



1 According to Plaintiffs, TCID failed to deliver water for several seasons, which resulted  
2 in economic damages of \$4,300,000. (*Id.*)

3 Plaintiffs filed financing statements with the Nevada Secretary of State claiming a  
4 perfected claim for damages against TCID in the amount of \$4,300,000. (Dkt. no. 1 at  
5 18, 20.) TCID filed suit against Plaintiffs in state court and obtained an *ex parte*  
6 restraining order from a district court in Churchill County. (*Id.* at 6 – 7.) The restraining  
7 order allowed TCID to terminate the financing statements and enjoined Plaintiffs from  
8 filing any further statements claiming a secured interest in TCID’s assets. (*Id.*)

### 9 **III. DISCUSSION**

10 Plaintiffs now ask this Court to enjoin the state court’s order for three reasons.  
11 First, Plaintiffs allege that they were not properly served. Next, they allege that TDIC’s  
12 attorneys have not shown that they were licensed to practice law. And last, they argue  
13 that because the judge in the case did not comply with Plaintiffs’ request to place a  
14 certificate of election, oath of office, and copy of his official public bond into the record,  
15 he lacked qualification to act as a judge, and therefore his orders amount to “a clear  
16 imposition of involuntary servitude, slavery.” (Dkt. no. 3 at 2-3.)

#### 17 **A. Legal Standard**

18 Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 65 allows a court to issue a TRO and preliminary  
19 injunction. “An injunction is a matter of equitable discretion” and is “an extraordinary  
20 remedy that may only be awarded upon a clear showing that the plaintiff is entitled to  
21 such relief.” *Winter v. Natural Res. Def. Council, Inc.*, 555 U.S. 7, 22, 32 (2008). To  
22 obtain injunctive relief, such as a preliminary injunction or a TRO, a plaintiff must  
23 demonstrate (1) that he is likely to succeed on the merits, (2) that he is likely to suffer  
24 irreparable harm in the absence of preliminary relief, (3) that the balance of equities tips  
25 in his favor, and (4) that an injunction is in the public interest. *Id.* at 20; *Earth Island Inst.*  
26 *v. Carlton*, 626 F.3d 462, 469 (9th Cir. 2010).

27 Rule 65(b)(1) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure dictates when a court may  
28 issue a TRO without notice. Under Rule 65(b)(1), Plaintiffs must provide “specific facts

1 in an affidavit or a verified complaint [which] clearly show that immediate and irreparable  
2 injury, loss, or damage will result to the movant before the adverse party can be heard  
3 in opposition.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 65(b)(1)(A). Additionally, Local Rule 7-5(b) requires that  
4 all *ex parte* motions must contain a statement demonstrating good cause why the  
5 request was submitted without notice to the opposing party.

## 6 **B. Analysis**

7 As an initial matter, the Court finds that Plaintiffs have failed to meet the  
8 requirements for an *ex parte* motion. Plaintiffs have not included a statement  
9 demonstrating good cause why their request should be considered without providing  
10 notice to Defendants, nor is it clear from the documents provided that good cause  
11 exists.

12 Furthermore, Plaintiffs’ Motions ask the Court to exercise jurisdiction which it  
13 does not possess. The *Rooker-Feldman* doctrine states that federal district courts may  
14 not exercise subject matter jurisdiction over a de facto appeal from a state court  
15 judgment. See *Rooker v. Fid. Trust Co.*, 263 U.S. 413, 414–17 (1923); *D.C. Ct. of*  
16 *Appeals, et al. v. Feldman*, 460 U.S. 462, 482 (1983). State court litigants may only  
17 achieve federal review of state court judgments by filing a petition for a writ of certiorari  
18 in the Supreme Court of the United States. *Feldman*, 460 U.S. at 482.

19 The *Rooker–Feldman* doctrine “is confined to cases of the kind from which the  
20 doctrine acquired its name: cases brought by state-court losers complaining of injuries  
21 caused by state-court judgments rendered before the district court proceedings  
22 commenced and inviting district court review and rejection of those judgments.” *Exxon*  
23 *Mobil Corp. v. Saudi Basic Indus. Corp.*, 544 U.S. 280, 284 (2005). The Ninth Circuit  
24 has explained that “[a] federal district court dealing with a suit that is, in part, a forbidden  
25 de facto appeal from a judicial decision of a state court must refuse to hear the  
26 forbidden appeal. As part of that refusal, it must also refuse to decide any issue raised  
27 in the suit that is ‘inextricably intertwined’ with an issue resolved by the state court in its

28 ///

1 judicial decision.” *Doe v. Mann*, 415 F.3d 1038, 1042 (9th Cir. 2005) (quoting *Noel v.*  
2 *Hall*, 341 F.3d 1148, 1158 (9th Cir. 2003)).

3 Plaintiffs’ requests for relief are entirely based on a decision against them in  
4 ongoing litigation in a state trial court. This Court is barred from considering such claims  
5 by the *Rooker-Feldman* doctrine.

6 **IV. CONCLUSION**

7 It is therefore ordered that Plaintiffs’ motions for an *ex parte* temporary  
8 restraining order and a preliminary injunction (dkt. nos. 3, 4) are denied.

9 DATED THIS 5<sup>th</sup> day of February 2016.



11 \_\_\_\_\_  
12 MIRANDA M. DU  
13 UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE  
14  
15  
16  
17  
18  
19  
20  
21  
22  
23  
24  
25  
26  
27  
28