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**United States District Court  
Central District of California  
Western Division**

13 KELVIN HERNANDEZ ROMAN, *et al.*,

14 Petitioners-Plaintiffs,

15 v.

16 CHAD T. WOLF, *et al.*,

17 Respondents-Defendants.  
18  
19

ED CV 20-00768 TJH

**Amended  
Adelanto  
Population Reduction  
Order**

20 The Modified Preliminary Injunction, issued on September 29, 2020, ordered the  
21 Government to file a proposed population reduction plan for the Adelanto Immigration  
22 and Customs Enforcement Processing Center [“Adelanto”] to identify the target  
23 maximum detainee capacity of Adelanto during the COVID-19 pandemic such that all  
24 remaining detainees would be able to maintain 6 feet of social distance at all times and  
25 all places from each other. The Modified Preliminary Injunction, also, provided the  
26 Petitioners-Plaintiffs with an opportunity to file a responsive brief. Thereafter, the  
27 Court granted the Government’s request for leave to file a reply brief.

28 The Court has considered the parties’ briefs and the attachments to those briefs,

1 with a combined total of 595 pages.

2  
3 **The Court's Need for Accurate and Timely Information**

4 The Government has failed, and continues to fail, to provide timely information  
5 to the Court. Namely, the Government was ordered to file, starting on October 13,  
6 2020, a Daily Housing and COVID-19 Status Report by 2:00 p.m. The Government  
7 has yet to comply. The first daily status report was filed more than 7 hours late on  
8 October 13, 2020. The second daily status report was filed almost 2 hours late on  
9 October 14, 2020. The Government did not seek leave to file either daily status report  
10 late. Nor did the Government even attempt to explain why the first two daily status  
11 reports were filed late. The Court expects the ordered reports to be filed on time,  
12 unless the Government seeks, and the Court grants, leave *before* each day's filing  
13 deadline.

14 This case involves human lives whose reasonable safety is entitled to be enforced  
15 and protected by the Court pursuant to the United States Constitution.

16 Accordingly, the Court is contemplating the appointment of a Special Master, to  
17 be paid by the Government, to ensure that the information the Court receives in this  
18 case is both accurate and timely. The Clerk of Court will send out a separate notice of  
19 a status conference where the Court will discuss the possible appointment of a Special  
20 Master.

21  
22 **Exhibits and Attachments**

23 As another preliminary matter, the Court urges all counsel to attach to their  
24 briefs, or at least reference in their briefs, all relevant evidence that they want the Court  
25 to consider in connection with those briefs, regardless of whether the evidence was  
26 previously filed in this case. *See* Local Rules 7-5(b), 7-6 and 7-9. If counsel fails to  
27 comply with the Local Rules, they will proceed at their own peril.

28 By way of example, on September 25, 2020, the Government filed a brief,

1 entitled Respondents-Defendants' Response to *Ex Parte* Application for Reconsideration  
2 of Order Denying Petitioners-plaintiffs' Motion for Further Temporary Restraining  
3 Order and Reconsideration and Response to Supplemental Briefing. Attached to that  
4 brief were, *inter alia*, an 11 page declaration from Gabriel Valdez and 7 substantive  
5 pages excerpted from Valdez's 315 page deposition. In its brief, entitled Brief  
6 Regarding Maximum Allowable Population for Social Distancing, filed on October 5,  
7 2020, the Government took issue with the fact that the Court, in its Modified  
8 Preliminary Injunction, did not take into account the Adelanto measurements Valdez  
9 referenced in his separate declaration filed on May 20, 2020, as an attachment to the  
10 Government's Answer to the Writ of Habeas Corpus.

11 The Court will put aside, for the moment, that Valdez did not determine the  
12 measurements himself, but, rather, the measurements were "transmitted" to him via  
13 an unauthenticated email, apparently, from Adelanto's warden, James Janecka.  
14 Moreover, the transmitted dimensions lacked a proper foundation. The transmitted  
15 dimensions were not accompanied by a declaration laying a proper foundation. Further,  
16 no foundation was established as to who actually measured the various areas or when  
17 those measurements were taken. Indeed, there was no basis for the Court to accept  
18 those dimensions as being accurate. Further, the Government made no effort to  
19 establish that the dimensions were not inadmissible hearsay.

20 The Court is puzzled as to why the Government merely attached the dimensions  
21 and its transmittal email to its Brief Regarding Maximum Allowable Population for  
22 Social Distancing, without an accompanying declaration which establishes authentication  
23 and an adequate foundation. Indeed, the Government failed to authenticate any of its  
24 attachments to that brief. However, the Government did provide a declaration  
25 authenticating the attachments to its Reply in Support of Brief Regarding Maximum  
26 Allowable Population for Social Distancing.

27 Just as the Court admonished Class Counsel in connection with the bail  
28 applications, the Court, now admonishes the Government's counsel that the Court will

1 not consider evidence for motions, or during trial, that, *inter alia*, lacks authentication,  
2 lacks a sufficient foundation, or is otherwise inadmissible.

3 In drafting the Modified Preliminary Injunction, the Court did not consider the  
4 Adelanto measurements Valdez set forth in his May 20, 2020, declaration because those  
5 measurements were not referenced in the Government's October 5, 2020, brief, nor was  
6 that declaration attached to its October 5, 2020, brief.

7 While this case was filed only six months ago, its docket, currently, has more  
8 than 685 entries, with some entries containing over 350 pages and as many as 26  
9 attachments. Between May 20, 2020, and the date the Modified Preliminary Injunction  
10 was filed, over 500 documents were filed in this case. "Judges are not like pigs,  
11 hunting for truffles buried in briefs, much less buried in disorganized, scattershot  
12 evidentiary submissions." *Faulkner v. Wausau Bus. Ins. Co.*, 571 F. App'x. 566, 569  
13 (9th Cir. 2014).

#### 14 15 **Proposed Adelanto Population Reduction Plan**

16 The Government informed the Court that, as of October 5, 2020, Adelanto's  
17 detainee population is 772. Adelanto's detainee population has fluctuated up and down  
18 over the course of this litigation due to a combination of releases, transfers, and new  
19 intakes. Adelanto is, currently, barred, by the Modified Preliminary Injunction, from  
20 receiving any additional detainees.

21 In its brief, the Government proposed two targets for the maximum detainee  
22 capacity of Adelanto during the COVID-19 pandemic – a proposed target and an  
23 alternative proposed target. The Government specifically acknowledged that its first  
24 proposed target strictly follows the Court's directive. By inference, then, the alternative  
25 proposed target does not strictly follow the Court's directive.

26 As a point of clarification for the benefit of the Government and its counsel, this  
27 Court *always* expects the parties, and their counsel, appearing before it to strictly follow  
28 all of its orders and directives until such orders and directives are either vacated by this

1 Court or reversed on appeal.

2 Based on its initial brief, it appears to the Court that the Government wants the  
3 Court to engage in a modified version of what is commonly referred to as “Baseball  
4 Arbitration,” where a tribunal is limited to deciding between a high number, usually  
5 proposed by the Players, and a low number, usually proposed by the League. Except,  
6 here, the Government has proposed both the high number and the low number. Given  
7 that Petitioners-Plaintiffs concur with the low number, and that we are approaching the  
8 Fall Classic, the Court is game to consider only the two maximum capacity targets  
9 pitched by the Government.

10 The Government’s first proposed maximum capacity target is 475 detainees.  
11 With a maximum population of 475 detainees, the Government argued that all of  
12 Adelanto’s detainees would be able to maintain 6 feet of social distance at all times and  
13 at all places from each other. The Petitioners-Plaintiffs agree with, and support, the  
14 Government’s assessment based on this maximum capacity target of 475.

15 The Government’s alternative proposed maximum capacity target is 1,052  
16 detainees. With a maximum population target of 1,052 detainees, the Government  
17 argued that all of Adelanto’s detainees would be able to maintain 6 feet of social  
18 distance at all times and at all places from each other “*with the exception of the fleeting*  
19 *moments.*” The “fleeting moments,” according to the Government, are those times  
20 “when one detainee must pass by a detainee lying in bed.” Because Adelanto’s current  
21 detainee population of 772 is less than the alternative target of 1,052, the Government  
22 argued that no additional detainees would need to be released if the Court were to  
23 accept the Government’s alternative maximum capacity target.

24 The Government reached its alternative maximum capacity target by relying on:  
25 (1) The July 22, 2020, updated version of the United States Centers for Disease Control  
26 and Prevention’s [“the CDC”] “Interim Guidance on Management of Coronavirus  
27 Disease 2019 (COVID-19) in Correctional and Detention Facilities” and (2) The interim  
28 guidance issued on March 15, 2020, by the World Health Organization’s [“the WHO”]

1 Regional Office for Europe, entitled “Preparedness, prevention and control of COVID-  
2 19 in prisons and other places of detention.” The Government relies heavily on the  
3 WHO’s guidance that detainees need only 1 meter – or approximately 39 inches – of  
4 social distancing space.

5 As the parties know, the COVID-19 pandemic, and the outbreak at Adelanto,  
6 have been dynamic and constantly evolving. Likewise, the state of the science  
7 surrounding the novel coronavirus and the resulting COVID-19 disease has been  
8 dynamic and constantly evolving. Accordingly, the Court is concerned that the  
9 Government is relying on guidance, particularly for its alternative maximum capacity  
10 target of 1,052, from the CDC and the WHO that could be as much as three and seven  
11 months, respectively, out of sync with the most current science. The current state of  
12 the science of COVID-19 is that it is primarily transmitted by large airborne droplets,  
13 and that it can, also, be transmitted by small aerosolized droplets.

14 After considering the Government’s reliance on the WHO guidelines, the Court,  
15 is compelled to take judicial notice of the United States Department of State’s  
16 September 3, 2020, press release entitled, “Update on U.S. Withdrawal from the World  
17 Health Organization.” *See* Fed. R. Evid. 201. In that press release, the State  
18 Department relayed the United States’ decision to withdraw from the WHO because,  
19 *inter alia*, it determined that the WHO was not a credible organization. Yet, here, the  
20 Department of Justice is arguing that the Court should accept the WHO’s guidelines as  
21 credible. The Government’s reliance on the WHO, therefore, is disingenuous.

22 Next, the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals instructed this Court, specifically, to  
23 not rely on the CDC’s guidelines in connection with a preliminary injunction in this  
24 case. *Roman v. Wolf*, \_\_ Fed. Appx. \_\_, 2020 WL 5683233, \*6 (9th Cir. 2020). The  
25 Circuit concluded, after reviewing the Court’s original preliminary injunction provision  
26 requiring the Government to comply with CDC guidelines, that the CDC’s guidelines’  
27 “lack of specificity makes it a poor guidepost for mandatory injunctive relief.” *Roman*  
28 (citations omitted).

1           Given the current COVID-19 outbreak at Adelanto with its current detainee  
2 population of 772, the Court finds that the maximum capacity target that would ensure  
3 each detainee’s constitutional right to reasonable safety must be a number that is less  
4 than – not more than – 772 detainees. Indeed, the current population level at Adelanto  
5 continues to pose an unreasonable risk to each detainee’s safety.

6           The current outbreak at Adelanto, further, belies the Government’s creation and  
7 advancement of a “fleeting moments exception.” This is especially true given that the  
8 Government asserted that it cannot adequately enforce – with either encouragement or  
9 punishment – the provisions of the Modified Preliminary Injunction that require all  
10 detainees to wear masks – except while sleeping, eating, drinking, showering or when  
11 they are the sole occupant of a cell with a solid door that is closed – and to maintain a  
12 6 foot social distance at all places and at all times between each other. However, the  
13 Court has been presented with specific evidence that Adelanto’s staff regularly does not  
14 even attempt to encourage mask wearing or social distancing among the detainees by,  
15 simply, explaining the benefits and encouraging compliance. Moreover, given that  
16 there are an unknown number of Adelanto staff and detainees who continue to not wear  
17 masks, it would not be reasonably safe for the other detainees if the mandatory social  
18 distance were reduced to 39 inches or if the Court were to permit a maximum  
19 population target based on the intentional disregard of those close contacts that the  
20 Government has labeled as “fleeting moments.”

21           Finally, the Court is concerned that: (1) Adelanto staff is not adequately  
22 educating the class members about the transmission risks of COVID-19 and the disease-  
23 containment benefits of wearing masks and maintaining a social distance; (2) Adelanto’s  
24 staff are not all wearing masks when in housing units, as ordered by the Modified  
25 Preliminary Injunction; and (3) Adelanto is not sufficiently isolating or quarantining  
26 detainees who are symptomatic of COVID-19, suspected of having COVID-19, or have  
27 been confirmed positive for COVID-19.

28           Accordingly, the Court rejects the Government’s alternative proposed maximum

1 capacity target of 1,052 detainees, and accepts the Government's first proposed  
2 maximum capacity target of 475 detainees.

3 In accordance with the Government's space calculations, each four-person cell  
4 at Adelanto shall house no more than one person and each eight-person cell at Adelanto  
5 shall house no more than two people. Housing assignments in open dormitories shall  
6 be in accordance with the Modified Preliminary Injunction's mandate that all detainees  
7 shall maintain 6 feet of social distance at all times and at all places from each other,  
8 which requires that no detainee shall be assigned to a bed that is less than 8 feet from  
9 another assigned bed to ensure a 6 foot social distance as detainees get in and out of bed  
10 and walk to and from their bed. Class members are entitled to sufficient space so that  
11 they can stand, stretch, walk around, go to the shower, use the toilet and wash their  
12 laundry in their cell's sink if they are assigned to a cell. The Court accepts the  
13 representation of all parties that social distancing in the common areas will be achieved  
14 based on socially-distanced sleeping assignments.

15 In its brief, the Government stated that it could safely reduce Adelanto's detainee  
16 population by 50 detainees per day. The Court accepts that number as reasonable.

17  
18 **Adelanto Population Reduction Order**

19 Starting on October 19, 2020, the Government shall forthwith reduce the detainee  
20 population of Adelanto by at least 50 detainees each day by either releasing or deporting  
21 Adelanto detainees until the detainee population is at or below 475.

22 The Government may impose reasonable conditions of release, including GPS  
23 monitoring, on any class member selected for release.

24 The Government may deport any class member who has final deportation orders,  
25 has exhausted all appeals, and is otherwise deportable.

26 The Government shall not transfer detainees for the sole purpose of complying  
27 with this Adelanto Population Reduction Order. Given the current state of the COVID-  
28 19 pandemic in communities, penal institutions, and immigration detention centers



1 across the country, it would not be reasonable or practical for the Court to monitor, at  
2 this juncture, transferee facilities to ensure compliance with class members'  
3 constitutional rights. Moreover, a class member's transfer to another detention facility  
4 could endanger the detainees at the transferee facility if the class member is contagious.  
5 Nevertheless, if any class member is transferred to another facility for a reason other  
6 than to comply with this Adelanto Population Reduction Order, the Court shall retain  
7 jurisdiction over that class member to ensure that his/her right to reasonable safety  
8 remains protected.

9 In determining which Adelanto detainees to release or deport, the Government  
10 shall proceed in the following order until the maximum capacity target of 475 detainees,  
11 or fewer, is reached:

- 12 1. All *Fraihat* subclass members who are not subject to a mandatory  
13 detention order, as set forth in Judge Jesus Bernal's order, granting in part  
14 and denying in part, Plaintiffs' Motion to Enforce the April 20, 2020,  
15 Preliminary Injunction in *Fraihat v. ICE*, CV 19-01546 JGB, ECF No.  
16 240 (Oct. 7, 2020);
- 17 2. All detainees who are over the age of 55 years old or have one or more  
18 pre-existing conditions recognized by the CDC as putting them at high risk  
19 for COVID-19 complications but are not *Fraihat* subclass members and  
20 who are not subject to a mandatory detention order, do not have any  
21 outstanding arrest warrants, and do not have any pending felony criminal  
22 charges;
- 23 3. All detainees who do not have any felony criminal convictions, do not  
24 have any outstanding arrest warrants and do not have any pending felony  
25 criminal charges; then
- 26 4. All detainees who do not have any outstanding arrest warrants and do not  
27 have any pending felony criminal charges.

28 The Government shall not release any detainee whose most recent COVID-19 test

1 was positive, who is suspected of being COVID-19 positive, or is in isolation or  
2 quarantine housing, until that detainee tests negative on a subsequent test and is  
3 symptom free. Further, if a detainee is symptomatic of COVID-19 but tests negative,  
4 that detainee shall not be released until obtaining a second negative test. All subsequent  
5 COVID-19 tests shall be administered within a 7 day period.

6 Moreover, the Government shall not exclude any detainee from being released  
7 because that detainee previously contracted, and has since recovered from, COVID-19.  
8 The Court is unaware of any scientific evidence that supports a conclusion that people  
9 who have recovered from COVID-19 have absolute immunity to a re-infection. If the  
10 Government, indeed, has scientific evidence in support of COVID-19 immunity, it  
11 should provide that evidence to the Court for its consideration.

12 The Court will consider individualized requests by the Government to exclude  
13 particular class members from the above release sequence. If the Government desires  
14 to keep a class member detained, the parties shall follow the Court's procedures for bail  
15 applications. Namely, each release exclusion application shall be filed as a "joint  
16 stipulation" following the general format set forth in Local Rules 37-2.1 and 37-2.2 for  
17 discovery stipulations, but subject to the specific rules set forth in this order. The  
18 position papers of both the Government and Class Counsel, along with any relevant  
19 declarations and exhibits, shall be compiled into a single document for each class  
20 member as follows:

- 21 1. Each exclusion bail application shall be for a single class member, and  
22 shall be filed as a separate docket number.
- 23 2. The Government shall transmit to Class Counsel, via email, its briefs in  
24 support of each exclusion application, along with all of its declarations and  
25 exhibits to be offered in support of each respective application.
- 26 3. After the Government has transmitted its portion of each exclusion  
27 application, the parties shall meet and confer to endeavor to reach an  
28 agreement as to whether the class member should be excluded from

1 release. If an agreement is reached, the application shall be captioned as  
2 an Unopposed Exclusion Application and filed with the Court.

3 4. If an agreement is not reached, Class Counsel shall have up to 5 business  
4 days, from the receipt of each exclusion application, to transmit back to  
5 the Government, via email, their opposition brief, along with all of their  
6 declarations and exhibits, for each exclusion application.

7 5. The Government shall, then, draft a reply brief, if any, in response to each  
8 opposition brief within 2 business days of receiving each opposition brief.

9 6. Each bail application shall be filed within 2 business days of the  
10 Government's receipt of each opposition brief.

11 7. The Government's opening briefs and Class Counsel's opposition briefs  
12 shall not exceed 5 pages each. The Government's reply briefs shall not  
13 exceed 2 pages each. The Court will grant exceptions to these page limits  
14 only for extraordinary circumstances.

15 8. If the Court determines that additional briefing is necessary, it will issue  
16 an order requesting such briefing.

17 Based on the number of release exclusion applications the Government files, the  
18 Court may order the Government to file a daily summary spreadsheet. However, at this  
19 time, a daily spreadsheet need not be filed.

20 This Population Reduction Order does not prevent any class member from  
21 seeking bail pursuant to the bail application process previously ordered by the Court.  
22 This Population Reduction Order is a supplement to the Modified Preliminary  
23 Injunction. As recognized by the Ninth Circuit in its order dismissing the  
24 Government's appeal of the bail application process order, the relief provided by the  
25 class-wide preliminary injunction is different from the individualized relief granted by  
26 way of the bail orders. *See Roman v. Wolf*, \_\_ F. App'x \_\_\_, 2020 WL 6043833, \*1  
27 (9th Cir. 2020). However, to reserve resources, the Court urges Class Counsel to not  
28 seek bail for any class member likely to be released or deported pursuant to this

1 Population Reduction Order.

2 The Government shall not arrest or re-detain any released class member without  
3 first obtaining a prior order from this Court.

4 Adelanto shall continue to not accept new or transfer detainees, pending further  
5 order of the Court.

6 The Government's Daily Housing and COVID-19 Status Report, as required by  
7 the Court's order of October 9, 2020, shall, also, include a daily count of Adelanto's  
8 total detainee population and a status report of the number of class members released  
9 or deported pursuant to this Adelanto Population Reduction Order.

10  
11 **Isolation, Quarantine, and Testing**

12 In their brief, Petitioners-Plaintiffs raised concerns regarding Adelanto's isolation  
13 and quarantine protocols, as well as Adelanto's use of rapid COVID-19 testing, such  
14 as the Abbott ID Now, versus the use of laboratory-based polymerase chain reaction  
15 ["PCR"] testing.

16 As to the isolation and quarantine of class members, Adelanto shall house all  
17 detainees who are confirmed COVID-19 positive in housing units containing only  
18 detainees who have, also, been confirmed COVID-19 positive. Detainees who are  
19 suspected of being COVID-19 positive, but have not received a positive test result, shall  
20 be isolated from all other detainees; they shall not be housed in a housing unit  
21 containing any detainees who have been confirmed positive or confirmed negative for  
22 COVID-19. If space permits, Adelanto shall isolate, in single occupancy cells, all  
23 detainees who have tested positive for COVID-19, and all detainees who are suspected  
24 to be positive for COVID-19 and are awaiting test results. Detainees who are not  
25 suspected of being COVID-19 positive or who have tested negative for COVID-19 shall  
26 not be housed in a housing unit with any detainees who are, or suspected to be, positive  
27 for COVID-19. Either party may file a motion regarding Adelanto's isolation practices,  
28 and the Court shall consider such a motion on an expedited basis.

1 Petitioners-Plaintiffs take issue with Adelanto’s heavy use of PCR testing rather  
2 than rapid COVID-19 testing, despite the fact that Adelanto now possesses an Abbott  
3 ID Now rapid test machine. The rapid tests provide less accurate but more timely  
4 results, in as few as 15 minutes, whereas the laboratory-based PCR tests provide more  
5 accurate results but take significantly more time to obtain those results, up to 3 to 5  
6 days.

7 However, it is clear to the Court that rapid and PCR tests each have their own  
8 sets of benefits and detriments. And the Court understands the benefits of faster, but  
9 less accurate, testing during an active outbreak.

10 Accordingly, the Court will allow Adelanto’s *medical staff* to weigh the benefits  
11 and detriments of each type of testing in relation to the goals of the saturation testing  
12 currently being conducted at Adelanto, and to choose the method of testing that the  
13 *medical staff* deems to be the most appropriate and beneficial for the situation.  
14 Nevertheless, the Court encourages the Government to conduct frequent testing of both  
15 staff and detainees at Adelanto. Indeed, the most current order of the Court – issued  
16 pursuant to a stipulation of the parties – requires weekly saturation COVID-19 testing  
17 for a period of 4 weeks followed by a re-assessment of the need for further saturation  
18 testing. If the testing protocols have been selected by Adelanto’s detention staff, as  
19 opposed to its medical staff, the Court will expect to hear from the Petitioners-Plaintiffs  
20 and/or the Government very quickly.

21  
22 **Enforcement of the Modified Preliminary Injunction and Other Court Orders**

23 Respondents shall, by October 19, 2020, provide to all Government employees,  
24 agents and contractors, including all employees, agents, and contractors of the GEO  
25 Group, who staff, manage, or are otherwise responsible for Adelanto, a printed copy  
26 of the Modified Preliminary Injunction along with a separate written notice that failure  
27 to comply with the Modified Preliminary Injunction, including, but not limited to, the  
28 mask wearing provision, will subject the violator, and his or her superiors, to being

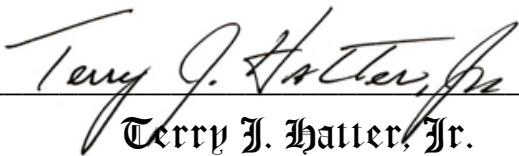
1 held in contempt of this Court, which could result in the imposition of monetary fines  
2 and/or incarceration.

3 While the Court agrees with the parties that it is difficult to enforce the provision  
4 of the Modified Preliminary Injunction that requires detainees to wear masks, the Court  
5 can, and will, enforce the Modified Preliminary Injunction’s staff mask mandate,  
6 especially given that the current COVID-19 outbreak was most likely caused by a staff  
7 member who – hopefully, unknowingly – reported to work while infected with COVID-  
8 19.

9 Similarly, if the Government, or an employee, agent, contractor or  
10 representative, provides false, or inaccurate information in any report to the Court, the  
11 Court will consider contempt proceedings. Therefore, the Court urges the Government  
12 to confirm and verify the accuracy of all information it reports to the Court.

13  
14 IT IS SO ORDERED.

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16 Date: January 11, 2021

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19 Terry J. Hatter, Jr.  
20 Senior United States District Judge  
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