

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
AT SEATTLE

JOSUE CASTAÑEDA JUAREZ, et al.,

Petitioners-Plaintiffs,

v.

NATHALIE ASHER, et al.,

Respondents-Defendants.

CASE NO. C20-0700JLR-MLP

ORDER DENYING MOTION FOR
TEMPORARY RESTRAINING ORDER

I. INTRODUCTION

Before the court is Petitioner-Plaintiffs Jose Castañeda Juarez, Wilfredo Favela Avendaño, J.A.M. and Naeem Khan’s (collectively, “Petitioners”) motion for a temporary restraining order (“TRO”) (TRO Mot. (Dkt. #22).) Respondent-Defendants Nathalie Asher, Matthew T. Albence, Steven Langford, and United States Immigration and Customs Enforcement’s (“ICE”) (collectively, “Respondents”) oppose Petitioners’ TRO motion. (*See* Resp. (Dkt. #62).)

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The court has reviewed Petitioners' motion, the response, the petition and complaint¹ (Compl. (Dkt. #1)), the parties' submissions related to the motion, the relevant portions of the record, the applicable law, and heard oral argument on May 27, 2020. Being fully advised, the court DENIES Petitioners' motion for a TRO.

II. BACKGROUND

A. Procedural Background

Plaintiffs are three² individuals held in civil detention by ICE at the Tacoma Northwest Detention Center ("NWDC")³ in Tacoma, Washington. (See Compl. ¶¶ 39-66.) On May 8, 2020, Petitioners filed their petition, seeking a writ of habeas corpus, or in the alternative, injunctive relief, against Respondents. (*Id.*) Petitioners represent that they are "vulnerable to serious medical complications from COVID-19 and are at risk of serious illness and death so long as they are held in detention" due to their medical conditions. (*Id.* ¶ 95.) On May 11, 2020, Petitioners filed the present motion seeking "immediate release" from detention as they await adjudication of their immigration cases. (TRO Mot. at 7.) Petitioners argue that because Defendants cannot remedy the grave risk of harm they face from COVID-19, their continued detention at the NWDC violates their Fifth Amendment rights. (*Id.* at 14.)

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¹ Petitioner-Plaintiffs' initial filing is a "petition for writ of habeas corpus . . . and class action complaint for injunctive and declaratory relief." (See Compl. at 1.) For simplicity's sake, the court refers to the parties as "Petitioners" and "Respondents" and the petition-complaint as the "petition."

² Respondents confirm that Petitioner J.A.M. was recently released, leaving only three named Petitioners in this action: Mr. Castañeda Juarez, Mr. Avedaño, and Mr. Khan. (Bostock Decl. (Dkt. #63) ¶ 79.)

³ The NWDC is also referred to as the Northwest ICE Processing Center ("NWIPC"). (See Bostock Decl. ¶ 1.)

1 After hearing oral argument, the court found that Respondents’ failure to conduct
2 comprehensive testing had left a critical factual question—whether COVID-19 is already present
3 at the facility—to pure speculation, despite the fact that Respondents confirmed they had the
4 resources and capability to address this fundamental factual question. (*See* 5/28/20 Order (Dkt.
5 #78) at 7.) Accordingly, the court ordered Respondents to show cause explaining why ICE, in
6 consultation with its contractor the GEO Group (“GEO”), could not immediately (a) begin testing
7 detainees at the Northwest Detention Center (“NWDC”) on a voluntary basis; and (b) implement
8 a plan for those that refuse testing. (*Id.*)

9 In response to the court’s May 28, 2020, show cause order, Respondents filed a Declaration
10 from Stephen Langford, the NWDC facility administrator, stating that ICE implemented the
11 “COVID-19 Collection and Testing Operational Plan” to begin comprehensive testing of the 563
12 detainees currently housed at the NWDC. (2d Langford Decl. (Dkt. #82).) Respondents also filed
13 a memorandum dated May 28, 2020, outlining the procedures under this plan for testing all
14 detainees who consented to a test and setting forth protocol in the event that a detainee refused
15 testing. (2d Lippard Decl. (Dkt. #80) Ex. A.)

16 **B. Conditions at the NWDC**

17 The parties rely on a series of declarations in support of and in opposition to Petitioners’
18 motion. Petitioners rely primarily on (1) individual declarations of Petitioners and other current
19 and former NWDC detainees (*see, e.g.*, Castañeda Juarez Decl. (Dkt. #8); Avendaño Decl. (Dkt.
20 #7); J.A.M. Decl. (Dkt. #11); Khan Decl. (Dkt. #9); Bonarov Decl. (Dkt. #14); Reyes Decl. (Dkt.
21 #10); Gonzalez Decl. (Dkt. #12); Nuñez Decl. (Dkt. #13)); (2) expert declarations from infectious
22 disease specialists, medical professionals, and administrators with expertise in civil and criminal
23 detention systems (*see, e.g.*, Amon Decl. (Dkt. #3); McKenzie Decl. (Dkt. #4); Golob Decl. (Dkt.

#5); Schriro Decl. (Dkt. #6)); and (3) declarations from counsel who have visited their clients, including Petitioners, at the NWDC over the past month (*see, e.g.*, Augustine Decl. (Dkt. #16); Nerheim Decl. (Dkt. #15); Ngo Decl. (Dkt. #23)).

Respondents rely primarily on the declarations of (1) Drew H. Bostock, the Officer in Charge with the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (“DHS”), ICE, Enforcement and Removal Operations in the Seattle Field Office (“ERO Seattle”) (Bostock Decl. (Dkt. #63)); (2) NWDC Facility Administrator Stephen Langford (Langford Decl. (Dkt. #67)); (3) Clinical Director for the ICE Health Services Corps (“IHSC”) Sheri Malakhova (1st Malakhova Decl. (Dkt. #64)); and (4) Lieutenant Commander of IHSC, Ranay Yonkers (Yonkers Decl. (Dkt. #65)).

1. Detainee Testing and COVID-19-Positive Detainees

Prior to May 28, 2020, COVID-19 tests were administered at the NWDC based on guidance issued by the CDC. This guidance directs clinicians to use their judgment in determining if a patient has signs and symptoms consistent with COVID-19. (1st Malakhova Decl. ¶¶ 23, 25.) Any detainee who was positive or “presumptively positive” was placed in an individual unit in the Medical Housing Unit (“MHU”). (*Id.* ¶ 26.) The MHU has eight isolation rooms, which include four negative pressure rooms designed to help prevent the spread of airborne particles. Two empty housing units are also designated as medical overflow units in the event that space runs out at the MHU.

Between May 28 and June 2, 2020, ICE and GEO tested all detainees at the NWDC who consented to a COVID-19 test. (2d Langford Decl. at 2.) On June 8, 2020, Respondents reported the results of the comprehensive testing. Of the 561 detainees housed at the NWDC, 449 of the 450 detainees tested negative for COVID-19, and 111 detainees refused testing. (2d Malakhova Decl. (Dkt. #89) ¶ 3.) The one detainee that tested positive arrived at the NWDC on May 29, 2020,

1 and was still in his 14-day quarantine period in the New Intake Monitoring Unit at the time of
2 testing. (*Id.* ¶ 4.) After receiving the positive test result, ICE moved the COVID-19-positive
3 detainee to the MHU for observation. His cellmate, who tested negative for the virus, will remain
4 in the intake unit for 14 more days.

5 2. Newly-arrived Detainees

6 As of March 20, 2020, new detainees arriving at the NWDC are housed based on their date
7 of arrival and risk classification level. (Bostock Decl. ¶ 20.) The newly-arrived detainees are
8 housed among three separate housing units for a 14-day observational period and not permitted to
9 comeingle with other detainees. The three housing units contain individual cells to house new
10 detainees—one for female detainees and two for male detainees. Respondents clarified at oral
11 argument that separate cells within housing units hold up to four detainees, meaning that
12 newly-arrived detainees with no symptoms of COVID-19 are housed with no more than three other
13 people. (May 27, 2020 Motion Hearing Transcript (“Mot. Hrg. Tr.”) at 19:13-16.) After the 14-day
14 isolation period is complete, detainees without symptoms of COVID-19 are released into the
15 general NWDC population. (Bostock Decl. ¶ 20.)

16 Starting June 4, 2020, all detainees arriving at the NWDC who consent to testing will be
17 tested for COVID-19 as part of their intake screening. (2d Malakhova Decl. ¶ 5.) Any
18 newly-arrived detainee who tests positive for COVID-19 at intake will be transferred to the MHU
19 for monitoring. (*Id.*)

20 3. Social Distancing Measures

21 The NWDC has the capacity to house 1,575 detainees and historically operates near
22 capacity. (Bostock Decl. ¶ 6.) However, as of May 17, 2020, the NWDC housed only 645 detainees
23 and is currently operating at 40.9% of its typical capacity. (*Id.* ¶ 7.) As of June 8, 2020, the detainee

1 population was further reduced to 561. (2d Malakhova Decl. ¶ 3). In addition to reducing the
2 detainee population, ICE has redistributed the population among housing units to allow for greater
3 social distancing. (Bostock Decl. ¶¶ 6, 10, 30-31.) Of the fifteen units containing detainees, GEO
4 has spread out the population and required head-to-foot sleeping arrangements to maximize social
5 distancing. (*Id.*) Starting the week of April 6, 2020, ICE and GEO started interviewing certain
6 high-risk detainees to see if they would agree to special accommodations such as single cells or
7 more sparsely-populated units. (Bostock Decl. ¶ 35.) In addition to spreading out the detainee
8 population across the facility, Respondents have attempted to minimize commingling between
9 different housing units by assigning specific times for recreation, religious services, and use of the
10 law library. (*Id.* at ¶¶ 38-39.) Detainees are also permitted to eat at their beds to practice greater
11 social distancing rather than sit next to each other at tables during mealtimes. (*Id.* at ¶¶ 35-37.)

12 Notwithstanding the reduced detainee population, detainees report sharing limited
13 bathroom, bathing, and handwashing facilities with those in their housing units, as well as tablets,
14 exercise equipment, phones, and various other surfaces throughout the day. (Juarez Decl. ¶¶ 3-6;
15 Avedaño Decl. ¶¶ 9-12.) Even if they return to eat at their beds, detainees must stand in lines during
16 mealtimes or to microwave their food. (Dkt. #12 (Gonzalez Decl.) at ¶ 6; Dkt. #9 (Khan Decl.) at
17 ¶ 8.) Other activities, including attending immigration court, waiting for medical appointments, or
18 participating in daily one-hour recreation times, places detainees into close contact. (Juarez Decl.
19 ¶¶ 9-10; Avedaño Decl. ¶ 13; Gonzalez Decl. ¶ 5.) Petitioners have also presented evidence that,
20 based on the spatial arrangements within NWDC housing units as described in the Langford and
21 Bostock declarations, it is physically impossible for detainees to consistently maintain six feet of
22 distance from one another. (See McEwen Decl. (Dkt. #72) Ex. B.)

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1 4. Hygiene Measures

2 Under ICE's current protocols for COVID-19 response, high-touch areas at the NWDC
3 must be cleaned and disinfected multiple times per day. (Bostock Decl. ¶ 22.) GEO has also
4 implemented enhanced measures in housing units, food preparation and service areas, and intake
5 rooms. (*Id.* ¶ 23 (“In response to COVID-19, GEO has informed ICE that it has enhanced cleaning
6 in all housing units, food preparation and service area, intake rooms and other work centers with
7 increased emphasis on cleaning contact areas with disinfectant cleaners approved as effective
8 against COVID-19.”).)

9 GEO delegates responsibility for maintaining the cleanliness of its facilities to detainees,
10 who are engaged as part of the NWDC's Voluntary Work Program. (*Id.* ¶ 23.) A GEO Sanitation
11 Officer is responsible for monitoring the detainee workers, and GEO has enrolled and trained two
12 additional workers per housing unit to conduct enhanced cleaning. (*Id.*) However, detainees report
13 that GEO and ICE fail to adequately supervise the cleaning and, as a result, common areas and
14 shared devices, like phones and tablets, are not always adequately cleaned between uses. (*See,*
15 *e.g.*, Khan Decl. ¶¶ 8-9; Gonzalez Decl. ¶ 12 (stating that phones and exercise equipment are only
16 cleaned “every few days”); Nuñez Decl. ¶ 10 (citing concerns that tablets are not sufficiently
17 sanitized between uses).) Detainees also report that they run out of supplies, such as soap and paper
18 towels. (*See, e.g.*, Castañeda Juarez Decl. ¶ 6; Adekunle Decl. ¶ 8; Khan Decl. ¶¶ 11-12.)

19 5. Visitors and Staff

20 ICE has temporarily suspended social visitation at the NWDC. However, attorneys,
21 contractors, and religious service providers still enter the facility and interact with detainees.
22 (Bostock Decl. ¶¶ 40-45.) Visitors are required to wear personal protective equipment (“PPE”)
23 (*see id.*), but Petitioners provide an account from Andrew W. Augustine, an attorney testifying on

1 behalf of petitioners, which states that counsel were not wearing PPE in the main waiting area for
2 the immigration courtroom nor in the video teleconference courtroom. (Augustine Decl. (Dkt. #16)
3 ¶¶ 5-11.)

4 ICE and GEO staff are encouraged to voluntarily wear masks but are not required to do so.
5 (Bostock Decl. ¶¶ 48-49.) Detainees report that certain guards refuse to wear masks. (*See, e.g.*,
6 Khan Decl. at ¶ 13; Avedaño Decl. at ¶ 16; Juarez Decl. at ¶ 13-14 (“If I or other detainees ask the
7 guards to put on masks, they will laugh at us and tell us that it is not required.”).) Another attorney
8 testifying on behalf of Petitioners, Mark Nerheim, corroborates detainees’ accounts of GEO staff’s
9 general refusal to wear masks. Specifically, Mr. Nerheim claims that he has “witnessed a very
10 cavalier attitude” by some guards in terms of adhering to COVID-19 protocols, including refusal
11 to complete facility entrance forms, ignoring safe distancing protocols, and refusal to wear masks.
12 (Nerheim Decl. (Dkt. #15) ¶¶ 5-6.) Although GEO employees are required to notify their employer
13 if they test positive, GEO is not required to notify ICE if any of its staff members have been tested
14 or diagnosed with COVID-19. (Bostock Decl. ¶ 49.)

15 **C. Petitioners and Their Detention Statuses**

16 Mr. Castañeda Juarez is 36 years old and a citizen of Mexico. (Castañeda Juarez Decl. ¶ 1.)
17 He was removed from the United States in 2009 and again in 2011 and was most recently
18 apprehended by ICE on March 20, 2020. (Bostock Decl. ¶ 71.) Mr. Castañeda Juarez has a pending
19 asylum claim and has moved to reopen his 2009 removal proceedings. (*Id.* ¶ 74.) Although his
20 medical record lists a diagnosis of “mild intermittent asthma,” Petitioners’ expert witness, Dr.
21 Katherine C. McKenzie, concludes that Mr. Castañeda Juarez “would qualify for a diagnosis of
22 moderate persistent asthma” based on the medications he takes to prevent daily asthma symptoms.
23 (McKenzie Decl. ¶ 27; *see also id.*, Ex. 2 at 5.) His medical records also list a diagnosis of mild

1 aortic stenosis in February 2020, and a medical history of chronic asthma. (*Id.*) He is not eligible
2 for a bond hearing because he is detained pursuant to 8 U.S.C. § 1231(a)(6),⁴ but he will be eligible
3 once detained for 180 days. *See Florez Tejada v. Godfrey*, 954 F.3d 1245 (9th Cir. 2020). IHSC
4 identified Mr. Castañeda Juarez as higher risk, and he accepted ICE's offer to be housed in a unit
5 at 37.8% capacity. (Bostick Decl. ¶ 75.) If released, Mr. Castañeda Juarez states he would return
6 to Vancouver, Washington to live with his spouse and five children at their apartment. (Castañeda
7 Juarez Decl. ¶ 20.)

8 Mr. Favela Avendaño is 46 years old and a citizen of Mexico. (Favela Avendaño Decl.
9 ¶ 1.) He suffers from moderate persistent asthma and uses an inhaler twice a day. (*Id.* ¶ 4;
10 McKenzie Decl. ¶ 26.) He is currently housed in a unit at 57.8% capacity. Mr. Favela Avendaño
11 was convicted of Driving Under the Influence in 2014 and arrested for DUIs in 2019 and 2020.
12 (Bostock Decl. ¶ 76.) He is held under 8 U.S.C. § 1226(a) and therefore statutorily eligible for a
13 bond hearing. If released, he plans to live with his brother in Federal Way, Washington. (Favela
14 Avendaño Decl. ¶ 20.)

15 Mr. Khan is 47 years old, a citizen of Pakistan and a Lawful Permanent Resident of the
16 United States. (Khan Decl. ¶ 1.) He is detained and subject to removal based on his continued
17 violation of a domestic violence no contact order issued by the Snohomish County District Court
18 and criminal stalking of his ex-wife. (Bostock Decl. ¶ 78; Khan Decl. ¶ 2.) An Immigration Judge
19 granted him cancellation of removal for certain residents under 8 U.S.C. § 1229b(a), but DHS
20 appealed the decision. Mr. Khan is held under 8 U.S.C. § 1226(a) while his appeal is pending. An
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22 ⁴ A detainee held under this provision is "inadmissible under section 1182 of this title, removable
23 under section 1227(a)(1)(C), 1227(a)(2), or 1227(a)(4) of this title or who has been determined by
the Attorney General to be a risk to the community or unlikely to comply with the order of removal,
may be detained beyond the removal period and, if released, shall be subject to the terms of
supervision in paragraph (3)." 8 U.S.C. § 1231(a)(6).

1 Immigration Judge denied him bond based on a finding that he was a danger to the community and
2 a flight risk based on his continued violation of the protective order. (*Id.*; Bostock Decl. ¶ 78.) Mr.
3 Khan manages his diabetes with oral medication (McKenzie Decl. ¶ 24), and is housed in a unit at
4 37.8% capacity. He claims that he could effectively manage his diabetes in state custody but
5 cannot eat and exercise appropriately at the NWDC, thereby exacerbating his diabetes. (Khan
6 Decl. ¶ 3.) If released, Mr. Khan will stay with his friend while he determines his long-term living
7 options. (*Id.* ¶ 17.)

8 III. ANALYSIS

9 A. Legal Standard

10 The standard for issuing a TRO is the same as the standard for issuing a preliminary
11 injunction. See *New Motor Vehicle Bd. of Cal. v. Orrin W. Fox Co.*, 434 U.S. 1345, 1347 n.2
12 (1977). A TRO is “an extraordinary remedy that may only be awarded upon a clear showing that
13 the plaintiff is entitled to such relief.” *Winter v. Nat. Res. Def. Council, Inc.*, 555 U.S. 7, 24 (2008).
14 “The proper legal standard for preliminary injunctive relief requires a party to demonstrate (1)
15 ‘that he is likely to succeed on the merits, (2) that he is likely to suffer irreparable harm in the
16 absence of preliminary relief, (3) that the balance of equities tips in his favor, and (4) that an
17 injunction is in the public interest.’” *Stormans, Inc. v. Selecky*, 586 F.3d 1109, 1127 (9th Cir. 2009)
18 (citing *Winter*, 555 U.S. at 20).

19 As an alternative to this test, a preliminary injunction is appropriate if “serious questions
20 going to the merits were raised and the balance of the hardships tips sharply in the plaintiff’s
21 favor,” thereby allowing preservation of the status quo when complex legal questions require
22 further inspection or deliberation. *All. for the Wild Rockies v. Cottrell*, 632 F.3d 1127, 1134-35
23 (9th Cir. 2011). However, the “serious questions” approach supports the court’s entry of a TRO

only if the plaintiff also shows that there is a likelihood of irreparable injury and that the injunction is in the public interest. *Id.* at 1135. The moving party bears the burden of persuasion and must make a clear showing that it is entitled to such relief. *Winter*, 555 U.S. at 22.

For the reasons set forth below, the court DENIES Petitioners' motion for a TRO.

B. Likelihood of Success on the Merits

To obtain a TRO, Petitioners must make a clear showing that they are likely to succeed on the merits or, alternatively, have raised serious questions going to the merits of their habeas petition. To succeed on a habeas petition, Petitioners must show that they are "in custody in violation of the Constitution or laws or treaties of the United States." *See* 28 U.S.C. § 2241. Here, Petitioners argue that their continued detention in conditions that present an unreasonable risk of serious illness or death violate their Fifth Amendment substantive due process rights⁵ to (1) reasonably safe conditions of confinement and (2) conditions that do not amount to punishment. (TRO Mot. at 14-19.) For the reasons stated below, the court concludes that Petitioners have failed to make a clear showing that they are likely to succeed on the merits of their Fifth Amendment claims, or that they have raised serious questions going to the merits of their claims.

1. Right to Reasonably Safe Conditions

"[W]hen the State takes a person into its custody and holds him there against his will, the Constitution imposes upon it a corresponding duty to assume some responsibility for his safety and general well-being." *DeShaney v. Winnebago Cnty. Dep't of Soc. Servs.*, 489 U.S. 189, 199-200 (1989).⁶ The government thus violates the Due Process Clause if it fails to provide civil

⁵ As federal civil detainees, Petitioners are protected by the Fifth Amendment. *See Zadvydas v. Davis*, 533 U.S. 678, 690 (2001).

⁶ In *DeShaney*, the Supreme Court analyzed the petitioners' rights under the Fourteenth Amendment. *See* 489 U.S. at 194-95. Fifth Amendment due process claims and Fourteenth

1 detainees with “food, clothing, shelter, medical care, and reasonable safety.” *Id.* at 200. In the
 2 context of a “failure to protect” claim under the Due Process Clause, the Ninth Circuit analyzes
 3 government conduct under an objective deliberate indifference standard. *See Castro v. Cty. of L.A.*,
 4 833 F.3d 1060, 1071 (9th Cir. 2016) (en banc) (adopting objective deliberate indifference standard
 5 based on *Kingsley v. Hendrickson*, 576 U.S. 389, 135 S. Ct. 2466 (2015), to evaluate failure to
 6 protect claim brought by pretrial detainee). Under this standard, the defendant’s conduct “must be
 7 objectively unreasonable, a test that will necessarily turn on the facts and circumstances of each
 8 particular case.” *Id.* (internal quotations omitted). To demonstrate objective deliberate
 9 indifference, a plaintiff must show:

- 10 (i) The defendant made an intentional decision with respect to the conditions
 11 under which the plaintiff was confined;
- 12 (ii) Those conditions put the plaintiff at substantial risk of suffering serious harm;
- 13 (iii) The defendant did not take reasonable available measures to abate that risk,
 14 even though a reasonable officer in the circumstances would have appreciated the
 high degree of risk involved—making the consequences of the defendant’s
 conduct obvious; and
- 15 (iv) By not taking such measures, the defendant caused the plaintiff’s injuries.

16 *Id.*

17 Petitioners argue that because they are at high risk from serious illness or death if they
 18 contract COVID-19, Respondents’ failure to take reasonable measures to abate their risk of
 19 contracting the virus at the NWDC subjects them to a substantial risk of serious harm. (See TRO
 20 Mot. at 16-17.) These alleged actions include constant transfer of detainees from facilities with
 21 known COVID-19 outbreaks, failure to adequately screen staff and detainees for asymptomatic

23 Amendment due process claims are analyzed in the same way. *See Paul v. Davis*, 424 U.S. 693,
 702 n.3 (1976).

1 infection, and confinement of Petitioners in conditions where they cannot practice adequate social
2 distancing and proper hygiene. (*Id.* at 16-17.) At oral argument, Petitioners clarified their position
3 that even if Respondents could implement better hygiene measures, social distancing remains
4 impossible at the NWDC by nature of the facility’s structural and operational limitations.
5 Petitioners also cite to previous decisions by this court that evaluated conditions at the NWDC and
6 found, based on the particular circumstances of the petitioner, that relief was warranted. *See, e.g.,*
7 *Pimentel-Estrada v. Barr*, No. C20-495 RSM-BAT, 2020 WL 2092430, at *11-*16 (W.D. Wash.
8 Apr. 28, 2020) (identifying “glaring deficiencies” in the Government’s efforts to protect high-risk
9 detainees from serious harm). Petitioners claim that the same “glaring deficiencies” identified in
10 *Pimentel-Estrada* remain unaddressed by Respondents. (TRO Mot. at 16.)

11 In response, Respondents have outlined their substantial efforts to prevent COVID-19 from
12 entering and spreading at the NWDC, including screening of newly-arrived detainees, reducing
13 the population to allow for more effective social distancing, and improving hygiene measures. (*See*
14 *Resp.* at 15-19.) Based on these extensive measures, Respondents contend, Petitioners have no
15 basis for claiming their detention violates their Fifth Amendment right to reasonable safety. (*Id.* at
16 19.) Nevertheless, Petitioners insist that ICE and GEO’s measures are “woefully insufficient”
17 because (1) COVID-19 is already present at the facility; (2) large numbers of medically vulnerable
18 detainees remain at the facility, guaranteeing the facility will be overrun when an outbreak occurs;
19 (3) Respondents have failed to implement comprehensive testing; (4) detainees cannot practice
20 social distancing; and (5) hygiene and sanitation measures are inadequate. (TRO Reply (Dkt. #68)
21 at 4-11.) For these reasons, Petitioners argue that Respondents have failed to take reasonable steps

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1 to protect them from the substantial risk of harm from COVID-19, and therefore violate their Fifth
2 Amendment rights. (*Id.* at 11-12.)

3 Having considered the particular facts and circumstances of this case, *see Castro*, 833 F.3d
4 at 1071, the court finds Petitioners unlikely to succeed on their claim that Respondents have
5 violated their Fifth Amendment right to reasonable safety at the NWDC. Both parties' arguments
6 hinge on contradictory assumptions as to whether Respondents' efforts reasonably prevent and
7 contain the spread of coronavirus through the NWDC. Although Petitioners take the position that
8 the virus' entry into the NWDC is not only likely but inevitable, and, perhaps, has already occurred,
9 Respondents counter that rigorous screening, testing, and quarantine measures pursuant to CDC
10 protocols reasonably abate the risk. (*Compare* TRO Mot. at 2 *with* Resp. at 18.) In support of their
11 respective positions, parties have provided a series of declarations wherein Respondents describe
12 various measures implemented for detainee testing, asymptomatic screening, social distancing,
13 hygiene, and minimizing exposure to visitors and staff, and Petitioners identify where each of these
14 measures falls short. (*See supra*, Section II.B.)

15 Now that Respondents have tested most of the detainee population at the NWDC, the issue
16 of whether Respondents' measures reasonably prevent and contain the virus' spread through the
17 detention center is far less speculative. The June 8, 2020, report provides factual support for
18 Respondents' claims that their efforts are sufficient to protect detainees from contracting the virus.
19 (*See* 2d Malakhova Decl. ¶ 4.) With only one detainee out of 450 testing positive, and the tested
20 population comprising 80% of the total detainee population, the court cannot reasonably conclude
21 that COVID-19 is spreading undetected through the NWDC. Furthermore, considering these test
22 results in light of the measures that Respondents have implemented to prevent and contain the
23 virus' spread, the court cannot reasonably find that an outbreak of COVID-19 at the NWDC is

1 likely to occur. (*Id.* ¶ 5 (explaining implementation of voluntary testing of all newly-arrived
2 detainees at the NWDC).)

3 Given this evidence, the court cannot conclude that current conditions at the NWDC place
4 Petitioners at risk of substantial harm or that Respondents’ efforts fail to reasonably abate the risk
5 of infection for vulnerable detainees. Accordingly, Petitioners have failed to demonstrate a
6 likelihood of success on the merits of their Fifth Amendment “reasonable safety” claim or that
7 they have raised serious questions going to the merits of their claim.

8 2. Conditions Amounting to Punishment

9 The court will now address Petitioners’ argument that their continued detention violates
10 due process because it amounts to punishment. (*See* TRO Mot. at 18.) To evaluate the
11 constitutionality of a pretrial detention condition under the Fifth Amendment, a district court must
12 determine whether those conditions “amount to punishment of the detainee.” *Bell v. Wolfish*, 441
13 U.S. 520, 535 (1979); *see also Kingsley*, 135 S. Ct. at 2473-74 (2015). Punishment may be shown
14 through an express intent to punish or a restriction or condition that “is not reasonably related to a
15 legitimate governmental objective.” *Bell*, 441 U.S. at 539; *see also Kingsley*, 135 S. Ct. at 2473-74
16 (clarifying that “a pretrial detainee can prevail by providing only objective evidence that the
17 challenged governmental action is not rationally related to a legitimate governmental objective or
18 that it is excessive in relation to that purpose”). Petitioners raise only the second test, arguing that
19 the risk they face of serious illness or death from COVID-19 exceeds or is independent of the
20 inherent discomforts of confinement and is not reasonably related to or is excessive in relation to
21 a legitimate governmental interest. (TRO Mot. at 18. (citing *Unknown Parties v. Johnson*, No.
22 CV 15-250-TUC-DCB, 2016 WL 8188563, at *5 (D. Ariz. Nov. 18, 2016).)

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1 Here, Petitioners have failed to make a clear showing that their continued detention is not
2 reasonably related or excessive to a legitimate government interest. The Supreme Court has
3 recognized a legitimate government interest in ensuring that non-citizens appear for their removal
4 or deportation proceedings and protecting the community from harm. *See Jennings v. Rodriguez*,
5 --- U.S. ---, 138 S. Ct. 830, 836 (2018); *Demore v. Kim*, 538 U.S. 510, 520-22 (2003); *Zadvydas*
6 *v. Davis*, 533 U.S. at 690-91. Although Petitioners argue that the imminent danger posed by
7 COVID-19 outweighs any government interest in effectuating removal and protecting the
8 community (TRO Mot. at 18.), the court cannot conclude that the risk of COVID-19 at the NWDC
9 is “imminent.” Indeed, Respondents’ substantial steps to abate the risk of COVID-19 and the June
10 8, 2020, report on the results from comprehensive testing indicate that Respondents’ measures
11 have thus far been effective at preventing a COVID-19 outbreak and containing the virus’ spread.
12 Based on this record, the court cannot conclude that Petitioners face imminent danger that
13 outweighs the government’s interests here. Accordingly, the court finds Petitioners unlikely to
14 succeed on their Fifth Amendment due process claim that their continued detention amounts to
15 punishment.

16 C. Likelihood of Irreparable Harm

17 The court also concludes that Petitioners have failed to meet their burden to show that
18 “irreparable harm is likely in the absence of an injunction.” *Winter*, 555 U.S. at 22. As described
19 above, the June 8, 2020, results from the COVID-19 Collection and Testing Operational Plan
20 indicate that Respondents’ measures have, thus far, prevented an outbreak of COVID-19 in the
21 NWDC’s general population. (See 2d Malakhova Decl. ¶ 4.) Furthermore, to the extent that
22 Petitioners claim there is a future risk of COVID-19 entering the NWDC through an asymptomatic
23 or pre-symptomatic new arrival, Respondents have reasonably addressed this concern by

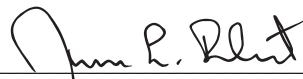
1 implementing voluntary testing of all newly-arrived detainees. (*Id.* ¶ 5.) Detainees who refuse
 2 tests will be housed separately in the New Intake Monitoring Units for the 14-day observation
 3 period before they are integrated into the general population. (*Id.*) Consequently, the court cannot
 4 conclude from the current record that COVID-19 is currently spreading undetected through the
 5 general detainee population, nor that the virus' spread to detainees, including Petitioners, is likely
 6 in light of Respondents' measures. As this court previously acknowledged in *Dawson v. Asher*,
 7 "[n]o one can entirely guarantee safety in the midst of a global pandemic." No. C20-0409JLR-
 8 MAT, 2020 WL 1704324, at *12 (W.D. Wash. Apr. 8, 2020). Yet the applicable standard on a
 9 motion for a TRO is likelihood of irreparable harm—not guaranteed safety—and the record before
 10 the court does not meet that standard.⁷

11 Accordingly, the court DENIES Petitioners' motion for a TRO.

12 IV. CONCLUSION

13 For the foregoing reasons, the court DENIES Petitioners' motion for a
 14 temporary restraining order (Dkt. #22).

15 Dated this 12th day of June, 2020

16 
 17 JAMES L. ROBERT
 United States District Judge

18 Recommended for Entry
 19 this 12th day of June, 2020.

20 

21 MICHELLE L. PETERSON
 United States Magistrate Judge

22
 23 ⁷ Having concluded that Petitioners fail to meet the first two prongs of the TRO standard, the court finds it unnecessary to address the third and fourth prongs at this time.