

1 In plaintiff's motion, he alleges that his constitutional rights have been violated because he
2 can no longer personally microwave his own food. (*See* doc. # 22). The new policy appears to be
3 that the prison utilizes "microwave porters" to heat up food for the prisoners. (*See id.*). The old
4 policy apparently allowed inmates to personally microwave their own food. (*See id.*). Plaintiff seeks
5 this temporary restraining order because of the alleged threat of unsanitary and disease carrying
6 porters. (*See id.*). Plaintiff alleges this new policy is "cruel and unusual," an "equal protection
7 violation," and violates "the protection[s] of the United States Constitution." (*See id.*).

8 Plaintiff must establish real and immediate irreparable harm before this court may grant a
9 temporary restraining order. Plaintiff has not met that high burden. Based on the facts presented,
10 plaintiff's alleged injuries do not establish the requisite immediacy to warrant a temporary restraining
11 order.

12 When considering penological interests, the court should first determine the reasonableness
13 of the regulation. *See Turner v. Safely*, 482 U.S. 78, 89-90 (1987). Because plaintiff filed the instant
14 motion seeking a temporary restraining order, the prison has not yet had the opportunity to justify
15 its microwave regulations. (*See* doc. # 22). However, plaintiff also filed the exact same motion
16 seeking a permanent injunction. (Doc. # 23). The court finds it appropriate to permit the prison to
17 respond to these allegations via the normal briefing schedule of a permanent injunction.

18 Accordingly,

19 IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, ADJUDGED, AND DECREED that plaintiff's motion for a
20 temporary restraining order (doc. # 22) be, and the same hereby is, DENIED.

21 DATED October 16, 2012.

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24 UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE