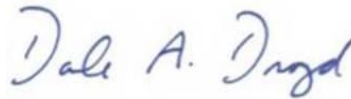


1 actual case or controversy before the court. *See City of Los Angeles v. Lyons*, 461 U.S. 95, 102,
2 (1983); *Valley Forge Christian Coll. v. Ams. United Separation of Church and State, Inc.*, 454
3 U.S. 464, 471, (1982). To satisfy the case or controversy requirement, the party invoking a
4 court’s jurisdiction must “show that he personally has suffered some actual or threatened injury as
5 a result of the putatively illegal conduct of the defendant, and that the injury fairly can be traced
6 to the challenged action and is likely to be redressed by a favorable decision.” *Valley Forge*
7 *Christian Coll.*, 454 U.S. at 472. (citation and internal quotation marks omitted). “A federal
8 court may issue an injunction [only] if it has personal jurisdiction over the parties and subject
9 matter jurisdiction over the claim; it may not attempt to determine the rights of persons not before
10 the court.” *Zepeda v. United States Immigration Service*, 753 F.2d 719, 727 (9th Cir. 1985).

11 Accordingly, for the reasons set forth above, and for the reasons set forth in the prior order
12 addressing plaintiff’s request for a change of venue with respect to his pending state criminal case
13 (see Doc. No. 20 at 3–4), plaintiff’s motion for a preliminary injunction and a change of venue is
14 DENIED.

15
16 IT IS SO ORDERED.

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19 Dated: January 25, 2016



20 DALE A. DROZD

21 UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE
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