



1 GSI sought a temporary restraining order (“TRO”) enjoining UMI from “(a) directly or  
2 indirectly, designing or developing, or contributing to the design or development of any Pending  
3 Projects, (b) enjoining Defendant from using GSIP IP in connection with Pending Projects, and (c)  
4 enjoining Defendant from using, divulging furnishing, or otherwise making accessible to any  
5 person GSI[']s confidential information or trade secrets in connection with the Pending Projects.”<sup>3</sup>  
6 Under Fed. R. Civ. P. 65(b), the court may issue a TRO if there are “specific facts in an affidavit or  
7 a verified complaint clearly show[ing] that immediate and irreparable injury, loss, or damage will  
8 result to the movant.”

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10 The court is not convinced the “immediate and irreparable injury” to GSI will result unless  
11 a TRO is issued.<sup>4</sup> By its own admission, GSI learned of UMI’s possible relationship with Cisco in  
12 December of 2012. GSI waited until March 26, 2013 to file a TRO. More importantly, GSI has  
13 not yet established any harm that cannot be solved through an award of money damages.

14 GSI also does not provide sufficient facts at this time to show that UMI has engaged in  
15 wrongful behavior. GSI has not identified what confidential information or trade secrets are  
16 encompassed by the scope of its proposed TRO. For purposes of the noncompete clause, it is also  
17 unclear exactly what UMI did to breach the contract. All GSI has presented is an allegation that  
18 Cisco told GSI it was “going with one of our original guys” for an LLD RAM III project in mid  
19 2012.<sup>5</sup> This is insufficiently persuasive to establish that UMI is engaged in activity in violation of  
20 its contract with GSI. For the same reasons, the record as it stands does not warrant granting a  
21 preliminary injunction at this time.  
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24 <sup>3</sup> Docket No. 9 at 25.

25 <sup>4</sup> See *Caribbean Marine Servs. Co. v. Baldrige*, 844 F.2d 668, 674 (9th Cir. 1988) (“Speculative  
26 injury does not constitute irreparable injury sufficient to warrant granting a preliminary  
27 injunction... a plaintiff must demonstrate immediate threatened injury as a prerequisite to  
28 preliminary injunctive relief.”).

<sup>5</sup> Docket No. 12 ¶ 9-10.

1           However, the court finds GSI has shown good cause for setting a preliminary injunction  
2 hearing on an expedited schedule. A court may order expedited discovery under Fed. R. Civ. P.  
3 26(d) upon a showing of good cause.<sup>6</sup> Targeted discovery will allow the court to determine  
4 whether a preliminary injunction is in fact warranted. Limited, narrowly-tailored discovery on an  
5 expedited schedule will not unfairly prejudice UMI.

6           The preliminary injunction hearing shall take place on June 25, 2013 at 10:00 AM. At the  
7 conclusion of the hearing, the court explained that the parties shall conduct limited, mutual  
8 discovery in advance of the preliminary injunction hearing, consistent with the following  
9 guidelines. The parties may search emails from five or less custodians each. The parties may also  
10 conduct limited targeted discovery regarding the contract itself. The parties may take 3 or 4  
11 depositions including expert and 30(b)(6) witnesses. Although the parties were encouraged to  
12 submit a stipulated order with a discovery schedule, the court has been informed that they have not  
13 been able to agree. To facilitate the efficient resolution of the pending dispute, the parties shall  
14 appear by telephone at 3PM today. The court requests that each party be prepared to tender a  
15 specific proposal for the court's consideration.

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18 IT IS SO ORDERED.

19 Dated: April 8, 2013

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23 PAUL S. GREWAL  
24 United States Magistrate Judge  
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28 <sup>6</sup> Semitool, Inc. v. Tokyo Electron America, 208 F.R.D. 273, 275-76 (N.D. Cal. 2002).