

1 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
2 DISTRICT OF NEVADA

3 Anthony Coleman, )  
4 )  
5 Plaintiff, )  
6 vs. )  
7 American Home Mortgage Servicing, Inc., et )  
8 al. )  
9 Defendants. )

Case No.: 2:11-cv-00178-GMN-VCF

ORDER

10 This action arises out of the foreclosure proceedings initiated against the property of pro  
11 se Plaintiff Anthony Coleman. Before the Court is Plaintiff’s Ex Parte Motion for Temporary  
12 Restraining Order (ECF No. 68), Motion for Preliminary Injunction (ECF No. 69) and  
13 Supplemental Memorandum (ECF No. 70). The Motion for Preliminary Injunction is not yet  
14 ripe, Defendants have not yet filed an opposition, and the deadline to do so has not yet passed.

15 **I. BACKGROUND**

16 Plaintiff initiated this action on February 1, 2011, by filing a Complaint before this  
17 Court relating to the property he claimed to own and maintain his residence, located at 6136  
18 Benchmark Way, North Las Vegas, NV, 89031 (“the property”). (ECF No. 1.) After granting  
19 Defendants’ first Motion to Dismiss, the Court gave Plaintiff leave to amend his Complaint by  
20 January 3, 2012. (Order, Dec. 8, 2011, ECF No. 41.) At that time, the Court noted that “[t]he  
21 documents submitted by the parties demonstrate that the foreclosure may have been statutorily  
22 invalid,” and gave Plaintiff leave to amend his complaint to allege a statutory defect under  
23 N.R.S. § 107.080. (Id.)

24 After Plaintiff filed several successive amended complaints, the Court construed  
25 Plaintiff’s filings as a request for extension of time to re-file his Amended Complaint pursuant

1 to the Court’s December 8, 2011, Order, and permitted Plaintiff’s Third Amended Complaint  
2 (ECF No. 49) to stand as the operative Complaint before the Court. (Order, July 20, 2012, ECF  
3 No. 61.) Plaintiff’s causes of action, as amended, are: (1) Statutorily Defective Foreclosure  
4 Under N.R.S. § 170.080; and (2) Quiet Title.

## 5 **II. LEGAL STANDARD**

6 Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 65 governs preliminary injunctions and temporary  
7 restraining orders, and requires that a motion for temporary restraining order include “specific  
8 facts in an affidavit or a verified complaint [that] clearly show that immediate and irreparable  
9 injury, loss, or damage will result to the movant before the adverse party can be heard in  
10 opposition.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 65(b). Temporary restraining orders are governed by the same  
11 standard applicable to preliminary injunctions. See *Cal. Indep. Sys. Operator Corp. v. Reliant*  
12 *Energy Servs., Inc.*, 181 F.Supp. 2d 1111, 1126 (E.D. Cal. 2001). A temporary restraining  
13 order “should be restricted to serving [its] underlying purpose of preserving the status quo and  
14 preventing irreparable harm just so long as is necessary to hold a hearing, and no longer.”  
15 *Granny Goose Foods, Inc. v. Bhd. of Teamsters & Auto Truck Drivers Local No. 70*, 415 U.S.  
16 423, 439 (1974).

17 An injunction may be issued if a plaintiff establishes: (1) likelihood of success on the  
18 merits; (2) likelihood of irreparable harm in the absence of preliminary relief; (3) that the  
19 balance of equities tips in his favor; and (4) that an injunction is in the public interest. *Winter v.*  
20 *Natural Res. Def. Council, Inc.*, 555 U.S. 7, 20 (2008). “Injunctive relief [is] an extraordinary  
21 remedy that may only be awarded upon a clear showing that the plaintiff is entitled to such  
22 relief.” *Id.* at 22. The Ninth Circuit has held that “‘serious questions going to the merits’ and a  
23 hardship balance that tips sharply toward the plaintiff can support issuance of an injunction,  
24 assuming the other two elements of the Winter test are also met.” *Alliance for the Wild Rockies*  
25 *v. Cottrell*, 632 F.3d 1127, 1132 (9th Cir. 2011).

1                    **III. DISCUSSION**

2                    As discussed by the Court in its December 8, 2011, Order, the foreclosure on the  
3 property appears to be statutorily defective. Remedies for violation of the foreclosure statute  
4 include potential voiding of any sale conducted on the property. The judicially noticeable  
5 documents submitted to the Court by Defendants provide sufficient basis for the Court to find  
6 that there are serious questions going to the merits.


7                    Likewise, since eviction procedures have been initiated, the Court finds that there is a  
8 likelihood of irreparable harm in the absence of preliminary relief, and that the hardship  
9 balance here tips sharply toward the plaintiff. The Court finds that an injunction here is in the  
10 public interest.

11                    Since Plaintiff is facing eviction, the Court finds that no bond or security is required at  
12 this time.

13                    **IV. CONCLUSION**

14                    **IT IS HEREBY ORDERED** that Plaintiff's Ex Parte Motion for Temporary  
15 Restraining Order (ECF No. 68) is **GRANTED**. The temporary restraining order shall be  
16 effective until a hearing on the Motion for Preliminary Injunction (ECF No. 69) can be held.

17  
18  
19  
20  
21  
22                    **DATED** this 6th day of December, 2012.

23  
24                      
25                    \_\_\_\_\_  
                         Gloria M. Navarro  
                         United States District Judge