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18 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
19 **EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

20 THE UNITED STATES OF
21 AMERICA,

22 Plaintiff,

23 v.

24 THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA;
25 EDMUND GERALD BROWN, JR.,
26 Governor of California, in his Official
27 Capacity; and XAVIER BECERRA,
28 Attorney General of California, in his
Official Capacity,

Defendants.

Case No. 2:18-cv-00490-JAM-KJN

**BRIEF OF AMICI CURIAE
IMMIGRANT LEGAL RESOURCE
CENTER, HUMAN RIGHTS
WATCH, AND FREEDOM FOR
IMMIGRANTS IN SUPPORT OF
DEFENDANTS' OPPOSITION TO
PLAINTIFF'S MOTION FOR
PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION**

Hearing Date: June 20, 2018
Hearing Time: 10:00 a.m.
Courtroom: 6

The Honorable John A. Mendez

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1 **I. INTRODUCTION**

2 Amici Curiae Immigrant Legal Resource Center (“ILRC”), Human Rights
3 Watch (“HRW”), and Freedom For Immigrants (“FFI,” formerly Community
4 Initiatives for Visiting Immigrants in Confinement) (collectively, “Amici”)
5 respectfully submit this brief in support of Defendants’ Opposition to Plaintiff’s
6 Motion for Preliminary Injunction. Amici urge denial of Plaintiff’s Motion in light
7 of the tragic state of the general welfare, health, and safety conditions in immigration
8 detention centers in California.

9 At present, the ten immigration detention centers in California hold an average
10 of over 4,500 people on a given day, or approximately 15% of all immigration
11 detainees nationwide.¹ Each year, approximately 100,000 people in immigration
12 detention—or a quarter of all people detained—pass through a California detention
13 facility.² These detention facilities hold asylum seekers and long-term residents of
14 California, many of whom are parents of citizens.³ They hold men, women, and
15 children, sometimes for days, sometimes for months or years. Many people are held
16 without individualized bond hearings, lacking the ability to even ask a judge whether
17 they may fight their case out of detention.

18 Those detained in immigration detention centers in California are exposed to a
19 host of inhumane conditions, from serious, sometimes deadly, lack of adequate
20 medical care to sexual abuse to everyday indignities. The true extent of inhumane
21 conditions in immigration detention centers in California is impossible for the State
22

23 ¹ *“I still Need You”*: *The Detention and Deportation of Californian Parents*, HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH (May
24 15, 2017), <https://www.hrw.org/report/2017/05/15/i-still-need-you/detention-and-deportation-californian-parents>; *see also Detention by the Numbers*, Freedom For Immigrants, <https://www.freedomforimmigrants.org/detention-statistics/> (last accessed May 13, 2018).

25 ² Reynaldo Leanos Jr., *California’s governor vetoed a bill that would stop privately run migrant detention. What now?* VIRGINIA’S PUBLIC RADIO (Sept. 30, 2016), <http://wvtf.org/post/californias-governor-vetoed-bill-would-stop-privately-run-migrant-detention-what-now#stream/0>; *see also New Data on 637 Detention Facilities Used by ICE in FY 2015*, TRAC Immigration, <http://trac.syr.edu/immigration/reports/422/#f2> (last accessed May 13, 2018).

28 ³ *Supra* fn. 1.

1 to determine without access to inspect these centers, but even the limited anecdotal
2 evidence that is available to Amici is horrific. One person bled to death after an
3 attempt to remove “the largest abdominal mass” a doctor had ever seen, which went
4 undetected by detention center staff even though the detained person constantly
5 complained of pain and requested treatment over the course of two years. Another
6 person suffered a miscarriage when she fell on her stomach while shackled at her
7 hands and feet, and then was denied the necessary medical and mental health follow-
8 up care. Detained persons suffer serious mental health and languish in detention
9 centers where the suicide rate is more than triple that of the general prison
10 population, and yet do not have access to mental health professionals or are placed
11 in solitary confinement. Particularly vulnerable populations such as women and
12 LGBTQ individuals are subject to unique degradation and sex abuse. Instead of
13 finding refuge, torture victims who fled to the United States precisely because they
14 were seeking asylum from persecution elsewhere are locked away in abusive and
15 dangerous detention centers.⁴ Detained persons have even gone on hunger strikes
16 for new underwear.

17 This brief offers examples of the conditions of immigration detention centers
18 in California based on stories learned by Amici through their interactions with
19 detained persons. Amici seek to underscore the vital importance of the State of
20 California’s goals in empowering itself to learn in a systematic way whether, as
21 Amici suspect, the problems made evident by these stories are widespread. AB 103
22 is needed for the State to review the general welfare, health, and safety conditions of
23 the immigration detention centers within its borders. It seeks to ensure that
24 California’s immigration detention centers are compatible with the fundamental
25

26
27 ⁴ In 2014, 84% of asylum seekers who suffer a positive credible fear of persecution in their home countries
28 were detained. Olga Byrne, Eleanor Acer, and Robyn Barnard, *Lifeline on Lockdown: Increased US
Detention of Asylum Seekers*, HUMAN RIGHTS FIRST (July 2016),
<http://www.humanrightsfirst.org/sites/default/files/Lifeline-on-Lockdown.pdf>.

1 rights of its residents and the concept of basic human dignity. Amici urge the Court
2 to accord these factors appropriate weight in deciding the Plaintiff’s Motion for
3 Preliminary Injunction.

4 **II. CONDITIONS IN CALIFORNIA IMMIGRATION DETENTION**
5 **CENTERS NEED REVIEW**

6 Conditions in immigration detention centers in California desperately need
7 review. AB 103 allows the State of California to exercise its inherent power to
8 regulate the general welfare, health, and safety of individuals within its borders, an
9 exercise of its police power. *See* 8 Witkin, Summary 11th Const. Law § 1098
10 (2017); *Gonzales v. Oregon*, 546 U.S. 243, 270 (2006), citing *Medtronic, Inc. v.*
11 *Lohr*, 518 U.S. 470, 475 (1996) (“[T]he structure and limitations of federalism [...]”
12 allow the States ‘great latitude under their police powers to legislate as to the
13 protection of the lives, limbs, health, comfort, and quiet of all persons.’”).

14 Anecdotal facts indicate systemic issues with the general welfare, health, and safety
15 of those detained in California’s immigration detention centers.

16 **A. Lack of Adequate Medical Care**

17 One of the top complaints by immigration detainees in California is lack of
18 access to adequate medical care.⁵ In the individual stories presented below,
19 individuals suffered because of unreasonable delay in receiving care, treatment by
20 unqualified staff, and inappropriate treatment and care. Amici believe the State of
21 California, upon review and inspection, will find many more such cases, indicating
22 substandard medical care in immigration detention centers in California. Systemic
23 failure to provide adequate medical care is likely given that staff providing medical
24 care at the immigration detention centers are unqualified (as in the case of Carlos H.,
25

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27 ⁵ *Top Complaints in California Immigration Detention Facilities*, COMMUNITY INITIATIVES FOR VISITING
28 IMMIGRANTS IN CONFINEMENT (“CIVIC”) (Aug. 28, 2015),
<http://www.endisolation.org/blog/archives/1278>.

1 below) or untrained.⁶

2 **Raul Ernesto Morales-Ramos**, a 44-year old man, died in April 2015 while
3 detained in the Adelanto Detention Facility from organ failure and suffering
4 widespread signs of cancer.⁷ Despite the fact that he had complained of pain and
5 exhibited cancer symptoms over the course of two years, and had a large, clearly
6 visible abdominal mass, Mr. Morales-Ramos did not receive adequate medical care
7 until just a month before he died. His death resulted from a critical lapse of care:
8 had he been diagnosed and treated sooner, Mr. Morales-Ramos' cancer may have
9 been treatable.

10 Likely already suffering from symptoms of cancer, Mr. Morales-Ramos was
11 first referred for follow-up with a doctor for gastrointestinal symptoms in April 2013
12 while detained at the Theo Lacy Facility in Orange County, California. More than a
13 year later, in May 2014, this consultation had not yet occurred and Mr. Morales-
14 Ramos was transferred to Adelanto with no documentation of his gastrointestinal
15 symptoms. There, he was seen by registered nurses several times over the next nine
16 months after submitting sick call requests for body aches, weight loss, pain in his
17 joints, knees, and back, and diarrhea. No one thought to diagnose or treat him for
18 cancer.

19 In February 2015, having suffered for a year without proper treatment, Mr.
20 Morales-Ramos submitted a grievance in which he pled, "To who receives this. I
21 am letting you know that I am very sick and they don't want to care for me. The
22

23 _____
24 ⁶ U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement's Office of Detention Oversight itself noted that in Adelanto,
25 for instance, "approximately 50 percent of ADF's medical staff hires are new graduates" with a "definite
26 difference between their skills and those of more experienced nurses." Clara Long and Grace Meng,
27 *Systemic Indifference: Dangerous & Substandard Medical Care in US Immigration Detention*, HUMAN
28 RIGHTS WATCH (May 8, 2017), <https://www.hrw.org/report/2017/05/08/systemic-indifference/dangerous-substandard-medical-care-us-immigration-detention>.

⁷ All facts in this story are from HRW's review of U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement records detailed in *Systemic Indifference: Dangerous & Substandard Medical Care in US Immigration Detention*, *supra* fn. 6.

1 nurse only gave me ibuprofen and that only alleviates me for a few hours. Let me
2 know if you can help me. I only need medical attention.” Four days later, a nurse
3 practitioner saw Mr. Morales-Ramos but missed all symptoms of cancer, instead
4 instructing him to increase his water intake and exercise and documenting that his
5 symptoms were resolved. A few weeks later, on March 2, 2015, another nurse saw
6 Mr. Morales-Ramos and noted a distended abdomen but “did not detect a mass or
7 protrusion.”

8 A consultation with a doctor finally occurred on March 6, 2015. This
9 doctor—observing Mr. Morales-Ramos just four days after a nurse failed to detect a
10 mass—documented the “largest [abdominal mass] she had ever seen in her practice,”
11 which was “notably visible through the abdominal wall.” She scheduled Mr.
12 Morales-Ramos for a colonoscopy, which did not occur until about one month later.
13 During the colonoscopy, Mr. Morales-Ramos began to experience abdominal
14 bleeding after a doctor attempted to remove the mass. Mr. Morales-Ramos was
15 transferred to the hospital and died three days later after a surgical attempt to stop
16 his bleeding.

17 **Montserrat Ruiz Cuevas** suffered a miscarriage while detained at Mesa Verde
18 Detention Center in Bakersfield.⁸ After her miscarriage, Ms. Ruiz said that she was
19 further denied access to adequate follow-up medical and mental health care.

20 When Ms. Ruiz first arrived at Mesa Verde on May 8, 2015 after seeking
21 asylum based on a credible fear of persecution or torture, staff conducted a
22 pregnancy test. However, Ms. Ruiz said that she was not informed of the result.
23 Instead, Ms. Ruiz only learned she was pregnant several days later after she
24 experienced heart and breathing complications, was transported to a hospital for
25

26 ⁸ *Letter to Timothy S. Aitken, Field Office Director, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement re:*
27 *Violations of Policy Regarding Detention, Shackling, and Care of Pregnant Women at Mesa Verde*
28 *Detention Facility*, AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA (June 18, 2015),
<https://www.aclusocal.org/sites/default/files/wp-content/uploads/2015/06/Mesa-Verde-Ruiz-Letter-FINAL.pdf>.

1 urgent care (while fully shackled), and examined by a doctor who informed her she
2 was pregnant and had severe dehydration.

3 After her pregnancy was confirmed, Ms. Ruiz said she was still not provided
4 with access to specialized medical care. On May 12, 2015, she complained of back
5 pain and other distressing symptoms but waited two days until staff determined she
6 should be sent to a hospital. On May 14, 2015, while walking to the transportation
7 van to go to the hospital, Ms. Ruiz was shackled in both leg and arm restraints. She
8 tripped over her shackles and fell on her stomach while being transported to a
9 hospital to receive urgent medical care related to her pregnancy. Once at the
10 hospital, Ms. Ruiz said she was kept in shackles the entire time and the doctor did
11 not take any steps to address her concerns about harming her baby because of the
12 fall.

13 The following day, on May 15, 2015, Ms. Ruiz began bleeding heavily and
14 experiencing other symptoms of miscarriage. She said she was transported to the
15 hospital in handcuffs, waited several hours to see the doctor while handcuffed to the
16 stretcher, and then transferred to the hospital bed and handcuffed to the bed. After
17 she was evaluated, the doctor told Ms. Ruiz that she had lost her child. Ms. Ruiz
18 said she was then transported back to Mesa Verde that same day, once again in
19 handcuffs.

20 After her miscarriage, Ms. Ruiz said that she did not receive any necessary
21 follow-up gynecological care or mental health services. Despite the fact that she
22 continued to experience ongoing bleeding and vaginal irritation, she said there were
23 no efforts to ensure that she had not contracted an infection or that her hemorrhaging
24 had ceased. Even after Mesa Verde medical staff determined that she needed urgent
25 care from a gynecologist, Ms. Ruiz was never provided with this care, she said.
26 Instead, she only received Tylenol and milk of magnesia.

27 Ms. Ruiz also said that she did not receive any mental health care (further
28 discussed in Section II.B.1, below) although she was visibly weeping and depressed

1 for several days. Ms. Ruiz said she was eventually taken to see a psychiatrist who
2 chuckled and said that all he could do for her was prescribe sleeping medication.
3 Ms. Ruiz was subsequently granted asylum and released to live with her partner, a
4 legal permanent resident.

5 **Jose L.** lost the ability to walk more than just short distances, and perhaps also
6 lost sight in his right eye, due to failure to receive adequate medical care while
7 detained at Adelanto Detention Facility.⁹ Jose, a 54-year old former green card
8 holder who had lived in the U.S. for 32 years, had a history of lower back pain and
9 diabetes. In mid-2013, Jose was working in the facility kitchen when he slipped and
10 fell, hitting his hip and back. After his pain became uncontrollable and he could not
11 stand up for more than five minutes, Jose asked to see a doctor but had to wait 18
12 months before seeing a surgeon. This unreasonable delay left Jose in pain and with
13 decreased function. Jose was eventually scheduled for surgery but was deported
14 before he could have the surgery.

15 Unreasonable delays in receiving care may have also resulted in Jose
16 becoming legally blind in his right eye. In July 2014, Jose began to complain about
17 losing vision in his right eye and severe pain, which was eventually diagnosed as
18 proliferative diabetic retinopathy, a common complication of diabetes. From the
19 time he first complained, it took five days for Jose to receive an initial evaluation by
20 a physician, who thought he might have a retinal detachment, which according to
21 medical experts should have been deemed an emergency. Forty-eight hours later,
22 the optometrist found Jose's eye had hemorrhaged and recommended that he see a
23 retinal specialist as soon as possible. It then took the facility doctor four days to
24 submit a request for authorization stating, "needs retinal specialist ASAP," and over
25 a month before Jose was seen by a retinal specialist. Afterward, numerous
26

27 ⁹ All facts in this story are from HRW's review of U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement records
28 detailed in *Systemic Indifference: Dangerous & Substandard Medical Care in US Immigration Detention*,
supra fn. 6.

1 recommendations for follow-up appointments with a retinal specialist were delayed.
2 For example, a follow-up scheduled for one week later occurred four weeks later.
3 At one point, the retinal specialist cancelled the appointment due to non-payment,
4 presumably by U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (“ICE”).

5 Because proliferative diabetic retinopathy does not develop overnight,
6 symptoms should have been observed during Jose’s annual eye exam in February
7 2014. Jose’s diabetes does not appear to have been managed well overall, and
8 although his sugar level was high, the doctors did not make changes to his insulin
9 dosages.

10 **Carlos H.** tore his anterior cruciate ligament (“ACL”) and possibly broke a
11 bone in February 2015 while detained at Yuba County Jail in California when he fell
12 in the shower.¹⁰ Carlos’ injuries were not properly diagnosed or treated for five
13 months because he was seen only by licensed vocational nurses (“LVNs”) who did
14 not refer him to a doctor, and then because ICE continually delayed his scheduled
15 surgery without providing any clinical reason. His medical records show long
16 delays at each stage of the process and he essentially endured pain that could have
17 been treated or ameliorated for almost a year.

18 Carlos requested medical care for his knee five times over three months. For
19 his first four requests, Carlos was not seen by a doctor or a registered nurse; instead,
20 he was seen by a LVN who did not refer him to a doctor until the fifth visit, even
21 though this constituted practice outside the scope of a LVN’s license. Once Carlos
22 was seen by a doctor, his knee was appropriately examined and he was sent for an
23 X-ray and MRI, which revealed a torn ACL and possibly a meniscus tear. Carlos
24 was referred to an orthopedist who recommended surgery and the facility submitted
25 a request to ICE for approval at the end of July.

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27 ¹⁰ All facts in this story are from HRW’s review of U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement records
28 detailed in *Systemic Indifference: Dangerous & Substandard Medical Care in US Immigration Detention*,
supra fn. 6.

1 What followed then was unexplained delay by ICE in scheduling the surgery.
2 ICE twice requested delays without explanation, first from mid-August to the end of
3 August, and then again until the first week of October. Carlos continued to endure
4 pain during these delays. Medical records show that Carlos may have even had a
5 broken bone and was forced to walk around on it during the five-month delay.

6 Even after his surgery, Carlos’s ordeal was not over. The surgeon had ordered
7 narcotic pain medications, but the facility doctor changed the order to a non-narcotic
8 without explanation and without setting up a mechanism to monitor post-operation
9 pain. Two days after surgery, Carlos collapsed with shortness of breath, possibly
10 from not having adequate pain control, which would have been prevented by the
11 medications ordered by the surgeon. The LVN who managed the emergency
12 response measured his pulse and oxygen, but not his respiration or blood pressure,
13 and did not involve the facility physician, which was troubling given the risk of
14 blood clot and pulmonary embolism.

15 **B. Problems Faced by Particularly Vulnerable Populations**

16 Many immigration detainees are survivors of violence and torture. These
17 detainees are unusually vulnerable and may often fall victim to additional harms
18 while in detention, a particularly ironic circumstance given that they have often
19 entered the country seeking, as intended by federal policy, asylum from persecution
20 in their home countries. This is sadly reflected in the fact that there is a high number
21 of attempted and completed suicides at immigration detention centers.¹¹ “I think
22 doing something like that is something that has crossed the mind of all of us who are
23 locked up here,” a detainee at Adelanto said of suicide.¹²

24 ***1. Failure to Treat Mental Health Issues and Prevent Suicides***

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27 ¹¹ Paloma Esquivel, “*We don’t feel okay here*”: *Detainee Deaths, Suicide Attempts, and Hunger Strikes*
28 *Plague California Immigration Facility*, L.A. TIMES (Aug. 8, 2017),
<http://www.latimes.com/local/lanow/la-me-ln-adelanto-detention-20170808-story.html>.

¹² *Id.*

1 The high rate of suicide at California’s immigration detention centers must be
2 understood within the context of a system that has a track record of failure to treat
3 mental health issues and suicide risk.

4 First, suicide risks are not addressed: a person detained at Yuba County Jail
5 attempted suicide in October 2014 by hanging himself in the shower.¹³ At the time
6 of his intake in June 2014, he reported anxiety problems and depressive symptoms
7 but was not flagged as any sort of suicide risk, despite the fact that his mother called
8 the same day and expressed concern about her son’s mental health, and that his chief
9 complaint in his previous psychiatric evaluation was that his brother committed
10 suicide by hanging himself the previous year.

11 Second, immigration detention centers attempt to treat detained persons
12 suffering from mental health problems by putting them in solitary confinement.
13 Two attorneys of clients with mental health conditions detained in Adelanto
14 Detention Center told HRW their clients were regularly put into isolation because
15 adequate mental health care was unavailable.¹⁴ In one particular case, a detained
16 person had done well in a psychiatric facility, but when she was returned to the
17 detention center, she did not receive the same medication she had received in the
18 hospital. She became unstable and suicidal and was repeatedly put in isolation.¹⁵
19 Another attorney working with detained persons stated, “I’ve had clients, very
20 mentally ill clients ... who’ve suffered from schizophrenia and various psychotic
21 episodes, and the way [detention center operators] responds to that is to put people
22 in solitary.”¹⁶ At one point, eight percent of people in immigration detention
23

24 ¹³ Plaintiffs’ Mot. to Enforce Consent Decree in *Hedrick v. Grant*, No. 76-162 (E.D. Cal. Oct. 24, 2016)
(ECF. No. 163 at 22-32).

25 ¹⁴ *Supra* fn. 6.

26 ¹⁵ *Id.*

27 ¹⁶ Alexis Perlmutter and Mike Corradini, *Invisible in Isolation: The Use of Segregation and Solitary*
Confinement in Immigration Detention, NATIONAL IMMIGRANT JUSTICE CENTER AND PHYSICIANS FOR
28 HUMAN RIGHTS (Sept. 2012)

<https://www.immigrantjustice.org/sites/immigrantjustice.org/files/Invisible%20in%20Isolation->

1 interviewed by FFI at Adelanto reported that they had been held in solitary
2 confinement.¹⁷

3 Studies suggest that solitary confinement may severely exacerbate previously
4 existing mental health issues. Because of this, the United Nations special rapporteur
5 on torture believes that solitary confinement of any duration of time for those with
6 psychosocial disabilities is cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment.¹⁸ The Special
7 Rapporteur cites to studies that have found that spending seven days in solitary
8 confinement can lead to a decline in brain activity, and that over seven days, the
9 decline may be irreversible.¹⁹

10 The conditions at Yuba County Jail provide insight. There, a group of
11 prisoners and immigration detainees brought suit and obtained a consent decree to
12 address mental health care and suicide prevention.²⁰ Pursuant to the consent decree,
13 a grand jury reviewed conditions at Yuba County Jail and found the following in
14 2015: (1) “the extended stay of ICE prisoners ... have increased the medical and
15 mental health needs of inmates [referring to both criminal and immigration
16 detainees]”; (2) “[t]he Mental Health Professional (psychiatrist) although available
17 by phone, is on site only one day per week mainly to evaluate incoming inmates and
18

19 The Use of Segregation and Solitary Confinement in Immigration Detention. September 202012_7.pdf.

20 17 Christina Fialho and Victoria Mena, *Abuse in Adelanto: An Investigation into a California Town’s Immigration Jail*, CIVIC AND DETENTION WATCH NETWORK (October 2015), https://static1.squarespace.com/static/5a33042eb078691c386e7bce/t/5a9dad7be4966b064c98e07c/1520283004817/CIVIC_DWN-Adelanto-Report_old.pdf.

21 18 Juan E. Mendez, Special Rapporteur of the Human Rights Council, *Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment*, A/66/268, UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY (Aug. 5, 2011), <https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N11/445/70/PDF/N1144570.pdf?OpenElement>; see also, Jamie Fellner, *Callous and Cruel: Use of Force against Inmates with Mental Disabilities in US Jails and Prisons*, HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH (May 12, 2015), <https://www.hrw.org/report/2015/05/12/callous-and-cruel/use-force-against-inmates-mental-disabilities-us-jails-and>; and Maureen L.O’Keefe, et al., *One Year Longitudinal Study of the Psychological Effects of Administrative Segregation*, submitted to the National Institute of Justice (Oct. 31, 2010), <https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/232973.pdf>.

22 19 *Supra* fn. 17, citing Stuart Grassian, “Psychiatric Effects of Solitary Confinement” (1993), p. 1.

23 20 *Supra* fn. 13.

1 update prescriptions”; (3) “[t]here are no non-emergency or ongoing mental health
2 services available to the inmates”; [and] (4) “[i]nmates diagnosed as needing
3 treatment at a state mental hospital wait for months to transfer. Suicidal inmates can
4 stay in padded cells, with little or no comforts, for weeks...”²¹

5 In 2016, prisoners and immigration detainees brought a motion to enforce the
6 consent decree at Yuba County Jail, citing the high sustained rate of suicide at the
7 jail.²² In thirty months, there had been at least forty-one suicide attempts at Yuba
8 County Jail. The risk of suicide in Yuba County Jail is more than three-and-a-half
9 times higher than the suicide rate for the general prison population.²³ Plaintiffs
10 seeking to enforce the consent decree also describe a “deliberate indifference to
11 suicide hazards,” “segregation of the mentally ill including in unsanitary ‘rubber
12 rooms’ covered in blood and feces,” and prisoners with mental illness who have
13 been regularly placed in isolation cells with shuttered windows for days at a time
14 and deprived of access to outdoor exercise for weeks on end.

15 **2. Problems Faced by Other Vulnerable Populations**

16 In addition to the lack of mental health care and issues faced by the general
17 population of detained persons, certain groups of unusually vulnerable detained
18 persons such as women and LGBTQ individuals suffer additional problems.

19 Because there are fewer women than men in detention facilities, their
20 particular needs are often overlooked. They are often consolidated, with lower
21 security risk women housed along with higher security risk women, resulting in
22 more constrictive conditions for all women than their male counterparts. For
23 instance, women detained at Contra Costa West County Detention Facility report
24 being locked in their cells for up to 23 hours a day and are told to use bio bags in
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26
27 ²¹ *Id.*

28 ²² *Id.*

²³ *Id.*

1 their cell when they need to use the bathroom.²⁴

2 Sexual and physical abuse is a serious problem in California’s immigration
3 detention centers, and certain populations such as LGBTQ detained persons face
4 higher risks of abuse. Data obtained by FFI from the Department of Homeland
5 Security Office of the Inspector General shows at least 1,016 reports of physical and
6 sexual abuse filed by people in detention nationwide between May 2014 and July
7 2016.²⁵ Two California facilities—Adelanto and Otay Mesa Detention Center—are
8 among the five facilities with the most sexual assault complaints in the nation.²⁶ At
9 Otay, Yordy Cancino, a gay man, reported that he experienced consistent sexual
10 harassment by guards.²⁷ Mr. Cancino said that when he took showers, one of the
11 male guards would position himself so that he could see Mr. Cancino naked and
12 guards would call him over the detention facility radio, “Cancino, my royal princess,
13 wake up.”

14 LGBTQ detained persons are fifteen times more likely than the general
15 population of detained persons to be sexually assaulted in detention centers.²⁸

17 ²⁴ Otis R. Taylor Jr., *Deportation chosen over Richmond jail; complaints under investigation*, SAN
18 FRANCISCO CHRONICLE (Nov. 2, 2017), <https://www.sfchronicle.com/news/article/Deportation-chosen-over-Richmond-jail-complaints-12324755.php>; *see also* Otis R. Taylor Jr., *Conditions worsen for some ICE detainees at Richmond jail*, SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE (Nov. 10, 2017),
19 <https://www.sfchronicle.com/news/article/Conditions-worsen-for-some-ICE-detainees-at-12346066.php>

20 ²⁵ Letter to Thomas D. Homan, Director, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, *et al.*, CIVIC (April
21 11, 2017),
https://static1.squarespace.com/static/5a33042eb078691c386e7bce/t/5a9da297419202ab8be09c92/1520280217559/SexualAssault_Complaint.pdf.

22 ²⁶ *Id.*

23 ²⁷ Complaint to the Office for Civil Rights & Civil Liberties within the Department of Homeland Security,
24 FREEDOM FOR IMMIGRANTS (April 11, 2017),
https://static1.squarespace.com/static/5a33042eb078691c386e7bce/t/5a9da297419202ab8be09c92/1520280217559/SexualAssault_Complaint.pdf; *see also* Mari Payton, *Advocacy Group: If You’re Abused in Immigration Detention, the Government Doesn’t Care*, NBC SAN DIEGO (April 27, 2017, updated on April
25 28, 2017), <https://www.nbcsandiego.com/news/local/Advocacy-Group-If-Youre-Abused-in-Immigration-Detention-the-Government-Doesnt-Care-420666314.html>.

27 ²⁸ *A Call for Change: Protecting the Rights of LGBTQ Detainees*, JUST DETENTION INTERNATIONAL (Feb.
28 2009), <https://justdetention.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/10/Call-for-Change-Protecting-the-Rights-of-LGBTQ-Detainees.pdf>.

1 Transgender women detained persons often suffer abuse because they are housed
2 with men. Even when housed exclusively with other transgender detained persons,
3 however, as they were in Santa Ana City Jail, some detained persons told HRW that
4 they were regularly subjected to humiliating and abusive strip searches by male
5 guards.²⁹ Many say they were not able to get adequate medical services including
6 hormone replacement therapy, and spent unreasonably long periods of time in
7 solitary confinement.³⁰

8 Because of factors including homophobia, detainees who are victims of sexual
9 abuse often do not report the abuse. Those who do report abuse may face retaliation.
10 “A lot of people don’t complain,” said Gretta Soto Moreno, a transgender woman
11 who was held in detention centers in Arizona and California.³¹ “As soon as you
12 make a grievance, if you defend yourself, you become a personal enemy of the
13 system. Even if the system stinks and is corrupt...Grievances only go to the next
14 officer, and they take care of each other.”

15 **C. Limited Access to Counsel and Legal Services**

16 The harmful, abusive, and even life-endangering conditions of confinement
17 described above are exacerbated by the fact that most detained persons have no
18 access to counsel. An estimated 68 percent of immigration detainees in California
19 are unrepresented by counsel.³² Studies at Adelanto suggest that as few as 12.3% of
20 detainees are represented.³³ Access to counsel is restricted due to several factors
21 including costly telephone access, limited visitation, and frequent and distant
22

23 ²⁹ *US: Transgender Women Abused in Immigration Detention*, HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH (March 23, 2016),
24 <https://www.hrw.org/news/2016/03/23/us-transgender-women-abused-immigration-detention>.

25 ³⁰ *Id.*

26 ³¹ Alice Sperti, *Detained, Then Violated*, THE INTERCEPT (April 11, 2018),
27 <https://theintercept.com/2018/04/11/immigration-detention-sexual-abuse-ice-dhs/>.

28 ³² *California’s Due Process Crisis: Access to Legal Counsel for Detained Immigrants*, THE CALIFORNIA
COALITION FOR UNIVERSAL REPRESENTATION (June 2016),
<http://www.publiccounsel.org/tools/assets/files/0783.pdf>.

³³ *Supra* fn. 17.

1 transfers. Telephone calls are extremely expensive for detainees. Prior to 2013,
2 calls could be as exorbitant as \$5.00 per minute. Since then, the FCC set interstate
3 caps for rates charged to detainees, but rates can still be as high as 25 cents per
4 minute. Visitation is also unreasonably restricted. In January 2017, FFI filed a
5 complaint against Adelanto, documenting visit denials and unreasonable visitation
6 waiting times.³⁴ Recently, over 60 faith leaders and attorneys were denied visits to
7 Adelanto without any reason.³⁵ On top of this, current restrictions make it difficult if
8 not impossible to bring interpreters to detention centers, limiting the ability of legal
9 workers to communicate with detainees. Some facilities, such as the West County
10 Detention, have ignored requests from local government officials to tour the
11 facilities.³⁶

12 III. CONCLUSION

13 The anecdotal evidence available to Amici from their sources suggest a
14 picture of dire general welfare, health, and safety conditions in immigrant detention
15 centers in California. Amici respectfully urge the Court to weigh the urgency of
16 these considerations and the State of California's strong interest in learning more
17 about the conditions of the immigration detention centers within its borders, as it
18 considers the Plaintiff's Motion for Preliminary Injunction.

25 ³⁴ *CIVIC Files Civil Rights Complaint Alleging Frequent Denial of Visits at Adelanto Since Trump's Election*, CIVIC (Jan. 18, 2017), <http://www.endisolation.org/blog/archives/1170>.

26 ³⁵ *ICE Violates First Amendment Rights of 60+ Attorneys and Faith Leaders*, CIVIC (June 27, 2017),
27 <http://www.endisolation.org/blog/archives/1265>.

28 ³⁶ Otis R. Taylor Jr., *Contra Costa sheriff stonewalls officials who want to tour troubled jail*, SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE (April 21, 2018), <https://www.sfchronicle.com/news/article/Contra-Costa-sheriff-stonewalls-officials-who-12854365.php>.

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Dated: May 17, 2018

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