1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT		
8			
9			
10	KENNETH R. HUSKEY,	Case No. 1:12-cv-00569-AWI-SKO (PC)	
11	Plaintiff,	FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS RECOMMENDING PLAINTIFF'S	
12	v.	MOTIONS FOR PRELIMINARY INJUNCTIVE RELIEF BE DENIED	
13	PAM AHLIN, et al.,	(Docs. 27 and 28)	
14	Defendants.	TEN-DAY OBJECTION DEADLINE/FIVE-	
15		DAY RESPONSE DEADLINE	
16			
17	/		
18	18 I. <u>Background</u>		
19	Plaintiff Kenneth R. Huskey, a civil detainee proceeding pro se and in forma pauperis,		
20	filed this civil rights action pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983 on April 12, 2012. Plaintiff is allergic to		
21	synthetic material, and this action is proceeding against Defendants Ahlin, Brown, Craig, and		
22	Young ("Defendants") for failing to ensure that Plaintiff's medical need for cotton clothing was		
23	met, in violation of the Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment of the United States		
24	Constitution. Plaintiff's claim arises out of his conditions of confinement at Coalinga State		
25	Hospital ("CSH") in Coalinga, California, where he is serving a civil commitment.		
26	On October 21, 2013, and October 24, 2013, Plaintiff filed motions seeking a court order		
27	mandating that CSH officials replace his lost and/or stolen cotton clothing, allow him to purchase		
28	his own cotton clothing, and cease all retaliatory action against him. (Docs. 27, 28.) Following		

their appearances in the action and the issuance of an order granting them an extension of time to
 respond, Defendants filed an opposition on March 28, 2014. (Doc. 47.) Plaintiff did not file a
 reply, and the motions have been submitted upon the record without oral argument. Local Rule
 230(*l*).

## 5 II. Legal Standard

For each form of relief sought in federal court, Plaintiff must establish standing. *Summers v. Earth Island Institute*, 555 U.S. 488, 493, 129 S.Ct. 1142 (2009); *Mayfield v. United States*, 599
F.3d 964, 969 (9th Cir. 2010). This requires Plaintiff to show that he is under threat of suffering
an injury in fact that is concrete and particularized; the threat must be actual and imminent, not
conjectural or hypothetical; it must be fairly traceable to challenged conduct of the defendant; and
it must be likely that a favorable judicial decision will prevent or redress the injury. *Summers*, 555
U.S. at 493 (quotation marks and citation omitted); *Mayfield*, 599 F.3d at 969.

"A preliminary injunction is an extraordinary remedy never awarded as of right." *Winter v. Natural Resources Defense Council, Inc.*, 555 U.S. 7, 24, 129 S.Ct. 365 (2008) (citation
omitted). "A plaintiff seeking a preliminary injunction must establish that he is likely to succeed
on the merits, that he is likely to suffer irreparable harm in the absence of preliminary relief, that
the balance of equities tips in his favor, and that an injunction is in the public interest." Winter,
555 U.S. at 20 (citations omitted). An injunction may only be awarded upon a *clear showing* that
the plaintiff is entitled to relief. *Id.* at 22 (citation omitted) (emphasis added).

## 20 III. Discussion

Defendants argue that Plaintiff's request for cotton clothing is now moot. Defendants submit evidence that as of March 13, 2014, Plaintiff had received all of the cotton items he requested, with the exception of cotton pants. (Doc. 47, Def. Opp., Vaughn Dec., ¶3.) At that time, Plaintiff was wearing his last pair of cotton pants. (*Id.*) On March 17, 2014, Plaintiff represented that his last pair of cotton pants was now gone. (*Id.*, ¶5.) However, on March 21, 2014, Plaintiff was provided with three pairs of cotton Dickies pants. (*Id.*, Adams Dec., ¶8.)

Plaintiff did not file a reply to Defendants' opposition; and in his opposition to
Defendants' pending motion to dismiss for failure to state a claim, Plaintiff attested, under penalty

of perjury, that as of March 22, 2014, he had been provided with cotton clothing. (Doc. 48, Pl.
 Opp., ¶10, p. 3.)

Accordingly, Plaintiff's request for an order mandating that he be provided with cotton
clothing or be allowed to purchase his own is now moot.

5 With respect to Plaintiff's request for an order prohibiting further retaliation, "those who 6 seek to invoke the jurisdiction of the federal courts must satisfy the threshold requirement imposed 7 by Article III of the Constitution by alleging an actual case or controversy." City of Los Angeles v. 8 Lyons, 461 U.S. 95, 101, 103 S.Ct. 1660 (1983) (citations omitted). "Abstract injury is not 9 enough." Lyons, 461 U.S. at 101. "[P]laintiff must show that he has sustained or is immediately 10 in danger of sustaining some direct injury as the result of the challenged official conduct and the 11 injury or threat of injury must be both real and immediate, not conjectural or hypothetical." Id. 12 (internal quotations and citations omitted). Furthermore, the purpose of a preliminary injunction is 13 to preserve the status quo and the rights of the parties until a final judgment issues. U.S. Phillips Corp. v. KBC Bank N.V., 590 F.3d 1091, 1094 (9th Cir. 2010) (quotation marks and citation 14 15 omitted). This case arises from Defendants' alleged failure to provide Plaintiff with medically necessary cotton clothing. The Court lacks jurisdiction to issue an order prohibiting speculative 16 17 future conduct, which is dispositive of the matter, but additionally, Plaintiff's request for such an 18 order would necessarily exceed the narrow purpose served by a preliminary injunction.

19 IV. <u>Recommendation</u>

Based on the foregoing, the Court HEREBY RECOMMENDS that Plaintiff's motions for
preliminary injunctive relief be DENIED.

These Findings and Recommendations will be submitted to the United States District Judge assigned to the case, pursuant to the provisions of Title 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(l). Within **ten** (10) **days** after being served with these Findings and Recommendations, the parties may file written objections with the Court. Local Rule 304(b). The document should be captioned "Objections to Magistrate Judge's Findings and Recommendations." Any response to the objections must be filed within **five (5) days** from the date of service of the objections. Local Rule 304(d). The parties are advised that failure to file objections within the specified time may

3

waive the right to appeal the District Court's order. Martinez v. Ylst, 951 F.2d 1153 (9th Cir.
1991).
IT IS SO ORDERED.
Dated: July 11, 2014 /s/ Sheila K. Oberto
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE