

9th Cir Court of Appeals No. 23-1831

Appendix-A.

Judgment September 23, 2025

For Supreme Court of The United States

Carlos A. Ortega

#210931-2 T-10

2108 Napa Valley St - HWY

Napa, CA 94558

Dated

10/10/25

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NOT FOR PUBLICATION

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS

FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT

FILED

SEP 23 2025

MOLLY C. DWYER, CLERK
U.S. COURT OF APPEALS

CARLOS A. ORTEGA,

Plaintiff - Appellant,

v.

COUNTY OF SANTA CLARA; EDWARD
FLORES, Chief of Corrections; DAVID
SEPUL-VEDA, Complex Commander
Captain; A. FLORES, Correctional
Officer; J. DIAZ, Correctional
Officer; MELEK, Correctional
Officer; DUGAMIS, Correctional
Officer; DEPARTMENT OF
CORRECTIONS OFFICERS,

Defendants - Appellees.

No. 23-1831

D.C. No.

4:19-cv-00319-HSG

MEMORANDUM*

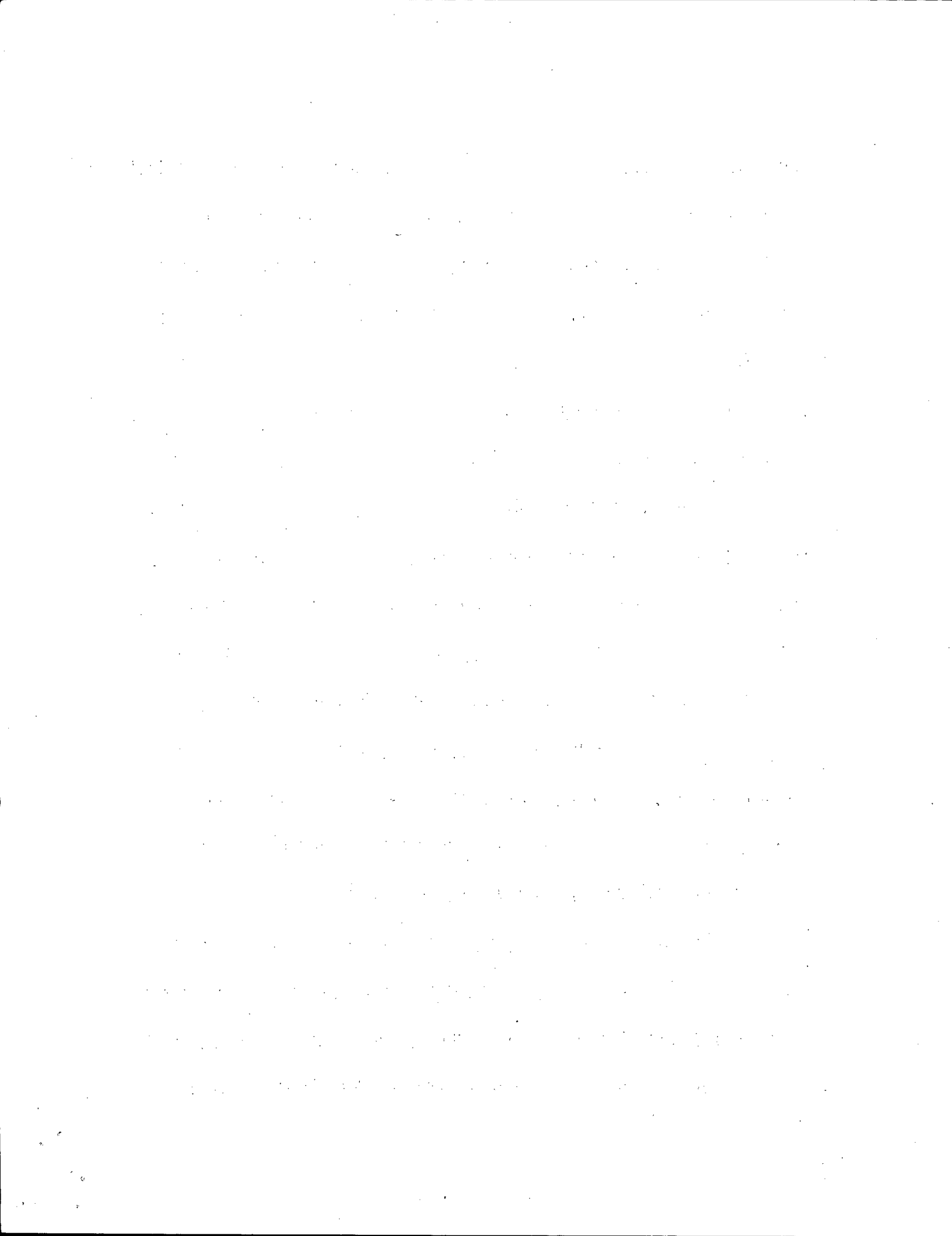
Appeal from the United States District Court
for the Northern District of California
Haywood S. Gilliam, Jr., District Judge, Presiding

Submitted September 17, 2025**

Before: SILVERMAN, OWENS, and BRESS, Circuit Judges.

* This disposition is not appropriate for publication and is not precedent
except as provided by Ninth Circuit Rule 36-3.

** The panel unanimously concludes this case is suitable for decision
without oral argument. *See* Fed. R. App. P. 34(a)(2).



Carlos A. Ortega appeals pro se from the district court's summary judgment in his 42 U.S.C. § 1983 action alleging excessive force by jail officials while Ortega was incarcerated at Santa Clara County Jail. We have jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1291. We review de novo the district court's summary judgment, including the court's conclusion that the action was barred by the statute of limitations, *Hernandez v. Spacelabs Med., Inc.*, 343 F.3d 1107, 1112 (9th Cir. 2003), and the court's decision not to apply equitable tolling, *Hensley v. United States*, 531 F.3d 1052, 1056 (9th Cir. 2008). We affirm.

The district court properly granted summary judgment because Ortega filed this action after the applicable statute of limitations and did not raise a genuine dispute of material fact as to any basis for tolling. *See TwoRivers v. Lewis*, 174 F.3d 987, 991 (9th Cir. 1999) (“[F]ederal courts borrow the statute of limitations for § 1983 claims applicable to personal injury claims in the forum state.”); Cal. Civ. Proc. Code § 335.1 (setting forth two-year statute of limitations for personal injury claims); Cal. Code Civ. Proc. § 352(a) (permitting statutory tolling when “at the time the cause of action accrued,” plaintiff “lack[ed] the legal capacity to make decisions”); *Alcott Rehab. Hosp. v. Superior Ct.*, 112 Cal. Rptr. 2d 807, 812 (Ct. App. 2001) (explaining that a plaintiff lacks legal capacity when they are “incapable of . . . transacting business or understanding the nature or effects of [their] acts”); *see also Fink v. Shedler*, 192 F.3d 911, 916 (9th Cir. 1999) (setting

1971-1972

1973-1974

forth requirements for equitable tolling under California law).

AFFIRMED.

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that this is essential for ensuring transparency and accountability in the organization's operations.

2. The second part of the document outlines the various methods and techniques used to collect and analyze data. It includes a detailed description of the data collection process, from identifying the sources of data to the actual collection of the data itself.

3. The third part of the document describes the various methods and techniques used to analyze the data. It includes a detailed description of the data analysis process, from identifying the key variables to the actual analysis of the data.

4. The fourth part of the document discusses the various methods and techniques used to present the results of the analysis. It includes a detailed description of the data presentation process, from identifying the key findings to the actual presentation of the results.

5. The fifth part of the document discusses the various methods and techniques used to interpret the results of the analysis. It includes a detailed description of the data interpretation process, from identifying the key findings to the actual interpretation of the results.

6. The sixth part of the document discusses the various methods and techniques used to validate the results of the analysis. It includes a detailed description of the data validation process, from identifying the key findings to the actual validation of the results.

7. The seventh part of the document discusses the various methods and techniques used to communicate the results of the analysis. It includes a detailed description of the data communication process, from identifying the key findings to the actual communication of the results.

8. The eighth part of the document discusses the various methods and techniques used to implement the results of the analysis. It includes a detailed description of the data implementation process, from identifying the key findings to the actual implementation of the results.

9. The ninth part of the document discusses the various methods and techniques used to monitor the results of the analysis. It includes a detailed description of the data monitoring process, from identifying the key findings to the actual monitoring of the results.

10. The tenth part of the document discusses the various methods and techniques used to evaluate the results of the analysis. It includes a detailed description of the data evaluation process, from identifying the key findings to the actual evaluation of the results.

United States District Court Northern District
of California

Appendix B.

Judgment November 27, 2019
and

July 26, 2023

For Supreme Court of The United States

Cortis A. Ortega

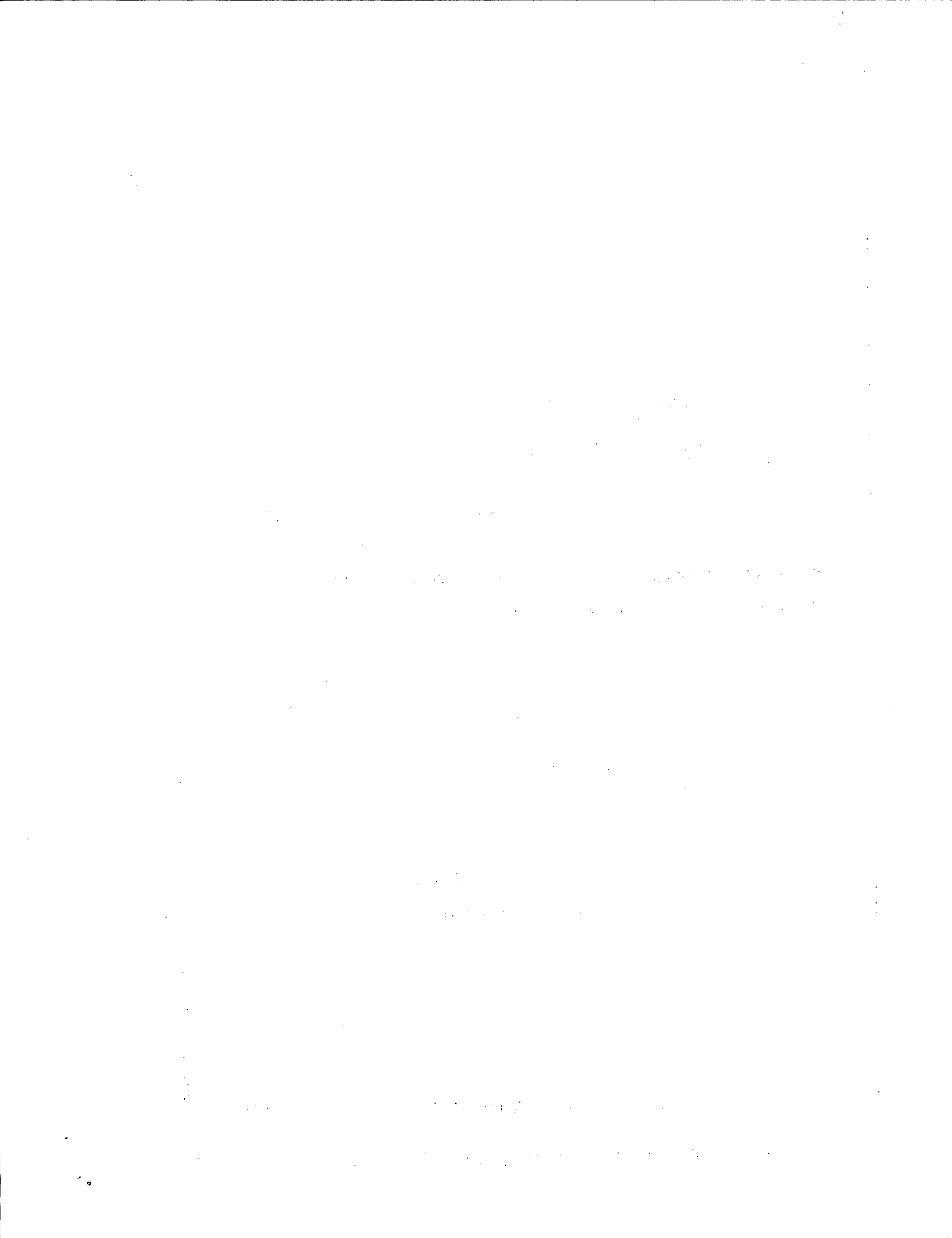
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Napa, CA 94558

10/10/25

Dated



Case 4:19-cv-00319-HSG Document 32 Filed 11/27/19 Page 1 of 1

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

CARLOS A. ORTEGA,
Plaintiff,

v.

A. FLORES, et al.,
Defendants.


Case No. 19-cv-00319-HSG

JUDGMENT

For the reasons set forth in the Order Granting Defendants' Motion to Dismiss, this action is DISMISSED as barred by the statute of limitations. The Clerk shall enter judgment in favor of defendants and against plaintiff

IT IS SO ORDERED AND ADJUDGED.

Dated: 11/27/2019


HAYWOOD S. GILLIAM, JR.
United States District Judge

United States District Court
Northern District of California

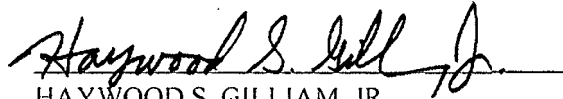
Judgment 5 copies
Dismiss 5 copies

Case 4:19-cv-00319-HSG Document 40 Filed 12/26/19 Page 4 of 4

This order terminates Dkt. No. 34.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

Dated: 12/26/2019


HAYWOOD S. GILLIAM, JR.
United States District Judge

United States District Court
Northern District of California

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

CARLOS A. ORTEGA,
Plaintiff,

v.

A. FLORES, et al.,
Defendants.

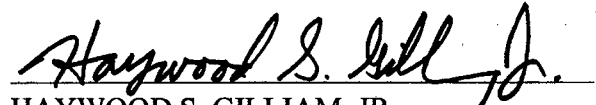
Case No. 19-cv-00319-HSG

JUDGMENT

The Court has GRANTED Defendants' motion for summary judgment. The Clerk shall enter judgment in favor of Defendants and against Plaintiff, and close the case.

IT IS SO ORDERED AND ADJUDGED.

Dated: 7/26/2023


HAYWOOD S. GILLIAM, JR.
United States District Judge

1. The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country and the progress of the work during the year. It is a summary of the work done and the results achieved. It is a general overview of the work done and the results achieved.

2. The second part of the report deals with the specific work done during the year. It is a detailed account of the work done and the results achieved. It is a detailed account of the work done and the results achieved.

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9th Cir. Court of Appeals 1/10.03-1831

Appendix-C

Judgment December 9, 2021

For Supreme Court of the United States

Carlos A. Ortega

#210931-2 F-10

3100 Nopa Valley Hwy

Alhambra, CA 91708

10/10/25

Dated

2021 WL 5855066

Only the Westlaw citation is currently available.
United States Court of Appeals, Ninth Circuit.

Carlos Armando ORTEGA, Plaintiff-Appellant,
v.
SANTA CLARA COUNTY JAIL; et al., Defendants,
and
A. Flores, Correctional Officer;
et al., Defendants-Appellees.

No. 19-17547

Argued and Submitted November
15, 2021 San Francisco, California

FILED December 9, 2021

Appeal from the United States District Court for the Northern
District of California, Haywood S. Gilliam, Jr., District Judge,
Presiding, D.C. No. 4:19-cv-00319-HSG

Attorneys and Law Firms

Margaret Adema Maloy, Associate, Jones Day, San
Francisco, CA, for Plaintiff-Appellant.

Michael C. Serverian, Esquire, Office of the County Counsel,
San Jose, CA, for Defendants-Appellees.

Before: PAEZ and FRIEDLAND, Circuit Judges, and
KORMAN, ^{*} District Judge.

MEMORANDUM ^{**}

^{*1} Appellant Carlos Armando Ortega, who is in psychiatric
detention, appeals the district court's dismissal without leave
to amend of his 42 U.S.C. § 1983 complaint for failure to
state a claim under Rule 12(b)(6) of the Federal Rules of Civil
Procedure. We have jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1291. We
reverse and remand for further proceedings.

The district court determined that the statute of limitations
for Ortega's complaint expired on December 12, 2014
and dismissed his complaint as "untimely." Plaintiffs are
generally not required to "plead around affirmative defenses."
U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Comm'n v. Monex Credit

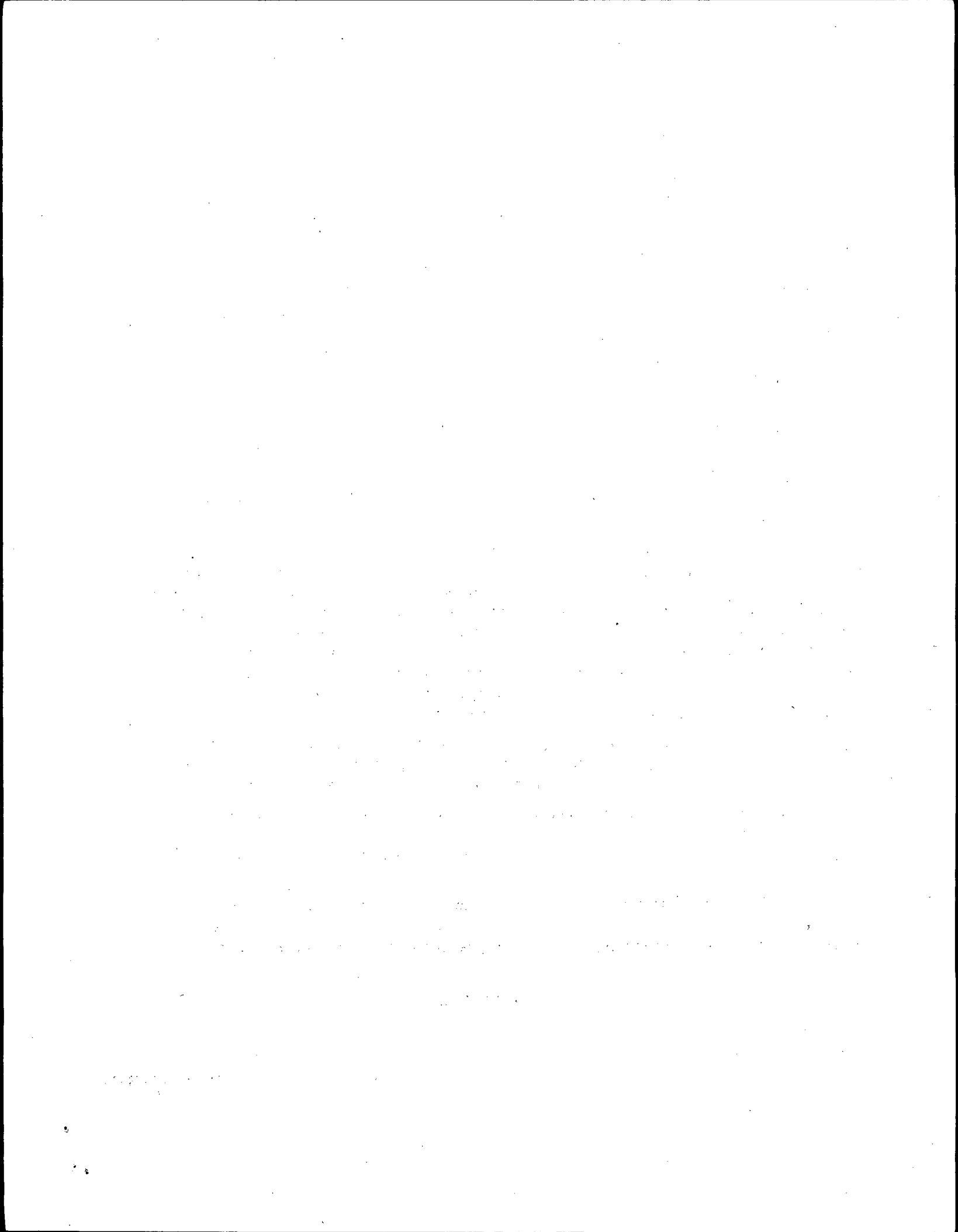
Co., 931 F.3d 966, 972 (9th Cir. 2019). Rather, "[d]ismissal
under Rule 12(b)(6) on the basis of an affirmative defense
is proper only if the defendant shows some obvious bar to
securing relief on the face of the complaint." *ASARCO,
LLC v. Union Pac. R.R. Co.*, 765 F.3d 999, 1004 (9th Cir.
2014). Thus, "[a] motion to dismiss based on the running of
the statute of limitations period may be granted only 'if the
assertions of the complaint, read with the required liberality,
would not permit the plaintiff to prove that the statute was
tolled.' " *Supermail Cargo, Inc. v. United States*, 68 F.3d
1204, 1206–07 (9th Cir. 1995) (citing *Jablon v. Dean
Witter & Co.*, 614 F.2d 677, 682 (9th Cir. 1980)). Under
this standard, Ortega has not pleaded himself out of court by
failing to plead around the statute of limitations.

Ortega may be able to establish entitlement to tolling. Under
California law, ¹ Ortega may be entitled to statutory tolling
if he lacked "the legal capacity to make decisions" when his
cause of action accrued, Cal. Civ. Proc. Code § 352(a), or
to equitable tolling, if he demonstrates "excusable delay,"

Johnson v. Henderson, 314 F.3d 409, 414 (9th Cir. 2002). ²

The district court found that Ortega was not entitled to
statutory tolling because he did not "present[] evidence
supporting his allegation" that he lacked the legal capacity
to make decisions in any of his filings. The district court
found that Ortega was not entitled to equitable tolling because
he did not "demonstrate[] the necessary reasonable and
good faith conduct required," as he was able to litigate other
lawsuits during the time period at issue. ³ This is the incorrect
Rule 12(b)(6) standard; Ortega need not "demonstrate" or
"present evidence" at this stage. Rather, he must make factual
allegations that show a plausible claim for relief, *Ashcroft
v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 678 (2009) (citing *Bell Atl. Corp.
v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 555 (2007)), and do not foreclose
the possibility that he may establish statutory or equitable
tolling, *Supermail Cargo*, 68 F.3d at 1206–07. The face of
his complaint does not foreclose the possibility that Ortega
may be able to demonstrate that he lacked the legal capacity
to make decisions during the relevant time period or that
he excusably delayed filing his suit. Because the district
court erred in dismissing Ortega's complaint, we reverse and
remand for further proceedings.

^{*2} REVERSED AND REMANDED.



All Citations

Not Reported in Fed. Rptr., 2021 WL 5855066

Footnotes

- * The Honorable Edward R. Korman, United States District Judge for the Eastern District of New York, sitting by designation.
- ** This disposition is not appropriate for publication and is not precedent except as provided by Ninth Circuit Rule 36-3.
- 1 Federal courts apply the forum state's tolling laws to 42 U.S.C. § 1983 cases. *Jones v. Blanas*, 393 F.3d 918, 927 (9th Cir. 2004).
- 2 California applies a stop-clock approach to equitable tolling: "the limitations period *stops running* during the tolling event, and begins to run again only when the tolling event has concluded." *Lantzy v. Centex Homes*, 73 P.3d 517, 523 (Cal. 2003), *as modified* (Aug. 27, 2003) (emphasis in original).
- 3 The district court properly took judicial notice of the list of Ortega's other cases. Fed. R. Evid. 201(b); see *Est. of Blue v. County of Los Angeles*, 120 F.3d 982, 984 (9th Cir. 1997) (taking judicial notice of court filings in a related case to affirm the district court's decision to dismiss the plaintiff's complaint as untimely and deny the plaintiff equitable tolling). Moreover, these materials, even if considered, do not prove that Ortega's complaint is untimely. While Ortega's litigation history might suggest that he had the capacity to litigate, there could be factual questions about whether Ortega was actually competent. For example, counsel or another prisoner could have helped him file lawsuits. And, even if Ortega was competent enough to file certain lawsuits on his own, it is possible that Ortega was only competent during brief windows of time—windows that add up to much less than two years.

