HEARING BEFORE THE HONORABLE JAMES E. BOASBERG UNITED STATES DISTRICT CHIEF JUDGE APPEARANCES: FOR THE PLAINTIFF(S): Lee Gelernt, Esquire Daniel A. Galindo, Esquire		STATES DISTE DISTRICT OF	
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The following proceedings began at 5:01 p.m.:
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              THE COURT: Good afternoon, everybody.
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              THE COURTROOM DEPUTY: Good afternoon, Your Honor.
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       The public line is connected. I have made the speech.
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              We are here today for a hearing in Civil Action
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       25-766, JGG, et al. versus President Donald Trump, et al.
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              Beginning with counsel for the plaintiff, please
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       approach the lectern and identify yourself for the record.
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              MR. GELERNT: Good afternoon, Your Honor. Lee
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       Gelernt for the plaintiffs from the ACLU.
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              THE COURT: Good afternoon. Do you want to introduce
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       the others at your counsel table? It's up to you.
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              MR. MICHELMAN: Good afternoon, Your Honor. Scott
       Michelman, ACLU of the District of Columbia.
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              THE COURT: Welcome.
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              MS. PERRYMAN: Your Honor, good afternoon.
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       Perryman of Democracy Forward Foundation.
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              THE COURT: Thank you.
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              MR. SPITZER: Arthur Spitzer from the ACLU for the
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       plaintiffs.
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              THE COURT: Good afternoon.
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              MR. TRIVEDI: Somil Trivedi from the Democracy
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       Forward Foundation also for the plaintiffs.
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              THE COURT: Great. Thanks so much. And I know we've
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       got some others on Zoom. Thank you.
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Government.

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MR. KAMBLI: Good afternoon, Your Honor. Abhishek
Kambli for the United States. And I have seated with me
August Flentje for the United States as well. And we will
be representing all defendants.

THE COURT: Great. And I'm sorry. Can you just spell your last name for me.

MR. KAMBLI: Yes, Your Honor, Kambli, K as in kilo, A as in alpha, M as in Mike, B as in bravo, L as in Lima, I as in India.

THE COURT: Thanks so much. And welcome to you and Mr. Flentje. Thank you.

Okay. So the purpose of this hearing today is not to address the merits of my TRO decisions on Saturday which involved the interplay of complex legal doctrines that we have discussed. Those TROs are both on appeal. And I will also, absent a stay from the court of appeals, be considering them again in our Friday hearing after getting briefing from both sides and having more than a few hours to consider the questions, as was the case Saturday.

I have called today's hearing solely to perform fact finding about the government's compliance with my orders given both the ambiguous notice filed by the government yesterday and plaintiff's response very early this morning.

Now, I know the government has just asked the court

of appeals to stay this hearing itself and asked for me to 1 2 be removed from the case. I haven't heard that they have 3 done so. Mr. Kambli, have you? MR. KAMBLI: I have not, Your Honor. 4 5 THE COURT: Okay. Then we will go ahead. 6 Now, I want to focus here on the time lines involved 7 and also to get a sense of numbers of people here. 8 again, I just want to obtain some facts here. I'm not 9 planning to issue any rulings about the government's conduct 10 today. It's just to get information. 11 And I will give -- I want to hear from the 12 government, but if the plaintiffs have reason to disagree 13 with the facts the government gives me, I will let you have 14 a chance, Mr. Gelernt. 15 So, Mr. Kambli, why don't you come to the podium 16 then. 17 So let me -- let's start with the question of is it 18 still true, as Mr. Ensign represented on Saturday, that the 19 five individual plaintiffs in the suit who are subject to 20 the first TRO are still in the United States? 2.1 MR. KAMBLI: Yes, Your Honor. That is what we 2.2. represented, and that is what I have been told is true. 23 THE COURT: I'm just confirming. Great.

So the first sort of basic question that I wanted to

ask, and you have given, I think, a response in your most

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recent filing this afternoon, but just to confirm was, how many planes departed the United States at any point on Saturday carrying any people being deported solely on the basis of the proclamation?

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MR. KAMBLI: Your Honor, as we stated in our motion in response to vacate this hearing, those are operational issues, and I am not at liberty to provide or authorized to provide any information on how many flights left. The information that I am authorized to provide is that no planes took off from the United States after the written order came through.

And the other information that I can relay is that the two planes that the plaintiffs cite in their filing, the timing of whether it was during the verbal order or the written order does not have any material bearing based on the time lines that they have given.

But that is the only information that I am authorized to give based on national security concerns, diplomatic concerns, and that is all I can provide as far as facts.

THE COURT: Okay. Well, let's talk about that for a minute. First of all, I think you did represent in your most recent filing, and that seems to be what you are saying here today, that the third flight that the plaintiffs identified, and that's the one that the plaintiff identified as having departed from Texas at 7:37 p.m. and landing in

Honduras at 9:46 p.m., that's the one that your pleading at footnote 1 on page 3 says, that flight carried detainees who were removable on grounds other than the proclamation and is, therefore, irrelevant.

So what you are saying is that anybody on that plane that left after my written order was not removed from the United States on the basis of the proclamation?

MR. KAMBLI: That is my understanding too, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. So then the question is, as to the other flights, and so the plaintiffs identify two, and you say it here in the pleading, you refer to two flights. I'm sorry.

So I know you mentioned two flights that the plaintiffs refer to because they give times, one leaving Texas at 5:26 p.m. and one leaving Texas at 5:45 p.m. So you are saying that there are more than two, or you are not stating whether there are or are not more than two?

MR. KAMBLI: Your Honor, I'm not at liberty to disclose anything about any flights. And the only reason I mentioned those two is because those were two that plaintiffs explicitly stated.

THE COURT: Okay. So you are saying you can't mention them publicly?

MR. KAMBLI: I cannot mention them in a public

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setting, and I don't have the information on any other flight that I can represent.

THE COURT: Okay. We can put the husher on, and you can come to the bench and tell me so nobody else will hear that information besides me.

Wait. You just said you don't have the information?

MR. KAMBLI: Your Honor, the only information that I

am authorized to disclose at this point --

THE COURT: Wait. To disclose to whom? To anybody including me?

MR. KAMBLI: Yes, Your Honor, at this time is what's in this motion.

THE COURT: Okay. So what's the basis of not disclosing it to me?

MR. KAMBLI: Your Honor, it is based on national security concerns with flight patterns and things of that sort.

THE COURT: Okay. So why -- hold on. So if you are saying that it's classified, which I haven't heard that word yet, I also review classified information all the time. In fact, as you well know, I was the presiding judge of foreign intelligence surveillance court in which capacity we only looked at classified information.

So are you saying it's classified and that's why I can't see it, or are you saying there's some other basis?

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MR. KAMBLI: Your Honor, we can discuss with the clients the possibility of an in camera review, but we would not want to disclose this information even in a closed hearing.

THE COURT: Why are you showing up today and not having answers to why you can't even disclose it, in other words, to me? That's the purpose of the hearing is so we can find out answers. And again, maybe those answers are classified. Maybe they are. Maybe those answers are not classified, but they shouldn't be for the public. Fine also. But you are telling me you don't even -- you can't even tell me which of those applies?

MR. KAMBLI: Your Honor, all I can say is that I'm authorized to say what we have said in this public filing, and to the extent that there's anything more, it's not relevant because we do believe that we complied with the court order, which is that no flights took off from U.S. territory after the written order.

THE COURT: Yeah, but that's not -- that's another question. That does not comply with my order. So let's go back to the -- in other words, that's not the extent of my order. My order is broader than that. It's not a question of taking off from U.S. territory, as anyone who has reviewed the transcript of the hearing knows.

So what I want to know then is you are telling me --

so how about if we come back here tomorrow, and then you can tell me that you will provide the information to me in private? If you tell me it's classified, then we will go down to a classified facility in this building, and you can give me that information then. And if what you are saying is it's classified and you can't tell me, then you are going to need to make a good showing as to why that is, which can even rely on classified materials.

For example, in the states secrets case of United States versus Reynolds, which is 345 U.S.1, 1952 Supreme Court case, which would appear to me the only basis for not being able to tell me this information, even then you would have to make a showing to me of why you can't tell me. would be interested to hear what that showing is given other classified information that has been provided.

So can you come to me -- can we on this part of the hearing -- can you provide in writing tomorrow by noon what your position is on communicating this information to me?

MR. KAMBLI: Yes, Your Honor. We can provide that and consult with the clients on that. But we don't believe that it's necessary because we do believe that we complied with the written order. And I can talk to the Court a little bit about why we believe that is.

THE COURT: All right. Hold on.

Let me just ask Mr. Gelernt if you want to be

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heard -- I'm sorry. Let me stop for a second.

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Let me just tell you the questions that I wished you to answer and that I would be asking you. And this is what you can tell me, in what setting you will give me this information or why you won't give it to me in any setting.

One is, how many planes departed the United States at any point on Saturday carrying any people being deported solely on the basis of the proclamation?

Second is, how many people in that category were on each plane?

Third, what foreign country or countries did each plane land in?

And for each of those planes, I want to know what time it took off from the United States and from where, what time you contend it left U.S. airspace, what time it landed in each foreign country including if it made more than one stop, and what time individuals were transferred from the plane into that country's custody.

Mr. Kambli, would you like me to repeat those?

MR. KAMBLI: No, Your Honor.

THE COURT: You are also obviously free to get a transcript.

MR. KAMBLI: Yes, Your Honor. We will get a transcript to verify. But we do want to be heard on the issue of why we believe that we complied with the

injunction --

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THE COURT: All right. And I will give you that opportunity. And that's sort of the second phase of this. So I'm just going to ask Mr. Gelernt if Mr. Gelernt has any -- if you believe there are other questions that should be asked, and second, if you have any response to my proposal regarding the plaintiffs respond by noon -- I'm sorry, the defendants respond by noon tomorrow explaining to me why they can or cannot divulge this information.

So I will just have Mr. Gelernt speak to that for a moment, and then I will bring you back, Mr. Kambli. I promise.

MR. GELERNT: Thank you, Your Honor. I want to choose my words very carefully here. You know, there's been a lot of talk over the last seven weeks about constitutional crisis. People are throwing that term around. I think we are getting very close to it. And what I would ask, the factual questions, they were all exactly what we would want to know with the addition, and maybe this was embedded in your questions, of what specific authority was the basis for the removal on each flight, because one of the things that I think is most prominent in their papers is that — an admission that there was a flight that left after even your written order, that's the third flight, and they are saying no one was subject to the proclamation.

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So if there were people on that flight and they were going to another country, I think we would want to know exactly what the authority was and whether they are trying to be somewhat sort of --

THE COURT: But the inquiry here is have they obeyed my order, which is what you raised in your response saying we have reason to believe they didn't.

MR. GELERNT: Right.

THE COURT: Whether there are other people on this flight who aren't --

MR. GELERNT: No, Your Honor, I apologize if I wasn't being clear. I just meant was there anybody on those — that third flight who was subject to the proclamation. We obviously — and we made it clear to you at the hearing that if they have authority to remove people on other grounds, that's not this case.

THE COURT: But they've said -- I'm sorry. He's represented to me that there was not anybody on that flight.

MR. GELERNT: And, Your Honor, all I would ask is that if they are going to submit something, we would ask that they submit something in a sworn declaration. This is the second time they are responding to this issue only in pleadings. And I think you referenced that you have pleadings in front of you but not sworn declarations.

I think at this point, we would ask Your Honor to

direct the government to provide sworn declarations or have someone come in and testify under oath whether anybody on that third flight was subject to the proclamation.

And the only thing I just want to make sure is that the government seems to be trying to nuance between authority under the Alien Enemies Act and authority under the president's executive powers under Article II. And obviously the proclamation rests on both. And Your Honor's order was specific to the proclamation.

So we hope the government, if someone was subject to the proclamation but they think, oh, well, maybe they were also subject to the executive — the government's executive powers under Article II, that that's not what they are sort of trying to do here.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. GELERNT: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Mr. Kambli, any objection to providing a sworn declaration that no one on the third flight was subject to the proclamation?

MR. KAMBLI: Your Honor, we have made that representation. And if the Court is directing it, we will obviously comply with any court order.

But going back to my original point, none of this is necessary because we did comply with the Court's written order and did rely in good faith on it, and I can walk you

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1 through the reasons why. 2 THE COURT: Okay. That's what we will get to next. 3 So yes, I will require you to file a sworn 4 declaration that no one on that third flight was subject to 5 the proclamation. 6 MR. KAMBLI: Your Honor, my understanding first of 7 your order was that we will provide a notice as to how this 8 information and under what circumstances, that's what's due 9 at noon tomorrow? 10 THE COURT: Correct. 11 MR. KAMBLI: And the --12 THE COURT: Is there any reason you can't provide me 1.3 that sworn declaration by tomorrow too? 14 MR. KAMBLI: Your Honor, it depends on how the Court 15 rules on the manner in which everything else is provided, 16 because if it is something that's going to be in a closed 17 hearing, then that's something different and the mechanics 18 of getting that would be different. 19 THE COURT: Well, just a sworn declaration on the 20 record that just supports what you have said in your 2.1 pleadings. 2.2. MR. KAMBLI: And that's limited to the third flight? 23 THE COURT: Yes. 24 MR. KAMBLI: Okay. I can ask the clients about that.

THE COURT: I will require that that be submitted by

noon tomorrow.

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MR. KAMBLI: Okay.

THE COURT: All right. So now you can tell me why you think that other flights comply with my order.

MR. KAMBLI: Yes, Your Honor. So I would direct the Court's attention to page 42 of the transcript. It says, And I will issue a minute order memorializing this so that you do not have to race to write it down.

And the big issue is that this is a fast-moving case where there's a lot of operational national security and foreign relations at risk, and in Bates v. Johnson, 901 F.2d 1424, 1427, 7th Cir., 1990, it says, Oral statements are not injunctions and that the written orders always supersede whatever may have been stated in the record.

And especially when the Court has said that it will issue a minute order memorializing this so that you don't have to race to write it down, the defendants on good faith understood the written order to be the order of the Court.

Now, I was not in the discussions and wouldn't be able to relate attorney-client advice given anyway, but we do believe that that is a good faith interpretation of what the Court said.

THE COURT: So your first argument is that when I said -- and let's go through the record. I think it was on 43. So when I said, So, Mr. Ensign, the first point is that

I -- that you shall inform your clients of this immediately and that any plane containing these folks that is going to take off or is in the air needs to be returned to the United States, but those people need to be returned to the United States. However that is accomplished, whether turning around a plane or not embarking anyone on the plane -- I think I meant disembarking -- or those people covered by this on the plane, I leave to you, but this is something that you need to make sure is complied with immediately. And then I said, Okay. We need to set briefing and hearing schedules.

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So you are telling me, your first argument is that when I said those things, because it wasn't in the -- because I didn't say in the minute order that the planes had to be turned around, you didn't have to comply? That's the argument?

MR. KAMBLI: Your Honor, we believe that there was no order given because the written order is what controls. An injunction is not ordered until it's in the written filing. And that's what Bates v. Johnson effectively says, oral statements are not injunctions.

THE COURT: These weren't statements. This was an order. Now, obviously when one is dealing in a TRO situation, I memorialized it in shorthand, but you are telling me that that very clear point, you are saying that

you felt that you could disregard it because it wasn't in the written order? That's your first argument?

MR. KAMBLI: Your Honor --

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THE COURT: Is that a yes?

MR. KAMBLI: Your Honor, I am stating what the position of the United States is, which is that the Court had directed that they will issue a minute order memorializing what would happen. And the case law has flat out said that when there's a written order, that supersedes whatever may have been stated in a hearing.

And without -- there is a reason that this is important, Your Honor. Without the written order on that issue -- now, obviously the timing of this would have made it nearly impossible to even come close to being able to appeal. But taking that statement on its own, if it's not reflected in the written order, the United States wouldn't have the ability to appeal it.

THE COURT: You are saying because you couldn't appeal? Well, there are situations where TROs issue when we all hope that there's time to appeal, but there are occasions when the act to be enjoined is happening so quickly that it's just not practical to appeal. And that happens from time to time.

And this was one of those times. And it was one of those times because of the government's actions, not because

of my actions, that you knew that at -- you knew in the morning that there would be a hearing at 5:00. So any plane that you put into the air in or around that time, you knew that I was having a hearing at 5:00 about. So when I said directly to turn the plane around, to turn those planes around, the idea that because my written order was pithier, that this could be disregarded, that's a heck of a stretch, I think.

MR. KAMBLI: Your Honor, it's not about disregarding. And respectfully, the morning order was on the five plaintiffs. And regardless, even if there is a question about whether that was with — the verbal statement was within the order or not, we do believe that for all intents and purposes, to the extent that anyone was in international waters, they were removed for the purpose of 50 U.S.C. 21, which —

THE COURT: All right. So that's the second point.

So the first point is we didn't have to obey your oral ruling. And the second point is even if we did have to obey it, that we, in fact, obeyed it. Right?

MR. KAMBLI: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. Is the argument -- so I guess there's sort of two different pieces of this argument. One piece could be, well, we were in -- which I have heard as a justification is we were outside United States airspace and,

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therefore, did not have to -- and, therefore, the Court did not have jurisdiction to order the planes to turn around.

Is that your argument?

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MR. KAMBLI: Your Honor, that's what the statute says. It uses the term removal for when it's effectuated. And removal, if you look at Nicusor-Remus v. Sessions, 902 F.3d 895, 899 9th Cir., 2018, it says that removed happens when they left the United States regardless of how long the alien remains outside the United States, or two, when the alien departs. And that aligns with Black's Law Dictionary of the ordinary meaning of the word remove, which is to transfer or move a person from a thing or location, position, or residence to another.

THE COURT: Right, but the problem is the equitable power of United States courts is not so limited. In fact, it's pretty clear that equity is extraterritorial reach, that it's not a question that the plane was or was not in United States airspace. The point is that even if the enjoined acts were outside the territory of the jurisdiction of the United States, you can't violate the injunction. If you don't like it, you can appeal it or seek to modify it. But what argument do you have that equity stops at this country's borders or at least its airspace borders?

MR. KAMBLI: Your Honor, the general presumption is the statute does not apply extraterritorially or any legal

order to begin with. And this is about whether the United States --

THE COURT: I'm not talking about the statute. I'm talking about my use of equity in enjoining you to return the plane. That has extraterritorial reach. It doesn't matter whether you are in United States airspace or not.

What's your argument that -- what's your argument that my equitable powers cannot attach anything outside of United States airspace?

MR. KAMBLI: Your Honor, our argument would be the Court lost jurisdiction the moment that they were outside of U.S. airspace, and that is what the case law in the matter says and that is what the statute says.

And then that is what we have said is that when they have been physically removed, the statute is complete and the Court has lost jurisdiction even if it may believe that it could have had jurisdiction, but the jurisdiction is actually lost because the act is completed. The Court --

THE COURT: Okay. But again, isn't the response to what you think is an unconstitutional or improper or illegal injunction to seek its modification or appeal it?

MR. KAMBLI: Your Honor, when the planes are in the sky, and these are sensitive operational tasks of national security, that's not a call that can be made in a split second.

THE COURT: All right. So isn't then the better course to return the plane to the United States and figure out the answer as opposed to going forward and saying we don't care, we will do what we want?

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MR. KAMBLI: Your Honor, that is not the approach that we have taken. That would lead into my third argument, which is the president's inherent authority. The president is the commander in chief of the armed forces. He is authorized to direct the movements of military forces in his command. And he is empowered to engage in diplomatic negotiations and foreign relations.

And what the possible options were, what we are talking about is whether there was good faith compliance with the injunction and whether the United States believed it reasonably, which they did in this scenario.

And when you talk about what the powers are to continue this operation once the planes have been removed from U.S. territory, it goes back to the Article II powers of the president, and those are not traditionally subject to judicial review.

The deposition of Michael Kozak in the D.C. Circuit highlights why that is it. It says, quote, These arrangements were the result of intensive and delicate negotiations between the United States and El Salvador and between the United States and representatives of the Maduro

regime, and the foreign policy of the United States would suffer harm if removal of individuals associated with TdA were prevented taking into account the significant time and energy expended over several weeks by high-level U.S. government officials.

THE COURT: I'm not calling into question the government's foreign policy. I'm not calling into question the length or content of any negotiations. I am just asking how you think my equitable powers do not attach to a plane that has departed the United States even if it's international airspace.

Now, if your argument is we were wrong, we violated your order, but we thought we weren't or we did so in good faith, I will hear that. I haven't heard it yet.

MR. KAMBLI: Your Honor, we believe that we complied with the order. And the other — the argument that we are making is that once they are in international waters, the president has authority outside of the Alien Enemies Act which would not have been subject to either order.

And that is the point that we are trying to make in terms of making military movements, in terms of foreign and diplomatic negotiations which this all involved. This involved sensitive discussions and sensitive operations with foreign nations. When they are outside of the U.S. territory, that is all power that the president has --

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THE COURT: Wait a minute. So this power exists

once -- the president's foreign affairs power exists once

the plane crosses from U.S. airspace to international

MR. KAMBLI: Your Honor, that's where the president's authority is at its strongest is when it deals with foreign relations. And this does definitely deal with foreign relations, especially since this was a sensitive operation that was --

THE COURT: I understand but --

airspace, but it doesn't exist before that?

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MR. KAMBLI: -- over the course of several weeks --

THE COURT: I got that point. But you are saying that the president somehow has extra powers over a plane once it's crossed into international airspace from U.S. airspace? That's the point?

MR. KAMBLI: Your Honor, when operation crosses into international territory, there are other powers at play beyond the Alien Enemies Act. And our point is, first, we do believe that we complied with the written order; two, that the Court lost jurisdiction once the plane crossed outside of the United States, and --

THE COURT: I think, again, I think that my equitable powers are pretty clear that they do not lapse at the water's edge, or I should say actually at the continent's edge or the airspace's edge, that my equitable powers do not

lapse at that point.

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I mean, these are -- they are interesting questions, but it would be better to be arguing them based on an agreed-upon set of facts, which is why I was hoping to get those facts from you today, and then we could have further argument and briefing on it.

So I guess what we need to do though first is to see what you are going to tell me about the facts. But let me just -- I will have you sit down for a moment.

And I will just hear from Mr. Gelernt to the extent you want to respond. And I'm not planning to make any rulings today. I wasn't even if I had gotten these facts.

But I wasn't intending to make any rulings because I want to give people time to brief this about whether there is a violation and about the reach of equity. But I wanted to get a sense of your position.

Mr. Gelernt, I will hear you, again, to the extent you want to put anything on the record responding to that.

MR. GELERNT: Thank you, Your Honor. I think the critical point is the one you made before about how you deal with a TRO that you don't agree with. I think the first point is, of course, you come back and clarify what the minute — whether there was any distance between the minute order and the oral order. Obviously there was not. And you started your minute order by saying, as discussed orally.

And you could not have been clearer orally. And you also made clear that it was in custody.

So if the administration had remotely any thought that there was some reason why you were backing off in your minute order, which is implausible to begin with, they should have come right back to you and clarified it.

The second point is if they thought you didn't have jurisdiction even though these individuals were in U.S. custody simply because they left U.S. airspace, that's a merits question that they should have appealed or asked you to continue the hearing or something along those lines.

So while I grant you that there may be interesting questions there, I mean, I actually think that the Court always retains, I think as Your Honor was suggesting, equity jurisdiction if they are in U.S. custody. And you know, for example, Judge Sullivan told a plane to turn around in Grace v. Sessions, and that's not uncommon.

Ultimately that's a question that they should have taken up to the D.C. Circuit by a phone call if they wanted or back to you. So even if you were to decide, well, maybe I didn't have jurisdiction, that gives them no basis for simply not complying with the order.

So I sort of hear them saying two things. One is, well, that's how we interpreted the order. On that point, I think I would ask Your Honor respectfully if you would

direct the government to put in a sworn declaration about who in the government took that position and said to the operations people don't bother turning the planes around and we will take the position that it was outside of U.S. territory if that, in fact, is what happened.

The second point, again, is, you know, you would have turned the plane around and let the D.C. Circuit appeal go on, but I don't think that this sort of retrospective look at that justifies defying the injunction.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you very much.

MR. GELERNT: Thank you, Your Honor.

A few other last questions for you, Mr. Kambli, that I hope you will be able to answer for me which do not relate to the contempt -- or the possible defiance of the court orders.

The first is I have heard various explanations of whether the proclamation at issue was actually signed or issued in secret on Friday and only published on Saturday or if it was actually — if it actually was issued on Saturday. I note it's dated on Saturday. When I say that, I mean March 15 as opposed to Friday, March 14.

Can you tell me -- and at the hearing, Mr. Ensign informed me he would look into the timing and give me the answer. So do you have the answer for me?

MR. KAMBLI: Your Honor, I was only preparing for

this -- the particular questions that related to compliance with the TRO, so I don't have the answers right now as to that particular question.

THE COURT: Okay. Well, I will have you, since

Mr. Ensign was finding that out, I will ask that you give

that answer to me by noon tomorrow also, which is the timing

of the proclamation and what your contention is on when it

went into effect.

MR. KAMBLI: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. The next issue, and Mr. Gelernt, you may have an answer to this too, is how many people, and a ballpark figure is fine, subject to the proclamation in your view remain in the United States? And of that number, how many are in U.S. custody now?

I trust you are going to tell me you don't have any answer to that, Mr. Kambli.

MR. KAMBLI: I don't have the answer to that at this point, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Gelernt, do you have a sense of that?

That's sort of an interesting question.

MR. GELERNT: We don't, Your Honor, and partly because everything is being done -- I mean, actually, more than partly because everything is being done in secret, and individuals are not even getting a hearing to say that they are not part of this gang and, therefore, are not subject to

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the proclamation. They are just being whisked away. And since it's forward-looking, we just don't know how many people have so far been designated under the proclamation and certainly not who they intend to going forward.

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THE COURT: But you believe that a number, even though they haven't been removed, have been designated under the proclamation?

MR. GELERNT: We think so, Your Honor, but we are trying to track that down. And obviously it would be helpful if the government would tell us certainly because they should be giving them individual hearings.

As Your Honor knows, we don't think the Alien Enemies
Act can be used in this context. But even if it could,
there certainly needs to be hearings to decide whether any
individual is subject to the proclamation. So we would
welcome the government telling us how many people have been
designated already under the proclamation.

Your Honor, if I could just make one other point, a factual point, a housekeeping point. Since Your Honor is rightly asking the government when this went into effect, the 14th or the 15th, we believe there may have been flights scheduled on the 14th with people subject to the proclamation, so I think if Your Honor would be willing to broaden its request for facts to ask about flights on the 14th with people subject to the proclamation.

THE COURT: All right. Let me -- that's not 1 2 unreasonable. I want to hear from the government first 3

about what their position on timing is.

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All right. So is there an objection, Mr. Kambli, to letting me know also by noon tomorrow how many people in the United States have been designated as subject to the proclamation?

MR. KAMBLI: Your Honor, that obviously is also something that's subject to national security and other concerns, so I would have to discuss that with the clients.

THE COURT: Okay. And again, you can -- that's another piece of information that you can tell me why -- in what forum you can tell me, or if not, why not.

MR. KAMBLI: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: And then there is something, I think, in writing, but I want you to confirm for me on the record as an officer of the court that no one else will be removed from the United States who is the subject of my order absent further court relief from me or the D.C. Circuit unless they are subject to deportation pursuant to other authorities.

MR. KAMBLI: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. So then what I will hear from you by noon tomorrow, and I will memorialize this in a written order since apparently my oral orders don't seem to carry much weight, that you will offer me a sworn

declaration why no one -- that no one on the third flight is subject to the proclamation. In addition, I will explain why -- you will explain to me why you can't answer my questions in public and in what forum you will or will not answer them, and then also about when the proclamation went into effect and about the number of people subject to the proclamation. So I will issue a written order now that will memorialize that.

Then again, the briefing, your briefing in seeking to vacate the TROs or have me reconsider the TROs is due today, and plaintiffs' response due Wednesday. And then we will be back on Friday for our other hearing unless I -- based on what I -- well, we will be back on Friday for that hearing unless the court of appeals stays the case. But we will also, after I receive your information tomorrow, I will indicate how I wish to further proceed.

Anything further from the government?

MR. KAMBLI: No, Your Honor. Thank you.

THE COURT: Anything further from plaintiffs?

MR. GELERNT: No, Your Honor. Thank you.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you all.

(The hearing concluded at 5:43 p.m.)

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I hereby certify that the foregoing is an accurate transcription of the proceedings in the above-entitled matter.

3/17/25

s/ Tammy Nestor
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