Before the Court is Petitioners' motion for a preliminary injunction and for provisional class certification. (Dkt. 22.) For the following reasons, the motion is DENIED WITHOUT PREJUDICE.¹

1995. Petitioners are subject to orders of removal to Vietnam based on criminal

orders. On February 22, 2018, four named Petitioners, Hoang Trinh, Vu Ha, Long

Nguyen, and Ngoc Hoang, initiated this habeas class action petition. (Dkt. 1.)

Petitioners are citizens of Vietnam who immigrated to the United States before

convictions, and were recently placed in immigration detention pursuant to those removal

Petitioners alleged that their continued detention was unlawful because Vietnamese nationals who immigrated before 1995 are protected from removal proceedings under an agreement between the United States and Vietnam. (*See generally id.*)

On April 25, 2018, Petitioners filed their motion for a preliminary injunction and for provisional class certification. (Dkt. 22.) On April 30, 2018, Respondents filed a motion to dismiss. (Dkt. 24.) Respondents explained that all four Petitioners named in the habeas petition have since been released from immigration detention, so their claims were moot. (*Id.*) In response, Petitioners filed a First Amended Habeas Petition and Complaint on May 11, 2018. (Dkt. 27.) In their amended pleading, Petitioners allege that the original four named Petitioners have been released from detention. (*Id.* ¶¶ 11–14.) But the amended pleading adds three named Petitioners, Sieu Nguyen, Dai Diep, and Boa Duong, who are currently in detention. (*Id.* ¶¶ 15–17.)

¹ Having read and considered the papers presented by the parties, the Court finds this matter appropriate for disposition without a hearing. *See* Fed. R. Civ. P. 78; Local Rule 7-15. Accordingly, the hearing set for June 11, 2018, at 1:30 p.m. is hereby vacated and off calendar.

On May 14, 2018, Respondents withdrew their motion to dismiss in light of Petitioners' amended petition. (Dkt. 28.) Respondents now contend that Petitioners' motion for a preliminary injunction and provisional class certification should be denied because it is based on the original habeas petition. (Dkt. 37 at 10–12.) The Court agrees with Respondents.

In order to warrant a grant of injunctive relief, Petitioners must show a relationship between "the injury claimed in the motion for injunctive relief and the conduct asserted in the underlying complaint." *Pac. Radiation Oncology, LLC v. Queen's Med. Ctr.*, 810 F.3d 631, 636 (9th Cir. 2015). Petitioners' motion is based on conduct and claims asserted in their original petition with respect to the original four named Petitioners and their continued detention. But Petitioners have since amended their petition indicating that the original four Petitioners have been released from custody. Petitioners' motion is therefore based on claims that no longer have legal effect. *Doe v. Unocal Corp.*, 27 F. Supp. 2d 1174, 1180 (C.D. Cal. 1998), *aff'd and adopted*, 248 F.3d 915 (9th Cir. 2001) ("It is hornbook law that an amended pleading supersedes the original, the latter being treated thereafter as non-existent. Once amended, the original no longer performs any function as a pleading.") (citations and quotations omitted). Without a nexus between operative claims and the injury claimed in a motion for injunctive relief, the Court may not grant the requested injunctive relief. *Pac. Radiation Oncology, LLC*, 810 F.3d at 636.

DATED: May 23, 2018

CORMAC J. CARNEY

UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE