

1 In the motion for preliminary injunctive relief presently before the court, plaintiff seeks an
2 order requiring that he be removed from Dr. Aung’s care. (ECF No. 11 at 3.) Plaintiff argues he is
3 at risk of irreparable injury if not removed from Dr. Aung’s care. (Id. at 3-4.)

4 **II. Analysis**

5 Because this motion has not been served on defendants, plaintiff effectively seeks a
6 temporary restraining order. See Fed. R. Civ. P. 65(b)(1)(A). “Except in the most extraordinary of
7 circumstances, no temporary restraining order shall be granted in the absence of actual notice to
8 the affected party and/or counsel, by telephone or other means, or a sufficient showing of efforts
9 made to provide notice.” E.D. Cal. Local Rule 231(a).

10 “A plaintiff seeking a preliminary injunction must establish that he is likely to succeed on
11 the merits, that he is likely to suffer irreparable harm in the absence of preliminary relief, that the
12 balance of equities tips in his favor, and that an injunction is in the public interest.” Winter v.
13 Natural Res. Def. Council, Inc., 555 U.S. 7, 20 (2008)).¹ In addition, in this district, a motion for a
14 preliminary injunction “shall” be accompanied by “(i) briefs on all relevant legal issues to be
15 presented by the motion, (ii) affidavits in support of the motion, including affidavits on the
16 question of irreparable injury, and (iii) a proposed order with a provision for a bond.” E.D. Cal.
17 Local Rule 231(d)(2).

18 The Prison Litigation Reform Act (“PLRA”) imposes additional requirements on prisoner
19 litigants who seek preliminary injunctive relief. In cases brought by prisoners involving
20 conditions of confinement, any preliminary injunction issued “must be narrowly drawn, extend no
21 further than necessary to correct the harm the court finds requires preliminary relief, and be the
22 least intrusive means necessary to correct the harm.” 18 U.S.C. § 3626(a)(2). Where, as here, a
23 plaintiff seeks a mandatory preliminary injunction that goes beyond maintaining the status quo,

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25 ¹ Under a different formulation of the test used in the Ninth Circuit, a “likelihood” of success is
26 not an absolute requirement. Wild Rockies v. Cottrell, 632 F.3d 1127, 1131-32 (9th Cir. 2011).
27 “Rather, serious questions going to the merits and a hardship balance that tips sharply toward the
28 plaintiff can support issuance of an injunction....” Drakes Bay Oyster Co. v. Jewell, 747 F.3d
1073, 1085 (9th Cir. 2014). “Under any formulation of the test, plaintiff must demonstrate that
there exists a significant threat of irreparable injury.” Oakland Tribune, Inc., v. Chronicle Pub.
Co., Inc., 762 F.2d 1374, 1376 (9th Cir. 1985).

1 “courts should be extremely cautious” about issuing a preliminary injunction and should not grant
2 such relief unless the facts and law clearly favor the plaintiff. Martin v. International Olympic
3 Committee, 740 F.2d 670, 675 (9th Cir. 1984).

4 In the motion for preliminary injunctive relief presently before the court, plaintiff argues
5 that because Dr. Aung allegedly provided deliberately indifferent medical care on one instance in
6 the past, she could do so again, and plaintiff could lose his kidneys. (ECF No. 8 at 2-4.) These
7 allegations fail to show plaintiff is under a presently existing actual threat. See FDIC v. Garner,
8 125 F.3d 1272, 1279 (9th Cir. 1997) (the threat of injury “must be imminent, not remote or
9 speculative”), cert. denied, 523 U.S. 1020 (1998). Plaintiff’s concern of future harm is
10 speculative, and a speculative injury does not constitute irreparable harm sufficient for a
11 preliminary injunction to issue. See id.; Caribbean Marine Servs. Co. v. Baldrige, 844 F.2d 668,
12 674 (9th Cir. 1988) (“Speculative injury does not constitute irreparable injury sufficient to
13 warrant granting a preliminary injunction.”).

14 Because plaintiff fails to show he is under a presently existing threat, he fails to show a
15 likelihood of success on the merits and possibility of irreparable injury, or that the balance of
16 hardships tips sharply in his favor. Under these circumstances, the undersigned will recommend
17 the motion for preliminary injunctive relief be denied.

18 In accordance with the above, IT IS ORDERED that the Clerk of the Court shall assign a
19 district judge to this case.

20 In addition, IT IS HEREBY RECOMMENDED that plaintiff’s motion for preliminary
21 injunctive relief (ECF No. 11) be denied.

22 These findings and recommendations are submitted to the United States District Judge
23 assigned to the case, pursuant to the provisions of 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1). Within fourteen (14)
24 days after being served with these findings and recommendations, any party may file written
25 objections with the court and serve a copy on all parties. Such a document should be captioned
26 “Objections to Magistrate Judge’s Findings and Recommendations.” Failure to file objections

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1 within the specified time may waive the right to appeal the District Court's order. Martinez v.
2 Ylst, 951 F.2d 1153 (9th Cir. 1991).

3 Dated: December 8, 2023

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6 DEBORAH BARNES
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE

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