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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

ADIL HIRAMANЕК, *et al.*,

No. C-13-0228 EMC

Plaintiffs,

v.

L. MICHAEL CLARK, *et al.*,

Defendants.

**AMENDED ORDER DENYING
PLAINTIFFS' EX PARTE MOTION
FOR A TEMPORARY RESTRAINING
ORDER; AND GRANTING IN PART
AND DENYING IN PART PLAINTIFFS'
ADMINISTRATIVE MOTION TO FILE
UNDER SEAL**

(Docket No. 26)


Currently pending before the Court is Plaintiffs' ex parte motion for a temporary restraining order. Plaintiffs' main request for relief is a request that this Court enjoin enforcement of state court orders denying Roda Hirananeк the ability to make appearances by telephone. Plaintiffs' request for relief is hereby **DENIED**.

As a preliminary matter, the Court notes that only Ms. Hirananeк – and not her son Adil Hirananeк – has standing to seek the relief requested. To the extent Ms. Hirananeк seeks relief, the request is denied for several reasons.

First, Ms. Hirananeк is asking this Court to take action with respect to ongoing state court proceedings (a family law case and a civil case). *Younger* abstention is thus implicated. Under the *Younger* abstention doctrine, a federal court may not interfere with a pending state civil proceeding where the state civil proceeding is (1) ongoing, (2) implicates important state interests, and (3) provides an adequate opportunity to raise federal questions. *See Potrero Hills Landfill, Inc. v.*

1 *County of Solano*, 657 F.3d 876, 882 (9th Cir. 2011). Each of these factors has been met. The state
2 civil proceedings are clearly ongoing; important state interests are implicated because Ms.
3 Hirananeck is essentially asking this Court to interfere with the state court’s management of its cases,
4 *see id.* at 883 (noting that “[t]he key to determining whether comity concerns are implicated in an
5 ongoing state proceeding – and thus whether the second *Younger* requirement is met – is to ask
6 whether federal court adjudication would interfere with the state’s ability to carry out its basic
7 executive, judicial, or legislative functions”); and there is nothing to suggest that Ms. Hirananeck
8 cannot raise federal questions such as those related to the ADA before the state court. Indeed, the
9 evidence submitted by Ms. Hirananeck indicates that requests for accommodations may be made by
10 persons with disabilities.

11 Second, even if *Younger* abstention was not a bar, Ms. Hirananeck’s request for relief is
12 problematic on the merits. For example, for the state civil case, a letter from the state court’s ADA
13 coordinator, dated May 8, 2013, specifically notes that Ms. Hirananeck is allowed to make telephonic
14 appearances for many pretrial proceedings, including case management and status conferences and
15 hearings on law and motion (except motions in limine). *See* Mot., Ex. L. It is not clear that Ms.
16 Hirananeck is likely to suffer irreparable injury absent an injunction from this Court. *See Network*
17 *Automation, Inc. v. Advanced Sys. Concepts*, 638 F.3d 1137, 1144 (9th Cir. 2011) (stating that “[a]
18 plaintiff seeking a preliminary injunction must establish that he is likely to succeed on the merits,
19 that he is likely to suffer irreparable harm in the absence of preliminary relief, that the balance of
20 equities tips in his favor, and that an injunction is in the public interest”).

21 Furthermore, for the state family law case, it is not clear that Ms. Hirananeck ever explained
22 to the state court the specific change in circumstances regarding her medical condition. *Compare*
23 Mot. at 11 n.5 (asserting that Ms. Hirananeck “suffered a major medical set back . . . causing her to
24 be completely dependent on externally assisted pressurized oxygen via a heavy concentrator unit”),
25 *with* Mot., Ex. F 

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1 Finally, the Court notes that Ms. Hirananeck's delay in seeking relief from this Court also
2 weighs against her request for relief. *See Oakland Trib., Inc. v. Chronicle Pub. Co.*, 762 F.2d 1374,
3 1377 (9th Cir. 1985) (stating that "[p]laintiff's long delay before seeking a preliminary injunction
4 implies a lack of urgency and irreparable harm"); *Lydo Enters., Inc. v. City of Las Vegas*, 745 F.2d
5 1211, 1213 (9th Cir. 1984) (stating that "[a] delay in seeking a preliminary injunction is a factor to
6 be considered in weighing the propriety of relief"). Here, Ms. Hirananeck admits that she had
7 knowledge of the state court's order (in the family law case) on May 2, 2013, but she did not seek
8 any relief from this Court until more than three weeks later (on May 27, 2013) – this in spite of the
9 fact that she knew back in early April that there was a family law hearing scheduled for May 29,
10 2013.¹

11 To the extent Ms. Hirananeck seeks additional relief, she runs into the same *Younger*
12 abstention problem. Moreover, on the merits her arguments are not persuasive. For example, to the
13 extent Ms. Hirananeck asks this Court to order the state court to allow Mr. Hirananeck to keep his
14 phone on silent mode when he is in the courtroom and away from her, there is no evidence to support
15 her claim that she "is not familiar with, or able to contact anyone else, in case of a medical
16 emergency." Mot. at 15. To the extent Ms. Hirananeck challenges the state court's denial of her
17 request for Mr. Hirananeck to explain to her legal repercussions and argue for her in court (in the
18 civil case), *see* Mot. at 16 & Ex. K, the Court sees no error with the state court's ruling because, as
19 the state court noted, he is not a licensed attorney and cannot act as an attorney on her behalf. Ms.
20 Hirananeck's citation to 28 C.F.R. § 35.160 is unavailing. That regulation says nothing about the
21 appointment of a companion for a person with disabilities. *See, e.g.*, 28 C.F.R. § 35.160(b)(1)
22 (simply providing that "[a] public entity shall furnish appropriate auxiliary aids and services where
23 necessary to afford individuals with disabilities, including applicants, participants, companions, and
24 members of the public, an equal opportunity to participate in, and enjoy the benefits of, a service,
25 program, or activity of a public entity"). Finally, to the extent Ms. Hirananeck challenges the state

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27 ¹ The Court notes that the only "urgency" claimed by Ms. Hirananeck is with respect to the
28 family law case, which has a hearing scheduled for May 29, 2013. There does not appear to be any
urgency at all with respect to the civil case. Thus, for the civil case at least, there is another basis for
dismissal for lack of urgency.

1 court's denial of her request to allow Mr. Hirananeck to interpret for her (in the civil case), *see* Mot.
2 at 16 & Ex. K, the state court did not actually foreclose the possibility that Mr. Hirananeck could
3 serve as an interpreter. *See* Mot., Ex. K (although stating that the request was denied as an ADA
4 accommodation, "you may discuss with Judge Overton your request for your son to interpret for
5 you[;] [s]he will determine whether interpretation would be helpful and whether your son is the
6 appropriate person to provide interpretation services").²


7 Accordingly, Ms. Hirananeck's motion for temporary injunctive relief is denied.

8 As for Ms. Hirananeck's request to file under seal, it is **GRANTED** in part and **DENIED** in
9 part. Exhibits E and F may be filed under seal. All other exhibits cited in the request to file under
10 seal shall be publicly filed as they do not disclose any specific medical information. The Court notes
11 for Ms. Hirananeck, however, that this ruling does not mean that all of her medical information will
12 necessarily be subject to filing under seal given that she has brought a claim for disability
13 discrimination before this Court.

14 This order disposes of Docket No. 8.

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16 IT IS SO ORDERED.

17 Dated: May 29, 2013

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21 EDWARD M. CHEN
22 United States District Judge
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² In the family law case, the state court stated that Mr. Hirananeck "may act as a support person and for language assistance if necessary." Mot., Ex. G.