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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA Plaintiff,

v.

JEREMY DANIELS,

Defendant.

Case No. 19-cr-00709-LHK (NC)

ORDER GRANTING DEFENDANT'S MOTION FOR TEMPORARY RELEASE

Re: ECF 19

Before the Court is a motion to reopen the detention hearing and for pretrial release of defendant Jeremy Daniels. ECF 19. Daniels was indicted for one count of felon in possession of firearm and ammunition in December 2019. ECF 1. After a detention hearing on January 7, 2020, he was ordered detained pending trial. The Court determined that Daniels was a danger to the community. ECF 6.

Daniels moves under 18 U.S.C. § 3142(i) for temporary release from custody. The Court FINDS that compelling reasons exist for Daniels's temporary release from custody. The Court ORDERS the defendant to be temporarily released subject to the additional conditions detailed at the end of this order, which includes 24-hour home detention and electronic location monitoring as administered by the Pretrial Services Department.

Daniels is detained at Santa Rita County Jail, an Alameda County facility in Dublin, California, under contract with the United States Marshals Service. This "mega jail" is the

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third largest facility in California and the fifth largest in the nation. See Babu et al. v. Ahern et al., Case No. 18-cv-07677-NC, Dkt. No. 61. It houses inmates in all classification levels including federal detainees. Id. Over 29,000 inmates are booked into Santa Rita each year. Id. As of April 9, 2020, Santa Rita houses 1,979 inmates. See Covid-19 Updates, Alameda County Sheriff's Office (Apr. 9, 2020, 1:45 PM), https://www.alamedacountysheriff.org/admin covid19.php.

This Court issued its Criminal Case Standing Order Regarding Procedure for Review of Detention Orders in Light of Coronavirus Pandemic on March 16, 2020.¹ Daniels filed his motion for review pursuant to that Order and has met the requirements of the Order. The Government opposes the motion for release. ECF 21. According to the Government, the COVID-19 pandemic is not a compelling reason for release because the Santa Rita Jail is equipped to provide appropriate medical care and Daniels's well-being would not necessarily be improved by his release. See id. at 10–12. The Government also argues that Daniels remains a danger to the public and should be kept in custody. The Court held a hearing on the motion and ordered Pretrial Services to conduct a virtual tour of Daniels's fiancé's apartment to determine whether it is a suitable residence for Daniels. ECF 23. Pretrial Services investigated and reported this afternoon that the apartment is indeed a suitable residence. The proposed custodian, Diana Bailey, was present telephonically for the hearing and the Court finds her to be a suitable custodian.

As of the drafting of this order, twelve inmates at Santa Rita Jail have tested positive for COVID-19. See Covid-19 Updates. Twenty-one inmates are currently categorized as "red," meaning that they are "displaying symptoms consistent with COVID-19." *Id.* Forty-five inmates are categorized as "orange," meaning that they are "considered at increased risk for COVID-19 complications (pregnant, older than 65, chronic medical conditions)." Id. Six housing units consisting of ten total pods are categorized as "yellow," meaning that have had contact with known or suspected COVID-

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19 and therefore are placed under 14-day quarantine. *Id.* Santa Rita has conducted 52 tests for the virus: 34 were negative, 12 were positive, and 6 await results. Id. A nurse assigned to the jail, as well as a second staff member, tested positive for COVID-19. *Id.*; see also Angela Ruggiero, Alameda County Jail Reports Nurse has Tested Positive for Coronavirus, MERCURY NEWS (Mar. 27, 2020, 5:09 AM), https://www.mercurynews.com/2020/03/26/alameda-county-jail-reports-first-coronaviruscase-a-nurse/.

Title 18 U.S.C. § 3142(i)(4) "permit[s] the temporary release of the person . . . to the extent that the judicial officer determines such release to be necessary for preparation of the person's defense or for another compelling reason." (emphasis added).

Daniels argues that the COVID-19 pandemic constitutes a compelling reason for his release. See ECF 19. He contends that his health conditions, which include obesity, previous head wounds, and post-traumatic stress disorder, all render him at risk for serious complications should he contract COVID-19. *Id.* at 2–3, 8.

Due to the novel coronavirus pandemic, we are in "extraordinary times." In the Matter of the Extradition of Alejandro Toledo Manrique, Case No. 19-mc-71055-TSH, 2020 WL 1307109 (N.D. Cal. Mar. 19, 2020). This is a global crisis with exponentially increasing infections and hundreds of thousands of deaths. The President of the United States has declared a National Emergency. See Proclamation No. 9994, 85 Fed. Reg. 15,337 (Mar. 13, 2020).² Community transmission of the virus is widespread in the State of California, which has one of the largest numbers of confirmed cases in the country. See Cases in U.S., CENTER FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION (Apr. 9, 2020, 1:45 PM), https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/cases-updates/cases-in-us.html. California Governor Gavin Newsom has issued an Executive Order declaring a State of Emergency and directing all Californians to stay home to minimize public interaction. See Executive

² The full text of the proclamation is available at:

https://www.whitehouse.gov/presidential-actions/proclamation-declaring-national-emergency-concerning-novel-coronavirus-disease-covid-19-outbreak/.

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Order N-33-20, Exec. Dep't State of Cal. (Mar. 19, 2020). Counties in the San Francisco Bay Area have instituted and extended shelter-in-place orders requiring social distancing; local schools and businesses are closed. See Rong-Gong Lin II, San Francisco Bay Area to Extend Coronavirus Shelter-in-Place Order Through At Least May 1, LOS ANGELES TIMES (Mar. 30, 2020, 4:40 PM), https://www.latimes.com/california/story/2020-03-30/bay-area-extends-coronavirus-shelter-in-place-order-through-at-least-may-1.

Our Court has since closed three of its four courthouses, vacated criminal and civil trials, suspended grand jury proceedings, restricted in-person use of its facilities, and limited its operations. See General Order 72 (N.D. Cal. Mar. 16, 2020); General Order 73 (N.D. Cal. Mar. 16, 2020), amended on Apr. 2, 2020.⁴ These restrictions aim to follow guidance from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention ("CDC") recommending frequent hand-washing, avoiding close contact with other people, cleaning and disinfecting frequently-touched items and surfaces as much as possible, and avoiding groups of more than 10 people. See How to Protect Yourself & Others, CENTER FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION, (Apr. 8, 2020), https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/prevent- getting-sick/prevention.html.

As is now clear, the COVID-19 pandemic has reached U.S. jails and prisons. See, e.g., Timothy Williams, et al., 'Jails are Petri Dishes', NEW YORK TIMES (Mar. 31, 2020), https://www.nytimes.com/2020/03/30/us/coronavirus-prisons-jails.html (noting—as of March 30, 2020—over one hundred positive tests for coronavirus at Cook County jail in Chicago, almost 80 positive tests in Michigan prisons, nearly 200 cases at Rikers Island jail complex in New York, and almost forty cases in federal prisons including one death at the Bureau of Prison's Oakdale, Louisiana facility); see also United States v. Garlock, Case No. 18-cr-00418-VC, 2020 WL 1439980, at *1 ("The chaos has already begun inside federal prisons—inmates and prison employees are starting to test positive for the virus,

³ The full text of the executive order is available at: https://covid19.ca.gov/img/N-33-

⁴ Both General Orders can be found at: https://www.cand.uscourts.gov/rules/general-

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quarantines are being instituted, visits from outsiders have been suspended, and inmate
movement is being restricted even more than usual") (citing Zusha Elinson et al., Jails
Release Prisoners, Fearing Coronavirus Outbreak, The Wall Street Journal (Mar. 22,
2020, 10:00 AM), https://www.wsj.com/articles/jails-release-prisoners-fearing-
coronavirus-outbreak-11584885600). The Court takes notice of the information presented
by the United States Bureau of Prisons at www.BOP.gov under its COVID-19 response
tab. As of April 9, BOP reported 283 inmates and 125 staff diagnosed with the virus and 8
inmate deaths

First, the Court rejects the Government's contention that Daniels's custodial situation does not put him at a meaningfully higher risk of contracting COVID-19. See ECF 21 at 12. There is no evidentiary, expert witness, or commonsense support for the Government's assessment that Daniels's risk of infection at Santa Rita Jail is "likely low and manageable." ECF 21 at 12:26. To the contrary, jails and prisons present extraordinarily dangerous conditions for the spread of the virus. See United States v. Stephens, 2020 WL 1295155 (citing Joseph A. Bick, Infection Control in Jails and Prisons, 45 Clinical Infections Diseases 1047 (Oct. 2007)), which found that the "probability of transmission of potentially pathogenic organisms is increased by crowding, delays in medical evaluation and treatment, rationed access to soap, water, and clean laundry, [and] insufficient infection-control expertise"); see also Xochihua-Jaimes v. Barr, Case No. 18-cv-71560 (9th Cir. Mar. 24, 2020) (stating that "public health authorities predict" the "rapidly escalating public health crisis" "will especially impact immigration detention centers"). "Social distancing and proper hygiene are the *only* effective means by which we can stop the spread of COVID-19"—and in no place is ensuring these means more "difficult, if not impossible," than in detention centers. *Thakker v. Doll*, Case No. 20-cv-480-JEJ, Dkt. No. 47 at 21 (M.D. Pa. Mar. 31, 2020); United States v. Gorbman, Case No. 18-cr-20989, Dkt. No. 397 (S.D. Fla. Mar. 29, 2020).

Dr. Brie Williams, Professor of Medicine at UCSF with expertise in health issues affecting prisons, recently opined that "[b]ecause inmates live in close quarters, there is an

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extraordinarily high risk of accelerated transmission of COVD-19 within jails and prisons." *See United States v. McCoy*, Case No. 19-cr-00067-JD, Dkt. No. 94, Ex. 2 (Affidavit of Brie Williams, M.D.) at 3. Dr. Williams states that because "[i]nmates share small cells, eat together and use the same bathrooms and sinks," "social distancing in most facilities [is] virtually impossible . . . compounded by inadequate sanitation, such as a lack of hand sanitizer or sufficient opportunities to wash hands." *Id*.

Second, Daniels argues that his health conditions poses render him particularly

susceptible to serious complications should he contract COVID-19. See ECF 2-3, 8. In particular, the CDC has concluded that individuals with severe obesity may be "at higher risk for severe illness from COVID-19." Groups at Higher Risk for Severe Illness, CENTER FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION (Apr. 2, 2020), https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/need-extra-precautions/groups-at-higherrisk.html. The necessarily close quarters and limited hygienic options for inmates of the Jail increases their risk of infection, which in turn risks the wellbeing of jail staff, their families, and the general community. Other courts and government officials have recognized that inmates are at particular risk for contracting COVID-19. Alameda County officials, for example, have released over 200 inmates from Santa Rita and the total Santa Rita inmate population has been decreased by more than 500 since March 1. See Megan Cassidy, Alameda County Releases 250 Jail Inmates Amid Coronavirus Concerns, SF to Release 26, SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE (Mar. 20, 2020, 11:21 PM), https://www.sfchronicle.com/crime/article/Alameda-County-releases-250-jail-inmatesamid-15147332.php. See also, Alene Tchekmedyian, et al., L.A. County Releasing Some Inmates from Jail to Combat Coronavirus, Los Angeles Times (Mar. 16, 2020, 7:25 PM), https://www.latimes.com/california/story/2020-03-16/la-jail-population-arrests-downamid-coronavirus (Los Angeles County jail population reduced by 600 individuals over two weeks); Aprile Rickert, Officials Thin Jail Population to Prevent Spread of COVID-19, NEWS AND TRIBUNE (Mar. 23, 2020), https://www.newsandtribune.com/news/officialsthin-jail-population-to-prevent-spread-of-covid/article b3899a6c-6ad8-11ea-8fea-

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<u>072a24324cc4.html</u> (Indiana counties reduce jail populations to ensure further distance
between inmates); Letter to Montana Courts of Limited Jurisdiction Judges (Mont. Sup.
Ct. Mar. 20, 2020), available at
https://courts.mt.gov/Portals/189/virus/Ltr%20to%20COLJ%20Judges%20re%20COVIDentity (Courts.mt.gov/Portals/189/virus/Ltr%20to%20COLJ%20Judges%20re%20COVIDentity (Courts.mt.gov/Portals/189/virus/Ltr%20to%20COLJ%20Judges%20COVIDentity (Courts.mt.gov/Portals/189/virus/Ltr%20to%20COLJ%20Judges%20COVIDentity (Courts.mt.gov/Portals/189/virus/Ltr%20to%20COVIDentity (Courts.mt.gov/Portals/Rtr%20to%20COVIDentity (Courts.mt.gov/Portals/Rtr%20to%20COVIDentity (Courts.mt.gov/Portals/Rtr%20to%20COVIDentity (Courts.mt.gov
19%20032020.pdf (Chief Justice of Montana Supreme Court instructing judges to
"release, without bond, as many prisoners as you are able" because "due to the confines of
[correctional] facilities, it will be virtually impossible to contain the spread of the virus").

The Court FINDS that the unprecedented, extremely serious health risk posed by continued detention, exacerbated by Daniels's health conditions, constitutes a compelling reason for temporary release to a custodian under 18 U.S.C. § 3142(i).

Although the Court previously found that Daniels constituted a danger to the community (see ECF 6), the COVID-19 pandemic and the reported infections at Santa Rita Jail changes the calculus. Daniels now has serious, potentially life-threatening incentives to obey the conditions of his release. Not only will Daniels be incentivized to comply with the conditions of his release to temporarily remain out of jail, Daniels is further incentivized to remain in place and avoid social contact lest he contracts COVID-19. These changed conditions mitigate Daniels' risk of danger.

For these reasons, the Court ORDERS Daniels temporarily released into the custody of his fiancé, Diana Bailey, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3142(i) under the following conditions:

- Daniels is subject to 24-hour home incarceration to be enforced by location monitoring technology to be determined by Pretrial Services. Daniels may leave the residence only for necessary medical services with the prior approval of Pretrial Services. He may not change his residence without advance approval of Pretrial Services.
- Daniels shall be remanded back into custody on June 9 (which is 60 days from this order), subject to extension by further Court order. Pretrial Services must make a recommendation to the Court by June 2 as to whether

the time period of temporary release should be extended.
Daniels must maintain video conferencing capabilities to allow for remote or

virtual monitoring by Pretrial Services.

- Daniels must report and disclose to Pretrial Services when any cohabitant, including himself, exhibits any symptom of any illness.
- Daniels must comply with the Shelter-in-Place order issued by California Governor Gavin Newsom, dated March 19, 2020, and any further extensions of that order. *See* Executive Order N-33-20, Exec. Dep't State of Cal. (Mar. 19, 2020); *see also infra* n.3.

The Court sets a further telephonic conference for **April 17, 2020, at 1:30 p.m.** to determine whether any additional conditions of release, or modifications, are appropriate.

This temporary release order is effective immediately and will be communicated to the USMS, Santa Rita Jail, and Pretrial Services.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

Dated: April 9, 2020

NATHANAEL M. COUSINS United States Magistrate Judge

cc: USMS, Pretrial Services