

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF
CALIFORNIA

Castillo v. United States

Castillo · No. 3:24-cv-1017-BTM-DEB · Decided September 29, 2025

OPINION

Castillo v. United States

PER CURIAM.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

8 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

9 SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

10 11 ARTURO MARCELINO CASTILLO, Case No.: 3:24-cv-1017-BTM-DEB

BOOKING #92864-298,

12

ORDER GRANTING DEFENDANT’S

Plaintiff,

13 MOTION TO DISMISS

vs. COMPLAINT 14

15 [ECF NO. 10]

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

16 Defendant. 17

18 19 20 Before the Court is Defendant United States of America’s Motion to Dismiss 21
Plaintiff’s Complaint. (ECF No. 10.) Plaintiff, who is incarcerated and proceeding pro se, 22 filed
an Opposition. (ECF No. 21.) The Defendant filed a Reply. (ECF No. 22.) For the 23 reasons
discussed below, the Court grants Defendant’s Motion to Dismiss. 24

I. FACTUAL AND PROCEDURAL BACKGROUND

25 Plaintiff’s Complaint alleges violations of his federal constitutional rights pursuant 26 to
Bivens v. Six Unknown Named Agents of Federal Bureau of Narcotics, 403 U.S. 388 27
(1971), and intentional and negligent torts under the Federal Tort Claims Act (“FTCA”).

28 1 (See ECF No. 1.) The Complaint alleges that in February 2020, while incarcerated at the 2
Metropolitan Correctional Center in San Diego (“MCC), Plaintiff informed the Security 3
Investigation Services (“SIS”) that he needed protective custody due to his status as a 4 prison
gang dropout. (ECF No. 1, at 3.) Plaintiff was informed that there was no protective 5 custody
floor or unit and was housed with active gang members, despite the existence of a 6 unit at MCC
that did house gang dropouts. (Id. at 3.) Plaintiff “fended for [himself] under 7 a different moniker
until it was discovered that [he] was a drop-out . . . and was assaulted,” 8 which caused “multiple

facial fractures and head trauma,” and required visits to two 9 emergency rooms on June 24 and 25, 2020. (Id.) Plaintiff alleges that he was transferred 10 to a different correctional facility immediately after the incident, which delayed his ability 11 to pursue remedies. (Id. at 4.) He also alleges that he was not able to see a medical 12 specialist for his injuries until over a year after the incident due to his frequent transfers to 13 different institutions, and that as a result of this delay his “eye wanders,” he has “a constant 14 headache,” and has “lost a lot of memory.” (Id. at 5.) 15 Plaintiff named as Defendants John Does 1-100 and Jane Does 1-100 SIS officers, 16 John and Jane Does 1-100 officers and staff of the MCC, and the United States of America 17 and its officers and staff in San Diego. (Id. at 2.) The Complaint alleges the Doe 18 Defendants breached their duty of care, failed to protect him, and were negligent in 19 violation of the Eighth Amendment, and that the United States of America is liable under 20 the FTCA for breach of the duty of care, failure to protect, and negligence. (Id. at 2–3.) 21 The Court’s screening order pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915A held that the Complaint failed 22 to state a Bivens failure to protect claim against the Doe Defendants and dismissed that 23 claim without leave to amend. (ECF No. 4, at 6.) But the Court held that the Complaint’s 24 FTCA claim against the United States met the “low threshold for proceeding past the 25 screening stage.” (Id. at 8.)

26 II. STANDARD

27 Defendant moves to dismiss the Complaint for lack of subject matter jurisdiction 28 under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(1), on the grounds that the Complaint is 1 untimely and barred by the FTCA’s statute of limitations, which is codified at 28 U.S.C. 2 § 2401(b). (ECF No. 10-1, at 4–6, 11.) Yet “[Section] 2401(b) is a nonjurisdictional 3 statute of limitations.” *Kwai Fun Wong v. Beebe*, 732 F.3d 1030, 1047 (9th Cir. 2013), 4 *aff’d* *United States v. Wong*, 575 U.S. 402, 420 (2015) (“[W]e hold that the FTCA’s time 5 bars are nonjurisdictional and subject to equitable tolling.”). The Court will therefore 6 analyze Defendant’s untimeliness argument under Rule 12(b) (6). See, e.g., *Houston v. 7 United States*, No. 22-CV-01902-AB-SHK, 2023 WL 4290396, at *1–2 (C.D. Cal. May 8 25, 2023) (analyzing motion to dismiss FTCA claims as being barred by statute of 9 limitations under Rule 12(b)(6)); *Martinez v. United States*, No. 22-cv-1803-JLS-BLM, 10 2022 WL 17407982, at *3 (S.D. Cal. Dec. 2, 2022) (same). 11 A motion to dismiss under Rule 12(b)(6) should be granted only where a complaint 12 lacks either a “cognizable legal theory” or sufficient facts to support a cognizable legal 13 theory. *Balistreri v. Pacifica Police Dep’t.*, 901 F.2d 696, 699 (9th Cir. 1988). When 14 reviewing a motion to dismiss, the allegations of material fact in a complaint are taken as 15 true and construed in the light most favorable to the plaintiff. See *Parks Sch. of Bus., Inc. 16 v. Symington*, 51 F.3d 1480, 1484 (9th Cir. 1995). “[W]here the petitioner is pro se, 17 particularly in civil rights cases,” the court has an “obligation” to “construe the pleadings 18 liberally and to afford the petitioner the benefit of any doubt.” *Hebbe v. Pliler*, 627 F.3d 19 338, 342 & n.7 (9th Cir. 2010). When a motion to dismiss is granted, “[l]eave to amend 20 should be granted unless the pleading ‘could not possibly be cured by the allegation of 21 other facts,’ and should be granted more liberally to pro se plaintiffs.” *Ramirez v. Galaza*, 22

334 F.3d 850, 861 (9th Cir. 2003) (quoting *Lopez v. Smith*, 203 F.3d 1122, 1130 (9th Cir. 2000)).

24 III. DISCUSSION

25 A. Timeliness of Plaintiff's FTCA Claim 26 Defendant argues the Complaint should be dismissed because Plaintiff's sole 27 remaining cause of action under the FTCA is untimely. (ECF No. 10-1, at 6.) "A claim 28 may be dismissed under Rule 12(b)(6) on the ground that it is barred by the applicable 1 statute of limitations only when 'the running of the statute is apparent on the face of the 2 complaint.'" *Von Saher v. Norton Simon Museum of Art at Pasadena*, 592 F.3d 954, 969 3 (9th Cir. 2010) (quoting *Huynh v. Chase Manhattan Bank*, 465 F.3d 992, 997 (9th Cir. 4 2006)). "[A] complaint cannot be dismissed unless it appears beyond doubt that the 5 plaintiff can prove no set of facts that would establish the timeliness of the claim." *Id.* 6 A plaintiff seeking to bring suit under the FTCA must first file a claim with the 7 appropriate federal agency within two years after the plaintiff's claim accrues. See 28 8 U.S.C. § 2401(b). The plaintiff then has six months from the date of the agency's denial 9 of the claim to file an action in federal court. See *id.* A plaintiff's FTCA claim is therefore 10 timely "only if it has been: (1) submitted to the appropriate federal agency within two years 11 of accrual and (2) filed in federal court within six months of the agency's final denial." 12 *Redlin v. United States*, 921 F.3d 1133, 1136 (9th Cir. 2019) (emphasis added). "By its 13 express terms, this second limitations period applies only when the agency has made a final 14 disposition of the claim and notified the claimant by mail. The six month period does not 15 begin to run until the agency has notified the claimant of a final denial in accordance with 16 section 2401(b)." *Parker v. United States*, 935 F.2d 176, 177 (9th Cir. 1991). 17 Defendant argues that the latest date on which Plaintiff's claim could have accrued 18 is June 24, 2020, as that is the date that he alleges he received medical treatment after being 19 assaulted. (ECF No. 10-1, at 6.) Defendant has submitted a declaration from Lori Mitchell, 20 a Legal Assistant in the Federal Bureau of Prisons, which states that Plaintiff did not submit 21 his administrative claim until September 12, 2023. (ECF No. 10-2, Mitchell Decl., ¶ 7.) 22 Plaintiff's administrative complaint, which is dated September 12, 2023, is also attached 23 to the declaration. (ECF No. 10-2, Mitchell Decl., Attachment 3.) Therefore, according to 24 Defendant, Plaintiff's claim is untimely because he submitted his administrative claim to 25 the BOP more than two years after the accrual of his claim. (ECF No. 10-1, at 6.) 26 If Defendant's Motion was governed by Rule 12(b)(1), the Court could certainly 27 consider this declaration when ruling on the Motion. See *Warren v. Fox Family 28 Worldwide, Inc.*, 328 F.3d 1136, 1139 (9th Cir. 2003) ("A jurisdictional challenge under

1 Rule 12(b)(1) may be made either on the face of the pleadings or by presenting extrinsic 2 evidence."). "When ruling on a Rule 12(b)(6) motion to dismiss, if a district court 3 considers evidence outside the pleadings, it must normally convert the 12(b)(6) motion into 4 a Rule 56 motion for summary judgment, and it must give the nonmoving party an 5 opportunity to respond." *United States v. Ritchie*, 342 F.3d 903, 907 (9th Cir. 2003). A 6 court may, however,

consider documents that are incorporated by reference into a 7 complaint without converting a motion to dismiss into a motion for summary judgment. 8 *Khoja v. Orexigen Therapeutics, Inc.*, 899 F.3d 988, 998 (9th Cir. 2018). A document may 9 be incorporated by reference into a complaint “if the plaintiff refers extensively to the 10 document or the document forms the basis of the plaintiff’s claim.” *Ritchie*, 342 F.3d at 11 908. 12 Plaintiff refers to his administrative claim in his Complaint. (ECF No. 1, at 6.) 13 Additionally, the administrative complaint in a way “forms the basis” of Plaintiff’s claim 14 because if Plaintiff had not filed an administrative complaint, this Court would lack 15 jurisdiction to hear Plaintiff’s FTCA claim. See *Brady v. United States*, 211 F.3d 499, 502 16 (9th Cir. 2000) (“The requirement of an administrative claim [in an FTCA action] is 17 jurisdictional.”). The Court therefore finds that the administrative complaint attached to 18 Lori Mitchell’s Declaration is incorporated by reference into the Complaint. See *Doe v. 19 Hebbard*, No. 21-cv-00039-BAS-AGS, 2021 WL 5827075, at *2 (S.D. Cal. Dec. 8, 2021) 20 (finding FTCA administrative claim that was filed alongside motion to dismiss was 21 incorporated by reference into complaint because “[a]lthough Plaintiff does not allege the 22 date she filed the administrative claim, the Court may consider the actual documents that 23 form the basis of this claim and on which she relied in bringing this suit”). 24 Therefore, the Court finds that Plaintiff’s FTCA claim is untimely because Plaintiff 25 failed to submit his administrative claim to the BOP within the requisite two-year period 26 mandated by 28 U.S.C. § 2401(b). 27 B. Equitable Tolling 28 Although Plaintiff’s claim is untimely, Plaintiff’s Complaint may survive if Plaintiff 1 is entitled to equitable tolling. “[G]enerally, a litigant seeking equitable tolling bears the 2 burden of establishing two elements: (1) that he has been pursuing his rights diligently, and 3 (2) that some extraordinary circumstances stood in his way.” *Redlin v. United States*, 921 4 F.3d 1133, 1140 (9th Cir. 2019). 5 1. Diligence 6 The first element “requires the effort that a reasonable person might be expected to 7 deliver under his or her particular circumstances.” *Wong v. Beebe*, 732 F.3d 1030, 1052 8 (9th Cir. 2013). “Central to the analysis is whether the plaintiff was ‘without any fault’ in 9 pursuing his claim.” *Id.* (quoting *Fed. Election Comm’n v. Williams*, 104 F.3d 237, 240 10 (9th Cir. 1996)). 11 Plaintiff’s Complaint contains two allegations that relate to the efforts he took to 12 pursue his rights. First, Plaintiff alleges that the same week he was assaulted, he was 13 transferred to a “private federal jail,” and was not returned to a BOP facility (FCI 14 Victorville) “until [he] was sente[n]ced and designated.” (ECF No. 1, at 4.) Plaintiff 15 alleges that once he arrived at FCI Victorville, he “tried to remedy there but was denied by 16 staff for reasons of being to [sic] close to release date,” projected at that time for 2021. 17 (*Id.*) Second, Plaintiff alleges that when he returned to MCC San Diego in June 2021, he 18 “brought this up once to staff about remedying this matter, but out of fear for my life I have 19 been awaiting to be at the right place to start my process.” (*Id.*) But the Complaint lacks 20 any details about the specific actions that Plaintiff took while at FCI Victorville and MCC 21 San Diego to file an administrative claim. (See ECF No. 10-1, at 8.) In the absence of 22 these details, the Court is unable to determine whether Plaintiff diligently pursued his 23 rights. 24 2. Extraordinary

Circumstances 25 The second element requires a litigant to establish that “extraordinary
circumstances 26 were the cause of his untimeliness and . . . made it impossible to file the
document on time.” 27 Wong, 732 F.3d 1030 at 1052. Equitable tolling is generally granted “when
litigants are 28 unable to file timely documents as a result of external circumstances beyond their
direct 1 control.” Id. “[A] garden variety claim of excusable neglect, such as a simple 2
miscalculation that leads a lawyer to miss a filing deadline, does not warrant equitable 3 tolling.”
Id. 4 The Complaint appears to allege multiple potential extraordinary circumstances that 5
prevented Plaintiff from filing his administrative claim within two years of his assault. 6 First,
Plaintiff alleges that he does “not know proper legal language and case loads.” (ECF
7 No. 1, at 3.) But “a pro se petitioner’s lack of legal sophistication is not, by itself, an
8 extraordinary circumstance warranting equitable tolling.” *Rasberry v. Garcia*, 448 F.3d 9 1150,
1154 (9th Cir. 2006). The Court therefore agrees with Defendant that “Plaintiff’s 10 status as a pro
se plaintiff does not excuse his failure to comply with the FTCA’s statute of 11 limitations.” (ECF
No. 10-1, at 8–9; ECF No. 22, at 2) 12 Second, Plaintiff alleges that (1) his placement in the
Segregated Housing Unit 13 (“SHU”); (2) the fact that he was transferred between correctional
facilities multiple times; 14 and (3) “covid-19 procedures and protocols” all prevented him from
seeking relief. (ECF
15 No. 1, at 4.) However, the Complaint does not provide any specific details about how and
16 why these obstacles made it impossible for him to file an administrative claim. Moreover, 17
the Ninth Circuit has held that a prisoner who was in “administrative segregation and had 18
limited access to ‘the law library [and] copy machine’” only faced “[o]rdinary prison 19
limitations” that did not qualify as extraordinary circumstances. *Ramirez v. Yates*, 571 20 F.3d
993, 998 (9th Cir. 2009) (“Ramirez offers no explanation of how or why his restricted 21 library
access made it impossible for him to file a timely § 2254 petition.”) (emphasis 22 added). For this
Court to find these obstacles amounted to “extraordinary circumstances,” 23 Plaintiff must allege
specific facts that demonstrate that Covid-19 procedures, his 24 placement in the SHU, and his
multiple transfers made it impossible for him to timely file 25 his claim. See also *Hennings v.*
Cates, No. 22-55484, 2023 WL 8469341, at *1 (9th Cir.
26 Dec. 7, 2023) (unpublished) (holding petitioner was not entitled to equitable tolling when
27 he “fail[ed] to show why his limited access to law-library materials during the COVID-19 28
pandemic made it impossible for him to file his federal habeas petition”) (emphasis added). 1
Third, Plaintiff alleges that “out of fear for [his] life [he] ha[s] been awaiting to be 2 at the right
place to start [his] process.” (ECF No. 1, at 4.) The Court agrees with 3 Defendant that “this
generalized allegation of fear is insufficient to establish extraordinary 4 circumstances.” (ECF No.
10-1, at 10; ECF No. 22, at 4) See *Mendoza v. Pollard*, No. 20- 5 cv-0847-GPC-RBB, 2021 WL
2588155, at *6 (S.D. Cal. June 24, 2021) (finding habeas 6 petitioner’s “fear of other prisoners”
was not an “‘extraordinary circumstance’ that justifies 7 equitable tolling”); *Bautista v. Madden*,
No. 17-cv-6004-RGK-FFM, 2018 WL 4961601, 8 at *1 (C.D. Cal. Oct. 15, 2018) (holding

“unsubstantiated allegations of fear of attack from 9 other inmates” were insufficient to demonstrate extraordinary circumstances). 10 Fourth, Plaintiff alleges that (1) while at FCI Victorville, he “tried to remedy but 11 was denied by staff”; (2) while he was housed in the SHU, “staff [was] unwilling to assist 12 with forms”; and (3) he has “had trouble from multiple staff members.” (ECF No. 1, at 3, 13 4.) If prison staff altogether denied Plaintiff the opportunity to file an administrative 14 complaint, that may constitute an extraordinary circumstance. But the Complaint does not 15 contain any details regarding how prison staff denied him the opportunity to file a claim. 16 The Court cannot find that these generalized allegations demonstrate that it was impossible 17 for Plaintiff to file a claim. The mere fact that prison staff was “unwilling to assist with 18 forms” does not entitle Plaintiff to equitable tolling. See *Nelson v. Clark*, No. 09-cv-761-19 MMM-PLA, 2009 WL 6640990, at *5 (C.D. Cal. Nov. 13, 2009), report and 20 recommendation adopted, No. 09-cv-761-MMM-PLA, 2010 WL 2681949 (C.D. Cal. June 21 30, 2010) (“[A] lack of legal assistance does not suffice as a legitimate reason to excuse a 22 late application.”). 23 Therefore, because the Complaint neither alleges facts demonstrating that Plaintiff 24 diligently pursued his rights, nor alleges facts demonstrating that extraordinary 25 circumstances prevented Plaintiff from timely filing his claim, Plaintiff is not entitled to 26 equitable tolling. 27 3. Leave to Amend 28 Although Plaintiff’s Opposition contains facts that suggest that Plaintiff might have 1 || pursued his rights diligently and might have faced extraordinary circumstances (see ECF 2 ||No. 21), the Court may not consider these facts when ruling on Defendant’s Motion to 3 Dismiss. *Schneider v. California Dep’t of Corr.*, 151 F.3d 1194, 1197 n. 1 (9th Cir. 1998) 4 || (“In determining the propriety of a Rule 12(b)(6) dismissal, a court may not look beyond 5 ||the complaint to a plaintiff’s moving papers, such as a memorandum in opposition to a 6 defendant’s motion to dismiss.”). The Court will, however, grant Plaintiff leave to file an 7 ||amended complaint in which Plaintiff must allege specific, detailed facts demonstrating 8 ||that he is entitled to equitable tolling. See *Watson v. Carter*, 668 F.3d 1108, 1117 (9th 9 2012) (“[The] rule favoring liberality in amendments to pleadings is particularly 10 ||important for the pro se litigant.”). Any amended complaint that Plaintiff files will entirely 11 ||replace his original Complaint, and so any amended complaint must include all relevant 12 ||claims, facts, and allegations. *Ramirez v. Cnty. of San Bernardino*, 806 F.3d 1002, 1008 13 || (9th Cir. 2015) (“[An] amended complaint supersedes the original, the latter being treated 14 ||thereafter as non-existent.”).

15 IV. CONCLUSION

16 For the reasons discussed above, Defendant’s Motion to Dismiss Plaintiff’s 17 ||Complaint is GRANTED. Plaintiff has leave to file an Amended Complaint. Any 18 ||amended complaint must be filed within 45 days of the entry of this Order. Failure to file 19 amended complaint will result in a final judgment of dismissal. 20 IT IS SO ORDERED. 21 ||Dated: September 29, 2025 ill ‘ 22 Honore Barry Ted Mh part 23 United States District Judge 24 25 26 27 28 9 a oe

