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8	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT	
9	EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA	
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11	JAMES C. MAXEY,	No. 2:15-cv-01656-MCE-DAD
12	Plaintiff,	
13	V.	ORDER
14	KEVIN JOHNSON, et al.,	
15	Defendants.	
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17	Plaintiff James C. Maxey ("Plaintiff") filed this action in the Sacramento County	
18	Superior Court on July 31, 2015, and Defendants removed the action to this Court on	
19	August 4, 2015. See ECF No. 1. Plaintiff alleges that Defendants are	
20	"electromagnetically tortur[ing]" him, and he seeks a temporary restraining order that	
21	suspends the construction of the Sacramento sports arena and places Plaintiff "in	
22	'protective custody' for Plaintiff's safety and well-being." Id. at Ex. A. For the reasons	
23	that follow, Plaintiff's application for a temporary restraining order is DENIED.	
24	This Court recently denied Plaintiff's Motion for Ex Parte Injunctive Relief in a	
25	case that Plaintiff filed just weeks before he filed this action. See Maxey v. California,	
26	Case No. 2:15-cv-01597-JAM-EFB, ECF No. 4. As the Court explained in a July 14,	
27	2015, order in the prior case:	
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1 2	In order to qualify for injunctive relief, Plaintiff must, at minimum, demonstrate a "fair chance of success" that his claims will ultimately prevail on their merits. <u>See, e.g.,</u>	
-	Johnson v. Calif. State Bd. of Accountancy, 72 F.3d 1427, 1430 (9th Cir. 1995). This means that Plaintiff must	
4	demonstrate some likelihood of obtaining a favorable result in his case in chief. See <u>A&amp;M Records, Inc. v. Napster, Inc.</u>	
5	239 F.3d 1004, 1015, fn.3 (9th Cir. 2001). No matter how severe or irreparable the injury asserted, an injunction should	
6	never issue if the moving party's claims are so legally untenable that there is virtually no chance of prevailing on the	
7	merits. <u>State of Texas v. Seatrain Int'l, S.A., 518</u> F.2d 175, 180 (5th Cir. 1975).	
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9	As in the prior case, the Court finds that the inherent implausibility of the claims	
10	asserted by Plaintiff makes it impossible for this Court to conclude there is any likelihood	
11	he will ultimately prevail. On that basis alone, the requested temporary restraining order	
12	cannot issue. Plaintiff's Motion for Ex Parte Injunctive Relief (ECF No. 1) is accordingly	
13	DENIED.	
14	IT IS SO ORDERED.	
15	Dated: August 4, 2015	
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17	Malan 16 i.	
18	MORRISON C. ENGLAND, JR, CHIEF JUDGE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT	
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