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8	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
9	EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
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11	KIMBERLY SHEPARD, No. 2:09-cv-00843-MCE-DAD
12	Plaintiff,
13	v. <u>MEMORANDUM AND ORDER</u>
14	UNITED HEALTHCARE INSURANCE COMPANY,
15	Defendant.
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18	Presently before the Court is Plaintiffs' Ex Parte
19	Application for Temporary Restraining Order. Certain
20	prerequisites must be satisfied prior to issuance of a temporary
21	restraining order. <u>See</u> <u>Granny Goose Foods, Inc. v. Brotherhood</u>
22	of Teamsters & Auto Truck Drivers, 415 U.S. 423, 439 (1974)
23	(stating that the purpose of a TRO is "preserving the status quo
24	and preventing irreparable harm just so long as is necessary to
25	hold a hearing [on the preliminary injunction application], and
26	no longer"). In order to warrant issuance of such relief,
27	Plaintiffs must demonstrate either: 1) a combination of probable
28	success on the merits and a likelihood of irreparable injury; or

2) that serious questions are raised and the balance of hardships 1 2 tips sharply in favor of granting the requested injunction. Stuhlbarg Int'l Sales Co., Inc. v. John D. Brush & Co., Inc., 240 3 F.3d 832, 839-40 (9th Cir. 2001); Winter v. Natural Resources 4 Defense Council, 129 S. Ct. 365, 375 (2008) (likelihood rather 5 than possibility of success on the merits required for issuance 6 of preliminary injunctive relief). These two alternatives 7 represent two points on a sliding scale, pursuant to which the 8 9 required degree of irreparable harm increases or decreases in inverse correlation to the probability of success on the merits. 10 Roe v. Anderson, 134 F.3d 1400, 1402 (9th Cir. 1998); United 11 States v. Nutri-cology, Inc., 982 F.2d 394, 397 (9th Cir. 1992). 12

13 Plaintiff recognizes that the very purpose of a TRO is to preserve the status quo until a preliminary injunction hearing 14 may be had. Accordingly, Plaintiff characterizes the status quo 15 in this case as one in which her current level of care must be 16 17 preserved. However, while the Court understands the basis for 18 her argument and is sympathetic to her position, the status quo 19 in this case is actually one in which Plaintiff voluntarily 20 admitted herself into a residential treatment facility and is now 21 seeking a Court order compelling Defendant to provide coverage for services it has at all times denied. The Court is unable to 22 23 do so without drastically altering, rather than preserving, the 24 status quo.

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Moreover, Plaintiff has submitted insufficient evidence to indicate that she has exhausted available administrative remedies. Indeed, there is no evidence before the Court suggesting Plaintiff requested from the California Department of Managed Health Care to have the matter submitted to an independent agency for external medical review.

Consequently, for the reasons just stated, Plaintiff's Application is DENIED without prejudice.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

Dated: April 3, 2009

MORRISON C. ENGLAND, (R.) UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE