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5	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT		
6	EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA		
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8	LAWRENCE CHRISTOPHER SMITH,	Case No. 1:18-cv-00851-LJO-BAM (PC)	
9 10	Plaintiff, v.	ORDER DENYING MOTION FOR RELIEF FROM JUDGMENT AND MOTION FOR TEMPORARY RESTRAINING ORDER AND PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION	
11	KNOWLTON,	(ECF No. 6)	
12	Defendant.		
13	]		
14	I. Background		
15	Plaintiff Lawrence Christopher Smith ("Plaintiff") is a state prisoner proceeding pro se in		
16	this civil rights action pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983.		
17	On May 23, 2018, the assigned Magistrate Judge issued findings and recommendations in		
18	Smith v. Chanelo, Case No. 1:16-cv-01356-LJO-BAM (PC), recommending that: (1) the action		
19	proceed on Plaintiff's first amended complaint only as to the excessive force claim against		
20	Defendants Sotelo, P. Chanelo, D. Wattree, K. Hunt, L. Castro, A. Gonzalez, E. Ramirez, and R.		
21	Rodriguez, on March 13, 2013; (2) the Court sever the misjoined claims, into three separate cases		
22	and such cases be opened, for excessive force for the incidents of: September 9, 2013 against		
23	Defendant D. Knowlton; November 15, 2013 against Defendants E. Weiss, O. Hurtado, and F.		
24	Zavleta; and February 6, 2014 against Defendants D. Gibbs and D. Hardy; (3) Plaintiff's		
25	improperly joined claims of February 4, 2015, February 25, 2015, and September 2, 2015 be		
26	dismissed without prejudice to re-filing; and (4) the remaining claims and defendants be		
27	dismissed for failure to state a cognizable claim. Smith v. Chanelo, ECF No. 16. The Court		
28	adopted the findings and recommendations in full on June 20, 2018, and the misjoined claims		
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were accordingly opened as separate actions. (ECF No. 2.) Accordingly, the instant action was
opened as <u>Smith v. Knowlton</u>, Case No. 1:18-cv-00851-LJO-BAM (PC). <u>See also Smith v.</u>
<u>Weiss</u>, Case No. 1:18-cv-00852-LJO-BAM; <u>Smith v. Gibbs</u>, Case No. 18-cv-00854-LJO-BAM.
In the order adopting the findings and recommendations, the Court also ordered Plaintiff
to submit a separate filing fee or an application to proceed in forma pauperis for each of the
newly opened actions within thirty days. (ECF No. 2.) Plaintiff's application to proceed in forma
pauperis was therefore due on or before July 23, 2018.

During this time, Plaintiff filed several motions in the originating case of <u>Smith v.</u>
<u>Chanelo</u>, seeking relief from judgment, a chance to further amend his complaint, and seeking
reconsideration of the Court's judgment. <u>Smith v. Chanelo</u>, ECF Nos. 20, 22, 23, 24. After
reviewing all of Plaintiff's moving papers, including three proposed amended and supplemental
complaints, the undersigned found no grounds that would warrant reconsideration of the earlier
decision to sever the case and dismiss the otherwise unrelated claims. <u>Smith v. Chanelo</u>, ECF
No. 27.

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## **II.** Motion for Relief from Judgment

16 Currently before the Court is Plaintiff's November 9, 2018 motion for relief from 17 judgment, motion for a preliminary injunction, and proposed amended complaint. (ECF No. 6.) 18 As in Smith v. Chanelo, Plaintiff argues that the Court erred in severing his various claims, and 19 that his proposed amended complaint successfully alleges the existence of a vast and overarching 20 conspiracy among the nearly 100 named defendants employed at multiple correctional 21 institutions, county law enforcement and prosecutorial offices, and state courts. Plaintiff 22 therefore argues that he is further entitled to a preliminary injunction ordering CDCR officials to 23 transfer him to federal custody for his own safety. (Id.)

The Court finds Plaintiff's arguments in this matter as unpersuasive as they were in <u>Smith</u>
<u>v. Chanelo</u>. Plaintiff's proposed amended complaint in this action again fails to include sufficient
allegations demonstrating that all of the defendants shared the common objective of the
conspiracy, and instead relies upon conclusory allegations. Again, the Court finds no grounds
that would warrant reconsideration of the earlier decision to sever this case, and the actions and

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claims will remain separate.

es not	
have jurisdiction at this time to order the relief sought. Plaintiff does not have a constitutional	
right to be incarcerated at a particular correctional facility (or to be transferred between state and	
federal correctional institutions). See Meachum v. Fano, 427 U.S. 215, 224–25 (1976); McClune	
<u>v. Lile</u> , 536 U.S. 24, 38 (2002).	
Furthermore, federal courts are courts of limited jurisdiction and in considering a request	
for preliminary injunctive relief, the Court is bound by the requirement that as a preliminary	
matter, it have before it an actual case or controversy. <u>City of Los Angeles v. Lyons</u> , 461 U.S.	
95, 101–02 (1983); Valley Forge Christian Coll. v. Ams. United for Separation of Church &	
State, Inc., 454 U.S. 464, 471 (1982). If the Court does not have an actual case or controversy	
before it, it has no power to hear the matter in question. Id.	
At this time, Plaintiff has not yet paid the filing fee or filed an application to proceed in	
forma pauperis in this action. The action cannot proceed on the merits until Plaintiff has either	
paid the filing fee in full or been granted leave to proceed in forma pauperis. As such, no case or	
controversy yet exists before the Court in this matter.	
IV. Conclusion and Order	
For the reasons stated, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED as follows:	
1. Plaintiff's motion for relief from judgment and motion for preliminary injunction, (ECF	
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