

U.S. 423 (1974); see also Reno Air Racing Ass'n v. McCord, 452 F.3d 1126, 1130-31 (9th Cir.
 2006). To obtain a TRO or a preliminary injunction, the moving party must show: (1) a
 likelihood of success on the merits; (2) a likelihood of irreparable harm to the moving party in
 the absence of preliminary relief; (3) that a balance of equities tips in the favor of the moving
 party; and (4) that an injunction is in the public interest. Winter v. Natural Res. Def. Council,
 Inc., 555 U.S. 7, 20 (2008).

Traditionally, injunctive relief was also appropriate under an alternative "sliding scale"
test. *The Lands Council v. McNair*, 537 F.3d 981, 987 (9th Cir. 2008). However, the Ninth
Circuit overruled this standard in keeping with the Supreme Court's decision in *Winter*. *American Trucking Ass'ns Inc. v. City of Los Angeles*, 559 F.3d 1046, 1052 (9th Cir. 2009) ("To
the extent that our cases have suggested a lesser standard, they are no longer controlling, or even
viable").

Tacoma Rehab has not met this standard in its initial showing. It has not shown that it is
likely to succeed on the merits or that it will be irreparably harmed in the absence of injunctive
relief. The conduct alleged is not "illegal"; it is at most a breach of contract.

The Court will hold a hearing on Tacoma Rehab's application for a preliminary
injunction on March 18, 2016, at 2:00 p.m. The parties should be prepared to address the
factual and legal underpinnings of the dispute and the standard for injunctive relief.

19 IT IS SO ORDERED.

20

21

22

23

24

Dated this 3rd day of March, 2016.

Ronald B. Leighton United States District Judge