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8 **United States District Court**
9 **Central District of California**
10 **Western Division**
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12 **KELVIN HERNANDEZ ROMAN, *et al.*,**

ED CV 20-00768 TJH (PVCx)

13 **Petitioners-Plaintiffs,**

Order

14 **v.**

15 **CHAD F. WOLF, *et al.*,**

16 **Defendants-Respondents.**
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20 The Court has considered the motion of Petitioners-Plaintiffs for class-wide bail,
21 together with the moving and opposing papers.
22

23 **The Ninth Circuit’s emergency stay of the preliminary injunction did not divest this Court**
24 **of jurisdiction to proceed with this case.**
25

26 During the pendency of the Government’s appeal of the Court’s preliminary
27 injunction, the Court “lacks jurisdiction to modify the injunction in such manner as to
28 ‘finally adjudicate substantial rights directly involved in the appeal.’” *See A&M*

1 *Records, Inc. v. Napster, Inc.*, 284 F.3d 1091, 1099 (9th Cir. 2002) (citations omitted).
2 However, “[i]t is firmly established that an appeal from an interlocutory order does not
3 divest the trial court of jurisdiction to continue with other phases of the case.” *See*
4 *Plotkin v. Pacific Tel. and Tel. Co.*, 688 F.2d 1291, 1293 (9th Cir. 1982). A decision
5 to consider individual bail applications from class members would not be the equivalent
6 of a final adjudication of the preliminary injunction, nor would it be a modification of
7 the preliminary injunction. The consideration of individual bail applications would
8 merely be the next phase of this litigation, as it moves forward towards the scheduled
9 trial and evidentiary hearing.

10 Even if, *arguendo*, the granting of bail could be construed as a modification of
11 the preliminary injunction, this Court retains the inherent authority, and, indeed, has
12 wide discretion, to modify its preliminary injunction in light of new facts, despite the
13 pendency of the Government’s appeal of the preliminary injunction. *See System*
14 *Federation No. 91 v. Wright*, 364 U.S. 642, 647–48 (1961). Since the issuance of the
15 preliminary injunction, four Adelanto detainees, and one Adelanto staff member, have
16 tested positive for COVID-19.

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18 **The Court has the authority to grant bail in *habeas* cases filed by immigration detainees.**
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20 It is well settled that this Court has jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 2241 to
21 consider *habeas* challenges to immigration detention if the challenges are sufficiently
22 independent of the removal order, as they are here. *See Singh v. Holder*, 638 F.3d
23 1196, 1211-12 (9th Cir. 2011). Moreover, the Ninth Circuit clearly held, when it
24 transferred related cases to this Court, that this Court possessed the jurisdiction to
25 adjudicate requests for release under § 2241. *See, e.g., Bogle v. Barr*, No. 19-72290,
26 ECF No. 36. Consequently, this Court is not compelled to provide the historical basis
27 for its authority to act, here.
28

1 **Petitioners-Plaintiffs have established that this is an extraordinary case and that they have**
2 **a high probability of success on the merits.**

3
4 The Court has the authority to grant bail in this *habeas* case, provided that this
5 is an extraordinary case that involves special circumstances or a high probability of
6 success. *See Land v. Deeds*, 878 F.2d 318, 318 (9th Cir. 1989). While the
7 Government argued that this disjunctive test has morphed into a conjunctive test, the
8 Court need not resolve that issue because both prongs of the test are satisfied, here.

9 The Ninth Circuit has recently held that the COVID-19 pandemic is, indeed, a
10 special circumstance that satisfies the first prong of *Land*. *United States v. Dade*,--
11 F.3d --, 2020 WL 2570354, at *2 (9th Cir. May 22, 2020).

12 Further, this Court previously determined that Petitioners-Plaintiffs have a
13 likelihood of success on the merits. Because the likelihood of success was the threshold
14 level needed for the issuance of the preliminary injunction, the Court did not make any
15 findings as to Petitioners-Plaintiffs' anticipated success beyond that threshold level.
16 Now, the Court, further, finds that Petitioners-Plaintiffs, indeed, have a high probability
17 of success on the merits.

18 Consequently, bail is appropriate in this case, and the Court will proceed to make
19 individualized bail determinations for each class member.

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21 Accordingly

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23 **It is Ordered** that the motion for class-wide bail be, and hereby is, **Granted**.

24
25 **It is further Ordered** that the Court will proceed to make individualized bail
26 determinations for each class member.

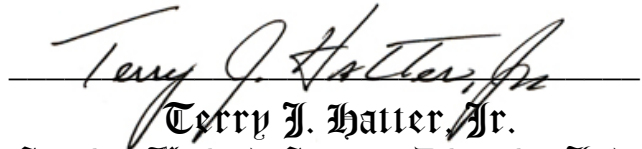
27
28 **It is further Ordered** that counsel shall meet and confer forthwith and

1 endeavor to reach a consensus as to the process the Court should employ to make the
2 individualized bail determinations. If the parties cannot reach a consensus, the Court
3 will issue an order setting forth the process it will employ.

4
5 **It is further Ordered** that the parties shall file a joint status report by Noon
6 on June 18, 2020, setting forth their proposed consensus or a statement that they were
7 unable to reach a consensus.

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9 **It is further Ordered** that the Government's request for a stay be, and hereby
10 is, **Denied**.

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12 Date: June 17, 2020

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15 **Terry J. Haller, Jr.**
16 **Senior United States District Judge**
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