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4 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
5 DISTRICT OF NEVADA

6 * * *

7 ABET JUSTICE LLC and GUETATCHEW
8 FIKROU,

9 Plaintiff(s),

10 v.

11 FIRST AMERICA TRUSTEE SERVICING
12 SOLUTIONS, LLC, et al.,

13 Defendant(s).

Case No. 2:14-CV-908 JCM (GWF)

ORDER

14 Presently before the court is a motion for temporary restraining order filed by plaintiffs
15 ABET Justice LLC and Guetatchew Fikrou (hereinafter “plaintiffs”). (Doc. # 21).

16 Under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 65, a court may issue a temporary restraining
17 order when the moving party provides specific facts showing that immediate and irreparable
18 injury, loss, or damage will result before the adverse party’s opposition to a motion for
19 preliminary injunction can be heard. Fed. R. Civ. P. 65.

20 “The purpose of a temporary restraining order is to preserve the status quo before a
21 preliminary injunction hearing may be held; its provisional remedial nature is designed merely to
22 prevent irreparable loss of rights prior to judgment.” *Estes v. Gaston*, no. 2:12-cv-1853-JCM-
23 VCF, 2012 WL 5839490, at *2 (D. Nev. Nov. 16, 2012) (citing *Sierra On-Line, Inc. v. Phoenix*
24 *Software, Inc.*, 739 F.2d 1415, 1422 (9th Cir. 1984)). “Thus, in seeking a temporary restraining
25 order, the movant must demonstrate that the denial of relief will expose him to some significant
26 risk of irreparable injury.” *Id.* (quoting *Associated Gen. Contractors of Cal. v. Coal. of Econ.*
27 *Equity*, 950 F.2d 1401, 1410 (9th Cir. 1991)).

28 . . .

1 The Supreme Court has stated that courts must consider the following elements in
2 determining whether to issue a temporary restraining order and preliminary injunction: (1) a
3 likelihood of success on the merits; (2) likelihood of irreparable injury if preliminary relief is not
4 granted; (3) balance of hardships; and (4) advancement of the public interest. Winter v.
5 N.R.D.C., 129 S. Ct. 365, 374–76 (2008). The test is conjunctive, meaning the party seeking the
6 injunction must satisfy each element.

7 Plaintiffs seek a temporary restraining order to prevent defendants from conducting the
8 trustee's sale on September 3, 2014, and from evicting plaintiffs from the subject property.
9 (Doc. # 21). Plaintiffs filed their motion on August 18, 2014. (Doc. # 21). Pursuant to Federal
10 Rule of Civil Procedure 65, a temporary restraining order may only be issued for a maximum of
11 14 days. Fed. R. Civ. P. 65(b)(2) (“[t]he order expires at the time after entry—not to exceed 14
12 days . . .”). Therefore, the temporary restraining order that plaintiffs seek would expire before
13 the proposed date of sale. For that reason, the motion for a temporary restraining order will be
14 denied as moot.

15 Accordingly,

16 IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, ADJUDGED, AND DECREED that plaintiff's motion for a
17 temporary restraining order (doc. # 21) be, and the same hereby is, DENIED as moot.

18 DATED August 19, 2014.

19 
20 UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE