

where he is currently confined. The defendants Melvin identifies were all employees at USP Lee during the period when his claims arose, and he offers no evidence that any of them is currently employed at USP Allenwood.

In Melvin's motion, he describes the injuries and mental health conditions he allegedly suffered from the two incidents at USP Lee in 2018. He asserts his belief (with no facts offered in support) that unspecified staff members at USP Allenwood are somehow functioning as agents for unnamed defendants. Thus, he contends, he will suffer irreparable harm unless the court directs Allenwood medical personnel to order specific care for Melvin and adequately address his "ungodly spinal cord pain." Mot. Prelim. Inj. 2, ECF No. 5. He fears that without such treatment, he will be paralyzed.

Based on the foregoing, it is evident that the defendants in this case, who are employed at other prisons and have no medical expertise, cannot be ordered to provide Melvin the medical care requested in his motion. *See Williams v. Griffin*, 952 F.2d 820, 823 (4th Cir. 1991) (holding that transfer of a prisoner rendered moot his claim for injunctive relief). Accordingly, it is **ORDERED** that the motion, ECF No. 5, is **DISMISSED** as moot. Melvin may pursue a similar motion in a new *Bivens* action filed in the federal district court where USP Allenwood is located.

ENTER: November 13, 2020

/s/ JAMES P. JONES
United States District Judge