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

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KELVIN HERNANDEZ ROMAN, *et al.*,

Petitioners-Plaintiffs,

v.

CHAD T. WOLF, *et al.*,

Respondents-Defendants.

ED CV 20-00768 TJH

**Adelanto
Population Reduction
Order**

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

The Court has considered the parties’ briefs and the attachments to those briefs, with a combined total of 595 pages.

1 **Lack of Candor, Dishonesty, and the Court's Need for Accurate and Timely Information**

2 The Court has been concerned for some time with the lack of candor exhibited
3 by the Government and its counsel in this case. Counsel for Petitioners-Plaintiffs have,
4 also, raised similar concerns. Until now, the Court has given the Government and its
5 counsel the benefit of the doubt. Now, the Court is concerned with straight up
6 dishonesty on the part of the Government's counsel.

7 It is rare that a Court is presented with direct evidence of dishonesty. Usually,
8 the Court needs to evaluate aspects of veracity to reach an inference of dishonesty.
9 However, the Government provided the Court with a blaring example of its dishonesty.
10 On October 9, 2020, the Government filed an *ex parte* application for leave to file a 4
11 page reply brief. Hans Chen, a trial attorney with the Office of Immigration Litigation,
12 filed a declaration in connection with that *ex parte* application. In his declaration, Chen
13 stated that he emailed Class Counsel Ahilan Arulanantham to seek his consent for the
14 Government to file a reply brief. Chen, further, declared that Arulanantham replied
15 back by email and stated that "petitioners take no position on respondents' motion for
16 leave to file a reply and have no objection to a reply filed on October 13, but would
17 object to any reply that exceeds four pages." While the *ex parte* application did not
18 specify a page limit, Chen's proposed order did specify a 4 page limit. The Court
19 executed the Government's proposed order. Then, on page 1 of its reply brief, entitled
20 Reply in Support of Brief Regarding Maximum Allowable Population for Social
21 Distancing, filed on October 13, 2020, the Government argued that "the Court has
22 limited respondents to a reply of four pages... ."

23 The length of a brief would, normally, be a minor issue. However, here, it has
24 become the straw that broke the Court's back.

25 The Court has started to re-assess the information the Government has provided
26 it in this case, as well as the arguments the Government has made. The Court is
27 concerned that the facts and arguments that it previously perceived to be merely
28 inaccurate or ambiguous might have been, actually, dishonest or, at best, disingenuous.

1 Though the Court is not making specific factual findings at this juncture, it does not
2 take its concerns lightly.

3 Further, the Government's arguments in its Reply in Support of Brief Regarding
4 Maximum Allowable Population for Social Distancing was alarming to the Court.
5 Specifically, the Court is troubled with the Government's tacit acknowledgment that the
6 housing information it provided to the Court and Class Counsel was not necessarily
7 accurate.

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

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

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

25
26 **Exhibits and Attachments**

27 As another preliminary matter, the Court urges all counsel to attach to their
28 briefs, or at least reference in their briefs, all relevant evidence that they want the Court

1 to consider in connection with those briefs, regardless of whether the evidence was
2 previously filed in this case. *See* Local Rules 7-5(b), 7-6 and 7-9. If counsel fails to
3 comply with the Local Rules, they will proceed at their own peril.

4 By way of example, on September 25, 2020, the Government filed a brief,
5 entitled Respondents-Defendants' Response to *Ex Parte* Application for Reconsideration
6 of Order Denying Petitioners-plaintiffs' Motion for Further Temporary Restraining
7 Order and Reconsideration and Response to Supplemental Briefing. Attached to that
8 brief were, *inter alia*, an 11 page declaration from Gabriel Valdez and 7 substantive
9 pages excerpted from Valdez's 315 page deposition. In its brief, entitled Brief
10 Regarding Maximum Allowable Population for Social Distancing, filed on October 5,
11 2020, the Government took issue with the fact that the Court, in its Modified
12 Preliminary Injunction, did not take into account the Adelanto measurements Valdez
13 referenced in his separate declaration filed on May 20, 2020, as an attachment to the
14 Government's Answer to the Writ of Habeas Corpus.

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

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

1 authenticating the attachments to its Reply in Support of Brief Regarding Maximum
2 Allowable Population for Social Distancing.

3 Just as the Court admonished Class Counsel in connection with the bail
4 applications, the Court, now admonishes the Government's counsel that the Court will
5 not consider evidence for motions, or during trial, that, *inter alia*, lacks authentication,
6 lacks a sufficient foundation, or is otherwise inadmissible.

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

11 While this case was filed only six months ago, its docket, currently, has more
12 than 685 entries, with some entries containing over 350 pages and as many as 26
13 attachments. Between May 20, 2020, and the date the Modified Preliminary Injunction
14 was filed, over 500 documents were filed in this case. "Judges are not like pigs,
15 hunting for truffles buried in briefs, much less buried in disorganized, scattershot
16 evidentiary submissions." *Faulkner v. Wausau Bus. Ins. Co.*, 571 F. App'x. 566, 569
17 (9th Cir. 2014).

18 19 **Proposed Adelanto Population Reduction Plan**

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

25 In its brief, the Government proposed two targets for the maximum detainee
26 capacity of Adelanto during the COVID-19 pandemic – a proposed target and an
27 alternative proposed target. The Government specifically acknowledged that its first
28 proposed target strictly follows the Court's directive. By inference, then, the alternative

1 proposed target does not strictly follow the Court's directive.

2 As a point of clarification for the benefit of the Government and its counsel, this
3 Court *always* expects the parties, and their counsel, appearing before it to strictly follow
4 all of its orders and directives until such orders and directives are either vacated by this
5 Court or reversed on appeal.

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

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

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

28 The Government reached its alternative maximum capacity target by relying on:

1 (1) The July 22, 2020, updated version of the United States Centers for Disease Control
2 and Prevention’s [“the CDC”] “Interim Guidance on Management of Coronavirus
3 Disease 2019 (COVID-19) in Correctional and Detention Facilities” and (2) The interim
4 guidance issued on March 15, 2020, by the World Health Organization’s [“the WHO”]
5 Regional Office for Europe, entitled “Preparedness, prevention and control of COVID-
6 19 in prisons and other places of detention.” The Government relies heavily on the
7 WHO’s guidance that detainees need only 1 meter – or approximately 39 inches – of
8 social distancing space.

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

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

26 Next, the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals instructed this Court, specifically, to
27 not rely on the CDC’s guidelines in connection with a preliminary injunction in this
28 case. *Roman v. Wolf*, __ Fed. Appx. __, 2020 WL 5683233, *6 (9th Cir. 2020). The

1 Circuit concluded, after reviewing the Court’s original preliminary injunction provision
2 requiring the Government to comply with CDC guidelines, that the CDC’s guidelines’
3 “lack of specificity makes it a poor guidepost for mandatory injunctive relief.” *Roman*
4 (citations omitted).

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

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

25 Finally, the Court is concerned that: (1) Adelanto staff is not adequately
26 educating the class members about the transmission risks of COVID-19 and the disease-
27 containment benefits of wearing masks and maintaining a social distance; (2) Adelanto’s
28 staff are not all wearing masks when in housing units, as ordered by the Modified

1 Preliminary Injunction; and (3) Adelanto is not sufficiently isolating or quarantining
2 detainees who are symptomatic of COVID-19, suspected of having COVID-19, or have
3 been confirmed positive for COVID-19.

4 Accordingly, the Court rejects the Government's alternative proposed maximum
5 capacity target of 1,052 detainees, and accepts the Government's first proposed
6 maximum capacity target of 475 detainees.

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

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

21 22 **Adelanto Population Reduction Order**

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

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

28 The Government may deport any class member who has final deportation orders,

1 has exhausted all appeals, and is otherwise deportable.

2 The Government shall not transfer detainees for the sole purpose of complying
3 with this Adelanto Population Reduction Order. Given the current state of the COVID-
4 19 pandemic in communities, penal institutions, and immigration detention centers
5 across the country, it would not be reasonable or practical for the Court to monitor, at
6 this juncture, transferee facilities to ensure compliance with class members'
7 constitutional rights. Moreover, a class member's transfer to another detention facility
8 could endanger the detainees at the transferee facility if the class member is contagious.
9 Nevertheless, if any class member is transferred to another facility for a reason other
10 than to comply with this Adelanto Population Reduction Order, the Court shall retain
11 jurisdiction over that class member to ensure that his/her right to reasonable safety
12 remains protected.

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

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

1 criminal charges; then

- 2 4. All detainees who do not have any outstanding arrest warrants and do not
3 have any pending felony criminal charges.

4 The Government shall not release any detainee whose most recent COVID-19 test
5 was positive, who is suspected of being COVID-19 positive, or is in isolation or
6 quarantine housing, until that detainee tests negative on a subsequent test and is
7 symptom free. Further, if a detainee is symptomatic of COVID-19 but tests negative,
8 that detainee shall not be released until obtaining a second negative test. All subsequent
9 COVID-19 tests shall be administered within a 7 day period.

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

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

- 25 1. Each exclusion bail application shall be for a single class member, and
26 shall be filed as a separate docket number.
- 27 2. The Government shall transmit to Class Counsel, via email, its briefs in
28 support of each exclusion application, along with all of its declarations and

exhibits to be offered in support of each respective application.

3. After the Government has transmitted its portion of each exclusion application, the parties shall meet and confer to endeavor to reach an agreement as to whether the class member should be excluded from release. If an agreement is reached, the application shall be captioned as an Unopposed Exclusion Application and filed with the Court.
4. If an agreement is not reached, Class Counsel shall have up to 5 business days, from the receipt of each exclusion application, to transmit back to the Government, via email, their opposition brief, along with all of their declarations and exhibits, for each exclusion application.
5. The Government shall, then, draft a reply brief, if any, in response to each opposition brief within 2 business days of receiving each opposition brief.
6. Each bail application shall be filed within 2 business days of the Government's receipt of each opposition brief.
7. The Government's opening briefs and Class Counsel's opposition briefs shall not exceed 5 pages each. The Government's reply briefs shall not exceed 2 pages each. The Court will grant exceptions to these page limits only for extraordinary circumstances.
8. If the Court determines that additional briefing is necessary, it will issue an order requesting such briefing.

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

This Population Reduction Order does not prevent any class member from seeking bail pursuant to the bail application process previously ordered by the Court. This Population Reduction Order is a supplement to the Modified Preliminary Injunction. As recognized by the Ninth Circuit in its order dismissing the Government's appeal of the bail application process order, the relief provided by the

1 class-wide preliminary injunction is different from the individualized relief granted by
2 way of the bail orders. *See Roman v. Wolf*, __ F. App'x ___, 2020 WL 6043833, *1
3 (9th Cir. 2020). However, to reserve resources, the Court urges Class Counsel to not
4 seek bail for any class member likely to be released or deported pursuant to this
5 Population Reduction Order.

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

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

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

14 15 **Isolation, Quarantine, and Testing**

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

20 As to the isolation and quarantine of class members, Adelanto shall house all
21 detainees who are confirmed COVID-19 positive in housing units containing only
22 detainees who have, also, been confirmed COVID-19 positive. Detainees who are
23 suspected of being COVID-19 positive, but have not received a positive test result, shall
24 be isolated from all other detainees; they shall not be housed in a housing unit
25 containing any detainees who have been confirmed positive or confirmed negative for
26 COVID-19. If space permits, Adelanto shall isolate, in single occupancy cells, all
27 detainees who have tested positive for COVID-19, and all detainees who are suspected
28 to be positive for COVID-19 and are awaiting test results. Detainees who are not

1 suspected of being COVID-19 positive or who have tested negative for COVID-19 shall
2 not be housed in a housing unit with any detainees who are, or suspected to be, positive
3 for COVID-19. Either party may file a motion regarding Adelanto's isolation practices,
4 and the Court shall consider such a motion on an expedited basis.

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

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

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

25
26 **Enforcement of the Modified Preliminary Injunction and Other Court Orders**

27 Respondents shall, by October 19, 2020, provide to all Government employees,
28 agents and contractors, including all employees, agents, and contractors of the GEO

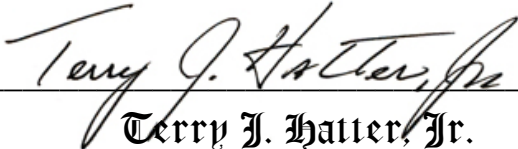
1 Group, who staff, manage, or are otherwise responsible for Adelanto, a printed copy
2 of the Modified Preliminary Injunction along with a separate written notice that failure
3 to comply with the Modified Preliminary Injunction, including, but not limited to, the
4 mask wearing provision, will subject the violator, and his or her superiors, to being
5 held in contempt of this Court, which could result in the imposition of monetary fines
6 and/or incarceration.

7 While the Court agrees with the parties that it is difficult to enforce the provision
8 of the Modified Preliminary Injunction that requires detainees to wear masks, the Court
9 can, and will, enforce the Modified Preliminary Injunction's staff mask mandate,
10 especially given that the current COVID-19 outbreak was most likely caused by a staff
11 member who – hopefully, unknowingly – reported to work while infected with COVID-
12 19.

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

17
18 IT IS SO ORDERED.

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20 Date: October 15, 2020

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23 Terry J. Hatter, Jr.
24 Senior United States District Judge
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