

1 *Selecky*, 586 F.3d 1109, 1119 (9th Cir. 2009); 18 U.S.C. § 3626(a)(1)(A)). If the Court does not
2 have an actual case or controversy before it, it has no power to hear the matter in question. *Id.*
3 Further, requests for prospective relief are limited by 18 U.S.C. § 3626 (a)(1)(A) of the Prison
4 Litigation Reform Act, which requires that the Court ensure the relief “is narrowly drawn,
5 extends no further than necessary to correct the violation of the Federal Right, and is the least
6 intrusive means necessary to correct the violation of the Federal Right.”

7 Similarly, the pendency of this action does not give the Court jurisdiction over prison
8 officials in general or over Plaintiff’s litigation issues. *Summers v. Earth Island Institute*, 555
9 U.S. 488, 492-93 (2009); *Mayfield v. United States*, 599 F.3d 964, 969 (9th Cir. 2010). The
10 Court’s jurisdiction is limited to the parties in this action and to the cognizable legal claims upon
11 which this action is proceeding. *Summers*, 555 U.S. at 492-93; *Mayfield*, 599 F.3d at 969. The
12 Court cannot order prison staff to provide litigation supplies to Plaintiff.

13 Plaintiff is not precluded from attempting to state cognizable claims in a new action if he
14 believes his civil rights are being violated beyond his pleadings in this action. The issue is not
15 that Plaintiff’s allegations are not serious, or that Plaintiff is not entitled to relief if sought in the
16 proper forum. However, the seriousness of Plaintiff’s accusations concerning his ability to pursue
17 legal matters on his own behalf cannot and do not overcome what is a *jurisdictional* bar. *Steel*
18 *Co.*, 523 U.S. at 103-04 (“[The] triad of injury in fact, causation, and redressability constitutes the
19 core of Article III’s case-or-controversy requirement, and the party invoking federal jurisdiction
20 bears the burden of establishing its existence.”) This action is simply not the proper vehicle for
21 conveyance of the relief Plaintiff seeks.¹ However, the Litigation Office is requested to look into
22 the matter and facilitate Plaintiff’s access to the typewriter, supplies, and legal books which
23 Plaintiff purchased for litigating this action as well as his access to the law library and other legal
24 resources to the extent necessary to allow Plaintiff to pursue his pending legal actions.²

25 //

26 _____
27 ¹ Plaintiff’s motion also fails to make the requisite showing, supported by admissible evidence, to obtain a
28 preliminary injunction. *Winter v. Natural Resources Defense Council, Inc.*, 555 U.S. 7, 20-4, 129 S.Ct. 365, 376
(2008). However, it is unnecessary to reach the merits of Plaintiff’s motions in light of the fact that the jurisdictional
issue is fatal to his requests for relief. *Summers*, 555 U.S. at 493, 129 S.Ct. at 1149; *Mayfield*, 599 F.3d at 969.

² How access is best facilitated in light of Plaintiff’s housing status and other custody or classification factors is
left to the sound discretion of prison officials.

