

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA  
EASTERN DIVISION

NO. 4:21-CV-29-FL

ALEXANDER JOSEPH YOUNG, )  
)  
Plaintiff, )  
)  
v. )  
)  
EAST CAROLINA UNIVERSITY, )  
RANDY RAMSEY, in his official capacity; )  
PHILLIP D. ROGERS, Chancellor, in his )  
official capacity; MARK STACY, M.D., )  
Dean, Brody School of Medicine, in his )  
official capacity and individual capacity; )  
NADINE SKINNER, M.D. in her official )  
capacity and individual capacity; SUSAN )  
KEEN, M.D., in her official and individual )  
capacity; and UNC BOARD OF )  
GOVERNORS, )  
)  
Defendants. )

ORDER

This matter came before the court on April 9, 2021, for hearing on plaintiff’s motion for preliminary Injunction (DE 24), pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 65. For the following reasons, the court denies plaintiff’s motion for preliminary injunction, sets forth a briefing schedule for defendants’ forthcoming motion to dismiss, and initiates the parties’ scheduling conference activities.

**COURT’S DISCUSSION**

A. Motion for Preliminary Injunction (DE 24)

“A plaintiff seeking a preliminary injunction must establish [1] that he is likely to succeed on the merits, [2] that he is likely to suffer irreparable harm in the absence of preliminary relief, [3] that the balance of equities tips in his favor, and [4] that an injunction is in the public interest.” Winter v.

Natural Res. Def. Council, Inc., 555 U.S. 7, 20 (2008). A preliminary injunction is “an extraordinary remedy that may only be awarded upon a clear showing that the plaintiff is entitled to such relief.” Id. at 22; see Real Truth About Obama Inc. v. Fed. Election Comm’ n, 575 F.3d 342, 347 (4th Cir. 2009) (stating that a plaintiff seeking a preliminary injunction must “make a clear showing” of likelihood of success and irreparable harm) (citing Winter, 555 U.S. at 20), vacated on other grounds, 130 S. Ct. 2371 (2010), reinstated in relevant part on remand, 607 F.3d 355 (4th Cir. 2010) (per curiam).

For reasons stated at hearing, the record is replete with genuine disputes of material fact, precluding a finding that plaintiff is likely to succeed on the merits of his claims. Plaintiff also fails to make a showing of irreparable harm absent entry of an injunction, in light of the numerous outstanding requirements that must be completed before he is eligible to graduate.<sup>1</sup> It is true that the balance of equities tips in plaintiff’s favor, and “[t]he public has an interest in seeing that the various statutory provisions enacted for the benefit of the . . . disabled are faithfully followed, so as to prevent discrimination.” Betts v. Rector & Visitors of Univ. of Virginia, 939 F. Supp. 461, 470 (W.D. Va. 1996). However, there is also a “public interest . . . in preserving unfettered academic responsibility for appropriate academic decisionmaking.” Id. Indeed, “[c]onsidering the long-range effects of authorizing individuals to enter into the practice of medicine following graduation . . . a greater public interest inheres in assuring, by academic decision, the competency of medical school graduates.” Id.

In sum, plaintiff fails to make a clear showing that he is entitled to the extraordinary remedy of a preliminary injunction. The court memorializes herein its pronouncement at hearing that

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<sup>1</sup> Plaintiff contends that money damages are inadequate because “money cannot buy a medical degree.” (Mem. (DE 23-1) at 24). However, if plaintiff ultimately prevails on his claims, he can be re-enrolled in medical school at that time.

allowing plaintiff to continue his coursework at defendant East Carolina's Brody School of Medicine, during the pendency of this litigation, may benefit defendants, by mitigating any potential damages.

B. Briefing Schedule

The court hereby sets an expedited briefing schedule, as follows. Defendants shall answer or otherwise respond to plaintiff's complaint on or before **April 26, 2021**. Plaintiff's response to any motion to dismiss shall be filed on or before **May 10, 2021**, and defendants' reply, if any, shall be filed on or before **May 14, 2021**.

C. Scheduling Conference Activities

1. Rule 26(f) Conference

Unless good cause is shown in request for exemption or stay, and the court orders otherwise, the Rule 26(f) conference must occur within ten days after defendants' response to the complaint. The parties are jointly responsible for arranging the conference, which shall involve counsel for each represented party and all unrepresented parties, and for attempting in good faith to agree on a proposed plan for completion of discovery, filing of motions, pretrial and trial activities, and other matters addressed in this order.

2. Initial Disclosures

Mandatory initial disclosures required by Rule 26(a)(1) must be made within 14 days after the Rule 26(f) conference, unless (a) a different time is set by stipulation of parties or court order, or (b) a party objects during the Rule 26(f) conference and states the objection and the response thereto in the report and plan filed with the court. Absent a stipulation or court order, any party first served or otherwise joined after the conference must make these disclosures within 30 days after being served or joined. Failure to disclose information required by Rule 26(a) or 26(e)(1) may subject the offending party or parties to sanctions pursuant to Rule 37. In order to facilitate settlement negotiations and to avoid unnecessary expense, the parties may agree that, without any need for

formal requests for production, copies of the various documents and/or electronically stored information described in the parties' respective Rule 26(a)(1) disclosures shall be exchanged or made available for inspection and copying by a date certain.

3. Joint Report and Plan

The report and plan shall be filed with the court within ten days after the conference. The report and plan shall inform of the date on which the Rule 26(f) conference took place, and persons participating therein. The following must be considered at the Rule 26(f) conference and included in the report and plan:

- A. Discussion of the nature and complexity of the case. This shall be presented in the form of a brief statement which contains information from all parties and presents their respective positions including:
  - 1. The asserted basis for the court's subject matter jurisdiction;
  - 2. The most important or key factual issues and legal issues that are believed to be involved in the case; and
  - 3. A breakdown of damages sought.
- B. Specific information concerning the parties' plan for proposed discovery, including:
  - 1. The subjects on which discovery may be needed;
  - 2. Whether discovery shall be conducted in phases and/or limited to or focused upon particular issues;
  - 3. The categories of discovery to be utilized by the parties, and proposed limitations. Where any proposed limitation is different from that imposed by the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and/or the court's Local Rules, specific reason therefor shall be set forth;

4. Whether there are any issues relating to disclosure or discovery of electronically stored information, including issues as to the form(s) in which such information shall be produced;
5. Whether there are any issues relating to claims of privilege or protection as trial-preparation material. The parties shall specify whether they wish to obtain by consent a court order memorializing the parties' agreement regarding 1) inadvertent disclosures, pursuant to Fed. R. Evid. 502(d); or 2) privilege log protocols, such as automated logs, exemptions for documents created after litigation commences, or criteria for expanded log entries. In the event the parties seek a court order regarding inadvertent disclosures or privilege logs, the parties shall propose consent order language in their joint report and plan.
6. When the need for a Rule 30(b)(6) deposition is known early in the case, the Rule 26(f) conference may provide an occasion for beginning discussion between the parties regarding the number and description of matters for examination and the identity of persons who will testify. At the same time, it may be productive to discuss other matters, such as having the serving party identify in advance of the deposition the documents it intends to use during the deposition, thereby facilitating deposition preparation. In appropriate cases, it may be helpful to include reference to Rule 30(b)(6) depositions in the discovery plan submitted to the court under Rule 26(f) and in the matters considered at a pretrial conference under Rule 16. The court encourages the parties to memorialize in Rule 26(f) report any agreements for purposes of streamlining Rule 30(b)(6) depositions.

7. The date on which all discovery shall be concluded (not the last date of issuance; rather, this date sets the discovery bar date); and
  8. Whether any particular discovery problems are anticipated.
- C. Proposed deadlines in addition to the deadline for discovery mentioned above, including for:
1. Disclosure of expert witness information where appropriate;
  2. Joining additional parties;
  3. Amending pleadings; and
  4. Filing of all motions, including preliminary and dispositive ones (except motions in limine). The court shall be advised whether there are preliminary matter(s) which may require early disposition.
- D. The possibility of settlement and the parties' information concerning which ADR method (mediation, arbitration, summary trial, or other) is appropriate together with the proposed deadline for its completion. Local Civil Rule 101; see Local Civil Rules 101.1, 101.2, 101.3 for alternative ADR procedures.
1. Absent special considerations, a settlement procedure appropriate to a particular case shall be used in every civil action in advance of the final pretrial conference.
- E. The parties' position on whether a magistrate judge may conduct all proceedings, including trial and entry of judgment, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 636(c) (including entry of final judgment, with any appeal directly to the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals), and Local Rule 73.1. Answer Yes or No only. Where there is assent, this agreement shall require that each party through respective counsel and any party appearing pro se

MUST sign the report and plan, as this constitutes the parties' consent to referral of the case to a full-time magistrate judge.

- F. Whether either party requests that a Rule 16(b) FED. R. CIV. P., pretrial conference be scheduled in the case, prior to entry by the court of its case management order.
- G. Absent request for a Rule 16(b) pretrial conference at this juncture in the case, a case management order shall be entered immediately after receipt and consideration of the parties' joint report and plan, and the issues raised in the pleadings. Case deadlines established among the terms of the order will not be altered by the court absent extenuating circumstances.<sup>4</sup>
- H. Any scheduling issue affecting counsel or a party. This report affords the opportunity to announce compelling personal or professional considerations, as appropriate, which may affect the scheduling or course of proceedings.

If the parties have made a good faith attempt to confer and submit a joint discovery plan, but have been unable to do so, the parties shall file separate plans within the allotted time period, including the party's respective position and information as would be included in the joint report

### CONCLUSION


Based on the foregoing, plaintiff's motion for preliminary injunction (DE 24) is DENIED. Defendants shall answer or otherwise respond to plaintiff's complaint on or before **April 26, 2021**. Plaintiff's response to any motion to dismiss shall be filed on or before **May 10, 2021**, and defendants' reply, if any, shall be filed on or before **May 14, 2021**. The parties' Rule 26(f) conference must occur

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<sup>4</sup> Upon decision by the court on any dispositive motion, a trial date certain will be set by separate order entered after opportunity is accorded the parties to inform more particularly on trial scheduling. Said supplemental case management order will instruct also on pretrial procedures necessary to be followed in a bench or jury trial. Ordinarily, a final pretrial conference will be set approximately two weeks prior to the start of trial.

within ten days after defendants' response to the complaint, and the joint report and plan shall be filed with the court within ten days after the conference. Mandatory initial disclosures required by Rule 26(a)(1) must be made within 14 days after the Rule 26(f) conference, subject to the limitations stated herein.

SO ORDERED, this the 14th day of April, 2021.

  
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LOUISE W. FLANAGAN  
United States District Judge