## IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF RHODE ISLAND

\* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* CIVIL ACTION

HIU LUI NG \* 08-285S

VS. \* JULY 31, 2008

MICHAEL CHERTOFF,

ET AL \* PROVIDENCE, RI

HEARD BEFORE THE HONORABLE WILLIAM E. SMITH
DISTRICT JUDGE

(MOTION FOR TRO/PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION HEARING)

APPEARANCES:

FOR THE PETITIONER: RANDY OLEN, ESQ.

55 Bradford St.

Suite 203

Providence, RI 02903

JOSHUA BASDAVID, ESQ. 401 Broadway #22h New York, NY 10013

FOR THE RESPONDENT: RICHARD MYRUS, ESQ.

U.S. Attorney's Office

50 Kennedy Pĺaza

Providence, RI 02903

Court Reporter: Anne M. Clayton, RPR

One Exchange Terrace Providence, RI 02903

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THE COURT: We're in a chambers conference in the matter of Hiu Lui Ng against Michael Chertoff.

This is a motion for temporary restraining order, preliminary injunction and an emergency motion for an expedited hearing. So you're Mr. Basdavid.

MR. BASDAVID: Basdavid.

THE COURT: Basdavid. Okay. Tell me what you've got here.

MR. BASDAVID: Thank you, your Honor. There's two issues that we're presenting to the Court, the first being the Zadvydas detention beyond the removal period issue, the effect being the denial of medical care and the denial of access to counsel.

Starting with the Zadvydas position, your Honor, it's an important position. Mr. Ng has been subject to a final order of removal since that would be February 2nd, 2001 at the point of which the in absentia order was entered by the Court. Motion to reopen was submitted; however, it was denied by the Board of Immigration Appeals. A petition for review of that denial was to the Second Circuit. The Second Circuit has remanded the matter back to the Board. However, at this point, the case has not yet been reopened notwithstanding the denial of reopening is on review again by the Board. Therefore, a final order of

removal has remained in effect pursuant to 8 U.S.C.

Section 1231. He has been detained now for over a year by the Government. The fact he has not been removed demonstrates removal is unlikely in the foreseeable future.

THE COURT: Can he be removed in the face of an order from the circuit to reopen the proceeding?

MR. BASDAVID: It's our position that the circuit has not reopened the matter. They have remanded the matter to the Board to reconsider its denial of the motion to reopen, but, in fact, the case has not been reopened. Whether or not he can be removed under a close reading of the statute is irrelevant as to whether or not defining whether the removal period is in effect. The removal period under 1231(a)(1)(B) is very specifically defined as under (i) is defined as the date the order of removal is administratively final. Under (ii) it says if the order of removal -- a stay has been issued and the order of removal is under judicial review the date the judicial review is complete.

Because the order of removal itself is not under judicial review, it's denial of the motion to reopen, it still remains the removal period or the removal order is administratively final unless and until the

Board reopens the matter. And therefore, since February 2nd, 2001, Mr. Ng has been subject to a final order of removal.

Since he has been detained since July 19th, 2007, it's our position and pursuant to the Supreme Court's decision in <u>Zadvydas v. Davis</u> detention is unreasonable absent showing Mr. Ng is a flight risk or danger to the community, none of which my understanding is the basis for detention.

The second issue we're presenting to the Court is the fact that Mr. Ng has been denied medical care and, relatedly, unable to access counsel. He is physically unable to get out of bed. He has requested repeatedly a wheelchair be made available and the only thing he has been told is he would be given a cane, not a wheelchair. As a result, he remains confined to bed. We're only able to communicate with other Chinese detainees who are calling on his behalf and relaying messages back and forth.

When Mr. Wong attempted to visit him, he was told that if he was able to walk to the visitation room with a cane, he could visit with his attorney, otherwise he would be unable to visit with his attorney. His attorney was not permitted to go back into the facility to visit him.

Therefore, he's being denied both adequate medical care and access to his attorney. For these reasons, we think immediate release is appropriate.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. MYRUS: Well, your Honor, Richard Myrus on behalf of the Government.

First of all, my understanding is that today's TRO/preliminary injunction hearing is directed to the issues of the petitioner's access to medical care and access to counsel. The Zadvydas issue isn't teed up in the pleadings. That's the subject of a habeas petition, and I'm certainly prepared to address it.

THE COURT: It's a little confusing, actually, to me. As I looked at the papers, I wasn't exactly sure whether the TRO went to everything or just the limited issues of access to counsel and medical care and so forth. Maybe you can clarify that.

MR. BASDAVID: Certainly, your Honor. It's our position that under the habeas statute, 28 U.S.C. 2243, the filing of the habeas, in essence, creates a TRO based upon the definition of -- based upon the requirement that in order to show cause shall be directed requiring an answer within three days, but up to twenty, for good cause showing by the Government.

We added, in addition, the medical TRO because

that wasn't inherently defined in the statute. So it is our position that this is to address both the substantive relief sought in the habeas as well as the supplemental temporary restraining order that we did seek.

THE COURT: Go ahead.

MR. MYRUS: I'll just note that it's less than 24 hours since these papers were filed, but be that as it may, there's no verified complaint here.

THE COURT: It's not less than 24 hours. It's three days. This was filed on July 29. This is July 31st.

MR. MYRUS: I apologize, your Honor. My understand is this was served on the Government yesterday, but I may be in error.

THE COURT: It may be that it wasn't served on you. It was filed in the Court anyway.

MR. OLEN: It actually was served at the same time, moments after it was filed.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. MYRUS: There's no verified complaint here. There's no complaint at all. And there's no affidavit addressing the medical care issue, as far as I can tell.

What's going on here is that the medical care

and the access to counsel issues are not properly pled.

Those are not -- habeas petition is not the proper

vehicle to raise medical treatment issues, and the case

law is pretty clear on that.

Petitioner needs to bring some form of a civil rights claim because medical care goes to conditions of confinement, not to the reasons or duration of confinement.

With respect to access to counsel, which is the other relief that is sought in the TRO proceeding, the Aguilar case from the First Circuit makes it quite clear that petitioner needs to exhaust his administrative remedies with respect to that kind of issue before seeking judicial relief.

On the <u>Zadvydas</u> issue, I haven't had a chance to obtain the administrative file yet, but my understanding is that with respect to Mr. Ng, this matter was remanded by the Second Circuit to the BIA and, therefore, <u>Zadvydas</u> doesn't apply because there is not a final order of deportation in effect.

In fact, just within the last couple of days, I believe, Mr. Ng has filed another petition, a motion for bond. So if there were a final order of deportation in effect, Mr. Ng certainly wouldn't be filing a motion for an additional bond. There's an

administrative proceeding ongoing now, and, therefore, to the extent the petitioner is relying on <a href="Zadvydas">Zadvydas</a>, it doesn't apply.

In fact, again, I don't have the A-file, but my understanding is that the petitioner filed another motion to reopen this matter in June. So I may be wrong, but that's my understanding.

In any event, given the filings by the petitioner, as well as the Second Circuit's remand to the BIA to review this matter, this is not a case in which the Zadvydas six-month time standard would apply.

I'd like to go into these issues in a little more detail with respect to the medical claim, for example, unless the Court thinks it's unnecessary. I'm prepared to address the adequacy of the care that he's received.

THE COURT: We're here. Why don't you go ahead and get into it a little bit. You've raised some procedural issues, which are legitimate, so you might as well outline the substance, too.

MR. MYRUS: Absolutely. The medical history here is fairly clear, and I have a copy of what's been provided to me as the medical records, which I can provide to counsel as well, but I can summarize that now.

This individual has been seen by medical professionals at Wyatt at least a half a dozen times since his arrival in early July. He's been seen by the nursing staff. He's been seen by a physician on several occasions. He's been prescribed analgesics, anti-inflammatories on several occasions. Again, my understanding, without having been able to spend a lot of time investigating this, is that on July 18th he was seen by the doctor. He was prescribed an X-ray. He was given a cane. The X-ray results were read on the 20th, and they were determined to be unremarkable.

He was seen by the medical staff after that. He was scheduled for a CT scan. On July 26th, which we can talk about in connection with the other issue, Mr. Ng was transported by authorities at the Wyatt to Pawtucket Memorial Hospital's Emergency Room because he was complaining of severe back pain.

So to suggest that he hasn't received adequate medical care is really stretching it. When he was seen at Pawtucket Memorial, he wasn't admitted. He was returned to Wyatt with a diagnosis of lower back strain and sciatica.

Subsequently, my understanding is that he refused to attend a scheduled CT appointment. Upon his return from Pawtucket Memorial, he was moved from his

prison cell to a cell in the Health Services Unit. One of the complaints in the papers is he had to climb up to the second bunk. Early on in this process he was given an order allowing him to have a lower bunk.

Subsequently, he was transferred to HSU, the Health Services Unit, where he is in a single cell room where his medications, my understanding is, are brought to him. So to the extent that there's a complaint that he was required to wait on a line to receive his meds, that's inaccurate.

The facts as reflected in the medical record make it very clear that he has received more than adequate medical care. And so, on the merits, there's a very low likelihood of success, even if procedurally habeas were the proper vehicle, which it's not, to challenge conditions of confinement.

So with respect to access to counsel, the facts are somewhat unclear. But this individual was not -- was never told that he couldn't meet with his attorney or denied the opportunity to meet with his attorney. He refused, as I understand it, to leave his cell to go and meet with his attorney. The officials at Wyatt were prepared to make a meeting room available for the attorney who was there to visit with Mr. Ng, and so to suggest that in some way the Government or Wyatt

officials actively thwarted that is inaccurate.

Again, I just want to point out that under First
Circuit case law it seems clear that the proper
mechanism here is to exhaust administrative remedies
before bringing a claim like that.

And in addition, counsel mentioned a moment ago that Mr. Ng has been denied the opportunity to speak on the phone with his attorneys, which is just flatly incorrect since in the most recent declaration that an attorney on Mr. Ng's behalf filed I guess last night or first thing this morning there's discussion about how he spoke on the phone with Mr. Ng at length when Mr. Ng was transported to Hartford. So that claim is unfounded.

THE COURT: Okay. Well, you've heard a number of things here. First, I'd like to hear you respond to the procedural issue that's raised. I have the same question myself about how it was that you were making claims regarding medical treatment and access to counsel in the habeas petition. I've never seen anybody do that before. Typically, those claims are made in a prisoner's civil rights action. That's the standard vehicle. So why wouldn't that be the case here?

MR. BASDAVID: We would respectfully assert that

while that's the traditional vehicle, it's not necessarily the sole and exclusive vehicle and given a joint detention and treatment issue that this Court would maintain jurisdiction, at the very least, under the Constitution to review the treatment to the extent that it rises to the level of a due process violation in a habeas proceeding, given that there is a joint issue and rather than necessitating essentially splitting the issues into two separate actions.

THE COURT: Do you have any authority for that?

MR. BASDAVID: No, I do not, your Honor, but we would be happy to brief it further. I recognize that without authority, you know, this Court would certainly need authority and we would be happy to provide it in further briefing, but we would definitely maintain that this Court would -- there would be nothing that would inherently deny this Court jurisdiction.

Under the Constitution where there's a due process violation, in the interest of judicial economy this Court could hear it.

With respect to the final order, the Government notes that we have filed motions to reopen, but does not and there has not been an order, in fact, granting reopening. So so long as there's not been an order from the Board granting reopening, it's our position

that the order of removal remains final.

And on the continued detention issue, this Court would have authority to order his release as he has been detained now for over one year since the order of removal became final.

we do not dispute that Mr. Ng has seen doctors, maybe it would be misconstrued to some degree. We're not stating that they are -- he was told he's not allowed to see his attorney. He's told he's welcome to see his attorney if he walks with a cane. He's unable to walk with a cane and he's deteriorating.

While there's a point we were able to speak to him on the phone and he was able to describe what was going on, at this point his condition is deteriorating to such a degree he's unable to get out of bed. The fact that a room was made available does him no good without a wheelchair to get there. It's our position that since this point that he has deteriorated, he has not received adequate follow-up.

With respect to counsel's statement, the Government's statement that he was returned from the hospital with a diagnosis that he had lower back pain and it was relatively unremarkable, it's my

understanding that, in fact, he was diagnosed with scoliosis. Again, I realize on such short notice we're kind of in a he-said-she-said information and certainly understand, and it may be a matter of miscommunication, it may be this Court needs the opportunity to review the record. And we certainly don't want to prejudice the Government, but we do want to highlight the fact that there is an urgency to this, and it's our position he's deteriorating and continuing to deteriorate. He's now bedridden without being given opportunity to get out of bed and use the phone and contact his attorneys through the use of a wheelchair or get out of bed and being given a room through the use of a wheelchair to meet with his attorneys.

THE COURT: The Government has the medical records here. Certainly they can show you those medical records. I don't have any reason to doubt at all what's being represented here, that what the medical records say is, in fact, what the diagnosis is. I'm also concerned why he wouldn't attend a CAT scan. Do you have any explanation for that?

MR. BASDAVID: This is the first time I've heard that he refused to attend. I don't know -- on a factual issue, if Mr. Wong would be permitted to address that because he's more familiar with the

factual issues.

THE COURT: Do you have any information on that?

MR. WONG: I think on Tuesday of this week he
was scheduled for a CAT scan. He was not able to get
up, and he was denied a wheelchair. That's why he
could not go to the hospital.

THE COURT: So do you have any idea why he would be denied a wheelchair if, you know -- I mean, it seems to me if somebody can't walk with a cane, they'd give him a wheelchair. What's the big deal?

MR. MYRUS: No, I don't have any information.

My understanding was he had a wheelchair. Based on your declaration that was submitted last night, he was in a wheelchair in Hartford so I'm not in a position to make any representations to the Court about exactly what's going on there.

I am able to say my understanding is that he's scheduled for another CT scan. I don't know exactly when, but in the immediate future.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. WONG: My understanding is that the only time that Mr. Ng was given a wheelchair was on Saturday after my visit to him. He was given a wheelchair and that's why he was able to go to an outside hospital to see a doctor. But on Tuesday, for some reason Wyatt

didn't give him a wheelchair and that's why he couldn't go there. Not that he refused to. When I talked to him on the phone, he wanted to get medical treatment. Just that he couldn't move. And with respect to his communication to me yesterday, he was in Hartford. The ICE gave him a wheelchair but the thing is he's being detained.

THE COURT: Why was he in Hartford?

MR. MYRUS: My understanding is he was transported to Hartford so that he could have extensive access to speak with his counsel by telephone, but I don't know the answer to that.

MR. OLEN: Your Honor, I received a telephone call after, shortly after I filed the habeas. And I don't know if the action of moving him to Hartford had anything to do with the filing of the habeas, but it appears that Mr. Wong was denied access to him because he wasn't provided a wheelchair the day before, I guess, in Wyatt. And up to this point, Wyatt has never, to my knowledge, provided him with a wheelchair. Then they took him to Hartford for whatever reason. It doesn't make sense to take him to Hartford to communicate with his attorney when his attorney had gone from Wyatt to Hartford.

THE COURT: Where is he now?

MR. MYRUS: He's back at Wyatt.

MR. OLEN: He's back at Wyatt.

THE COURT: I don't get it. Nobody knows why he was in Hartford, why he was taken to Hartford?

MR. MYRUS: He was taken to Hartford so that -my understanding is he was taken to Hartford so they
could afford him a better opportunity to speak by
telephone with his counsel in private, which is what I
understand, in fact, happened, and that he was in
Hartford on the phone for many hours with both his -perhaps his family members as well as his attorney.

THE COURT: Why would they take him from Wyatt to Hartford to talk to attorneys and talk to family members? That doesn't make any sense. All the facilities are available at Wyatt.

MR. MYRUS: I'm not sure, your Honor. I don't know exactly why that transpired that way.

THE COURT: Okay. Well, that's curious. Well, anybody else want to add anything here?

MR. MYRUS: To the extent the Court still has questions about the <u>Zadvydas</u> issue, I just want to make clear the Government's position is that given the actions that this petitioner has taken to reopen the case, his request for bond at this point, the argument that there's a final order of deportation in effect

doesn't hold water and, therefore, the <u>Zadvydas</u> six-month analysis can't apply.

THE COURT: I'm not going to release him on the basis of this petition and the TRO filing. There's just too many questions in place. What I am going to do is I want to give you an opportunity to answer the petition and to file a responsive brief that lays out your position with more authority with respect to the application of Zadvydas, and whether there is, in fact, a final order or not. If there is a final order in place, if this is just procedurally, you know, one of those situations where there's a final order in place and in spite of the proceedings that are going on, then I think, you know, we have to deal with the Zadvydas issue, and, you know, the cases say what they say. We have to deal with them.

If there's not a final order in place, then

Zadvydas would not be applicable and the matter would
be one that's reopened and so the request for relief,
at least on a temporary basis, would be to deny it.

But this needs to be briefed is the bottom line. So how long do you want? I need you to get something in on an expedited basis. How quickly can you do that?

MR. MYRUS: Would ten days be reasonable from the Court's perspective?

THE COURT: Yes. I think it's reasonable.

MR. MYRUS: Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: This is going to be a little bit difficult to schedule, but I'll deal with that. Do you want an opportunity to reply to what they file?

MR. BASDAVID: Yes, your Honor. Three days.

THE COURT: That, of course, will delay any hearing, but I think it might be in your interest to respond.

MR. BASDAVID: Certainly. We would need three days to respond from the Government's filing.

THE COURT: Three days after that you get a response in, then we'll set a hearing up on the habeas petition after that as soon as we can fit it in.

MR. BASDAVID: Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: Now, there's a secondary, this secondary issue that the Government's raised about the appropriateness of the other relief that you've requested. That needs to be dealt with as well.

Now, it would seem to me that you could deal with that in your responsive briefing in the form of whether it's essentially a motion to dismiss or a motion to strike or how you characterize it as a response to that aspect or that portion of the petition. I'm not really sure what you would call it,

but I think you need to join that issue and give me the authority on that. Again, you need to respond to that.

MR. BASDAVID: Absolutely.

THE COURT: Unless you decide that, you know, maybe you've reached too far here and you want to just refile this as a prisoner civil rights case and you're going to have to deal with those administrative -- exhaustion of administrative remedies issue one way or the other. I don't want to tell you what to do with it, but you're going to have to think that through.

MR. BASDAVID: Absolutely.

THE COURT: Because I think that is the more typical vehicle. Maybe you've got the authority to raise it in this context, but I'm a little skeptical about that.

All right. Now, as a practical matter, just to try to just be sensible here, in the period until we can get a chance to get this briefed and have a hearing, can you just call these folks, call the folks at Wyatt. I mean, they're pretty reasonable people. I know a lot of them. Call them up and, you know, find out what's going on with this fellow. Why is he going to Hartford to talk to counsel? Is there an issue with this wheelchair? Let's get the CAT scan done. He's got a CAT scan scheduled in the next couple of days you

said.

MR. MYRUS: I think I'm the one that said that.

THE COURT: Let's make sure he gets to that CAT scan and gets it done. It's in everybody's interest. It's also in the Government's interest so you don't have to be sitting here defending why he didn't get a wheelchair to get him to the CAT scan. You don't want to be dealing with that. Let's get that done.

MR. MYRUS: I understand what you're saying, your Honor. I'm internalizing it.

THE COURT: These guys need to visit with their client. Get it to him. Maybe they don't have enough wheelchairs out there. This isn't rocket science.

Let's try to smooth things over for a few days so we can get to the meaty issue. All right?

MR. MYRUS: Yes.

THE COURT: So talk to those folks. Who's in charge out there now?

MR. MYRUS: I talked with Assistant Warden Tapley.

THE COURT: You tell Tapley, I know Tapley, just tell him get this guy a wheelchair so we can get this thing worked on. He's a reasonable guy.

Okay. Anything else that we need to do here?

MR. BASDAVID: Nothing further, your Honor.

Thank you. THE COURT: Okay. Hopefully, you'll be able to -- are you going to attempt to see him in the next day or so? MR. BASDAVID: Absolutely, yes. THE COURT: Let's see if you can't help facilitate that visit since these guys are from New York. MR. MYRUS: Yes. THE COURT: Good. We'll get you a date. I can't give it to you right now, but we'll get you a date as soon as it's available. MR. BASDAVID: Thank you, your Honor. (Hearing concluded at 3:10 p.m.) 

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I, Anne M. Clayton, RPR, do hereby certify that the foregoing pages are a true and accurate transcription of my stenographic notes in the above-entitled case.

/s/ Anne M. Clayton
----Anne M. Clayton, RPR

AUGUST 14, 2008

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Date