENIED IN PART.

18 Further, for the reasons provided above, it is RECOMMENDED that: 19 1. State Defendants' motion for summary judgment (ECF No. 69) is 20 GRANTED, and judgment be entered for Ms. Ahlin and Ms. Matteucci; and 21 2. The Clerk of the Court be directed to CLOSE this case. 22 These findings and recommendations are submitted to the United States District 23 Judge assigned to the case, pursuant to the provisions of 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1). Within 24 14 days after being served with these findings and recommendations, any party may file 25 written objections with the Court and serve a copy on all parties. This document should 26 be captioned "Objections to Magistrate Judge's Findings and Recommendations." Any 27 reply to the objections shall be served on all parties and filed with the Court within 14 28 days after service of the objections. Failure to file objections within the specified time 1 may waive the right to appeal the District Court's order. *Turner v. Duncan*, 158 F.3d 449, 2 || 455 (9th Cir. 1998); *Martinez v. Yist*, 951 F.2d 1153, 1156-57 (9th Cir. 1991). 3 4 | Dated: August 4, 2025 C iy S \U

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6 UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE

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