



interest. Hughes Network Systems, Inc. v. InterDigital Communications Corp., 17 F.3d 691, 693 (4th Cir. 1994); Blackwelder Furniture Co. v. Seilig Mfg. Co., 550 F.2d 189, 195-96 (4th Cir. 1977). The plaintiff bears the burden of establishing that these factors support granting a temporary restraining order. Direx Israel, Ltd. v. Breakthrough Medical Corp., 952 F.2d 802, 812 (4th Cir. 1991). The likelihood of irreparable harm to the plaintiff is one of the two most important factors. Rum Creek Coal Sales, Inc. v. Caperton, 926 F.2d 353, 359 (4<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1991). Without a showing that the plaintiff will suffer imminent, irreparable harm, the court cannot grant interlocutory injunctive relief. Id. at 360.

Having reviewed the plaintiff's allegations, the court concludes that the plaintiff's motion for a temporary restraining order must be denied. While the plaintiff indicates that other inmates have come after him in the past at the direction of correctional officers, the plaintiff acknowledges that he is presently housed in a locked cell for protection. The plaintiff's allegations simply fail to establish that he is at risk of any imminent, irreparable harm.

The Clerk is directed to send certified copies of this memorandum opinion and the accompanying order to the plaintiff and counsel of record for the defendant.

ENTER: This 12<sup>th</sup> day of January, 2006.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Gregory C. ...", written over a horizontal line.

United States District Judge