



1 Even if Plaintiff's "Requests" were considered to be motions, Plaintiff's filings (ECF Nos. 88,  
2 89) object to conduct attributed to individuals who are *not* parties to this case. In fact, Plaintiff's notices  
3 do not even mention the one named Defendant, Rowly, against whom an excessive force claim was  
4 allowed to proceed in this matter. (ECF No. 6 at 6.) Plaintiff's filings do not request any specific relief  
5 from the court, let alone provide factual or evidentiary support or legal authority for his motions. Just  
6 as the court does not have jurisdiction to issue an injunction directed at a non-party [*See Zenith Radio*  
7 *Research, Inc.*, 395 U.S. 100, 112 (1969) (concluding it was error to enter an injunction against a non-  
8 party)], the court could not direct any order relative to the individuals against whom Plaintiff complains  
9 in his notices.

10 The undersigned further concurs with Magistrate Judge Cam Ferenbach's discussion of similar  
11 infirmities in Plaintiff Tagle's motions filed in *Tagle v. Fajota, et al.*, 2:15-cv-02082-JCM-VCF:

12 Tagle's Motion objects to the actions of individuals who are not parties to this  
13 case. In fact, Tagle's Motion does not even mention the named Defendants. In any event,  
14 Tagle's Motion does not request any specific relief from the Court, let alone provide  
15 factual or evidentiary support or legal authority for his motion. Accordingly, the motion  
16 is denied.

17 If Tagle were seeking injunctive relief to prohibit alleged harassment or abuse by  
18 NDOC correctional officers, that request would most likely be denied<sup>2</sup>. He has not met  
19 his burden of showing, *inter alia*, a likelihood of success on the merits. Further, it does  
20 not appear that Tagle has exhausted his administrative remedies regarding the allegations  
21 that the guards or library supervisors are taking his mail and legal papers or physically  
22 abusing him. Consequently, Tagle has not made a clear showing that injunctive relief is  
23 appropriate.

24 (ECF No. 43 at p.3, ll. 7-16; p.4, l.1.)

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26 <sup>2</sup> Footnote 1 in Judge Ferenbach's Order reads as follows:

27 To qualify for a preliminary injunction, a plaintiff must demonstrate: (1) a likelihood of success on the  
28 merits; (2) a likelihood of irreparable harm; (3) the balance of hardships favors the plaintiff; and (4) an injunction  
is in the public interest. *See Winter v. Natural Res. Def. Council, Inc.*, 555 U.S. 7, 20 (2008). Alternatively, under  
the sliding scale approach, the plaintiff must demonstrate (1) serious questions on the merits; (2) a likelihood of  
irreparable harm; (3) the balance of hardships tips sharply in the plaintiff's favor; and (4) an injunction is in the  
public interest. *See Alliance for the Wild Rockies v. Cottrell*, 632 F.3d 1127, 1135 (9th Cir. 2011). In addition,  
in circumstances involving civil actions challenging prison conditions, injunctive relief "must be narrowly draw,  
extend no further than necessary to correct the harm the court finds requires preliminary relief, and be the least  
intrusive means necessary to correct that harm." 18 U.S.C. § 3626(a)(2). The Court must give "substantial weight  
to any adverse impact on public safety or the operation of a criminal justice system caused by the preliminary  
relief and shall respect the principles of comity set out" in § 3626(a)(1)(B). *Id.* As an "extraordinary and drastic  
remedy," a preliminary injunction should not be granted "unless the movant, by a clear showing, carries the  
burden of persuasion." *See Mazurek v. Armstrong*, 520 U.S. 968, 972 (1997) (quotation and emphasis omitted).

1 The court is not an “overseer” of NDOC’s Lovelock Correctional Facility, nor is the court a  
2 “super-grievance” coordinator who can intervene with respect to Plaintiff’s real-or imagined- complaints  
3 of misconduct against NDOC or the Attorney General’s Office. If Plaintiff wishes to grieve the  
4 allegations contained in his filings, Plaintiff is directed to follow NDOC’s grievance procedures.

5 Last, the court notes that Plaintiff filed these same requests in each of his numerous civil rights  
6 cases he has pending: 2:15-cv-00623-APG-GWF, 2:15-cv-02143-RFB-CWH, 2:15-cv-02082-JCM-  
7 VCF, 2:15-cv-01402-JAD-VCF, 2:16-cv-00709-GMN-NJK, 3:17-cv-00257-RCJ-VPC, 3:17-cv-00284-  
8 MMD-VPC. As discussed above, any motion seeking relief of some kind in one of Plaintiff’s actions  
9 should only pertain to the Defendant(s) against whom the action was allowed to proceed. Plaintiff  
10 cannot and will not be permitted to file motions (or “notices”) seeking relief against non-parties.

11 As Judge Ferenbach also ruled in his Order in 2:15-cv-02082-JCM-VCF, filing the same motion  
12 in multiple cases seeking the same relief is “an abusive litigation tactic that taxes the resources of the  
13 court and all parties to a lawsuit.” (*Id.* at 43, p. 5.) Judge Ferenbach continued to caution Plaintiff Tagle  
14 as follows:

15 Filing multiple motions requesting the same relief is an abusive litigation tactic  
16 that taxes the resources of the Court and all of the parties to a lawsuit. Other courts have  
17 scolded Tagle for filing duplicate requests for relief. *See Tagle v. Nevada*, 2:15-cv-  
18 00216-JCM-PAL, 2016 WL 6440423, at \*1 (D. Nev. Oct. 27, 2016). Under Rule 11 of  
19 the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, sanctions may be imposed on an unrepresented  
20 party who signs a paper that is either filed with the court for an improper purpose or is  
frivolous. *See Nugget Hydroelectric, L.P. v. Pacific Gas & Elec. Co.*, 981 F.2d 429, 439  
(9th Cir. 1992) (upholding Rule 11 sanctions because a party’s second motion to compel  
largely duplicated the first) (citing *Townsend v. Holman Consulting Corp.*, 929 F.3d  
1358, 1362 (9th Cir. 1990) (en banc)).

21 Tagle is again warned that continued motion practice requesting relief that has  
22 already been denied, filing duplicative motions, or making frivolous, unsupported  
23 requests may result in the imposition of sanctions, including a recommendation to the  
district judge that he be declared a vexatious litigant or that this case be dismissed. *See*  
*Tagle*, 2:15-cv-00216-JCM-PAL, 2016 WL 6440423, at \*2.

24 (*Id.*, at p. 5, ll 10-23.)

25 This court provides Plaintiff the same caution as Judge Ferenbach. If Plaintiff continues to file  
26 the same motion (or request or whatever) in multiple cases, the Plaintiff is warned the undersigned may  
27 summarily strike Plaintiff’s filing, particularly if the document does not pertain to a party defendant  
28 against whom the case was allowed to proceed.

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Plaintiff’s “Request for Removal of NDOC’s Jurisdiction” (ECF No. 88) and “Request for Authorities Court’s Intervention and Removal from NDOC’s Facilities Due to Life’s Safety” (ECF No. 89) are **DENIED**.

**IT IS SO ORDERED.**

DATED: June 14, 2017.

*William G. Cobb*  
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WILLIAM G. COBB  
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE