UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
MIDDLE DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA

JON A. DEMPSTER

CIVIL ACTION

VERSUS

16-774-SDD-EWD

DEPARTMENT OF VETERAN AFFAIRS UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

<u>RULING</u>

This matter is before the Court on the Motion for Injunctive Order1 filed by Plaintiff,

Jon A. Dempster ("Plaintiff"). Defendant, the United States of America, Department of

Veteran Affairs ("the Government"), has not appeared or responded; however, the record

reflects that it has not been properly served.² Plaintiff's motion is entitled as a request for

injunctive relief; however, Plaintiff has failed to specify whether he seeks a preliminary

injunction or a temporary restraining order. Plaintiff has likewise failed to argue the

elements required under either procedural mechanism

Under well settled Fifth Circuit jurisprudence, a plaintiff's entitlement to a

preliminary injunction depends upon a clear showing that: (1) there is a substantial

likelihood he will prevail on the merits of his claim; (2) there is a substantial danger he will

suffer irreparable injury if the injunction does not issue; (3) the threatened injury to plaintiff

¹ Rec. Doc. No. 7.

² Rec. Doc. No. 10.

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outweighs any harm the injunction may cause the defendant; and (4) that granting the

injunction will not harm the public interest.3 Thus, the "extraordinary and drastic remedy"

of a preliminary injunction will not be granted if the plaintiff fails to carry this heavy burden

of proof on any of these four prerequisites.4

These requirements were not addressed or argued by Plaintiff. Moreover, the

Court will not grant such a motion until the Government has been properly served and

has an opportunity to respond.

Therefore, the Plaintiff's Motion for Injunctive Order⁵ is DENIED without prejudice.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

Baton Rouge, Louisiana, this 24 day of January, 2017.

SHELLY D. DÍCK, DISTRICT JUDGE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA

³ Howard v. Town of Jonesville, 935 F.Supp.855, 858-59 (W.D. La. 1996), citing Hull v. Quitman County

⁵ Rec. Doc. No. 5.

Bd. of Educ., 1 F.3d 1450, 1453 (5th Cir.1993); Roho, Inc. v. Marquis, 902 F.2d 356, 358 (5th Cir.1990).

4 Id., citing Enterprise International, Inc. v. Corporacion Estatal Petrolera Ecuatoriana, 762 F.2d 464, 472 (5th Cir.1985) (quoting Canal Authority of State of Fla. v. Callaway, 489 F.2d 567, 573 (5th Cir.1974)).