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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

SACRAMENTO HOMELESS UNION, et al.,

Plaintiffs,

v.

COUNTY OF SACRAMENTO, et al.,

Defendants.

No. 2:22-cv-01095-TLN-KJN

ORDER

This matter is before the Court on Plaintiffs Sacramento Homeless Union, Betty Rios, Donta Williams, and Falisha Scott’s (collectively, “Plaintiffs”) Motion to Extend and Enlarge the Court’s Injunction. (ECF No. 66.) The City filed an opposition. (ECF No. 68.) Plaintiffs filed a reply. (ECF No. 73.) For the reasons set forth below, the Court DENIES Plaintiffs’ motion.

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1 **I. FACTUAL AND PROCEDURAL BACKGROUND**

2 A full recitation of the background of this case is unnecessary as it is set forth fully in the
3 Court’s prior orders. (ECF Nos. 22, 55.) Most recently, on August 16, 2023, the Court extended
4 an injunction prohibiting the City from clearing homeless encampments based on the excessive
5 heat forecasted for the month of August. (ECF No. 55.) The Court indicated the injunction
6 would expire on August 31, 2023. (*Id.*) In addition to extending the duration of the injunction,
7 the Court also narrowed the existing injunction based on a joint statement from the parties. (*Id.*)
8 The City appealed the Court’s order on August 21, 2023. (ECF No. 57.) The appeal is currently
9 pending before the Ninth Circuit.

10 On August 30, 2023, one day before the injunction was set to expire, Plaintiffs filed the
11 instant motion to extend and enlarge the injunction. (ECF No. 66.) Based on Plaintiffs’ delay in
12 filing their motion as well as cooler weather in the forecast, the Court set a briefing schedule to
13 allow Defendants to respond. (ECF No. 67.) The matter is now fully briefed.

14 **II. STANDARD OF LAW**

15 Injunctive relief is “an extraordinary remedy that may only be awarded upon a clear
16 showing that the plaintiff is entitled to such relief.” *Winter v. Natural Res. Def. Council, Inc.*, 555
17 U.S. 7, 22 (2008) (citing *Mazurek v. Armstrong*, 520 U.S. 968, 972 (1997) (per curiam)). “The
18 purpose of a preliminary injunction is merely to preserve the relative positions of the parties until
19 a trial on the merits can be held.” *Univ. of Texas v. Camenisch*, 451 U.S. 390, 395 (1981)
20 (emphasis added); *see also Costa Mesa City Employee’s Assn. v. City of Costa Mesa*, 209 Cal.
21 App. 4th 298, 305 (2012) (“The purpose of such an order is to preserve the status quo until a final
22 determination following a trial.”) (internal quotation marks omitted); *GoTo.com, Inc. v. Walt*
23 *Disney, Co.*, 202 F.3d 1199, 1210 (9th Cir. 2000) (“The status quo ante litem refers not simply to
24 any situation before the filing of a lawsuit, but instead to the last uncontested status which
25 preceded the pending controversy.”) (internal quotation marks omitted). In cases where the
26 movant seeks to alter the status quo, preliminary injunction is disfavored and a higher level of
27 scrutiny must apply. *Schrier v. Univ. of Co.*, 427 F.3d 1253, 1259 (10th Cir. 2005). Preliminary
28 injunction is not automatically denied simply because the movant seeks to alter the status quo, but

1 instead the movant must meet heightened scrutiny. *Tom Doherty Associates, Inc. v. Saban*
2 *Entertainment, Inc.*, 60 F.3d 27, 33–34 (2d Cir. 1995).

3 “A plaintiff seeking a preliminary injunction must establish [1] that he is likely to succeed
4 on the merits, [2] that he is likely to suffer irreparable harm in the absence of preliminary relief,
5 [3] that the balance of equities tips in his favor, and [4] that an injunction is in the public interest.”
6 *Winter*, 555 U.S. at 20. A plaintiff must “make a showing on all four prongs” of the *Winter* test
7 to obtain a preliminary injunction. *Alliance for the Wild Rockies v. Cottrell*, 632 F.3d 1127, 1135
8 (9th Cir. 2011). In evaluating a plaintiff’s motion for preliminary injunction, a district court may
9 weigh the plaintiff’s showings on the *Winter* elements using a sliding-scale approach. *Id.* A
10 stronger showing on the balance of the hardships may support issuing a preliminary injunction
11 even where the plaintiff shows that there are “serious questions on the merits . . . so long as the
12 plaintiff also shows that there is a likelihood of irreparable injury and that the injunction is in the
13 public interest.” *Id.* Plaintiff must demonstrate, “that [if] serious questions going to the merits
14 were raised [then] the balance of hardships [must] tip[] sharply in the plaintiff’s favor,” in order
15 to succeed in a request for preliminary injunction. *Id.* at 1134–35 (emphasis added).

16 III. ANALYSIS

17 In the instant motion, Plaintiffs seek to extend the injunction through the end of the third
18 week of September. (ECF No. 66 at 2.) Plaintiffs also request the Court add multiple provisions
19 to the existing injunction. (*Id.*) In opposition, the City argues: (1) the Court should deny class-
20 wide relief because the injunction should only apply to named Plaintiffs; (2) Plaintiffs are not
21 likely to succeed on the merits; (3) Plaintiffs are not likely to suffer irreparable harm; (4) the
22 balance of equities does not tip in Plaintiffs’ favor; and (5) an injunction is not in the public
23 interest. (ECF No. 68.)

24 The City raises several compelling new arguments. At the outset, the Court agrees with
25 the City that is improper to grant what is effectively class-wide relief at this stage based on the
26 record before the Court. *See Zepeda v. U.S. I.N.S.*, 753 F.2d 719, 727–28 n.1 (9th Cir. 1983)
27 (vacating a class-wide preliminary injunction as overly broad and stating “the injunction must be
28 limited to apply only to the individual plaintiffs unless the district judge certifies a class of

1 plaintiffs”); *see also Nat’l Wildlife Fed’n v. Nat’l Marine Fisheries Serv.*, 886 F.3d 803, 822 (9th
2 Cir. 2018) (“Plaintiffs seeking injunctive relief must show that *they themselves* are likely to suffer
3 irreparable harm absent an injunction.”) (emphasis added).

4 Plaintiffs fail to convince the Court that it should stray from well-established Ninth Circuit
5 precedent on this issue. Plaintiffs cite *Bresgal v. Brock*, 843 F.2d 1163, 1169 (9th Cir. 1987), for
6 the contention that “[t]here is no general requirement that an injunction affect only the parties in
7 the suit.” (ECF No. 73 at 3.) However, *Bresgal* is factually and procedurally distinguishable
8 from the instant case. Most notably, *Bresgal* involved a permanent injunction — not a
9 preliminary injunction — and the *Bresgal* court explicitly distinguished itself from *Zepeda* on that
10 basis.¹ *Bresgal*, 843 F.2d at 1169 (stating that *Zepeda* “concerned a preliminary injunction, and is
11 limited to that situation”). Accordingly, the Court finds *Zepeda* governs here.

12 Plaintiffs do not provide arguments or evidence regarding specific, imminent harm to the
13 named Plaintiffs themselves. (ECF Nos. 66, 73.) Rather, Plaintiffs make broad assertions about
14 the harms to unhoused individuals generally. (*Id.*) Plaintiffs also fail to demonstrate that all
15 unhoused individuals are similarly situated. (*Id.*) Based on the existing arguments and evidence,
16 the Court believes a further preliminary injunction prohibiting the clearing of all homeless
17 encampments in Sacramento would be overly broad.

18 In addition, the Court is persuaded by the City’s arguments about recent steps it has taken
19 to mitigate the danger to unhoused individuals. For example, the City provides evidence
20 demonstrating that it set up canopies or pop-ups over the tents at Miller Park. (ECF No. 68 at 14–
21 16 (citing ECF No. 70-2).) Plaintiffs fail to address the City’s mitigation efforts in their reply.

22 Lastly, the Court is persuaded by the City’s arguments about the lack of sufficient
23 evidence showing that excessive heat will persist through the remainder of September. The
24 current weather forecast indicates temperatures will decrease considerably in the upcoming days.
25 *See National Weather Service, NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION*,
26 available at <https://forecast.weather.gov/> (last visited September 12, 2023).

27 ¹ Plaintiffs also cite *Easyriders Freedom F.I.G.H.T. v. Hannigan*, 92 F.3d 1486 (9th Cir.
28 1996), which, like *Bresgal*, involved a permanent injunction.

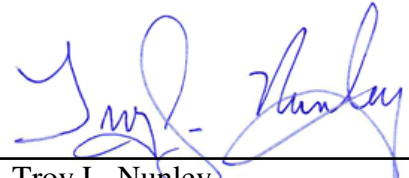
1 The Court recognizes this case raises difficult issues and encourages the parties to work
2 towards a resolution of this matter. However, for the reasons stated above, the Court finds
3 Plaintiffs fail to demonstrate that the *Winter* factors weigh in favor of extending the injunction.

4 **IV. CONCLUSION**

5 Accordingly, the Court DENIES Plaintiffs' Motion to Extend and Enlarge the Injunction.
6 (ECF No. 66.)

7 IT IS SO ORDERED.

8 Date: September 13, 2023

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11 Troy L. Nunley
12 United States District Judge
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