



## **Daniel Gatson; Anthony Hanks; Family Members v. State of New Jersey; Anne Milgram**

2012 | Cited 0 times | Third Circuit | January 10, 2012

CLD-012

NOT PRECEDENTIAL

Submitted for Possible Dismissal Due to Jurisdictional Defect, Possible Dismissal Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B), and Possible Summary Action Pursuant to Third Circuit LAR 27.4 and I.O.P. 10.6 October 14, 2011

Before: RENDELL, HARDIMAN and ROTH, Circuit Judges

### OPINION OF THE COURT

Pro se appellant Daniel Gatson appeals the District Court's order dismissing his complaint. For the reasons set forth below, we will summarily affirm the District Court's order.

In the late 1990s, state and federal authorities came to believe that Gatson was the leader of a group that committed a string of burglaries in New Jersey. They assembled a task force and began to gather evidence against him. To this end, they interviewed informants, tapped Gatson's phone, and subpoenaed a variety of records. This investigation led the authorities to obtain a warrant that permitted them to search Gatson's home, his aunt's home, and his grandmother's home, and to seize a 28-foot Bayliner boat, which authorities believed Gatson had purchased with the fruits of his crimes. In 2001, New Jersey police officers executed the warrant. In the process, they seized over \$256,000 in cash, the Bayliner boat, and assorted jewelry. Ultimately, state officials charged Gatson with numerous offenses, and in November 2004, Gatson was convicted in New Jersey state court of two counts of receipt of stolen property. The Appellate Division affirmed Gatson's conviction. In 2009, Gatson filed the action at issue here against numerous defendants (who will be treated collectively in this opinion). Gatson raised two claims under 42 U.S.C. § 1983. First, he alleged that the defendants conspired to invent a criminal case against him, violating his rights at every step; he has framed this as a malicious prosecution claim. Second, he claimed that the defendants deprived him of his property in violation of his due process rights. More specifically, he alleged that after his trial, the defendants should have returned the cash, jewelry, and boat that they had seized from him; instead, they disposed of this property without according him due process. Gatson also raised several state law claims. The District Court dismissed Gatson's complaint pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915, and Gatson then filed a timely notice of appeal.<sup>1</sup>



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We have jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1291 and exercise a plenary standard of review. *Allah v. Seiverling*, 229 F.3d 220, 223 (3d Cir. 2000). As an initial matter, we will dispose of two preliminary issues. While Gatson's appeal was dismissed for failure to prosecute because he neither paid the fees nor filed an application to appeal in forma pauperis (IFP), he soon thereafter filed an IFP application and a motion to reopen. We are satisfied that Gatson has established good cause to reopen his case, see 3d Cir. L.A.R. 107.2(a), and that he is entitled to proceed IFP, see 28 U.S.C. § 1915. Accordingly, we will grant his motion to reopen and his IFP application.

Nevertheless, we will affirm the District Court's judgment. Gatson's first claim is that he was the victim of malicious prosecution. To establish malicious prosecution, however, Gatson must show that "the prior criminal proceedings . . . have terminated in [his] favor." *Hector v. Watt*, 235 F.3d 154, 156 (3d Cir. 2000). In his complaint, Gatson acknowledges that he was, in fact, convicted, and that his conviction remains valid. Accordingly, this claim fails as a matter of law. See *Kossler v. Crisanti*, 564 F.3d 181, 190 n.6 (3d Cir. 2009) (en banc).<sup>2</sup>

We will likewise affirm the District Court's disposition of Gatson's due process claim. This claim arises under § 1983 and, as a consequence, is subject to a two-year statute of limitations. See *O'Connor v. City of Newark*, 440 F.3d 125, 126-27 (3d Cir. 2006). In his complaint, Gatson alleges that the defendants improperly withheld and disposed of his property after his November 2004 conviction. This claim thus accrued soon after his conviction, see *Wallace v. Kato*, 549 U.S. 384, 388 (2007); however, he did not file his complaint until April 3, 2009 -- well outside the limitations period. Moreover, we perceive no basis to toll the statute of limitations. State law typically governs the issue of whether a limitations period should be tolled. See *Dique v. N.J. State Police*, 603 F.3d 181, 185 (3d Cir. 2010). In New Jersey, a statute of limitations may be tolled "until the injured party discovers, or by exercise of reasonable diligence and intelligence should have discovered, that he may have a basis for an actionable claim." *Id.* (internal quotation marks omitted). Here, Gatson's own allegations reveal that he was aware of this claim soon after he was convicted in November 2004, but nevertheless failed to file his federal complaint until April 2009. Accordingly, we agree with the District Court that Gatson's due process claim is time-barred.<sup>3</sup> See generally *Fogle v. Pierson*, 435 F.3d 1252, 1258-59 (10th Cir. 2006) (explaining that dismissal is appropriate under § 1915 when it is "patently clear" that tolling argument lacks merit).

Finally, we conclude that the District Court acted within its discretion in declining to exercise supplemental jurisdiction over Gatson's state law claims. See 28 U.S.C. § 1367(c)(3); *Figueroa v. Buccaneer Hotel Inc.*, 188 F.3d 172, 181 (3d Cir. 1999). Accordingly, we will summarily affirm the District Court's order dismissing Gatson's complaint. See 3d Cir. L.A.R. 27.4; I.O.P. 10.6.

1. While Gatson filed his notice of appeal more than 30 days after the District Court entered its order dismissing his complaint, he timely requested and received an extension from the District Court under Rule 4(a)(5) of the Federal Rules of Appellate Procedure. Gatson's appeal is therefore timely.



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2. In the course of setting forth his malicious-prosecution claim, Gatson alleges that each part of the criminal investigation -- including the searches -- violated his constitutional rights, and that as a consequence, the government unlawfully obtained all the evidence that it used against him at trial. It is not clear whether Gatson intended to raise stand-alone Fourth Amendment claims; to the extent that he did, we conclude that the claims were properly dismissed. Under *Heck v. Humphrey*, 512 U.S. 477, 486-87 (1994), a prisoner may not use § 1983 to obtain damages if success on the merits necessarily would imply the invalidity of a conviction. Here, Gatson affirmatively contends that the allegedly illegal searches resulted in an unlawful conviction, and accordingly, he cannot bring these claims until and unless he successfully attacks his conviction. See *Gibson v. Superintendent of N.J. Dep't of Law & Pub. Safety-Div. of State Police*, 411 F.3d 427, 445 (3d Cir. 2005); see also *Evans v. Poskon*, 603 F.3d 362, 364 (7th Cir. 2010).

3. Because this claim -- that the defendants disposed of his property without according him due process -- does not implicate the validity of Gatson's conviction, the deferred-accrual rule of *Heck* does not apply. See *Harvey v. Waldron*, 210 F.3d 1008, 1016 (9th Cir. 2000).

