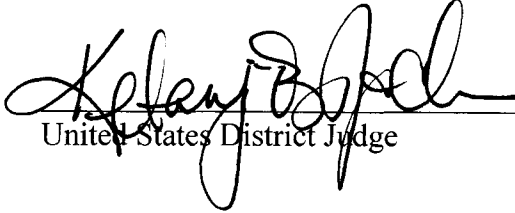


injunction is in the public interest.” *Pinson v. U.S. Dep't of Justice*, ___ F. Supp. 3d ___, ___, 2016 WL 1408079, at *2 (D.D.C. Apr. 8, 2016) (citing *Winter v. Natural Res. Def. Council*, 555 U.S. 7, 20 (2008)); see *Washington Metro. Area Transit Comm'n v. Holiday Tours, Inc.*, 559 F.2d 841, 843 (D.C. Cir. 1977). This Court’s “power to issue a preliminary injunction, especially a mandatory one, should be sparingly exercised.” *Dorfmann v. Boozer*, 414 F.2d 1168, 1173 (D.C. Cir. 1969) (internal quotation marks and citation omitted). Here, the Court has read the complaint carefully, yet is unable to identify either a cognizable legal claim or a persuasive argument of the plaintiff’s entitlement to the injunctive relief he seeks.

The Court will dismiss the complaint because it fails to state a claim upon which relief can be granted. See 28 U.S.C. §§ 1915(e)(2)(B), 1915A(b)(1). An order is issued separately.


United States District Judge

DATE: May 20, 2016