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15	SAUSALITO/MARIN COUNTY CHAPTER OF THE CALIFORNIA HOMELESS UNION,	Case No. 3:21-cv-01143-EMC				
16	on behalf of itself and those it represents; ROBBIE POWELSON; SHERI I. RILEY;	MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES IN SUPPORT OF DEFENDANTS' MOTION TO MODIFY PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION				
17	ARTHUR BRUCE; MELANIE MUASOU; SUNNY JEAN YOW; NAOMI					
18	MONTEMAYOR; MARK JEFF; MIKE NORTH; JACKIE CUTLER and MICHAEL	Date:	April 29, 2021			
19	ARNOLD on behalf of themselves and similarly situated homeless persons,	Time: Courtroom:	1:30 p.m.			
20		Action Filed:	February 16, 2021			
21	Plaintiffs,	Trial Date: Judge:	T.B.D. Hon. Edward M. Chen			
22	v.					
23	CITY OF SAUSALITO; MAYOR JILL					
24	JAMES HOFFMAN; POLICE CHIEF JOHN ROHRBACHER; CITY MANAGER					
25	MARCIA RAINES; DEPT. OF PUBLIC WORKS SUPERVISOR KENT BASSO,					
26	individually and in their respective official capacities,					
27	ļ .					
- '	Defendants.					

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I. INTRODUCTION

On March 1, 2021, the Court issued a preliminary injunction, enjoining Sausalito from (1) enforcing its prohibition on daytime camping, and (2) closing and/or clearing the encampment of homeless persons at Dunphy Park. Sausalito now asks the Court to modify or dissolve part (2) of the injunction and allow the City to move the encampment from Dunphy Park to Marinship Park.

The Court stated that it would consider this modification if Sausalito could "demonstrate there are not toxic risks at the proposed encampment site at Marinship Park and that the move can be safely accomplished." Dkt. No. 3 (Order, p. 15). As detailed herein, Sausalito can make both showings based on new facts and changed circumstances.

First, a qualified expert conducted air and soil testing at Marinship Park during boat disposal operations at the adjacent boat yard. Deignan Declaration ¶ 3, Ex. 1 (expert report). The testing evaluated the accumulation of regulated metals in the soil over time, and the presence of airborne fibers, lead, and regulated metals during active disposal operations. Laboratory results showed that all toxic materials were either not detectable or present at ordinary ambient levels. *Ibid.* None of the samples came close to exceeding applicable regulatory limits. *Ibid.*

Second, Sausalito can accomplish the move to Marinship safely, given additional planning and preparation it has undertaken, and improving Covid-19 conditions in Marin County. Sausalito has partnered with Urban Alchemy, a homeless services provider, to develop a safe relocation plan and facilitate the move. Rohrbacher Decl. ¶¶ 9–11. Sausalito has also provided for improvements to Marinship Park, including deep-cleaning, repairing, and repainting the restrooms; supplying portable toilets, handwashing stations, a dumpster, and personal protective equipment; regularly servicing and stocking the facilities; and installing social distancing markers for tents. McGowan Decl. ¶¶ 4–7, Ex. 3 (Operations and Maintenance Plan.) Additionally, Sausalito is working with Marin County to bring vaccines directly to the Dunphy Park encampment by the end of April, and offer them free of charge to all residents who wish to be vaccinated. Rohrbacher Decl. ¶ 8, Ex. 9. Meanwhile, the overall Covid-19 situation continues to improve in Marin County, with reduced case rates, reduced positivity rates, and increased vaccinations. RJN, Exs. 12-14. As a result of

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these improvements, the State recently moved Marin County from the "red" tier to the less restrictive "orange" tier. *Id.*, Ex. 13 (Press Release).

Finally, the City has developed additional evidence, not available at the preliminary injunction stage, further demonstrating that Marinship Park is a better location for the encampment compared to Dunphy Park. The Dunphy Park encampment has continued to grow and expand, and now includes approximately 44 tents and 44 residents, the majority of whom are non-local. Rohrbacher Decl. ¶¶ 4, 6, Ex. 7 (comparison photographs). Due to the small size of the Dunphy Park camping area (approximately 30,000 square feet), tents are packed closely together, exacerbating Covid-19 risks. McGowan Decl. ¶ 9, Ex. 5. By contrast, Marinship Park offers approximately twice as much space (60,000 square feet) and can better accommodate the growing encampment. McGowan Decl. ¶ 10, Ex. 6. Additionally, the Dunphy Park encampment now encroaches significantly onto adjoining private property, whose owner has asked for the encampment to be removed. Rohrbacher Decl. ¶ 7. Sausalito has adopted a new Operations and Maintenance Plan for Marinship Park, which will ensure that the facilities there are improved, regularly serviced, and made safe for the residents. McGowan Decl. ¶ 6, Ex. 3.

For these reasons, all preliminary injunction factors—irreparable injury, balance of harms, likelihood of success on the merits, and public interest—now tip in Sausalito's favor as to the proposed relocation. The Court should therefore modify or partially dissolve the preliminary injunction to allow the relocation to go forward.

II. FACTUAL BACKGROUND

The Dunphy Park Encampment And City Council Resolution Α.

The factual background relating to the Dunphy Park encampment and City Council Resolution No. 6009, is detailed in Defendants' Opposition to Plaintiff's Motion for Temporary Restraining Order (Dkt. No 3) and in the Court's Order Granting Plaintiffs' Motion for a Temporary Restraining Order and Preliminary Injunction ("Order") (Dkt. No. 20). For the sake of brevity, it is not repeated here.

B. The Court's Preliminary Injunction

On March 1, the Court issued its preliminary injunction, enjoining the City from (1) enforcing the day camping prohibition in Resolution No. 6009, and (2) closing and/or clearing the Dunphy Park encampment. Order, p. 16. This motion seeks to modify or dissolve only part (2) of the injunction.

As to part (2), the Court concluded that the balance of harms weighed in favor of enjoining the move to Marinship Park because the adjacent boat disposal operation raises concerns about toxics and environmental safety. Order, pp. 9–10. The Court noted, however, that Plaintiffs' evidence of such risks was "concededly thin," and that Defendants had not submitted counter-evidence. *Id.*, p 9. The Court did not rule on Plaintiffs' assertion that relocation itself would pose Covid-19-related harms. *Id.*, p. 10, n.9. It found that the evidence on this point was "minimal," and that "there could well be ways to have a move safely done (e.g., particularly if there were City assistance)." *Ibid.*

As to likelihood of success on the merits, the Court found that Plaintiff's showing on the proposed relocation was "not as strong" as for the day camping ban. Order, p. 14. But the Court expressed concern that the City had not taken concrete steps to ensure that the environment at Marinship is safe from the boat disposal operation, had not properly equipped and cleaned the Marinship Park bathrooms, and had not taken actions to ensure the health and safety of the campers while they are in Dunphy Park. *Ibid*.

Given Plaintiffs' weaker showing on part (2), the Court invited Defendants to file a motion to modify or dissolve that specific preliminary injunctive relief if "they demonstrate there are not toxic risks at the proposed encampment site at Marinship Park and that the move can be safely accomplished." Order, p. 15.

The Order also noted that the urgency of obtaining a preliminary injunction, coupled with the fact that Plaintiffs "did not offer most of their evidence until they filed their reply brief," deprived Defendants of the opportunity of offering rebuttal evidence. Order, p. 16, n. 11. Accordingly, the Court noted that it would take these circumstances into account should Defendants file a motion to modify the preliminary injunction. *Ibid*.

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C. New Facts and Changed Circumstances

New facts and changed circumstances relevant to the preliminary injunction have arisen since the hearing on February 23.

First, Sausalito has taken concrete steps to assist the persons in the Dunphy Park encampment and improve living conditions there. Because the permanent bathrooms at Dunphy Park are distantly located from the site of the encampment, on or around March 8, Sausalito provided portable toilets and a separate handwashing station to the Dunphy Park encampment, and on March 24, provided a dumpster for the encampment. McGowan Decl. ¶ 3. On March 25, Sausalito retained Urban Alchemy (a non-profit specializing in outreach to individuals experiencing homelessness) to assist the Dunphy Park residents. Rohrbacher Decl. ¶ 9, Ex. 10 (services agreement). Urban Alchemy's scope of work includes "endeavor[ing] to learn what each of the encampment residents needs or wants to be able to return to their vessels on Richardson Bay or move to the offered location at the City's Marinship Park" and "mak[ing] suggestions to the City throughout their time at the encampment on ways they can assist to improve upon the health and safety of the encampment residents and the community as a whole." Ibid. Since being retained, Urban Alchemy has communicated at length with the individuals at the Dunphy Park encampment and reported back to the City. Id. ¶ 10. In addition, Urban Alchemy has been instrumental in removing trash and debris from the Dunphy Park encampment area to improve the health and safety of the individuals residing there. *Ibid*.

Second, Sausalito has taken concrete steps to prepare and improve Marinship Park for the encampment, and to ensure that the relocation can be accomplished safely. In early March, Sausalito retained an industrial hygienist to conduct air and soil testing at Marinship during boat disposal operations at the boat yard. Deignan Decl. ¶ 3, Ex. 1 (report). The testing demonstrated that Marinship is environmentally safe for the encampment, with all regulated and toxic materials not detectable or present at expected ambient levels. *Ibid*.

Sausalito has also adopted an Operations and Maintenance Plan for Marinship Park to ensure that it is regularly cleaned and stocked, and that specific improvements are made to the facilities. McGowan Decl. ¶ 6, Ex. 3 (Plan). As provided in the Plan, prior to relocating the

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encampment to Marinship, Sausalito will complete a number of upgrades and maintenance items, including replacing the plumbing fixtures, and supplying portable toilets, handwashing stations, and a dumpster. *Id.* ¶¶ 6, 7, Ex. 3. The City will also post laminated signs in the restroom providing a phone number to call if users find that supplies are running low or additional cleaning is needed. *Id.* ¶ 5, Ex. 2 (new signage). Additionally, Sausalito has already completed certain items in preparation for the move. Specifically, on April 5, the Department of Public Works deep-cleaned the restroom facilities using a "Hotsy" pressure washer, which combines steam cleaning with pressure washing detergent. McGowan Decl. ¶ 4. On April 8, Sausalito re-painted the restroom facilities. *Id.* ¶ 7, Ex. 4 (documentation photos). Sausalito will also continue its routine cleaning and re-stocking of the bathroom facilities at Marinship Park every weekday, except major holidays. McGowan Decl. ¶ 4.

Meanwhile, the Dunphy Park encampment has continued to expand. The camp has now increased to approximately 44 tents and 44 individuals. Rohrbacher Decl. ¶¶ 4, 6, Ex. 7 (comparison photographs). Only about 15 individuals claim to be displaced from boats in Richardson's Bay; the remaining 29 have relocated to Dunphy Park from outside of Sausalito and/or Marin County. *Id.* ¶ 4. Approximately 34 of the 44 tents at the Dunphy Park encampment are now encroaching onto private property owned by Bridgeway Marina Corp. Rohrbacher Decl. ¶ 7; McGowan Decl. ¶ 8, Ex. 5 (encampment diagram). Bridgeway's President Cameron Razavi has made numerous requests to have the tents removed. Rohrbacher Decl. ¶ 7. Sausalito previously received a letter from Mr. Razavi confirming that tents belonging to the Dunphy Park encampment are currently encroaching onto its private property and authorizing the City to remove the tents on its behalf. *Id.* ¶ 7, Ex. 8 (Razavi letter).

III. LEGAL STANDARD

This Court has inherent authority, and "wide discretion," to modify a preliminary injunction based on changed circumstances or new facts. *A&M Records, Inc. v. Napster, Inc.*, 284 F.3d 1091, 1098 (9th Cir. 2002) (citing *System Federation No. 91 v. Wright*, 364 U.S. 642, 647–48 (1961), and *Tanner Motor Livery, Ltd. v. Avis, Inc.*, 316 F.2d 804, 810 (9th Cir. 1963)); *see also* Order, at 15:28 to 16:1.

IV. ARGUMENT

The Ninth Circuit in in *Martin* clarified in its holding that cities may lawfully regulate the location of outdoor sleeping sites for persons with no options for sleeping indoors. *Martin v. City of Boise*, 920 F.3d 584, 617 (9th Cir. 2019) ("we in no way dictate to the City that it must provide sufficient shelter for the homeless, or allow anyone who wishes to sit, lie, or sleep on the street . . . at any time and at any place").

While the Court enjoined the City from relocating the encampment to Marinship Park based on the balancing of the evidence presented at that time, it noted that "Plaintiffs' showing is less robust" and their "showing of endangerment is not as strong as compared to [the day camping prohibition]." Order, p. 15. The Court therefore stated that evidence demonstrating that there are no toxic risks at the proposed encampment site at Marinship Park and that the move can be safely accomplished "could alter the balance of hardships and ameliorate the risk of irreparable injury to Plaintiffs." Order, pp. 15–16.

As detailed below, new information and changed circumstances now show that both potential risks are adequately addressed. Furthermore, the City has developed additional evidence demonstrating that Marinship Park is a superior location for the encampment compared to Dunphy Park. Accordingly, the preliminary injunction factors—including irreparable injury, balance of harms, likelihood of success on the merits, and public interest—now weigh in the City's favor. Winter v. Natural Resources Defense Council, 555 U.S. 7, 20 (2008). The Court should therefore modify or dissolve the preliminary injunction to allow the City to relocate the encampment to Marinship Park.

A. Marinship Park Is Environmentally Safe

New evidence developed since the preliminary injunction hearing demonstrates that environmental conditions at Marinship Park are safe for the proposed encampment. The City retained a qualified industrial hygienist, Monte Deignan & Associates ("Deignan"), to evaluate whether boat disposal operations at the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers ("USACE") facility result in environmental contamination at Marinship Park. Deignan Declaration ¶ 3, Ex. 1 ("Deignan Report").

On March 11, 2021, Deignan inspected the USACE facility in advance of the planned disposal of three boats. Deignan Report, p. 1, figs. 2–3. The boats contained the following potentially hazardous materials: lead, copper, zinc, fiberglass, and arsenic. *Ibid*. Deignan confirmed that oils, fuels, paints, and lead-acid batteries were removed intact using hand tools prior to demolition work (*id.*, p. 6), thereby confirming that these potential sources of contamination are not a risk to Marinship Park. Deignan collected a soil sample from the Marinship Park lawn area to determine whether airborne contaminants had been deposited and accumulated over time. *Id.*, p. 1, figs. 1 & 4. During active boat disposal operations, Deignan collected air samples from two locations within Marinship Park, including along the property line immediately adjacent to the USACE facility to provide a maximally conservative analysis. *Id.*, p. 2, fig. 4. No visible dust or emissions from the USACE facility were noted during boat demolition work. *Id.*, p. 3.

Laboratory testing of the soil sample for regulated metals (CAM-17) showed that all 17 metals were either not detectable or within the ambient range for naturally occurring metals in soil based on EPA guidance. Deignan Report, p. 5, table 2. None of the samples came remotely close to exceeding applicable regulatory limits. *Ibid*. This demonstrates that there has been no accumulation of toxic materials from the boat disposal operations over time.

Laboratory testing of the air samples for fiberglass/airborne fibers, lead, and regulated metals (CAM-17) likewise showed that all toxic substances were either not detectable or present at ordinary background levels. Deignan Report, pp. 4–5, table 1. There was no detectable lead in the air samples. *Id.*, p. 6. There were no detectable fibers in the air samples. *Ibid*. And all regulated metals were either not detectable or well below applicable limits. *Ibid*. This testing demonstrates that active boat disposal operations do not expose Marinship Park to toxic airborne materials.

uncommon. Typical prevailing winds are from the west or northwest and would carry any hazardous materials away from Marinship Park and into Richardson's Bay. Deignan Report, p. 3. Despite the worst case scenario for toxics risk, the sampling still showed no contamination. These findings thus confirm that the boat disposal operations present no environmental risks to the proposed encampment at Marinship Park.

B. The Encampment Move Can Be Accomplished Safely

New facts and changed circumstances also demonstrate that the encampment move can be accomplished safely, notwithstanding the Covid-19 pandemic.

First, Sausalito is working with Marin County Health and Human Services to bring the one-shot Johnson & Johnson vaccine directly to Dunphy Park and offer it to anyone who wishes to be vaccinated. Rohrbacher Decl. ¶ 8, Ex. 9 (emails with County). The County's mobile vaccination effort started the week of April 5, and the goal is to bring vaccines to Dunphy Park by the end of the month. *Id.* Sausalito intends to submit a supplemental declaration on this point before the motion hearing.

Second, the City has consulted with Urban Alchemy about the best methods for ensuring a safe move of the individuals at Dunphy Park to Marinship Park (approximately 0.6 miles away), and it will engage Urban Alchemy to assist with the move. Rohrbacher Decl. ¶ 10. Consistent with guidance from Urban Alchemy and public health authorities, the City will rent multiple trucks/vehicles to transfer individuals and their belongings from Dunphy Park to Marinship Park. *Ibid.* Individuals will be allowed to load and unload their own belongings into the trucks/vehicles unless they otherwise request assistance. *Ibid.* To minimize the risk of Covid-19 transmission, only one individual/family will be assigned to each truck/vehicle per trip. *Ibid.* All individuals will be offered protective face masks and appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) during the move. *Ibid.* Temperature checks and health screenings will also be performed for all individuals at the encampment and those assisting with the move. *Ibid.*

Finally, Covid-19 conditions have improved markedly in Marin County since the preliminary injunction hearing on February 23, thereby reducing potential safety risks of the move. The adjusted daily case rate per 100,000 residents has dropped from 5.5 to 3.4; the case

improvements, effective March 24, the State downgraded Marin County from "red" status (tier 2/substantial risk) to "orange" status (tier 3/moderate risk). See RJN, Ex. 13. This move allows numerous uses and facilities to expand *indoor* capacity, including retail & grocery to 100%, restaurants to 50% or 200 people; museums & movie theaters to 50% or 200 people, and gyms to 25%. *Id.* During the same period, Marin County has made significant progress on vaccine distribution, particularly among the vulnerable 65+ age group. See RJN, Ex. 14. From February 23 to April 6, cumulative vaccine doses administered increased from approximately 80,327 to 213,761. *Ibid.* Approximately 63.6% of residents over 16 years old have now been vaccinated with at least one dose. *Ibid.* By the date of the motion hearing, all Marin County adults are expected to be eligible for vaccination.

positivity rate has declined from 1.61% to 1.20%; and the health equity test positivity rate has

declined from 2.82% to 1.80%. See RJN, Ex. 12 (data through March 27). In response to these

C. New Evidence Shows That Marinship Park Is Superior To Dunphy Park

Sausalito has also developed additional evidence, not available at the preliminary injunction stage, which shows that Marinship Park is a better location for the encampment compared to Dunphy Park. This new evidence further tips the balance of harms and likelihood of success on the merits in Sausalito's favor

Tent spacing/crowding—As detailed above, the Dunphy Park encampment has continued to grow and expand, and now includes approximately 44 tents and 44 residents. Rohbacher Decl. ¶¶ 4, 6, Ex. 7 (photos). The Dunphy Park encampment area is approximately 30,000 square feet, and the tents are now closely packed together, exacerbating Covid-19 risks. *Ibid*; McGowan Decl. ¶ 9, Ex. 5. By contrast, Marinship Park offers approximately 60,000 square feet for the encampment—nearly twice as much space—and can better and more safely accommodate the growing encampment. McGowan Decl. ¶ 10, Ex. 6.

Private property encroachment—As detailed above, the Dunphy Park encampment now encroaches significantly onto adjoining private property, whose owner has asked for the encampment to be removed. Rohrbacher Decl. ¶ 7; McGowan Decl. ¶ 8, Ex. 5.

Marinship Park improvements—As detailed above, Sausalito has adopted a new Operations and Maintenance Plan for Marinship Park, which will ensure that the facilities there are improved, regularly serviced, and made safe for the residents. Specific items that have already been completed or will be completed prior to relocation include deep-cleaning, repairing, and repainting the restrooms; supplying portable toilets, handwashing stations, a dumpster, and personal protective equipment; providing signage and a telephone number for requests; regularly servicing and stocking the facilities; and installing social distancing markers for tents.

Mobile showers—The Court previously found that Sausalito had not convincingly demonstrated that it was infeasible to deploy the mobile showering trailer to Dunphy Park, based on the Court's observation that there appears to be adequate parking space and a hose bib for the water connection. Order, pp. 11–12. New evidence, however, shows that Dunphy Park truly is not a feasible location for the mobile showering program. Rohrbacher Decl. ¶ 13, Ex. 11. Before implementing the mobile showering program, the Downtown Streets Team came to Sausalito to scout six potential locations for the mobile showering trailer. *Ibid*. In reviewing Dunphy Park, the team determined that it was not safe to back the trailer into the parking lot and that placement of the trailer there would block access for entrance and exit of parked vehicles. *Ibid*. Moreover, in order to meet the demand for the number of showers currently needed, the mobile showering trailer requires simultaneous access to a fresh water hook-up, a drain water connection (sanitary hook-up), and a metered electrical hook-up—which is not possible at Dunphy Park. *Ibid*. Although the mobile showering trailer could act as a standalone unit without these utility connections, only a limited number of showers would be available and they would not be enough to meet current demand. *Ibid*.

V. CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, Sausalito respectfully requests that the Court modify or partially dissolve part (2) of its preliminary injunction to allow Sausalito to move the encampment from Dunphy Park to Marinship Park.

1	Dated: April 9, 2021	
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