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IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

JESUS CHRIST PRISON
MINISTRY, et al.,

No. CIV.S-05-0440 DAD

Plaintiffs,

v.

ORDER

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF
CORRECTIONS, et al.,

Defendants.

_____ /

Upon consent of the parties, this action has been assigned to the undersigned for all proceedings. See 28 U.S.C. § 636(c). It is before the court on the parties' cross-motions for summary judgment. For the reasons explained below, those motions will be granted in part and denied in part.

BACKGROUND

Plaintiffs initiated this civil rights action by filing their verified complaint on March 3, 2005. The named plaintiffs are Jesus Christ Prison Ministry ("JCPM") and state prisoners Daniel

1 Leffel, Marvin Salinas, and Daniel Marchy. The named defendants are
2 the California Department of Corrections (now the California
3 Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation ("CDCR")); Jeane S.
4 Woodford (Director of CDCR); and Derral G. Adams (Warden of
5 California State Substance Abuse Treatment Facility ("SATF") in
6 Corcoran, California).

7 The verified complaint contains three causes of action.
8 The first cause of action is brought only by the prisoner plaintiffs
9 against all defendants. It alleges that SATF's policy prohibiting
10 the sending of free softbound, Christian literature, compact discs
11 and tapes to prisoners who have requested those materials violates
12 the Religious Land Use and Institutionalized Persons Act of 2000
13 ("RLUIPA").

14 The second cause of action is brought by plaintiff JCPM and
15 the plaintiff prisoners against all defendants. It alleges that
16 defendants' actions deprive both JCPM and the prisoners of the free
17 exercise of religion in violation of the First and Fourteenth
18 Amendments.

19 The third cause of action is brought by JCPM and the
20 prisoners against all defendants. It alleges that defendants'
21 actions deprive JCPM and the prisoners of their right to free speech
22 in violation of the First and Fourteenth Amendments.

23 The complaint prays for injunctive relief, declaratory
24 relief, nominal damages and reasonable attorney fees and costs.
25 However, plaintiffs withdrew their request for nominal damages at the
26 hearing on the cross-motions for summary judgment.

1 After settlement negotiations proved unsuccessful, the
2 parties were directed to file cross-motions for summary judgment.
3 Those motions came on for hearing on April 21, 2006. Kevin T. Snider
4 of the Pacific Justice Institute appeared on behalf of plaintiffs.
5 John W. Riches, II, Deputy Attorney General, appeared on behalf of
6 defendants.

7 **LEGAL STANDARDS**

8 Summary judgment is appropriate when it is demonstrated
9 that there exists no genuine issue as to any material fact, and that
10 the moving party is entitled to judgment as a matter of law. Fed. R.
11 Civ. P. 56(c); see also Adickes v. S.H. Kress & Co., 398 U.S. 144,
12 157 (1970); Owen v. Local No. 169, 971 F.2d 347, 355 (9th Cir. 1992).

13 The party moving for summary judgment
14 always bears the initial responsibility of
15 informing the district court of the basis for its
16 motion, and identifying those portions of "the
17 pleadings, depositions, answers to
interrogatories, and admissions on file, together
with the affidavits, if any," which it believes
demonstrate the absence of a genuine issue of
material fact.

18 Celotex Corp. v. Catrett, 477 U.S. 317, 323 (1986).

19 "[W]here the nonmoving party will bear the burden of proof
20 at trial on a dispositive issue, a summary judgment motion may
21 properly be made in reliance solely on the 'pleadings, depositions,
22 answers to interrogatories, and admissions on file.'" Celotex Corp.,
23 477 U.S. at 323. Indeed, summary judgment should be entered, after
24 adequate time for discovery and upon motion, against a party who
25 fails to make a showing sufficient to establish the existence of an
26 element essential to that party's case, and on which that party will

1 bear the burden of proof at trial. See id. at 322. “[A] complete
2 failure of proof concerning an essential element of the nonmoving
3 party’s case necessarily renders all other facts immaterial.” Id.
4 In such a circumstance, summary judgment should be granted, “so long
5 as whatever is before the district court demonstrates that the
6 standard for entry of summary judgment, as set forth in Rule 56(c),
7 is satisfied.” Id. at 323.

8 If the moving party meets its initial responsibility, the
9 burden then shifts to the opposing party to establish that a genuine
10 issue as to any material fact actually does exist. Matsushita Elec.
11 Indus. Co. v. Zenith Radio Corp., 475 U.S. 574, 586 (1986); see also
12 First Nat'l Bank of Ariz. v. Cities Serv. Co., 391 U.S. 253, 288-89
13 (1968); Ruffin v. County of Los Angeles, 607 F.2d 1276, 1280 (9th
14 Cir. 1979). The opposing party must demonstrate that the fact in
15 contention is material, i.e., a fact that might affect the outcome of
16 the suit under the governing law, and that the dispute is genuine,
17 i.e., the evidence is such that a reasonable jury could return a
18 verdict for the nonmoving party. Anderson v. Liberty Lobby, Inc.,
19 477 U.S. 242, 248 (1986); T.W. Elec. Serv., Inc. v. Pacific Elec.
20 Contractors Ass'n, 809 F.2d 626, 630 (9th Cir. 1987). Thus, the
21 “purpose of summary judgment is to ‘pierce the pleadings and to
22 assess the proof in order to see whether there is a genuine need for
23 trial.’” Matsushita, 475 U.S. at 587 (quoting Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(e)
24 advisory committee’s note on 1963 amendments).

25 In resolving the summary judgment motion, the court
26 examines the pleadings, depositions, answers to interrogatories, and

1 admissions on file, together with the affidavits, if any. Rule
2 56(c); see also SEC v. Seaboard Corp., 677 F.2d 1301, 1305-06 (9th
3 Cir. 1982). The evidence of the opposing party is to be believed,
4 Anderson, 477 U.S. at 255, and all reasonable inferences that may be
5 drawn from the facts placed before the court must be drawn in favor
6 of the opposing party. Matsushita, 475 U.S. at 587 (citing United
7 States v. Diebold, Inc., 369 U.S. 654, 655 (1962)); see also United
8 States v. First Nat'l Bank of Circle, 652 F.2d 882, 887 (9th Cir.
9 1981). Nevertheless, inferences are not drawn out of the air, and it
10 is the opposing party's obligation to produce a factual predicate
11 from which the inference may be drawn. See Richards v. Nielsen
12 Freight Lines, 602 F. Supp. 1224, 1244-45 (E.D. Cal. 1985), aff'd,
13 810 F.2d 898, 902 (9th Cir. 1987).

14 Finally, "[a] scintilla of evidence or evidence that is
15 merely colorable or not significantly probative does not present a
16 genuine issue of material fact" precluding summary judgment. Addisu
17 v. Fred Meyer, Inc., 198 F.3d 1130, 1134 (9th Cir. 2000). See also
18 Summers v. Teichert & Son, Inc., 127 F.3d 1150, 1152 (9th Cir. 1997).
19 On summary judgment the court is not to weigh the evidence or
20 determine the truth of the matters asserted but must only determine
21 whether there is a genuine issue of material fact that must be
22 resolved by trial. See Summers, 127 F.3d at 1152. Nonetheless, in
23 order for any factual dispute to be genuine, there must be enough
24 doubt for a reasonable trier of fact to find for the plaintiff in
25 order to defeat a defendant's summary judgment motion. See Addisu,
26 198 F.3d at 1134.

FACTS¹

1
2 Plaintiff JCPM is a religious organization that provides
3 predominately softbound Christian literature, free of charge, to
4 incarcerated individuals in several states. These religious
5 materials are provided only to prisoners who specifically request
6 them. JCPM sends written materials to incarcerated persons based on
7 its sincerely held religious beliefs. Plaintiffs Daniel Leffel,
8 Marvin Salinas and Daniel Marchy are sincere adherents of the
9 Christian faith and are confined at SATF.

10 In accordance with their religious beliefs, plaintiffs
11 Leffel, Salinas and Marchy seek to reform their behavior and
12 attitudes through religious exercise. At the core of that religious
13 exercise is studying the Bible. Another important aspect of
14 plaintiffs' exercise of their religion is worshiping and meditating
15 on God through music. To study the Bible, the plaintiff prisoners
16 need Christian literature that explains biblical theology, doctrine
17 and Christian concepts. To worship and meditate on God through
18 music, plaintiffs require compact discs and/or tape recordings of
19 Christian music.

20 To engage in this exercise of religion, the prisoners
21 correspond with charitable religious organizations offering spiritual
22 assistance through free study materials. The plaintiff prisoners are
23 indigent and thus unable to purchase Christian literature, tapes and

24
25 ¹ Unless otherwise noted, the facts set forth in this section
26 are the undisputed facts material to the disposition of the motions.
Many of these facts have been adopted from the parties' statements of
undisputed facts.

1 compact discs. The prisoners rely on charitable religious
2 organizations to send them free religious materials when requested in
3 writing. Those materials include softbound books, unbound study
4 guides and pamphlets as well as sermons and Christian music on audio
5 tapes and compact discs. The plaintiff prisoners sincerely believe
6 their religious exercise, through the regular use of such religious
7 materials, has encouraged their conformity with prison guidelines
8 regarding appropriate behavior.

9 While incarcerated at SATF, plaintiff Salinas was sent
10 softbound printed religious materials from JCPM free of charge.
11 Plaintiffs Leffel and Marchy were sent materials from other
12 ministries. Although plaintiffs had received these materials
13 previously, pursuant to a new policy instituted in March or April of
14 2004 at SATF, prison officials began denying plaintiffs these
15 religious materials because the literature was not sent from an
16 "approved vendor" and was thus considered contraband. (Defs.'
17 Statement of Undisp. Facts, Ex. E at 8.) In response to the decision
18 in Prison Legal News v. Lehman, 397 F.3d 692 (9th Cir. 2005), CDCR
19 Deputy Director Suzan L. Hubbard issued a memorandum on April 5, 2005
20 directing all institutions to process and permit incoming "non-
21 subscription bulk mail and catalogs" addressed to individual
22 prisoners. (Defs.' Statement of Undisp. Facts, Ex. A, Attach. 3.)
23 Effective March 1, 2006, this policy implementation was changed yet
24 again. (Id. at Ex. A, Attach. 2 and Ex. B.) Thus, during the period
25 of time relevant to this action the policies at SATF with respect to
26 /////

1 forth in Operational Procedure 129 ("OP-129"), governing prisoner
2 mail at SATF. According to OP-129:

3 Inmates are allowed to receive religious
4 books/materials directly from authorized
5 religious vendors through Special Purchases or
6 through the quarterly packages by approved
7 vendors as listed in OP 201. All materials must
8 be sealed in the manufacturer's wrapping and
9 accompanied with a purchasing order/invoice.

10 (Defs.' Statement of Undisp. Facts, Ex. A, Attach. 2 at 5.) There
11 are only six approved vendors at SATF: Walkenhorst's; Union Supply
12 Company, Inc.; Music by Mail; Access Company; Pack Central; and
13 Amazon.com. (Defs.' Statement of Undisp. Facts, Ex. E at 8.) In
14 short, the approved vendor policy allows prisoners to receive tape
15 recordings and compact discs from only a handful of specifically
16 identified approved vendors and only so long as the materials are in
17 their original wrapping and are accompanied by a purchase receipt.
18 Once tape recordings and compact discs are received in the mailroom
19 from an approved vendor, they are forwarded to R&R and processed
20 accordingly. Plaintiff JCPM is not an approved vendor. It is a non-
21 profit religious organization that donates, rather than sells, its
22 materials which are not always unused. Therefore, its religious
23 materials do not come with a purchase order and they are not wrapped
24 in packaging.

25 Finally, tape recordings and compact discs with religious
26 content may also be donated to the institution, but not to prisoners
directly, pursuant to a gifts and donations operations procedure.
Under that procedure, a chaplain prepares an authorization form based
on information provided by the donor of the religious materials.

1 Once the donation is approved, the donation will be accepted on
2 behalf of SATF. Upon delivery of the donation, it is subject to
3 review and inspection for safety and security purposes. Once the
4 donation has been reviewed and inspected, it is held and made
5 available to prisoners through the chaplain on a check out basis. A
6 prisoner may check out a donated item and keep it in his housing unit
7 for a specified period, usually two weeks. Donated materials are not
8 subject to the restrictions on the amount of property allowed in a
9 prisoner's cell because they are technically held by the chaplain.
10 If the donated item is an audio tape or compact disc that has been
11 removed from the manufacturer's original packaging, the item will be
12 reviewed for content prior to being made available to prisoners. The
13 institution's R&R officers are not involved in this donation process.

14 In sum, the undisputed facts establish that unbound study
15 guides, pamphlets, softbound books such as Bibles and other
16 literature sent by JCPM to SATF prisoners requesting those materials
17 are currently to be delivered to the prisoners following some sort of
18 inspection for safety purposes. Tape recordings and compact discs
19 sent to SATF prisoners are delivered following inspection only if
20 they are from one of the six approved vendors. Because JCPM is not
21 an approved vendor, and does not qualify as such under the policy, it
22 cannot send religious tape recordings and compact discs to the
23 plaintiff prisoners or to other prisoners at SATF.

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1 **ANALYSIS**

2 **I. Threshold Issues**

3 Before turning to the merits of plaintiffs' claims the
4 court must address a myriad of issues presented by the parties in the
5 pending motions. First, the scope of this action must be addressed.
6 It is clear that JCPM would prefer to determine its free exercise and
7 free speech rights in relation to SATF as well as every other CDCR
8 institution through this lawsuit. However, plaintiffs' verified
9 complaint makes no mention of any other institution other than SATF.
10 The "Nature of Action" alleged at the outset of the complaint
11 mentions only SATF and its warden, Warden Adams. (Compl. at 2.) No
12 other warden from any other institution is named or mentioned in the
13 complaint. The only individual plaintiffs are SATF prisoners and no
14 prisoners from other institutions are mentioned in the complaint.
15 The mail policies alleged in the complaint are those of SATF, not any
16 other institution. (Compl. at 3-4.) Finally, the only suggestion
17 that this action encompasses CDCR institutions statewide is the fact
18 that CDCR and Director Woodford are named defendants. The fact that
19 those named defendants have statewide responsibilities as a general
20 matter does not transform this action into one encompassing all CDCR
21 institutions. The court finds that the scope of this lawsuit is
22 limited to the civil rights of plaintiff JCPM and the individual
23 plaintiffs in relation to the policies and practices at SATF only.

24 Plaintiffs' complaint does clearly encompass claims by the
25 individual plaintiffs that defendants have unlawfully prohibited
26 religious organizations other than JCPM from sending them religious

1 materials. However, the record in this regard has not been
2 sufficiently developed. The only evidence addressing the issue of
3 the treatment of mail from religious organizations other than JCPM is
4 a declaration from plaintiff Leffel indicating he was declined a
5 "package" from "Bible Pathway Ministries" because it was not an
6 approved vendor and the declaration from plaintiff Marchy stating he
7 was denied "materials" from "Gospel Echoes Team" and "Fairhaven Bible
8 Church" because they did not appear on the approved vendors list.
9 (Decl. of Daniel Marchy in Supp. of Mot. for Summ. J. at 2-3; Decl.
10 of Daniel Leffel in Supp. of Mot. for Summ. J. at 2-3.) While this
11 record raises an issue regarding the individual plaintiffs' ability
12 to receive religious materials from other organizations, the evidence
13 with respect to the nature of these other organizations and the
14 religious materials they desire to send to the plaintiffs at SATF is
15 scant. Absent additional evidence, these issues are not ripe for
16 resolution on summary judgment. Therefore, plaintiffs' motion for
17 summary judgment will be denied in this regard. See Chao v.
18 Bremerton Metal Trades Council, AFL-CIO, 294 F.3d 1114, 1124 (9th
19 Cir. 2002) ("The district court erred in granting summary judgment in
20 favor of the Bremerton Council on this limited record. A deeper
21 record on relevant issues is necessary to determine whether the
22 qualification was reasonable in all the circumstances."); Pepper &
23 Tanner, Inc. v. Shamrock Broadcasting, Inc., 563 F.2d 391, 396 (9th
24 Cir. 1977).

25 Next, defendants argue that this action is moot with
26 respect to the written materials because prisoners at SATF may now

1 receive all softbound books, unbound study guides, pamphlets and
2 other literature from JCPM since those materials are no longer
3 subject to the approved vendor policy. Defendants assert the issues
4 with respect to these written materials are no longer "live" and the
5 parties therefore "lack a legally cognizable interest" in the outcome
6 of this action. See County of Los Angeles v. Davis, 440 U.S. 625,
7 631 (1979); Sample v. Johnson, 771 F.2d 1335, 1338 (9th Cir. 1985).
8 Defendants' argument is unpersuasive.

9 "Mere voluntary cessation of allegedly illegal conduct does
10 not moot a case[.]" United States v. Concentrated Phosphate Export
11 Ass'n, 393 U.S. 199, 203 (1968). The party asserting mootness has a
12 heavy burden of demonstrating that "subsequent events have made it
13 absolutely clear that the allegedly wrongful behavior cannot
14 reasonably be expected to recur and (2) interim relief or events have
15 completely and irrevocably eradicated the effects of the alleged
16 violation." Norman-Bloodsaw v. Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory, 135
17 F.3d 1260, 1274 (9th Cir. 1998) (internal quotations, alterations and
18 citations omitted). See also Demery v. Arpaio, 378 F.3d 1020, 1026
19 (9th Cir. 2004); Fed. Trade Comm'n v. Affordable Media, LLC, 179 F.3d
20 1228, 1238 (9th Cir. 1999). Here, defendants have failed to meet
21 this heavy burden.

22 As set forth above, the mail policies implicated by this
23 action have been changed by officials at SATF three times in the last
24 two years. In so doing, defendants have created somewhat of a
25 "moving target" accompanied by no concrete assurances that the
26 policies in question will not be subject to further modification and

1 change. Indeed, with respect to the 2005 Hubbard memorandum, the
2 most defendants can muster is the noncommittal statement by Warden
3 Adams that "I am unaware of any intent to rescind this directive."
4 (Defs.' Statement of Undisp. Facts, Ex. A at 2.) Such vague
5 representations do not make it absolutely clear that the allegedly
6 wrongful behavior cannot reasonably be expected to recur and
7 therefore those representations do not establish mootness. See Halet
8 v. Wend Inv. Co., 672 F.2d 1305, 1308 (9th Cir. 1982) ("This court
9 cannot rely on Wend's statement alone. Wend could revert to an
10 adults-only policy in the future, and Wend has not demonstrated that
11 there is no reasonable expectation of such an occurrence.") Finally,
12 plaintiffs have presented evidence that despite the changes in
13 policy, written materials from plaintiff JCPM and similar non-profit
14 religious organizations continue to be rejected pursuant to the
15 approved vendor policy. (Declaration of Kevin Snider, Exs. 6-8.)
16 For these reasons, defendants' mootness argument will be rejected.

17 Another preliminary matter is CDCR Director Woodford's
18 contention that she is entitled to summary judgment in her favor
19 because there has been no showing that she was personally involved in
20 formulating the mail policies at SATF. The court agrees.

21 Supervisory personnel such as defendant Woodford are not liable under
22 § 1983 for the actions of their employees under a theory of
23 respondeat superior. Therefore, when a named defendant holds a
24 supervisory position, a causal link between the defendant and the
25 claimed constitutional violation must be shown. See Fayle v.
26 Stapley, 607 F.2d 858, 862 (9th Cir. 1979); Mosher v. Saalfeld, 589

1 F.2d 438, 441 (9th Cir. 1978). "A supervisor is only liable for
2 constitutional violations of his subordinates if the supervisor
3 participated in or directed the violations, or knew of the violations
4 and failed to act to prevent them." Taylor v. List, 880 F.2d 1040,
5 1045 (9th Cir. 1989) (citing Ybarra v. Reno Thunderbird Mobile Home
6 Village, 723 F.2d 675, 680-81 (9th Cir. 1984)). A supervisor may be
7 liable upon a showing that he or she "implement[ed] a policy so
8 deficient that the policy 'itself is a repudiation of constitutional
9 rights' and was 'the moving force of the constitutional violation.'" Redman v. County of San Diego, 942 F.2d 1435, 1446-47 (9th Cir.
10 1991) (citations omitted).

12 Here, plaintiffs' verified complaint contains no
13 allegations specific to defendant Woodford. It is not seriously
14 disputed that prison regulations provide that wardens are responsible
15 for the operational procedure governing prisoners' mail at their
16 respective institutions. (See Defs.' Cross-mot. at 6.) OP-129, the
17 internal procedure governing the handling of prisoner mail at SATF,
18 specifically provides that "[t]he Warden is responsible for the
19 overall operation of this procedure." (Defs.' Statement of Undisp.
20 Facts, Attach. 2 at 1.) While the 2005 memorandum from Deputy
21 Director Hubbard, which directed CDCR institutions to process and
22 permit incoming non-subscription bulk mail and catalogs, was not
23 authored by a warden, it also was not written by defendant Woodford.
24 No evidence before the court suggests Director Woodford's personal
25 involvement in the issuing of that memorandum or in any other changes
26 in mail policies at SATF. Based on this evidence, the court finds

1 that there is no genuine issue as to whether defendant Woodford was
2 personally involved in imposing the mail policies at issue or was a
3 moving force behind those policies. Accordingly, defendant Woodford
4 is entitled to summary judgment in her favor.

5 Next, defendant CDCR asserts that as an arm of the state it
6 is not a "person" under 42 U.S.C. § 1983 and therefore not a proper
7 party to this action. It is true that state agencies and state
8 officials acting in their official capacities are not "persons" for
9 purposes of a § 1983 suit seeking monetary damages. See Arizonans
10 for Official English v. Arizona, 520 U.S. 43, 69 n.24 (1997); Will v.
11 Michigan Dep't. Of State Police, 491 U.S. 58, 71 (1989). However,
12 state agencies and officials sued in their official capacities for
13 injunctive relief are persons for purposes of § 1983. See Will, 491
14 U.S. at 71, n.10; Bank of Lake Tahoe v. Bank of America, 318 F.3d
15 914, 918 (9th Cir. 2003). As noted above, plaintiffs have withdrawn
16 their request for nominal damages and currently seek declaratory and
17 injunctive relief only. Therefore, defendant CDCR's argument that it
18 is not a proper party to this action must be rejected.

19 Because plaintiffs have withdrawn their request for
20 monetary damages, the court also rejects defendants' claim of
21 entitlement to qualified immunity. Qualified immunity shields an
22 official from liability for civil damages only; it does not apply to
23 injunctive or declaratory relief. Hydrick v. Hunter, 449 F.3d 978,
24 992 (9th Cir. 2006); American Fire, Theft & Collision Managers, Inc.
25 v. Gillespie, 932 F.2d 816, 818 (9th Cir. 1991); Backlund v.
26 Barnhart, 778 F.2d 1386, 1389 n.3 (9th Cir. 1985).

1 Finally, defendants argue that plaintiffs Leffel and
2 Salinas failed to exhaust their administrative remedies prior to
3 initiating this action.² Therefore, in addition to moving for
4 summary judgment, defendants have moved to dismiss the claims of
5 plaintiffs Leffel and Salinas's without prejudice. For the reasons
6 explained below, defendants' motion to dismiss will be denied.

7 By the Prison Litigation Reform Act of 1995 ("PLRA"),
8 Congress amended 42 U.S.C. § 1997e to provide that "[n]o action shall
9 be brought with respect to prison conditions under section 1983 of
10 this title, or any other Federal law, by a prisoner confined in any
11 jail, prison, or other correctional facility until such
12 administrative remedies as are available are exhausted." 42 U.S.C. §
13 1997e(a). The exhaustion requirement "applies to all inmate suits
14 about prison life, whether they involve general circumstances or
15 particular episodes, and whether they allege excessive force or some
16 other wrong." Porter v. Nussle, 534 U.S. 516, 532 (2002).

17 The Supreme Court has ruled that exhaustion of prison
18 administrative procedures is mandated regardless of the relief
19 offered through such procedures. Booth v. Churner, 532 U.S. 731, 741
20 (2001). The Court has also cautioned against reading futility or
21 other exceptions into the statutory exhaustion requirement. Id. at
22 741 n.6. Because proper exhaustion is necessary, a prisoner cannot
23 satisfy the PLRA exhaustion requirement by filing an untimely or
24 otherwise procedurally defective administrative grievance or appeal.

25 ² It is undisputed that plaintiff Marchy exhausted his
26 administrative remedies.

1 Woodford v. Ngo, ___ U.S. ___, 126 S. Ct. 2378, 2387 (2006).
2 Prisoners must exhaust administrative remedies before submitting any
3 papers to the federal courts. Vaden v. Summerhill, 449 F.3d 1047,
4 1048, 1051 (9th Cir. 2006); McKinney v. Carey, 311 F.3d 1198, 1200-01
5 (9th Cir. 2002).

6 In California, state regulations permit prisoners to appeal
7 "any departmental decision, action, condition, or policy which they
8 can demonstrate as having an adverse effect upon their welfare."
9 Cal. Code Regs. tit. 15, § 3084.1(a). Most appeals progress from an
10 informal review through three formal levels of review. See Cal. Code
11 Regs. tit. 15, § 3084.5. A decision at the third formal level, also
12 referred to as the director's level, is not appealable and will
13 conclude a prisoner's administrative remedy. Cal. Code Regs. tit.
14 15, §§ 3084.1(a) and 3084.5(e)(2). A California prisoner is required
15 to submit an inmate appeal at the appropriate level and proceed to
16 the highest level of review available before filing suit. Butler v.
17 Adams, 397 F.3d 1181, 1183 (9th Cir. 2005); Bennett v. King, 293 F.3d
18 1096, 1098 (9th Cir. 2002).

19 The PLRA exhaustion requirement creates an affirmative
20 defense that a defendant may raise in an unenumerated Rule 12(b)
21 motion. Wyatt v. Terhune, 315 F.3d 1108, 1117-19 & nn.9 & 13 (9th
22 Cir. 2003), cert. denied sub nom. Alameida v. Wyatt, 540 U.S. 810
23 (2003). The defendant bears the burden of raising and proving the
24 absence of exhaustion. Wyatt, 315 F.3d at 1119; Zarco v. Burt, 355
25 F. Supp. 2d 1168, 1172 (S.D. Cal. 2004). "In deciding a motion to
26 dismiss for a failure to exhaust nonjudicial remedies, the court may

1 look beyond the pleadings and decide disputed issues of fact." Id.
2 at 1119-20. "I[f] the district court looks beyond the pleadings to a
3 factual record in deciding the motion to dismiss for failure to
4 exhaust - a procedure closely analogous to summary judgment - then
5 the court must assure that [the prisoner] has fair notice of his
6 opportunity to develop a record." Id. at 1120 n.14. If the district
7 court concludes that the prisoner has not exhausted administrative
8 remedies on a claim, "the proper remedy is dismissal of the claim
9 without prejudice." Id. at 1120. See also McKinney, 311 F.3d at
10 1200-01 (concluding that it would undermine attainment of
11 congressional objectives to permit a prisoner to exhaust
12 administrative remedies while proceeding with a federal suit).

13 Here, it is undisputed that plaintiff Leffel's inmate
14 appeal was denied at the second level of review in July of 2004 and
15 plaintiff Salinas's second level denial was issued in September of
16 2004. Defendants merely assert in conclusory fashion that plaintiffs
17 then abandoned their administrative appeals and did not present their
18 grievance to the third formal level of review. Other than citing,
19 without explanation, records documenting the second level denial
20 provided by SATF's custodian of records (see Defs.' Statement of
21 Undisp. Facts, Ex. E at 1, 15-20 and 36-37), defendants offer no
22 evidence demonstrating that plaintiffs Leffel and Salinas failed to
23 exhaust the third level of review.³

24 /////

25 ³ No declaration has been submitted by the Appeals Coordinator
26 at the institution.

1 On the other hand, plaintiff Leffel has submitted a
2 declaration signed under penalty of perjury stating that he received
3 a second level denial on July 9, 2004, and promptly filed a third
4 level appeal on July 21, 2004. The declaration sets forth the
5 address to which that final appeal was mailed and states that he
6 received no response thereto. (Decl. of Daniel Leffel in Opp'n to
7 Defs.' Mot. at 1.) Plaintiff Salinas also has submitted a
8 declaration signed under penalty of perjury stating that while his
9 second level denial occurred in September of 2004, he did not receive
10 notice of it until January 3, 2005. (Decl. of Marvin Salinas in
11 Opp'n to Defs.' Mot. at 2-3.) He then immediately filed a third
12 level appeal on January 9, 2005, only to have it returned accompanied
13 by a letter dated March 21, 2005, explaining that the appeal was
14 untimely because it was not filed within fifteen days of the decision
15 being challenged (i.e., the second level denial in September of
16 2004).

17 Defendants have filed no response to plaintiffs'
18 declarations and the version of events set forth therein. Defendants
19 have simply failed to carry their burden of establishing plaintiffs'
20 failure to exhaust the available administrative remedies.⁴ The
21 defendants' motion to dismiss will therefore be denied.

22
23 ⁴ On this record it would appear that defendants' failure to
24 timely respond to the grievances filed by plaintiffs Leffel and
25 Salinas rendered any further administrative remedy unavailable. See
26 Hemphill v. New York, 380 F.3d 680, 687 n.6 (2d Cir. 2004) (collecting
cases from various circuits recognizing proposition that
institution's failure timely to respond renders administrative
remedies unavailable).

1 **II. The Merits of Plaintiffs' Claims**

2 The court now turns to the merits of plaintiffs' claims.
3 Defendants have mounted a minimal defense in this regard, opting
4 instead to litigate these motions on the many technical grounds
5 addressed above. Nevertheless, the court will now address
6 plaintiffs' free exercise and free speech claims to the extent they
7 concern the prisoners' right to receive materials from JCPM at SATF
8 and JCPM's right to send religious materials to prisoners
9 incarcerated at SATF. The court will then address the prisoner
10 plaintiffs' claims that the defendants' approved vendor policy also
11 violates the provisions of RLUIPA.

12 **A. Plaintiffs' First Amendment Claims**

13 "Prisoners do not forfeit all constitutional protections by
14 reason of their conviction and confinement in prison." Bell v.
15 Wolfish, 441 U.S. 520, 545 (1979). A prisoner "retains those First
16 Amendment rights that are not inconsistent with his status as a
17 prisoner." Pell v. Procunier, 417 U.S. 817, 822 (1974). Among the
18 rights retained are the "protections afforded by the First Amendment
19 [citation omitted], including its directive that no law shall
20 prohibit the free exercise of religion." O'Lone v. Estate of
21 Shabazz, 482 U.S. 342, 348 (1987). See also Cruz v Beto, 405 U.S.
22 319, 322 n.2 (1972). However, the right to exercise one's religion
23 "is necessarily limited by the fact of incarceration, and may be
24 curtailed in order to achieve legitimate correctional goals or to

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27

1 maintain prison security."⁵ O'Lone, 482 U.S. at 348. See also
2 Turner v. Safley, 482 U.S. 78, 89-91 (1987); McElyea v. Babbitt, 833
3 F.2d 196, 197 (9th Cir. 1987). In particular, a prisoner's
4 constitutional right to free exercise of religion must be balanced
5 against the state's right to limit First Amendment freedoms in order
6 to attain valid penological objectives such as rehabilitation of
7 prisoners, deterrence of crime, and preservation of institutional
8 security. Pell, 417 U.S. at 822-23.

9 The Supreme Court has established the following standard
10 for balancing a prisoner's constitutional rights with legitimate
11 correctional goals: "[W]hen a prison regulation impinges on
12 prisoners' constitutional rights, the regulation is valid if it is
13 reasonably related to legitimate penological interests." Turner, 482
14 U.S. at 89. See also Prison Legal News, 397 F.3d at 699. When a
15 prisoner challenges a regulation and correctional officials seek to
16 justify the regulation on the basis of a legitimate penological
17 interest, the court must determine whether the regulation is
18 reasonably related to the penological interest asserted. Id. In
19 making such a determination, courts consider four factors:

20 First, there must be a valid, rational connection
21 between the prison regulation and the legitimate
22 governmental interest put forward to justify it,
23 and the governmental objective itself must be a
legitimate and neutral one. A second
consideration is whether alternative means of
exercising the right on which the regulation

24
25 ⁵ The First Amendment, made applicable to the states by the
26 Fourteenth Amendment, prohibits the making of laws "respecting an
establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof."
U.S. Const. amend. I.

1 impinges remains open to prison inmates. A third
2 consideration is the impact accommodation of the
3 asserted right will have on guards, other
4 inmates, and the allocation of prison resources.
5 Finally, the absence of ready alternatives is
6 evidence of the reasonableness of a prison
7 regulation.

8 Allen v. Toombs, 827 F.2d 563, 567 (9th Cir. 1987) (citing Turner,
9 482 U.S. at 89-91). See also Thornburgh v. Abbott, 490 U.S. 401, 413
10 (1989) (holding that the Turner test applies to a prison's regulation
11 of incoming mail); O'Lone, 482 U.S. at 349-50; Prison Legal News, 397
12 F.3d at 699.

13 The plaintiff prisoners' First Amendment right to receive
14 mail, and JCPM's right to send that mail to prisoners at SATF, "is
15 subject to 'substantial limitations and restrictions in order to
16 allow prison officials to achieve legitimate correctional goals and
17 maintain institutional security.'" Prison Legal News, 397 F.3d at
18 699 (quoting Walker v. Sumner, 917 F.2d 382, 385 (9th Cir. 1990)
19 (citations omitted). In order for defendants' approved vendor policy
20 to survive plaintiffs' free speech claims, it thus must be
21 "reasonably related to legitimate penological interests" as
22 determined by applying the Turner four-factor test. Prison Legal
23 News, 397 F.3d at 699.

24 Here, there is no serious dispute that the approved vendor
25 policy impinges on plaintiffs' free exercise and free speech rights.
26 With respect to materials from plaintiff JCPM, there is no common-
sense connection between a legitimate objective and the approved
vendor policy. Thus, by establishing that the plaintiff prisoners
have not been allowed to receive free religious materials from

1 plaintiff JCPM under the policy, plaintiffs have satisfied any
2 initial burden they may bare. See Prison Legal News v. Cook, 238 F.
3 3d 1145, 1150 (9th Cir. 2001); Frost v. Symington, 197 F. 3d 348, 357
4 (9th Cir. 1999). In response, defendants have offered no evidence of
5 a legitimate governmental interest justifying the policy. While the
6 court can imagine hypothetical scenarios in which incoming mail
7 purporting to be religious materials might pose safety or security
8 concerns, defendants have submitted no such evidence.⁶ Moreover,
9 defendants do not contend that the religious literature, audio tapes
10 and compact discs in and of themselves raise any security concern.
11 For example, defendants do not contend that tape recordings and
12 compact discs can be fashioned into weapons.⁷ Rather, as long as the
13 source of the materials is approved, under this policy prisoners can
14 possess them. Nor do defendants argue that the penological goals of
15 preventing receipt of contraband, reducing fire hazards, increasing
16 efficiency of random cell inspections or enhancing prison security
17 justify the policy. Presumably defendants do not advance these
18 justifications because the Ninth Circuit has rejected such assertions
19 in similar cases involving non-subscription bulk mail and catalogs;
20 subscription non-profit mail; and subscription for-profit mail. See
21 Prison Legal News, 397 F.2d at 699-700.

22
23 ⁶ This is most likely due to the fact that plaintiff JCPM is
24 undisputedly a legitimate religious organization and that no such
25 safety or security concerns exist with respect to the materials it is
26 attempting to send to the prisoner plaintiffs.

25 ⁷ In any event, any such claim would be belied by the fact that
26 there is not an outright ban on such materials under the approved
vendor policy.

1 Rather, defendants appear to contend that religious
2 literature, audio tapes and compact discs from unapproved vendors
3 create some unspecified concern simply because they are from
4 unapproved vendors. No evidence before the court even suggests that
5 the distinction between an approved vendor and an unapproved vendor
6 such as JCPM, is a meaningful one. Defendants have not presented
7 evidence addressing any criteria an organization must meet to become
8 an approved vendor under their policy. One thing is clear, plaintiff
9 JCPM cannot be an approved vendor under the policy because it
10 provides its religious materials to those who request them free of
11 charge. Under these circumstances, defendants have failed to
12 establish that their distinguishing between approved vendors and
13 unapproved vendors is anything but arbitrary.

14 A regulation cannot be sustained where the logical
15 connection between the regulation and the asserted goal has not been
16 demonstrated, and the legitimacy and neutrality of the governmental
17 objective has not been shown. Turner, 482 U.S. at 89-90. Here, the
18 court finds that defendants' approved vendor policy is not reasonably
19 related to legitimate penological interests. Because this first
20 Turner factor "'constitutes sine qua non,'" the court need not reach
21 the remaining three factors since the regulation at issue is not
22 rationally related to a legitimate and neutral governmental
23 objective. Prison Legal News, 397 F.3d at 699 (quoting Walker v.
24 Sumner, 917 F.2d 382, 385 (9th Cir. 1990)). See also Ashker v.
25 California Dept. of Corrections, 350 F.3d 917, 922 (9th Cir. 2003).

26 /////

1 While it is unnecessary to address the other Turner factors in light
2 of the conclusion reached above, the undersigned will do so briefly.

3 Defendants claim that the gifts and donations procedure
4 offers prisoners an alternative means of accessing religious
5 materials subject to the approved vendor policy. As noted above,
6 because the defendants have failed to establish that the policy is
7 reasonably related to legitimate penological interests, the
8 availability of alternative avenues by which prisoners may exercise
9 their First Amendment rights is irrelevant. Moreover, the proffered
10 alternative avenue is inadequate. The possibility that a prisoner
11 may be able to borrow a copy of an audio cassette or compact disc
12 from a chaplain for a short period of time subject to the demands of
13 others who may desire the same recording, is not an adequate
14 replacement for possessing it indefinitely and having access to it
15 when desired. The nature of religious worship, which is often
16 engaged in at specific times such as upon waking in the morning,
17 prior to meals and before retiring to bed, highlights the arguable
18 inadequacy of the offered alternative. Moreover, the undisputed
19 evidence shows that JCPM teaches Christians about the Christian faith
20 through written and audio media. JCPM only sends materials
21 specifically requested and as an exercise of its religious obligation
22 to reach out and directly connect with other Christians to propagate
23 the Christian faith and encourage Christians to conform to the
24 principles of Christianity. Accordingly, the gifts and donations
25 procedure also does not appear to provide an adequate alternative
26 means of exercising the First Amendment rights of all the plaintiffs

1 and upon which the approved vendor policy impinges. See Morrison v.
2 Hall, 261 F. 3d 896, 904 (9th Cir. 2001) (availability of radio and
3 television found not to be an adequate alternative to receiving
4 newspapers and magazines).

5 The third Turner factor focuses on the impact that
6 accommodating the asserted right will have on guards, prisoners and
7 on the allocation of prison resources. Because defendants have made
8 no showing in this regard, consideration of this factor favors
9 plaintiffs. Finally, the fourth Turner factors requires the court to
10 consider whether the existence of easy and obvious alternatives
11 indicates that the challenged regulation is an exaggerated response
12 by prison officials. Here, this factor strongly favors plaintiffs.
13 Defendants have changed their policy three times in two years. They
14 claim to be currently accommodating plaintiffs with respect to
15 unbound study guides, pamphlets and softbound books sent to prisoners
16 by plaintiff JCPM. As noted above, defendants allow cassette
17 recordings and compact discs to enter the prison as long as they are
18 from one of six approved vendors. No reason has been given as to why
19 defendants could not maintain a list of non-profit organizations from
20 which prisoners could receive such religious materials free of
21 charge. However, even though there is no meaningful distinction
22 between plaintiff JCPM and those on the approved vendor list, JCPM is
23 prohibited from sending its religious materials to the prisoner
24 plaintiffs.

25 For the reasons set forth above, the court finds that the
26 approved vendor policy cannot survive plaintiffs Leffel, Salinas,

1 Marchy and JCPM's free exercise and free speech challenges. Summary
2 judgment will be entered in favor of plaintiffs on these claims.

3 **B. Prisoners' RLUIPA Claims**

4 The plaintiff prisoners also claim that the approved vendor
5 policy violates the terms of RLUIPA. That statute provides in
6 relevant part:

7 No government shall impose a substantial burden
8 on the religious exercise of a person residing in
9 or confined to an institution . . . , even if the
10 burden results from a rule of general
11 applicability, unless the government demonstrates
12 that imposition of the burden on the person - -

13 (1) is in furtherance of a compelling government
14 interest; and

15 (2) is the least restrictive means of furthering
16 that compelling government interest.

17 42 U.S.C. § 2000cc-1.

18 RLUIPA is "the latest of long-running congressional efforts
19 to accord religious exercise heightened protection from government-
20 imposed burdens." Cutter v. Wilkinson, 544 U.S. 709, 714 (2005)
21 (holding that RLUIPA "does not, on its face, exceed the limits of
22 permissible government accommodation of religious practices"). See
23 also Guru Nanak Sikh Society of Yuba City v. County of Sutter, 456
24 F.3d 978, 985 (9th Cir. 2006). In Cutter, the Supreme Court noted
25 that Congress enacted RLUIPA after documenting, "in hearings spanning
26 three years, that 'frivolous or arbitrary' barriers impeded
institutionalized persons' religious exercise." 544 U.S. at 716.
The Court found that the Act "alleviates exceptional government-
created burdens on private religious exercise" and "protects

1 institutionalized persons who are unable freely to attend to their
2 religious needs and are therefore dependent on the government's
3 permission and accommodation for exercise of their religion." Id. at
4 720-21. The Court noted congressional anticipation "that courts
5 entertaining complaints under § 3 would accord 'due deference to the
6 experience and expertise of prison and jail administrators.'" Id. at
7 717.

8 RLUIPA replaces the "legitimate penological interest"
9 standard articulated in Turner v. Safley, with a "compelling
10 governmental interest" and "least restrictive means" tests.
11 Warsoldier v. Woodford, 418 F.3d 989, 994 (9th Cir. 2005). For
12 purposes of RLUIPA, "religious exercise" includes "any exercise of
13 religion, whether or not compelled by, or central to, a system of
14 religious belief." 42 U.S.C. § 2000cc-5(7)(A). The statute must be
15 "construed in favor of a broad protection of religious exercise, to
16 the maximum extent permitted" by the Act and the Constitution. 42
17 U.S.C. § 2000cc-3(g). Individuals may assert a violation of RLUIPA
18 as a claim or defense in judicial proceedings and obtain appropriate
19 relief. 42 U.S.C. § 2000cc-2(a).

20 Under RLUIPA, plaintiffs bear the burden of demonstrating
21 that the institution's policy places a substantial burden on the
22 exercise of their religious beliefs. Warsoldier, 418 F.3d at 994.
23 The focus of this initial inquiry is on how plaintiffs' religious
24 exercise is impacted, rather than on the reasonableness of the
25 facility's policy or regulation. If the plaintiffs establish a prima
26 facie case of a substantial burden on the exercise of their religion,

1 the burden shifts to the defendants to prove that any substantial
2 burden is both in furtherance of a compelling governmental interest
3 and is the least restrictive means for furthering that interest. Id.
4 at 995.

5 While RLUIPA does not define the term "substantial burden,"
6 the following analysis provides guidance:

7 Because RLUIPA is a statute of relatively recent
8 vintage, there is little precedent interpreting
9 its key terms. However, because the Religious
10 Freedom Restoration Act (RFRA) and early free
11 exercise jurisprudence imposed the requirement
12 that plaintiffs demonstrate a "substantial
13 burden" on their exercise of religion, those
14 cases decided under RFRA and under the pre-Smith
15 regime provide some guidance as to the meaning of
16 this pivotal, but open-ended, statutory term.
17 See Marria v. Broaddus, 200 F. Supp. 2d 280, 298
18 (S.D. N.Y. 2002) (adopting precedent interpreting
19 "substantial burden" under RFRA in applying
20 RLUIPA); Charles v. Verhagen, 220 F. Supp. 2d 937
21 (W.D. Wis. 2002) (same). Under the case law, it
22 is established that a substantial burden "must be
23 more than an inconvenience." Bryant v. Gomez, 46
24 F.3d 948, 949 (9th Cir. 1995) (quoting Graham v.
25 C.I.R., 822 F.2d 844, 850-51 (9th Cir. 1987),
26 aff'd sum nom. Hernandez v. Commissioner, 490
U.S. 680, 699, 109 S. Ct. 2136, 104 L. Ed. 2d 766
(1989). The Supreme Court, however, has
articulated the substantial burden test
differently over the years. See Lynq v.
Northwest Indian Cemetery Protective Ass'n, 485
U.S. 439, 450-51, 108 S. Ct. 1319, 99 L. Ed. 2d
534 (1988); Thomas v. Review Bd. of Ind.
Employment Sec. Div., 450 U.S. 707, 718, 101 S.
Ct. 1425, 67 L. Ed. 2d 624 (1981); Sherbert v.
Verner, 374 U.S. 398, 404, 83 S. Ct. 1790, 10 L.
Ed. 2d 965 (1963).

23 In Lynq, the Court declared that for a
24 governmental regulation to substantially burden
25 religious activity, it must have a tendency to
26 coerce individuals into acting contrary to their
religious beliefs. 485 U.S. at 450-51, 108 S.
Ct. 1319; see also, Thomas, 450 U.S. at 717-18,
101 S. Ct. 1425 (holding that a substantial

1 burden exists where the government "puts pressure
2 on an adherent to modify his behavior and to
3 violate his beliefs."). Conversely, a government
4 regulation does not substantially burden
5 religious activity when it has only an incidental
6 effect that makes it more difficult to practice
7 the religion. Id.; Thiry v. Carlson, 78 F.3d
8 1491, 1495 (10th Cir. 1996). Thus, for a burden
9 on religion to be substantial, the government
10 regulation must compel action or inaction with
11 respect to the sincerely held belief; mere
12 inconvenience to the religious institution or
13 adherent is insufficient. Jolly v. Coughlin, 76
14 F.3d 468, 477 (2d Cir. 1996).

15 Guru Nanak Sikh Society of Yuba City v. County of Sutter, 326 F.
16 Supp. 2d 1140, 1151-52 (E.D. Cal. 2003), aff'd 456 F.3d 978, 985 (9th
17 Cir. 2006). Thus, "a 'substantial burden' on 'religious exercise'
18 must impose a significantly great restriction or onus upon such
19 exercise." Guru Nanak Sikh Society, 456 F.3d at 988 (quoting San
20 Jose Christian College v. City of Morgan Hill, 360 F.3d 1024, 1034
21 (9th Cir. 2004)).

22 With respect to plaintiffs' RLUIPA claims, the defendants'
23 position is essentially that plaintiffs cannot meet their initial
24 burden of establishing that the approved vendor policy places a
25 "substantial burden" on the exercise of their religious beliefs. The
26 plaintiff prisoners, however, have submitted declarations
demonstrating that they are sincere adherents of the Christian faith
who are confined and indigent and therefore dependent on the free
materials provided by JCPM to exercise their religion in the hope of
self-improvement as a general matter and conforming to prison
guidelines governing behavior in particular. (Decl. of Daniel Marchy
in Supp. of Mot. for Summ. J. at 2-3; Decl. of Daniel Leffel in Supp.

1 of Mot. for Summ. J. at 2-3; Decl. of Marvin Salinas in Supp. of Mot.
2 for Summ. J. at 2-3.) Without access to the materials provided by
3 JCPM at no cost, the plaintiff prisoners are unable to engage in
4 conduct that is motivated by their sincere religious beliefs and is
5 important to them. (Id.) These declarations have not been
6 controverted by defendants in any way. Moreover, it is undisputed
7 that the unique study and worship materials provided by JCPM are
8 unavailable through any of the approved vendors.

9 The limitations of the gifts and donations procedure, as
10 discussed above, do not reduce this burden to a mere inconvenience.
11 Being denied access to these religious materials compels inaction
12 with respect to studying the Bible, listening to sermons and
13 Christian music and propagating and teaching others about the
14 Christian faith, all of which the undisputed evidence establishes as
15 core elements of plaintiffs' Christian faith. Thus, the undisputed
16 evidence demonstrates that the restrictions imposed by the authorized
17 vendor policy place a substantial burden on the exercise of
18 plaintiffs' religious beliefs. Finally, defendants have offered no
19 evidence in support of any assertion that the approved vendor policy
20 is in furtherance of any compelling governmental interest, much less
21 that it is the least restrictive means for furthering any such
22 interest. Therefore, the approved vendor policy also cannot survive
23 the prisoner plaintiffs' RLUIPA challenges. Summary judgment will be
24 entered in favor of plaintiffs on these claims as well.

25 /////

26 /////

1 **CONCLUSION**

2 Accordingly, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that:

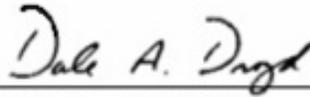
3 1. Defendants' motion to dismiss pursuant to Federal Rule
4 of Civil Procedure 12(b) is denied;

5 2. Defendants' motion for summary judgment is granted with
6 respect to defendant Woodford and denied in all other respects;

7 3. Plaintiffs' motion for summary judgment is granted in
8 part and denied in part to the extent set forth above;

9 4. A status conference is **SET** for **November 3, 2006**, at
10 **11:00 a.m.** At that time the parties shall be prepared to discuss how
11 to proceed so as to aid in resolution of this case including, but not
12 limited to, the scheduling of the case.

13 DATED: September 27, 2006.

14 

15 _____
16 DALE A. DROZD
17 UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE

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