

1 to suffer irreparable harm in the absence of preliminary relief, that the balance of equities tips in his
2 favor, and that an injunction is in the public interest.” Winter v. Natural Resources Defense Council,
3 Inc., 555 U.S. 7, 20 (2008).

4 “[A] preliminary injunction is an extraordinary and drastic remedy, one that should not be
5 granted unless the movant, *by a clear showing*, carries the burden of persuasion.” Mazurek v.
6 Armstrong, 520 U.S. 968, 972 (1997) (quotations and citations omitted) (emphasis in original). A party
7 seeking a temporary restraining order or preliminary injunction simply cannot prevail when that motion
8 is unsupported by evidence.

9 Federal courts are courts of limited jurisdiction and in considering a request for preliminary
10 injunctive relief, the Court is bound by the requirement that as a preliminary matter, it have before it an
11 actual case or controversy. City of Los Angeles v. Lyons, 461 U.S. 95, 102 (1983); Valley Forge
12 Christian Coll. V. Ams. United for Separation of Church and State, Inc., 454 U.S. 464, 471 (1982). If
13 the Court does not have an actual case or controversy before it, it has no power to hear the matter in
14 question. Id. Requests for prospective relief are further limited by 18 U.S.C. § 3626(a)(1)(A) of the
15 Prison Litigation Reform Act, which requires that the Court find the “relief [sought] is narrowly drawn,
16 extends no further than necessary to correct the violation of the Federal right, and is the least intrusive
17 means necessary to correct the violation of the Federal right.”

18 A federal court may issue emergency injunctive relief only if it has personal jurisdiction over
19 the parties and subject matter jurisdiction over the lawsuit. See Murphy Bros., Inc. v. Michetti Pipe
20 Stringing, Inc., 526 U.S. 344, 350 (1999) (noting that one “becomes a party officially, and is required
21 to take action in that capacity, only upon service of summons or other authority-asserting measure stating
22 the time within which the party served must appear to defend.”). The Court may not attempt to
23 determine the rights of persons not before it. See Hitchman Coal & Coke Co. v. Mitchell, 245 U.S. 229,
24 234-35 (1916); Zepeda v. INS, 753 F.2d 719, 727-28 (9th Cir. 1983).

25 Plaintiff seeks a temporary restraining order because he is the subject of retaliation by prison
26 staff and other inmates based on his race and age. The Court lacks jurisdiction to issue the order
27 requested by Plaintiff. As an initial matter, Plaintiff’s case is in the preliminary screening stage, and the
28 United States Marshal has yet to effect service on any Defendant, and Defendants have no actual notice

1 and have not made an appearance. Therefore, the Court has no personal jurisdiction over any Defendant
2 at this time. Fed. R. Civ. P. 65(d)(2); Murphy Bros., Inc. v. Michetti Pipe Stringing, Inc., 526 U.S. 344,
3 350 (1999); Zepeda v. U.S. I.N.S., 753 F.2d 719, 727-28 (9th Cir. 1983). Further, Plaintiff fails to set
4 forth sufficient facts that would lead the Court to conclude he is likely to suffer irreparable harm absent
5 preliminary relief. Plaintiff makes vague reference to being physically assaulted and delay in receipt
6 of his legal mail. Plaintiff's general allegations of retaliation and disrespect by prison staff and other
7 inmates are insufficient to establish that he faces imminent danger. Lastly, to the extent Plaintiff seeks
8 preliminary injunctive relief "to preclude prison officials from violating his constitutional rights, they
9 are already legally obligated to refrain from such violations." Jackson v. Walker, No. CIV S 06-2023-
10 WBS GGH P, 2007 WL 3173021, at *2 (E.D. Cal. Oct. 29, 2007), report and recommendation adopted,
11 2007 WL 4287403 (denying request for temporary restraining order and emergency preliminary
12 injunction where plaintiff sought an order "prohibiting harassment reprisals, and constitutional
13 violations"). Accordingly, Plaintiff's motion for a temporary restraining order and/or preliminary
14 injunction should be denied.¹

15 II.

16 ORDER AND RECOMMENDATION

17 Based on the foregoing, it is HEREBY ORDERED that the Clerk of Court shall randomly
18 assign a Fresno District Judge to this action.

19 Further, it is HEREBY RECOMMENDED that Plaintiff's motion for a temporary restraining
20 order and/or preliminary injunction be DENIED.

21 This Findings and Recommendation will be submitted to the United States District Judge
22 assigned to the case, pursuant to the provisions of 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1). Within **twenty-one (21)**
23 **days** after being served with this Findings and Recommendation, Plaintiff may file written objections
24 with the Court. The document should be captioned "Objections to Magistrate Judge's Findings and
25 ///

26
27 ¹ Plaintiff's contention that this Court and his assigned counsel have put his case on the "back burner," is without merit.
28 The Court is well aware of Plaintiff's pending case and Plaintiff is advised that the deadline for counsel to file a third
amended complaint does not expire until May 18, 2020.

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28

Recommendation.” Plaintiff is advised that failure to file objections within the specified time may result in the waiver of rights on appeal. Wilkerson v. Wheeler, 772 F.3d 834, 838-39 (9th Cir. 2014) (citing Baxter v. Sullivan, 923 F.2d 1391, 1394 (9th Cir. 1991)).

IT IS SO ORDERED.

Dated: April 22, 2020


UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE