

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF
CALIFORNIA

Andreyev v. Chatigny

No. 2:24-cv-2651-TLN-JDP (PS) (E.D. Cal. Feb. 24, 2025) · No. 2:24-cv-2651-TLN-JDP (PS) · Decided
February 24, 2025

SUMMARY

The United States District Court for the Eastern District of California screened Eugene E. Andreyev’s pro se civil-rights complaint concerning his arrest, alleged familial-association rights, alleged fabrication of evidence, and non-consensual blood draws. The court granted plaintiff’s application to proceed in forma pauperis but dismissed the complaint for failure to state a cognizable claim. Dismissal was with leave to amend within thirty days or, alternatively, to voluntarily dismiss the action.

CASE DETAILS

COURT	United States District Court for the Eastern District of California
WRITING FOR THE COURT	Jeremy D. Peterson
JURISDICTION	United States District Court for the Eastern District of California
DECIDED	February 24, 2025
DOCKET	2:24-cv-2651-TLN-JDP (PS)
DISPOSITION	dismissed
PROCEDURAL POSTURE	Screening of a pro se civil-rights complaint filed by a plaintiff seeking to proceed in forma pauperis under 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e).
STANDARD OF REVIEW	On screening under 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e), the court must dismiss claims that are frivolous or malicious, fail to state a claim upon which relief may be granted, or seek monetary relief from an immune defendant. The complaint must satisfy Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 8(a)(2) and plead facts sufficient to state a plausible claim for relief.
PRECEDENTIAL VALUE	unpublished
PARTIES	Eugene E. Andreyev v. Daniel Chatigny, Wayne Woo, Doe Placer County Sheriff’s Deputies

TOPICS

section 1983

pleadings

civil procedure

fourth amendment

due process

PRACTICE AREAS

civil rights

civil procedure

constitutional law

QUESTIONS PRESENTED

1. Whether the complaint stated a viable Fourteenth Amendment familial-association claim based on plaintiff's detention when his daughter's life support was terminated.
2. Whether the complaint plausibly alleged a Fourth Amendment false-arrest claim by showing that the arresting officers lacked probable cause.
3. Whether the complaint plausibly alleged a due-process claim for deliberate fabrication of evidence.
4. Whether the allegations concerning non-consensual blood draws stated a cognizable claim and were properly joined with the other claims.

HOLDINGS

1. The complaint failed to state a familial-association claim because plaintiff alleged that his daughter was already hospitalized before his arrest and that the decision to terminate life support occurred days after the arrest, making the daughter's death insufficiently connected to defendants' conduct.
2. The complaint failed to state a false-arrest claim because it did not allege facts showing that the arresting officers lacked probable cause.
3. The complaint failed to state a deliberate-fabrication-of-evidence claim because plaintiff's allegation that he was arrested on false and fabricated evidence was conclusory and the later dismissal of the charges did not establish that the evidence was fabricated.
4. The blood-draw allegations failed to state a cognizable claim because plaintiff did not identify who drew his blood, what led to the draws, or what evidence supported the allegation beyond his conclusory assertion. The claim also appeared unrelated to the familial-association claim and therefore could not be joined against unrelated defendants under Rule 20.
5. The complaint was dismissed with leave to amend because, as pleaded, it did not state a cognizable claim for relief.

KEY QUOTATIONS

"As articulated, the complaint does not state a viable claim, and so I will dismiss it with leave to amend." (at 1)

"there is a clearly established constitutional due process right not to be subjected to criminal charges on the basis of false evidence that was deliberately fabricated by the government." (at 4)

"Unrelated claims against unrelated defendants belong in different suits." (at 5)

FACTUAL BACKGROUND

Plaintiff alleges that he went to a Roseville hospital after learning that his daughter was unconscious and was arrested by Placer County sheriff's deputies upon arrival. His bail was set at \$250,000, but the state court dismissed the case and released him several days later; during that period, the child's mother decided to terminate the daughter's life support. Plaintiff also alleges that jail staff conducted multiple non-consensual blood draws and that defendants fabricated charges and concealed evidence.

PROCEDURAL HISTORY

Plaintiff filed a complaint alleging constitutional violations arising from his arrest, his daughter's death while he was detained, alleged fabrication of charges and evidence, and non-consensual blood draws while in pretrial custody. The court granted plaintiff's application to proceed in forma pauperis, screened the complaint, found that it failed to state a cognizable claim, dismissed it with leave to amend, and allowed thirty days to file an amended complaint or a notice of voluntary dismissal.

DISPOSITION

dismissed

CASES CITED

- Wilkinson v. Torres, 610 F.3d 546, 554 (9th Cir. 2010)
- Alderman v. United States, 394 U.S. 165, 174 (1969)
- Moreland v. Las Vegas Metro. Police Dep't, 159 F.3d 365, 369 (9th Cir. 1998)
- Smith v. City of Fontana, 818 F.2d 1411, 1417 (9th Cir. 1987)
- Sykes v. City of Henderson, 738 F. Supp. 3d 1344, 1349-50 (D. Nev. June 28, 2024)
- Jaramillo v. City of San Mateo, 76 F. Supp. 3d 905, 920 (N.D. Cal. 2014)
- United States v. Lopez, 482 F.3d 1067, 1072 (9th Cir. 2007)
- Devereaux v. Abbey, 263 F.3d 1070, 1074-76 (9th Cir. 2001) (en banc)
- George v. Smith, 507 F.3d 605, 607 (7th Cir. 2007)
- Bell Atl. Corp. v. Twombly, 550 U.S. 544, 570 (2007)
- Ashcroft v. Iqbal, 556 U.S. 662, 678-79 (2009)
- Kobold v. Good Samaritan Reg'l Med. Ctr., 832 F.3d 1024, 1038 (9th Cir. 2016)
- Nagrampa v. MailCoups, Inc., 469 F.3d 1257, 1264 n.2 (9th Cir. 2006) (en banc)
- Haines v. Kerner, 404 U.S. 519, 520 (1972) (per curiam)
- Hayes v. Idaho Corr. Ctr., 849 F.3d 1204, 1208 (9th Cir. 2017)
- Bruns v. Nat'l Credit Union Admin., 122 F.3d 1251, 1257 (9th Cir. 1997)
- Ivey v. Bd. of Regents, 673 F.2d 266, 268 (9th Cir. 1982)