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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

DOVIE DEWDROP LEEN,

Plaintiff,

v.

CUEVA, *et al.*,

Defendants.

Case No. 2:20-cv-2231-JDP (PC)

ORDER THAT THE CLERK OF COURT  
ASSIGN A DISTRICT JUDGE TO THIS  
CASE

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS  
THAT PLAINTIFF'S MOTION FOR  
PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION BE  
DENIED

ECF No. 6

OBJECTIONS DUE IN FOURTEEN DAYS

Plaintiff Dovie Dewdrop Leen is a state prisoner proceeding without counsel in this civil rights action brought under 42 U.S.C. § 1983. In addition to filing a complaint,<sup>1</sup> plaintiff also submitted a motion to compel the California Medical Facility (“CMF”) to provide him with indigent envelopes and postage. ECF No. 6. He states that unnamed officials at CMF have denied him the indigent envelopes and postage that he is entitled to, impeding his litigation of two

<sup>1</sup> The court will screen the complaint by separate order.

1 section 1983 lawsuits and preventing him from contacting his family. *Id.* at 1. Staff has allegedly  
2 told him that he does not qualify for the mailing materials because he has ten dollars on his trust  
3 account. *Id.* I construe this as a motion for preliminary injunction and recommend that it be  
4 denied without prejudice.

5 “A plaintiff seeking a preliminary injunction must establish that he is likely to succeed on  
6 the merits, that he is likely to suffer irreparable harm in the absence of preliminary relief, that the  
7 balance of equities tips in his favor, and that an injunction is in the public interest.” *Glossip v.*  
8 *Gross*, 135 S. Ct. 2726, 2736-37 (2015) (quoting *Winter v. Natural Res. Def. Council, Inc.*, 555  
9 U.S. 7, 20 (2008)). “[P]laintiffs must establish that irreparable harm is likely, not just possible, in  
10 order to obtain a preliminary injunction.” *Alliance for the Wild Rockies v. Cottrell*, 632 F.3d  
11 1127, 1131 (9th Cir. 2011). In addition to establishing irreparable harm, the injunctive relief  
12 sought must be related to the claims brought in the complaint. *See Pac. Radiation Oncology, LLC*  
13 *v. Queen’s Med. Ctr.*, 810 F.3d 631, 633 (9th Cir. 2015) (“A court’s equitable power lies only  
14 over the merits of the case or controversy before it. When a plaintiff seeks injunctive relief based  
15 on claims not pled in the complaint, the court does not have the authority to issue an injunction.”).  
16 A permanent injunction may be granted only after a final hearing on the merits. *See MAI Sys.*  
17 *Corp. v. Peak Computer, Inc.*, 991 F.2d 511, 520 (9th Cir.1993) (“As a general rule, a permanent  
18 injunction will be granted when liability has been established . . .”).

19 Plaintiff has not addressed the *Winter* factors in his motion, and it is his burden to show  
20 that he meets the requirements for injunctive relief. *See Earth Island Inst. v. Carlton*, 626 F.3d  
21 462, 469 (9th Cir. 2010) (“‘An injunction is a matter of equitable discretion’ and is ‘an  
22 extraordinary remedy that may only be awarded upon a clear showing that the plaintiff is entitled  
23 to such relief.’”) (quoting *Winter*, 555 U.S. at 376, 381). Additionally, plaintiff’s claims about  
24 indigent envelopes and postage appear to be unrelated to the allegations in the complaint, which  
25 concern alleged sexual assault, retaliation for filing lawsuits, and inadequate medical care. ECF  
26 No. 1 at 7, 9-12. Accordingly, I may be without authority to issue the injunction that he seeks.  
27 *Pac. Radiation Oncology, LLC*, 810 F.3d at 633.

28 I am not unsympathetic to plaintiff’s claims, however. Prisoners are entitled to access the

1 court system. “Under the First Amendment, a prisoner has both a right to meaningful access to  
2 the courts and a broader right to petition the government for a redress of his grievances.” *Silva v.*  
3 *Di Vittorio*, 658 F.3d 1090, 1101-02 (9th Cir. 2011), abrogated on other grounds by *Coleman v.*  
4 *Tollefson*, 135 S. Ct. 1759, 191 L. Ed. 2d 803 (2015). To the extent that his claims are true, the  
5 officials withholding his mailing materials appear to be violating his constitutional rights, and he  
6 may be entitled to redress by filing a separate section 1983 action. I realize that plaintiff’s  
7 inability to access postage and envelopes might make difficult the filing of a separate suit.  
8 Regardless, I cannot grant the injunction he seeks.

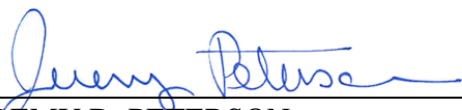
9 It is ordered that the Clerk of Court shall assign a district judge to rule on these findings  
10 and recommendations.

11 I recommend that plaintiff’s motion to compel (ECF No. 6), which I construe as a motion  
12 for preliminary injunction, be denied without prejudice.

13 These findings and recommendations will be submitted to the U.S. district judge assigned  
14 to the case, pursuant to the provisions of Title 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1). Within fourteen days of  
15 service of these findings and recommendations, the parties may file written objections with the  
16 court. If a party files objections, that party should do so in a document captioned “Objections to  
17 Magistrate Judge’s Findings and Recommendations.”

18 IT IS SO ORDERED.

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20 Dated: December 1, 2020

  
21 JEREMY D. PETERSON  
22 UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE  
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