EXHIBIT 1

1	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT			
2	SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF MARYLAND			
3	MANDONC LTN and UNIT FANC \			
4	WANRONG LIN and HUI FANG) DONG,			
5	Plaintiffs,			
6	vs.) Case Number 8:18-cv-03548-GJH			
7	KIRSTJEN NIELSEN, et al.,			
8	Defendants.			
9)			
10	TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION HEARING			
11	BEFORE THE HONORABLE GEORGE J. HAZEL			
12	FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 2019; 9:30 A.M. GREENBELT, MARYLAND			
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21	Proceedings recorded by mechanical stenography, transcript produced by computer.			
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1 PROCEEDINGS 2 (Call to order of the Court.) 3 THE COURT: Good morning. You may be seated. You 4 can call the case for the record. 5 THE COURTROOM DEPUTY: Calling the case of Lin versus 6 Nielsen, et al., case number 18-cv-3548. 7 Parties, please identify yourselves for the record, beginning with the plaintiff. 9 MR. STEINER: Good morning, Your Honor. My name is Nick Steiner with the ACLU of Maryland. 10 11 THE COURT: Good morning. MS. RODRIGUEZ: Good morning, Your Honor. Maria 12 13 Rodriguez with Venable. 14 THE COURT: Good morning. 15 MR. ROCAH: Good morning, Your Honor. David Rocah. also with the ACLU of Maryland. 16 17 MR. KURZ: Good morning. Julian Kurz, from the 18 Department of Justice, for defendants. 19 THE COURT: Good morning to you. So we are here on 20 plaintiffs' motion for a preliminary injunction. I presume 21 it's just argument; that there are no witnesses, but I just 22 want to confirm that. 23 MR. STEINER: That's correct. 24 THE COURT: That's fine. I've obviously read the 25 briefing. I have read what appear to me to be the salient

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cases. I obviously went back and reviewed some of what we talked about the last time we were here together.

So I guess with that, I'm prepared to hear first from plaintiffs -- unless there are any preliminary issues. Seeing none, I'll hear first from plaintiff, then from defense, and then I'll give plaintiff a brief chance for rebuttal. Just so you know what to expect, I'm not intending to rule from bench. This is a PI hearing, and I do often rule from the bench on PI hearings. But, obviously, this one, there's more to say, so I'll probably want to write something up afterwards.

I do note we have an interpreter. My understanding is she's not a court interpreter. She's here, effectively, for the convenience of the plaintiffs. I wouldn't be inclined to have her sworn in, but I do recognize that she is here.

Unless there's anything else, I'll hear first from plaintiff's counsel.

ARGUMENT BY COUNSEL FOR PLAINTIFFS

MR. STEINER: Good morning, Your Honor. I apologize in advance. I'm fighting a cold. So if I start coughing, that's the reason why.

THE COURT: As long as you keep it down there. I certainly won't be asking you to approach.

MR. STEINER: May it please the Court. My name is Nick Steiner, counsel for plaintiff petitioners, Mr. Wanrong Lin and Ms. Hui Fang Dong. Mr. Lin wasn't able to be here

frustrate the entire process if that's what the Government is intentionally doing?

MR. KURZ: Well, Your Honor, plaintiffs are portraying this as a process, but when an alien is a beneficiary on an I-130, the Government has no way to know that he intends to apply for an unlawful presence waiver. He's still several steps away from that.

THE COURT: Well, they know at the time he shows up for his interview, right?

MR. KURZ: They don't have any way to know that necessarily, no.

THE COURT: There's not an appointment? They don't know when he's coming in for his interview?

MR. KURZ: He's a beneficiary on a petition to establish his relationship to his wife, a United States citizen. No, there's no indication or way to know when an alien is a beneficiary on an I-130, that he then intends to apply for an I-212 and, thereafter, assuming he's approved, for a provisional unlawful presence waiver.

THE COURT: So you're saying -- and this might be something we flesh through in discovery, so maybe I shouldn't spend too much time on it. But to be clear I understand what you're saying, you're saying that there's no way that the Government would know that Mr. Lin was coming in on whatever day that was for his interview, such that they could say, as

plaintiffs suggested, and perhaps another jurisdiction, they would circle his name and say, oh, he's got a final removal order; when he comes in for his interview, we're going to step him back and remove him. You're saying there's no way they could have done that.

MR. KURZ: I'm not saying that the Government may not be wanting to remove aliens who are subject to final removal orders and come in for I-130 interviews.

THE COURT: Well, that's what I'm asking. So if they're doing that, does that not frustrate the entire provisional waiver process if people know, oh, well, if I show up for that, there's a good chance I'm going to get deported?

MR. KURZ: The waiver regulations allow the Government to do that. Plaintiffs need to show that removing Mr. Lin would be inconsistent with the regulations or some other provision of law and --

THE COURT: I'm just asking -- my question may or may not be dispositive, right? You might answer the question by saying, yes, Your Honor, it does frustrate that process, but it doesn't matter. But what I'm asking you is do you concede that it frustrates the process if someone coming in for their interview is going to get removed? You can say yes or no and neither answer is necessarily dispositive. I'm just trying to understand whether or not you agree that frustrates the process.

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that?

1 MR. KURZ: Well, I would agree, Your Honor, that if an alien is arrested and removed from the United States, that 2 that prevents him from applying for a provisional unlawful --THE COURT: It certainly frustrates the process for 4 There's no getting around that. that person. MR. KURZ: That's right. 7 THE COURT: But does it also then frustrate the entire process generally if everybody -- and the more of these cases happen, we start to see that -- if everybody at some point is under the understanding, oh, you can't go in for these interviews because they're going to step you back and deport you? Doesn't it render the entire process a nullity? Like, why would anybody show up if that's the understanding of what 14 the Government is doing? MR. KURZ: Your Honor, I'd note that many aliens who apply for I-130s and then, later, provisional waivers don't 17 even come in for I-130 interviews. Every I-130 beneficiary is not called in for an interview. And again, even if Mr. Lin was removed here, he could still apply -- he could still file an I-601, which is similar to the I-601(a), and obtain the legal 21 status that he seeks. 22 THE COURT: How long would he have to be gone to do

MR. KURZ: He would be gone longer than he would if he pursued the process that the plaintiffs are seeking here.

THE COURT: Right. And so the whole purpose of the process is not to have to be gone from your family for that long, correct?

MR. KURZ: That's not the point of the processes embodied in the regulations. The regulations make clear that the Government can remove aliens who start what they're calling a single process here. It's not clear that there's just one process. Many aliens apply for a waiver of one form of inadmissibility, removal order based on admissibility, and then, separately, apply for a waiver of unlawful presence based inadmissibility.

Here, it so happens that Mr. Lin needs to -- to obtain legal status needs to obtain waivers of both types of inadmissibility, but it's not necessarily one process in the mine-run of cases.

Again, when Mr. Lin came in for an interview on an I-130, the Government had no way to know, as he now alleges, that he intended to then apply for an I-212 and, later, to apply for an I-601(a). At that point he was just a beneficiary on an I-130. And the fact that the Government chose to arrest and detain him because he had a final removal order is completely consistent with the INA and with the regulations that are at issue.

The regulations themselves -- this is at 8 C.F.R. Section 212.7(e)(2)(i) -- state that a pending or approved provisional unlawful presence waiver does not constitute a grant of a