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IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA
ROANOKE DIVISION

RICKY LEE HANKINS,)	Civil Action No. 7:11-cv-00127
Plaintiff,)	
)	
v.)	<u>MEMORANDUM OPINION</u>
)	
MR. BOEHNS, <u>et al.</u> ,)	By: Hon. Jackson L. Kiser
Defendants.)	Senior United States District Judge

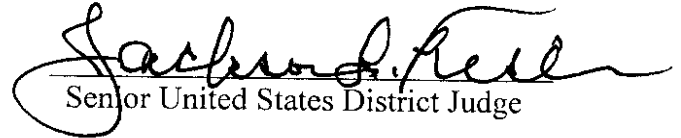
Plaintiff filed a document that I construe as a motion for a temporary injunction against unknown Virginia officials. Plaintiff requests “due process” and the United States Marshal or the Virginia State Police to remove him from an unspecified “death situation.”

The purpose of a Temporary Restraining Order is to preserve the status quo and avoid possible irreparable injury to a party pending litigation until a hearing may be conducted. See Steakhouse, Inc. v. City of Raleigh, 166 F.3d 634, 637 (4th Cir. 1999) (“The grant of interim [injunctive] relief is an extraordinary remedy involving the exercise of a very far-reaching power, which is to be applied only in the limited circumstances which clearly demand it.”). Pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 65(b), the court may issue a Temporary Restraining Order without providing notice where “specific facts in an affidavit or a verified complaint clearly show that immediate and irreparable injury, loss, or damage will result to the movant before the adverse party can be heard in opposition[.]” In addition, the moving party must certify in writing any efforts made to give notice and the reasons why it should not be required. (Id.) Moreover, the movant must establish (1) that he is likely to succeed on the merits, (2) that the balance of equities tips in his favor, and (3) that an injunction is in the public interest. Winter v. Nat’l Res. Defense Council, Inc., 129 S. Ct. 365, 374-76 (2008).

Plaintiff failed to comply with Rule 65 because he did not submit specific, relevant facts in an affidavit or verified complaint. See Ashcroft v. Iqbal, ___ U.S. ___, 129 S. Ct. 1937, 1950 (May 18, 2009) (stating a court can identify pleadings that are not entitled to an assumption of truth because they consist of no more than labels and conclusions). Notably, plaintiff fails to establish that he is likely to suffer irreparable harm without the preliminary injunction. Plaintiff fails to identify who or what places him in a “death situation” and does not establish the defendants’ intent or ability to cause him harm. Plaintiff merely speculates about an unknown possibility of harm. See Simmons v. Poe, 47 F.3d 1370, 1382 (4th Cir. 1995) (“a future or conjectural threat of injury is insufficient to justify injunctive relief”); Emmons v. McLaughlin, 874 F.2d 351, 354 (6th Cir. 1989) (stating verbal threats causing fear for plaintiff’s life not an infringement of a constitutional right). Plaintiff also fails to establish how an order based on speculative and unsubstantiated fears furthers the public’s interest. Although plaintiff complains about an alleged “retaliatory” transfer, a prisoner does not have a right to be housed in a particular facility. See, e.g., Meachum v. Fano, 427 U.S. 215 (1976). Furthermore, involving a federal court in the day-to-day administration of a prison is a course the judiciary generally disapproves of taking. See, e.g., Bell v. Wolfish, 441 U.S. 520, 540 n.23, 548 n.29 (1979) (explaining that maintaining security and order and operating institution in manageable fashion are “considerations . . . peculiarly within the province and professional expertise of corrections officials”). Based on the allegations in the filing and the present status of the case, plaintiff fails to establish that he is likely to succeed on the merits or that the balance of equities tips in his favor. Accordingly, plaintiff fails to establish the requirements for a temporary restraining order, and I deny his request.

The Clerk is directed to send copies of this memorandum opinion and the accompanying order to plaintiff.

ENTER: This 28th day of April, 2011.


Senior United States District Judge