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1		STATES DISTRICT COURT DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA		
2	J.G.G., et al.,			
3	0.0.0., 00 41.,	Civil Case		
		ff(s), No. 25-00766 JEB		
4	V .	Washington, D.C.		
5	DONALD J. TRUMP, et al			
-		April 18, 2025		
6	Defenda	.nt(s).		
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0	EMEDCENO	W HEADING HELD WITH GOOM		
8		EMERGENCY HEARING HELD VIA ZOOM BEFORE THE HONORABLE JAMES E. BOASBERG		
9	UNITED STATES DISTRICT CHIEF JUDGE			
10	APPEARANCES:			
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       The following proceedings began at 6:16 p.m.:
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              THE COURT: Okay. Good evening. Go ahead and call
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       it, please, Nikki.
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              THE COURTROOM DEPUTY: Yes. We are here today for an
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       emergency hearing in Civil Action 25-766, JGG, et al. versus
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       President Donald Trump, et al.
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              Beginning with counsel for the plaintiff, please
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       state your name for the record.
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              MR. GELERNT: Good evening, Your Honor. Lee Gelernt
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       for the plaintiff petitioners.
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              THE COURT: Good evening.
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              MR. GALINDO: Good evening, Your Honor. Daniel
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       Galindo for petitioner.
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              THE COURT: Hi.
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              MR. SPITZER: Good evening, Your Honor. Arthur
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       Spitzer also for petitioners.
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              THE COURT: Welcome.
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              MS. PERRYMAN: Good evening, Your Honor. Skye
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       Perryman for the petitioners.
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              THE COURT:
                          Thank you.
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              MR. GIRARD: Good evening, Your Honor. Bradley
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       Girard for petitioners.
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              THE COURT: Okay. Thank you, Mr. Girard.
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              MS. RICH: Good evening. Sarah Rich for petitioners.
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              THE COURT: Good evening.
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MS. SHAH: Good evening, Your Honor. Aditi Shah for 1 2 petitioners. 3 THE COURT: Hello to you. 4 MS. COOGLE: Good evening, Your Honor. Christine 5 Coogle for petitioners. 6 THE COURT: Is that everyone? 7 Mr. Ensign, you are very much outnumbered, but I will 8 let you go ahead and state your appearance. 9 MR. ENSIGN: Thank you, Your Honor. Good evening. 10 Drew Ensign for the United States. 11 Thanks, everybody, for being available at 12 such short notice. I appreciate it. It's not a Saturday 1.3 like the last time we were assembling on short notice, but 14 it's still a Friday evening, so I appreciate everyone being available. 15 16 I certainly have a number of concerns with my ability 17 to act on the plaintiffs' TRO, but I think what I need to 18 know before I do anything and inquire about -- to the 19 different legal issues involved here is to both find out 20 what's happening in courts and to find out what's happening 2.1 on the ground. 2.2. So, Mr. Gelernt, let me hear you first on the 23 litigation. I know there may be some action in the Fifth 24 Circuit. There may be some action in the Supreme Court.

Can you give me an update on that as best you know.

1 MR. GELERNT: Yes, Your Honor. So we have --

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THE COURT: You are a little bit faint. If you can speak up a little or maybe turn your mic up, that would be great.

MR. GELERNT: I apologize, Your Honor.

So we have sought emergency relief in both the Fifth Circuit and the Supreme Court. We have not heard from either court yet. But we have done that simultaneously in light of the urgent circumstances.

THE COURT: And when you say that, do you mean -- are you seeking the same relief there that you are seeking here?

MR. GELERNT: We are, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Which is no removals without 30-day notice?

MR. GELERNT: Your Honor, we believe that the 30 days is proper, especially given that that's what happened in World War II. But at this point, I think we would take a much shorter period and just keep the men here. They have already been loaded onto buses. We believe they are on the way to the airport. And we just got word a few minutes ago that it appears that they are preparing more men for travel tonight.

THE COURT: In other words, right, you are seeking relief from the Fifth Circuit and the Supreme Court, no removals without more notice?

MR. GELERNT: Exactly.

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THE COURT: And the men who are being removed are all being removed out of the Northern District of Texas?

MR. GELERNT: That's correct, Your Honor. As you know, they were all held in the Southern District the first time around, that March 15. We received a TRO, a class -- a district-wide TRO from Judge Rodriguez in the Southern District. So now all the Venezuelan men from all over the country have been moved to the Northern District, and that's where they are.

And as we set forth in our filing, the district court in the Northern District denied the TRO on the ground that the two named petitioners were not going to be removed according to the government, and they wouldn't be removed absent them alerting the court.

The court then went on to state that he didn't see any imminent risk to the class plaintiffs because, in light of the government's general representations and the Supreme Court's notice rule, he didn't see that they were at imminent risk.

A few hours later, we began hearing that notices were being provided to the men. And those notices, and I apologize, Your Honor. That should have been before you, and we can get that to you immediately, but it was only in English. It did not tell the men that they could contest

the designation. It did not tell them, much less, how they could do it, what the time frame was. It just said you are being removed under the president's proclamation, and the only thing that it remotely said is you can make a phone call if you want, but not what the phone call would be about. And in any event, it was in English.

The men were then starting — the men were moved the next day, this morning, without even 24 hours' notice from getting the form, much less, you know, the fact that the form didn't really do anything in any event.

So our position is that whatever the Supreme Court meant, whatever you meant, that can't possibly be sufficient notice. And the government obviously led the district court to believe that the men were -- I mean, I'll put that aside. But the district court clearly seemed to believe that they weren't at imminent risk, and then a few hours later, they were already getting these notices.

So I think hopefully Mr. Ensign will tell you where the planes are, but we had people in front of the detention center who saw buses being pulled away, the media has seen buses pulled away with men, and we just heard a few minutes ago that additional men are being prepared for travel.

THE COURT: But you believe this is in front of both the Fifth Circuit and the Supreme Court now?

MR. GELERNT: It is. We haven't heard from either

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1 court yet.

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THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Ensign, let me ask you on the legal issue.

MR. ENSIGN: Yes.

THE COURT: Just on sort of the legal status, the legal landscape, we will get into the arguments in a little bit, but can you -- do you want to add or contest anything about the legal landscape that Mr. Gelernt has set forth?

MR. ENSIGN: Your Honor, maybe just to add some details. So I am aware they have sought relief from both, on an emergency basis, from both the Fifth Circuit and Supreme Court. I believe there are TRO requests pending in the Northern District as well, I believe, in two different cases, filed habeas actions that are TROs pending with, I believe, class requests in both, though the plaintiffs could confirm that.

There are TROs that have been issued in other districts as well. For example, the Southern District of New York, I know, and I believe the District of Colorado.

So there are certainly quite a number of these cases, and I have a chart somewhere. But that's my understanding of the basic legal landscape as well as this case obviously.

THE COURT: Okay. So now can you talk to me about what's going on on the ground? I guess the first question is, do you agree on the notice with the plaintiffs that they

were given -- that people were given 24 hours' notice in English only?

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MR. ENSIGN: Your Honor, this was only scheduled an hour ago, but I have been trying to frantically gather information.

I have been told that it was not just given in English, that there were notices given in people's language that they could understand, specifically including Spanish is what I have been told. And so it is not just in English. Where people are Spanish speakers, they would be given the same notice in Spanish is what I have been told.

I have also been told that there are no flights tonight and that the people I spoke to were not aware of any plans for flights tomorrow.

THE COURT: Okay. So I appreciate your letting me know.

A couple of other questions on that. Do you know what the government's position is on whether a detainee just has to check a box or indicate that he wants to file a challenge or whether he actually has to get to court within the specified time?

MR. ENSIGN: Your Honor, I have been told there's an initial period where you can express that you would like to file habeas. People that do so then have an additional period to file habeas. I believe that is at least 24 hours

before any actions would be taken and that if anyone files a habeas petition, the government has no plans to remove anyone that's filed a habeas petition. And it's specifically represented to the Northern District of Texas that all individual plaintiffs that have filed habeas petitions will not be removed while those petitions are pending.

THE COURT: Okay. And do you know -- you mentioned the periods. Do you know what the lengths of the periods are? You are saying that they have a certain period in order to express that they would like to file a habeas, and then they would have another period in which to actually file it, and the government wouldn't deport them if they have done each within the correct window, is that correct?

MR. ENSIGN: I believe so, Your Honor. I don't know specific time tables. I know, you know, due process is flexible and may vary based on the circumstances. My understanding is that the initial period is somewhat similar to expedited removal where people have, you know, a window in which they can express their intent to file a habeas petition.

There's a second window which I believe is a minimum of 24 hours then that they can actually file it. And then people that file habeas petitions, there are no plans to remove while those are pending and have represented to Judge

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Hendrix that while those are pending, those individuals will not be removed.

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I think I can note too that there have been many of these filed that, you know --

THE COURT: When you say many, many of these, you mean many habeas petitions?

MR. ENSIGN: Exactly, and in many different districts including, I believe, Southern District of Texas, Northern District of Texas, District of Colorado, Southern District of New York. And I know that's not the complete list. I think plaintiffs could probably inform you where else those have been filed.

THE COURT: All right. That's all very helpful.

Mr. Gelernt, I know we are sort of dealing with imperfect information here, particularly you, but do you have reasons to doubt Mr. Ensign's representation that there are no flights leaving tonight or tomorrow?

MR. GELERNT: Your Honor, I think, you know, as you said, we are dealing with imperfect information. I will take Mr. Ensign at his word if he's telling you point blank that there are no flights, Alien Enemy Act flights, tonight or tomorrow. It obviously is not ruling out the possibility of Sunday, Monday, Tuesday.

So I think we still need this relief, but I don't know that it would have to be tonight and you couldn't wait

for the Fifth or SCOTUS to rule. You know, that's assuming, 1 2 again, that we are taking the government at its word. 3 I would just say a few things about the notice. I 4 don't know if Mr. Ensign has seen the notice. I know that 5 DOJ lawyers have not seen notice despite filing briefs, and 6 they simply said we are going to provide reasonable notice. 7 And if Your Honor wants to take a break, we can email 8 a copy. I think we may have already emailed it to your 9 There's no box to check to say I want to contest. 10 There's nothing that suggests you have the right to contest, much less how to do it or what time frame. And so there 11 12 is --1.3 THE COURT: All right. Just hold on one second. 14 I'm going to get it printed out momentarily, 15 Mr. Gelernt. 16 Will you just email a copy to Mr. Ensign so we are 17 looking at the same thing. 18 Mr. Ensign --19 MR. GELERNT: We have lost Mr. Ensign. THE COURT: Do you have a copy of what they contend 20 2.1 is the notice? 2.2. MR. ENSIGN: I don't have it in front of me, Your Honor. I have seen the notice, and I think it is the same. 23 24 But if they want to email me, they can --

THE COURT: Will you email it to Mr. Ensign, please.

1 Oh, I'm sorry. I think you're on the thread, 2 Mr. Ensign, that I just got. 3 MR. ENSIGN: Okay. 4 THE COURT: Why don't you pull that up. 5 MR. GELERNT: I believe it's now ECF 92, Your Honor. 6 THE COURT: So what you are saying is this one 7 doesn't even seem to say you have an ability to challenge this? 8 9 MR. GELERNT: Correct, Your Honor. 10 THE COURT: And you are saying you believe this is 11 the only notice they have been given? 12 MR. GELERNT: It's the only one we have seen, Your 1.3 If the government is giving out a different notice, 14 we would be interested in seeing it. But this is the one 15 that we have been told -- we had a difficult time reaching 16 people in this detention facility, but this is the one we 17 know about. 18 THE COURT: Okay. So, Mr. Ensign, what do you know 19 about this notice? 20 I believe this is correct, or at least I MR. ENSIGN: 2.1 don't at present have any reason to contest that this is the 2.2. notice given. I have been told that the notice is also 23 being given in Spanish and perhaps other languages where 24 that's people's native language.

THE COURT: Isn't the problem, though, that it

doesn't say you have the right to contest, you have the right to challenge anything? It's just telling you, here's the notice, you are getting removed.

MR. ENSIGN: I don't believe so, Your Honor, because what the Supreme Court said in JGG is that they must receive notice that they are subject to removal under the act. It doesn't require notice of various mechanisms by which it could be challenged.

THE COURT: All right. So this — the quote in JGG, and this is at page 3, is, quote, the notice must be afforded within a reasonable time and in such a manner as will allow them to actually seek habeas relief in the proper venue before such removal occurs, and also the detainees are entitled to notice and opportunity to be heard appropriate to the nature of the case.

So the government's position is that this notice complies with the Supreme Court's ruling in JGG?

MR. ENSIGN: That's correct, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Again, we don't know the specific time windows that you are giving, correct?

MR. ENSIGN: That's correct, Your Honor; although, you know, I have been told that -- and certainly in these cases, it would be at least 24 hours, and that we've already seen that many people have filed individual habeas petitions.

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THE COURT: In other words, what you are saying is
they get this notice, and then they have to express that
they would want to file habeas, and then they would have 24

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hours to file habeas?

MR. ENSIGN: At least, Your Honor, and it certainly could be more than that.

THE COURT: I have to say the notice certainly seems problematic to me without any indication of any of their rights.

Okay. So the last fact on the ground I want to discuss, and then we will talk -- have some discussion on legal issues, I think what you said, and I don't want to misquote you, Mr. Ensign, was that there were no flights tonight and no plans for tomorrow. You mean no plans as of right now for tomorrow, but that could change?

MR. ENSIGN: Your Honor, I'm not -- the information that was relayed to me was a definitive there are no flights tonight, and the people I spoke to were not aware of any plans for flights tomorrow. And that's -- that was all the information I was able to gather in that time.

THE COURT: All right. But I'm wondering if we -- it would be nice to get something more authoritative about tomorrow. If we recessed, is that something you think you would be able to secure?

MR. ENSIGN: Your Honor, it's something I am

certainly prepared to try.

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THE COURT: Okay. We will -- I want to ask plaintiff some answers, then I think I would like to recess and see what we can find out and then figure out where we stand.

MR. GELERNT: Could I just --

THE COURT: Yes, Mr. Gelernt.

MR. GELERNT: Yes. I'm sorry. Just on this last point before you go to the legal questions, I would ask the government to just -- I know this sounds a little picayune, but make sure that we're not talking about after midnight as today and then immediately 12:01 as tomorrow.

THE COURT: I think that's right. I think that's legitimate. In other words, when we say tomorrow, that starts at 12:01 a.m.

So when we recess, Mr. Ensign, if you can determine if there will be any flights leaving at any time on April 19.

So let me ask you, Mr. Gelernt. Here are a couple of questions I have for you. So in order for me to have any authority to act here, there must be a valid claim in your current complaint, right?

MR. GELERNT: Yes.

THE COURT: And I know that you are going to amend to bring a habeas claim. I think it's next week. I can't remember if that's Monday -- is that Monday or another day

next week that's on the time schedule?

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MR. GELERNT: I think Your Honor is holding the hearing on the notice claim Monday, and then I think we have a couple more days. I apologize. I don't have that schedule in front of me.

THE COURT: No, that's okay. I can pull it up.

All right. And that claim will be on behalf of members who were deported on March 15 were held --

MR. GELERNT: Correct.

THE COURT: -- in the habeas claim on behalf of the people who were deported and are now currently held in El Salvador on the ground that they were deported improperly?

MR. GELERNT: Correct, Your Honor.

THE COURT: And a habeas could be venued in Washington. There obviously is the issue about to what degree they are in U.S. custody. But again, that's something that we will have to address once that amended complaint is filed.

But back to my question is, so aside from that, why do you think you have a standalone claim that's any different from what the Supreme Court said I didn't have venue to do last time?

MR. GELERNT: Yeah, so we think that the notice claim is a standalone. It doesn't have to be brought in habeas.

What we understand the Supreme Court to be saying is if you want to challenge the Alien Enemies Act designation, which the Court understood to be getting a core habeas because it, I think, entailed release, we understand we cannot bring that case under 1331 -- that claim in a 1331 APA action.

But this seems to stand outside of habeas because this is just the way to effectuate habeas. That's what I think is different is you can't actually even have that habeas right as we are seeing today without notice. And so we don't think that sounds in habeas because you providing a notice protocol doesn't mean we are challenging the Alien Enemies Act designation.

And I would just note that I don't think the Supreme Court could have issued its ruling about notice if it didn't that think it could do it under 1331 APA because, as Your Honor knows, we voluntarily dismissed our habeas claim. So what went up to the Supreme Court was only the 1331 APA action, and the Court did specifically hold and affirmed Your Honor that notice was required.

And so I think it does, in our view, stand outside habeas, and I think there would be no way to really effectuate the habeas right that the Supreme Court recognized absent your ability to ensure notice.

And I would just sort of say as a practical manner, Mr. Ensign noted that there are habeas actions around the

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country that we have filed. There's also one in the Western District of Pennsylvania. I anticipate us having to file in the middle of night perhaps in 94 districts now because the government will not give us any notice, and the notice -- we finally saw what notice they are giving, and it's, I think -- I don't see how it can possibly be set to comply with the Supreme Court's ruling.

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So absent some kind of notice protocol, we will be filing in 94 districts. I don't see any way around it.

THE COURT: Okay. But let me sort of push on this a little bit more, which is the relief you seem to be -- you are asking me to impose seems to me pretty close to what I imposed last time, what you were seeking last time, which was stop deportation, stop removal without notice, and -- the first was you can't deport them at all under the AEA, and second, even if you could, you've got to give notice. And my ruling was I don't need to decide the first issue because there's clearly insufficient notice to satisfy due process. And that's what was vacated.

So my question is, why aren't you asking me to do exactly what I did last time, which was then vacated?

MR. GELERNT: I think two things, Your Honor. One is that I do not think the Supreme Court anticipated that its ruling would be ignored like this. And so I do think that if the Court understood that, it would be saying you can

require notice in order to effectuate this habeas right that we are acknowledging that people have the right to contest.

I just think as a practical matter, it's all that's left now.

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The second thing is I think if it really came down to it, Your Honor, you could require a proper notice protocol and then not say they can't remove if they don't comply with it if Your Honor felt worried about that.

I assume the government would comply with it.

Obviously we would be extremely nervous that the government might not comply and that people could end up in El Salvador, and the government would take the position mistakes can't be remedied. So it would not be effective for us. But if Your Honor felt concerned about it and felt like he absolutely could not say no removal without notice notwithstanding that it would effectuate the Supreme Court's ruling, I think that's one way to do it, and we would hope that the government would comply with that.

THE COURT: Another issue is you want me to certify nationwide class here. There are classes that have already been certified in certain places. As you said, you may have to file in 94 districts. I don't envy you on that score at all. Then again, I'm not sure why the government moved everybody from Hell Valley to Bluebonnet except to circumvent the TRO in the Southern District and go to

somewhere else where there wasn't a TRO.

I'll hear, Mr. Ensign, if you've got a reason for that.

But is that something I can do is issue a nationwide class, certify a nationwide class, while we've got these other subclasses already out there?

MR. GELERNT: That's a fair question, Your Honor.

And I think where courts have already decided, at least, you know tentatively what the notice should be, it's possible you could carve those out and let those courts continue.

But most of them haven't got there.

But at this point, I think we would take the Northern District of Texas alone at least until Your Honor had more time to consider this. We obviously have a hearing Monday night. I think our immediate concern is the Northern District of Texas. We would ask --

THE COURT: But on the Northern District of Texas, isn't that in front of a judge there? That's in front of Judge Hendrix there already, right? And so --

MR. GELERNT: My understanding --

THE COURT: -- what authority do I have to essentially oust him from a case that he's presiding over?

MR. GELERNT: Your Honor, he has not certified a class. So I think at this point, there's only the few named petitioners, so I don't think it would be ousting it.

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But I think it's fair if Your Honor wants to carve out where there has been, at least provisionally, a class certified. But at this point, Judge Hendrix has not certified a class, so it's no different than a couple of habeas petitions having been filed.

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And the government is vigorously opposing class relief and would not give us any information about anybody but the few named petitioners and the fact that they were going to try and remove people or give notice at least.

So at this point, I don't think you would be usurping anything in the Northern District of Texas.

THE COURT: Mr. Ensign, let me -- I want to ask you that one factual question, and then I want to hear your responses to Mr. Gelernt.

So the first is, factually, can you tell me why all these people were moved from Hell Valley to Bluebonnet if not to circumvent the Southern District of Texas TRO?

MR. ENSIGN: Your Honor, I don't have any information about those transfers.

THE COURT: Any reason you can think of that would be actually in good faith?

MR. ENSIGN: Your Honor, sure. You know, people are moved within the immigration system all the time.

Immigration detention is something that's committed to the discretion of the secretary. And people are certainly

moved, you know, between facilities all the time.

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THE COURT: Yeah, no, I agree with everything you said, but it certainly seems an unlikely coincidence that they just happened to be moved to Bluebonnet while there was an injunction in the Southern District and not the Northern, but --

MR. GELERNT: Your Honor -- I apologize, Your Honor. I just wanted to make sure that there was nothing I said that was misleading. We don't know how many people were actually moved from Honouliuli, the Southern District, to Bluebonnet, as opposed to coming from other places in the country and, instead of like last time, being put in the Southern District, now being -- anyway, I think Your Honor understood that. And I apologize for interrupting. I just wanted to make sure --

THE COURT: Thank you.

Mr. Ensign, do you want to respond to some of the points Mr. Gelernt -- the legal issues that Mr. Gelernt was responding to my questions on? I want to hear your thoughts on those.

MR. ENSIGN: Absolutely, Your Honor. I mean, I think we very much share your initial instinct, that this is exactly what Your Honor ordered in the original TRO, that relief sought was to enjoin removals, and the basis on which the Court declined to vacate its TRO was due-process based.

This is the exact same claim, and it's one in which the Supreme Court has vacated those precise orders.

And the relief they are seeking is not different. They are seeking to prevent removals, just as they were in the first iteration. And the Supreme Court said very clearly that both has to be brought in habeas, and habeas has to be brought in the district they are being detained.

So given those two factors, this Court absolutely does not have jurisdiction to consider these claims.

I think there's also severe comity concerns that Your Honor's comments have already kind of gotten to, that this is pending in the Northern District of Texas. What plaintiffs are doing here is essentially trying to have this Court exercise appellate jurisdiction over the Northern District of Texas because they don't like the decisions they have been getting from the Northern District of Texas.

To the extent that that's true, plaintiffs' remedy is to seek an appeal in the Fifth Circuit, which, you know, they are doing. They are seeking emergency relief in the Fifth Circuit.

So if they disagree with decisions in the Northern District of Texas, that's the remedy, not rushing off to a court, you know, more than a thousand miles away.

THE COURT: Okay. Those are precisely my concerns as well here.

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Okay. What I would like to do is recess.
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       Mr. Ensign, I would like you to get information, further
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       information, about plans for tomorrow and Sunday to the
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       extent you can get them. I would ask you to make best
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       efforts to do that. And then we can come back and talk
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       about where things stand on this and also how that relates
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       to what we are doing on Monday.
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              So I will give you whatever time you need,
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       Mr. Ensign. You tell me what's -- it's 6:49 now. You tell
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       me what's a reasonable amount of time. A half hour is
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       enough or not?
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              MR. ENSIGN: Let me try in a half hour.
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              THE COURT: All right. So we'll say return at
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       7:20 p.m.
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              Mr. Gelernt, are you available for that?
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              MR. GELERNT: Yes, Your Honor.
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              THE COURT: Okay. Return at 7:20. All right.
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       Thanks, everyone. See you then.
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              (A recess was taken at 6:50 p.m.)
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              THE COURTROOM DEPUTY: We are back on the record in
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       Civil Action 25-766, JGG, et al. versus President Donald
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       Trump, et al.
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              THE COURT: Okay. Welcome back, everybody.
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              Mr. Ensign, what can you tell us?
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              MR. ENSIGN: Your Honor, so I have asked for
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information. As to the question of the Bluebonnet facility,

I can represent that that was not selected because of the

Southern District of Texas TRO. That was -- and people

are -- it is people being gathered from around the country.

It is not just from the Southern District. I think it's all

around. It was selected for operational reasons.

THE COURT: Okay. And I appreciate your clarifying this and, Mr. Gelernt, I think, clarifying something that I either took the wrong way or was making the wrong inference.

But are people being moved from Southern District to Northern District, or is it people from around the country, but not from the Southern District; do you know?

MR. ENSIGN: I don't know that granular detail. I do know that it's absolutely from all around the country.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you. And then planes.

MR. ENSIGN: Your Honor, I have spoken with DHS.

They are not aware of any current plans for flights

tomorrow, but I have also been told to say that they reserve

the right to remove people tomorrow, that that would be

consistent with the JGG decision.

THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Gelernt, do you want to be heard on that any further?

MR. GELERNT: Your Honor, I think our position would be clear on that. That doesn't give us much confidence that there won't be planes.

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And so we would ask that Your Honor at a minimum issue some kind of emergency relief TRO at least until Monday night when the Court can figure out its jurisdiction. I think the Court could use the All Writs Act.

I don't think I need to belabor the point that if the planes do take off and people are in El Salvador, the government will take the position that that divests the Court of jurisdiction. I think that's exactly what the All Writs Act is intended for.

So I think through Monday night, if SCOTUS or the Fifth Circuit rules before then and has something definitive about notice rules for this case, I think we would come back to you and we would have to figure that out. But at this point, I don't feel like we have anything reproaching a guarantee that there won't be people sent to El Salvador tomorrow.

THE COURT: No, I don't think you do. And I certainly think the notice is very troubling. I strongly doubt that the notice, particularly with a short time frame, complies with the Supreme Court's instruction where it doesn't give anything about the right to challenge or seek a hearing.

Like I said, I find it very concerning. But at this point, I just don't think I have the ability to grant relief to the plaintiffs. And then it's really the two reasons

that we talked about earlier. I just don't see really how you are asking me to do anything different from what the Supreme Court said I couldn't do.

I think ultimately, you do want me to enjoy removal. Even if it's not for 30 days, it's at least even until Monday. And the Supreme Court said I couldn't do that. And I think you are making interesting arguments, but I think the distinctions would be too fine for me to distinguish what is being requested of me to do here as opposed to what the Supreme Court said I couldn't do.

MR. GELERNT: Your Honor, would you mind if I take one more shot at it, or have you --

THE COURT: Go ahead. And I'll tell you my second reason is, again, really a prudential abstention based on principles of comity. I think it's hard for me to say that I should inject myself into this controversy given where matters stand in the Fifth Circuit relating to the Northern District of Texas and then also the Supreme Court.

I know you said we can sort of figure out what would happen if something were to occur in those courts, but I just don't think I would be observing appropriate principles of comity by injecting myself. I'm happy to hear you take another shot, but I think these are points that are just very tough for the plaintiff.

MR. GELERNT: No, I understand, Your Honor. I think

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on the second point, the comity point, I think what we would ask then is if you would issue a TRO just until the Fifth Circuit rules, just so there's no -- something along those lines. I understand, Your Honor, and it's fair, but we are concerned.

I don't know if Mr. Ensign is saying right now that there are no planes tonight that will take off. I heard him talk about tomorrow. I could pause for a moment and ask whether there's additional planes that may go out tonight given that we are hearing men are being requested to change clothes.

THE COURT: When you say tonight, you mean after midnight?

MR. GELERNT: No. I actually mean even before midnight because I think --

THE COURT: I think he represented pretty clearly there would be nothing today.

MR. GELERNT: Okay. Is that -- I don't know if he was reserving the right to say that that would change or not.

THE COURT: Fine. I am happy to ask Mr. Ensign.

Mr. Ensign, my understanding, and correct me if I'm wrong, is that the representations you have made are that there will be no planes tonight, and that at the moment, there are no plans for planes tomorrow.

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 $\mbox{MR. ENSIGN:}\mbox{ That is my understanding, and that is}$ what I have been told.

THE COURT: Okay.

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Mr. Gelernt, back to you.

MR. GELERNT: Yes, Your Honor. I think on that, I just feel compelled to ask whether the clients would put in a declaration to that effect because I'm not sure -- I think we have had this problem before, potential miscommunication between the client and the attorneys. So that's one point. And I think we would ask just until the Fifth Circuit rules.

But on the first point, the only thing I would say is I think what's changed now is the government's reaction to the Supreme Court's ruling. I think when the Supreme Court ruled and said it didn't want you to enjoin removals based on notice without habeas jurisdiction, I think it was envisioning a world where that would actually happen.

And so now we have a situation where it's not happening, and I just don't know, and I would be interested in Mr. Ensign saying something about it, how the Supreme Court's decision can be effectuated.

The government is arguing routinely all over the country in these cases that there's no standing because they haven't designated people yet and so it's premature, and so they are asking the courts to wait until someone is designated in these habeas actions.

But now when we see what happens when people are designated, there's no time to get back in court. And so I think we are in a very difficult position of the Supreme Court and you saying there clearly needs to be notice, go into habeas, we are filing them all over the country, and the government walks in and says, well, no one's been designated yet and we will give you reasonable notice.

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This judge, at least, in the Northern District of

Texas said, okay, well, under those representations, I

cannot not certify a class and not issue a TRO, and then we

see this situation.

So I think that's where we feel stuck, and that's why we feel it's different than when we went to the Supreme

Court the first time, because I think the Court had a vision of how this would work, and now that it's not working, I think that's where we feel stuck. And I don't know that the government has provided a satisfactory answer to how we won't be continuously stuck.

THE COURT: And I'm sympathetic to everything you are saying. I just don't think I have the power to do anything about it. I think in terms of the Supreme -- if the Supreme Court -- you are going to be up in the Supreme Court, and to the extent you believe that they didn't anticipate this is what would occur, then they will have the chance to make that clear.

I mean, again, as I've said, I'm sympathetic to your conundrum. I understand your concern. I think they are all valid. But at this point, I just don't think I have the

MR. GELERNT: Understood, Your Honor.

and the reasons Mr. Ensign gave as well.

THE COURT: Okay. And again, I appreciate everyone's effort. I appreciate your efforts, Mr. Gelernt. So I will deny the expedited TRO.

power to do anything about it for the reasons I expressed,

So I guess the question then is, and this is really to you, Mr. Gelernt, is, what do you want to do about the Monday TRO? In other words, I don't know what's any different about what I would be able to say on Monday that I'm not saying today. If you want to — maybe what you could do — because part of this is I don't want Mr. Ensign to have to work on a brief that's due at 9:00 tomorrow morning if that's not necessary.

So maybe what makes sense, Mr. Gelernt, and I'll hear from you, is to let you think about this, submit an amended TRO to the extent you think you can address my two major concerns, and then we could — and then we can pick another briefing schedule. But as I said, right now I don't see what would be any different Monday.

MR. GELERNT: That's fair, Your Honor. I think what we will do is think about it overnight, see whether we can

address your concerns, and maybe cancel the Monday hearing, whichever you prefer, maybe leave it on or cancel Monday's hearing, maybe do it by Zoom.

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And so I think what may change, but I don't know, is how the Supreme Court — if the Supreme Court ultimately gets this and they write something along the lines that doesn't preclude you from doing it and if they actually recognize the problem of this notice thing can't be done in habeas because it's to effectuate habeas, then I think that leaves you an opening. If they write something along the lines that is concerning you now, then there may be no daylight for us. Let us think about it, whether we write a brief —

THE COURT: Again, what you are saying makes sense. How about what I do is if I stay the schedule on the TRO, so that means the government does not need to respond yet, and then you let me know via notice, maybe there could even be -- what I would ask you to do then is if you want to proceed in some way on that or to amend, I would ask you to consult with the government and then file a joint status report with a proposed schedule for going forward.

MR. GELERNT: That sounds good.

THE COURT: And just so everyone knows, I'm in trial Monday through Thursday, 9:30 to 5:00. So if it's one of those days, it will have to be at 5:00. I can do it next

1 Friday. I've got some flexibility next Friday afternoon. 2 MR. GELERNT: Okay. That sounds good. We will 3 consult with Mr. Ensign if we are going to -- thank you, 4 Your Honor. 5 THE COURT: All right. Thank you, everyone. And I 6 will wait to hear from you. Again, thanks so much. 7 MR. GELERNT: Thank you. 8 MR. ENSIGN: Thank you. 9 (The hearing concluded at 7:34 p.m.) 10 11 CERTIFICATE 12 1.3 I hereby certify that the foregoing is an accurate 14 transcription of the proceedings in the above-entitled 15 matter. 16 17 4/18/25 18 s/ Tammy Nestor Tammy Nestor, RMR, CRR 19 Official Court Reporter 333 Constitution Avenue NW 20 Washington, D.C. 20001 tammy_nestor@dcd.uscourts.gov 21 22 23 24 25