UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA ALEXANDRIA DIVISION

SUHAIL NAJIM ABDULLAH . Civil Action No. 1:08cv827

AL SHIMARI, TAHA YASEEN ARRAQ .
RASHID, SA'AD HAMZA HANTOOSH .
AL-ZUBA'E, AND SALAH HASAN .
NUSAIF JASIM AL-EJAILI, .

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Plaintiffs,

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vs. . Alexandria, Virginia

December 16, 2016

CACI PREMIER TECHNOLOGY, INC.,. 10:11 a.m.

Defendant.

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TRANSCRIPT OF STATUS CONFERENCE
BEFORE THE HONORABLE LEONIE M. BRINKEMA
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

APPEARANCES:

FOR THE PLAINTIFFS: JOHN K. ZWERLING, ESO.

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and

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(APPEARANCES CONT'D. ON PAGE 2)

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COMPUTERIZED TRANSCRIPTION OF STENOGRAPHIC NOTES

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ALSO PRESENT: J. WILLIAM KOEGEL, JR., ESQ.

OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER: ANNELIESE J. THOMSON, RDR, CRR

U.S. District Court, Fifth Floor

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PROCEEDINGS

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2 THE CLERK: Civil Action 08-827, Suhail Najim Abdullah Al Shimari, et al. v. CACI Premier Technology, Inc. 3 4 Would counsel please note their appearances for the record. 5 MR. O'CONNOR: Good morning, Your Honor. John O'Connor and Conor Brady for defendant, CACI Premier 6 7 Technology, Inc., and we're joined by Bill Koegel from CACI. 8 THE COURT: Good morning. 9 MR. ZWERLING: Good morning, Your Honor. Your Honor, 10 John Zwerling for the plaintiff, Al Shimari, et al, and I'd 11 like to introduce to the Court three attorneys who are 12 pro hac vice'd into this case but I don't believe the Court has 13 met yet: Baher Azmy and Katherine Gallagher from the Center 14 for Constitutional Rights up in New York, and Robert LoBue from 15 Patterson Belknap Webb & Tyler. THE COURT: Good morning, counsel. All right. Well, 16 17 as you know, I have inherited this case from Judge Lee, and so 18 I am still relatively new to it, although I have a companion 19 case, the Steptoe folks know about that one, Abbass v. CACI, 20 and so -- but again, that case was stayed, because there's such

an overlap of issues, to see what happened with the Al Shimari case, which is now before us.

I had requested that both sides submit status reports, with suggestions as to how to proceed after the Fourth Circuit issued its remand, and I've looked at both sets of

papers; and actually, I'm not going to accept either of your plans because as I look at the issues -- and, you know, a court's first obligation is always to determine whether it has jurisdiction; and the issue, it seems to the Court, that must first be fully resolved, and that's certainly what the Fourth Circuit instructed, is the issue as to whether or not the conduct that's been alleged by the plaintiffs in the third amended complaint, which is the only complaint that's actually before us, was unlawful when committed, and if not, did that conduct occur under the actual control of the military or involve sensitive military judgment.

That's the key issue. I've got to decide that. If I find, for example, that the conduct was lawful or was not unlawful, that puts us in one direction. If we find that the conduct was unlawful, then it's irrelevant in terms of the issue of control. Courts clearly have said that. It will definitely change how we go about the discovery.

I think that was essentially the fourth point on CACI's list in terms of the push-down order, but in my view, that's the issue that has to get resolved first, and so I've decided that.

Now, the only thing I want to sort of talk to you about a little bit is how we go about addressing that particular issue, so we're going to talk a little bit about how we're thinking about the case. And again, I'm still new to it.

1 I have a couple of just sort of procedural questions. 2 there actual discovery engaged in during the previous iterations of this case? In other words, have you had some 3 4 discovery in the case? 5 MR. O'CONNOR: Your Honor, John O'Connor. THE COURT: Yes. 6 7 MR. O'CONNOR: There was full discovery. We had a 8 full discovery period, and that period closed in 2013. 9 THE COURT: All right. Now, during that, during that 10 period then, were the plaintiffs deposed? 11 MR. O'CONNOR: Only Al-Ejaili, Your Honor. The other 12 three, Judge Lee had ordered them to appear in this district. 13 They were not permitted by the United States to come into this 14 district. 15 THE COURT: All right. But you have fully deposed 16 one plaintiff? 17 MR. O'CONNOR: That's true, Your Honor. 18 THE COURT: And this plaintiff is which of the four? 19 I'm sorry, I know one was an Al Jazeera reporter and one --20 MR. O'CONNOR: That's the one. 21 THE COURT: So I would -- did he speak English? 22 MR. O'CONNOR: No, Your Honor. We used a translator 23 here and there. It appeared that he could understand, you 24 know, words, but he was deposed through a translator.

THE COURT: All right. Do we have a transcript of

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- 1 that deposition in the record someplace?
- 2 MR. O'CONNOR: Not -- certainly not a complete one,
- 3 Your Honor.
- 4 THE COURT: All right. How long was that transcript?
- 5 How long did that deposition take?
- 6 MR. O'CONNOR: It took a full day, but keep in mind,
- 7 Your Honor, that with the translation, probably half as many
- 8 pages as a normal full-day deposition.
- 9 THE COURT: All right. I definitely would like to
- 10 | see a copy of that. So was it ever filed with the Court during
- 11 | any motions practice or whatever?
- MR. O'CONNOR: It's possible there are excerpts but
- 13 certainly not a complete copy, Your Honor.
- 14 THE COURT: All right, I would like someone to upload
- 15 | a copy if it's not been scanned in electronically, or give us a
- 16 hard copy, whatever. Actually, it would probably be valuable
- 17 | if it were electronic because then we can pull from it what we
- 18 need, all right?
- 19 MR. O'CONNOR: Your Honor, can I ask one question of
- 20 | plaintiffs' counsel?
- 21 THE COURT: Yeah.
- 22 (Discussion among counsel off the record.)
- 23 MR. O'CONNOR: Your Honor, it's been three years.
- 24 What I wanted to confer with the plaintiffs --
- 25 THE COURT: Sure.

MR. O'CONNOR: -- I don't think any part of that is

designated "Confidential" or anything that requires sealing, so

I didn't want to promise that I can upload it before I made

sure that it's not confidential. We don't believe there's any

issue there.

THE COURT: All right. Well, anyway, that's something I want to get so we can start getting a better firsthand feel for the case.

All right. So it's CACI's position, as I understand it, you feel that discovery closed?

MR. O'CONNOR: Well, Your Honor, the initial period of discovery did close. There were a number of discovery motions that had been pending and --

THE COURT: But I think for my purposes and for the initial jurisdictional purpose, the only discovery we really need is clear information as to the specific conduct the plaintiffs are alleging was the unlawful conduct. That's where this case starts. I mean, I've read the complaint, so I know the types of different conduct that's been alleged, but I think in order to be able to fully evaluate the legality or the illegality of the conduct, it has to be very specific.

I'm assuming in the one deposition that you've got, that's been spelled out in great detail.

MR. O'CONNOR: Yes, Your Honor, though the Fourth Circuit's decision talked about that the district court has to

examine evidence regarding the specific conduct to which the plaintiffs were subjected --

THE COURT: Correct.

MR. O'CONNOR: -- which Your Honor just talked about, and the source of any direction under which the acts took place.

So we do think that getting back to the discovery, we do believe that discovery would be required as to --

THE COURT: No, because the first point is if the Court finds the conduct was unlawful, it doesn't make any difference in terms of the jurisdictional issue. It doesn't make any difference as to whether you were directed to do it or not. The Fourth Circuit's clear about that.

MR. O'CONNOR: But it --

THE COURT: If it's unlawful, it makes no difference at whose direction, if any, it was done. It was done. Then the question is some of the more interesting issues about whether conspiracy or aiding and abetting theories are, you know, are established.

So I think the key issue, the first issue that we have to decide is whether or not the specific conduct that's been alleged is unlawful, and one of the issues and, I think, the very interesting legal issue here is unlawful by what standard? Are we looking at the law of Iraq? Are we looking at the law of Nations?

I don't think that's clear in this record, and certainly I want to hear your positions as to what law the Court must use in

3 determining whether conduct was unlawful, all right?

MR. O'CONNOR: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: And I don't believe that's been resolved in this case.

MR. O'CONNOR: Well, yes and no, I think. We did file a motion on the common law counts, basically saying that common law counts were not permitted based on Coalition Provision Authority Order 17, and Judge Lee agreed with that. As the case went up --

THE COURT: The Fourth Circuit has not addressed that issue.

MR. O'CONNOR: Well, they did not. They ended up vacating Judge Lee's decision without -- you know, they said it was thorough but said we're not offering an opinion on it, because they on *Kiobel* had said the ATS counts -- *Kiobel* did not bar the ATS counts, and they wanted to make sure that if political question resolved the case, that the Court didn't enter judgment on a 12(b)(6) basis when a 12(b)(1) basis would have been more proper.

THE COURT: Right, right.

MR. O'CONNOR: Your Honor, as to the question of the legality of the specific conduct, we do think it's important that this not proceed on mere allegations. We have

complaint -- we have a complaint, but we do think that the

Fourth Circuit's remand instructions require more than that,

and so for Al-Ejaili, for instance, he actually had to testify

about what -- you know, and was subject to cross-examination

5 about what actually happened to him.

And in all these cases, we spend a lot of time at the allegation stage, and I think the Fourth Circuit's instructions are that that's not sufficient anymore. We're now at the point where -- the evidence stage, because they use "evidence." They don't say "allegation."

THE COURT: I understand that. Well, there are different ways of getting evidence. One would be sworn affidavits. One would be answers to interrogatories or depositions.

MR. O'CONNOR: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: And I'm not -- I have -- I do not agree with how Judge Lee approached the issue about the depositions of the, of the plaintiffs. I in my experience have had witnesses who couldn't get into the United States and we -- and have had parties who couldn't get into the United States, and we've done it by video. There's no reason that can't be done, and I think that was offered at one point.

We could also have you-all go over to Istanbul or

Amman, Jordan, or someplace which is relatively safe to take

the depositions. I think the least expensive way of doing it

would be by video.

But there's no reason in my view why the testimony of these plaintiffs cannot be obtained, and it would make the record complete, and my reading of the Fourth Circuit is that my job in this case is to develop the full facts -- I agree with you, we have to develop the full factual record. The issues in this case are very important, and both sides plus, frankly, you know, the American people and the people of Iraq have a right to get the full record developed here, and so I feel that we are going to need to get the testimony of the three remaining plaintiffs.

The fourth one, you've already got his testimony, and I would assume whatever description he has provided of the conduct is what it is.

However, so that we don't waste time, some of the allegations to some degree overlap. I mean, the use of the dogs, for example, to scare people. So there's no reason why even while we're getting a complete record as to the other three plaintiffs, the lawyers can't start looking at the legal question, I mean, because you have some genuine specific detail already as to the type of conduct that's at issue in the plaintiffs' case.

MR. O'CONNOR: Your Honor, we agree that the Fourth Circuit's instructions here are to develop the full record.

What we -- one concern we have is that a deposition of a

plaintiff is not the full record because the United States certainly has records and information about the treatment of everybody who was detained in Abu Ghraib prison. Those were discovery motions that had been brought, had not been ruled on because Judge Lee entered judgment.

So unless --

THE COURT: But why would that be relevant to this case? We have four individual plaintiffs who have said certain things happened to us at Abu Ghraib, right? That's it.

MR. O'CONNOR: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Their description of what happened forms the parameters of the legal analysis as to whether that conduct was unlawful under the law, whatever law it is, that existed at that time. That's the issue for the jurisdictional -- to get it over this jurisdictional problem.

MR. O'CONNOR: But, Your Honor, on a 12(b)(1) motion, we think that the Court resolves conflicts in the evidence, and I don't think --

THE COURT: But what other -- your only evidence would be it didn't happen to them?

MR. O'CONNOR: Didn't happen to them, that's right, the surrounding circumstances. Also, legality will be greatly informed by what was authorized by the United States at the time that these alleged events occurred.

THE COURT: Well, but that goes -- that's a question

of law. That goes to what are we looking at in terms of what makes something unlawful.

In other words, if, if -- anyway, I'm not going to start giving you a view of how I think the case will ultimately wind up because I don't know how it's going to wind up. I haven't seen your briefs.

But we're not going to delay this case ad infinitum. This case needs to get -- these issues need to get resolved, and I think the most efficient and clearest way is to go right to the essence of the case, and the essence of the case, as I said before, is the specific allegations of the four plaintiffs as to the conduct that they, they allege they experienced, and then to look at what sources of law which were in effect in that 2003-2004 time period, what was clearly established law.

Remember, the Fourth Circuit also talked about the gray zone. Again, if certain conduct is not clearly against whatever legal standard I find is the proper legal standard, then you do have to look at whether there was direct direction from the military or sensitive military judgment involved. That analysis comes in in the gray zone or in the zone where the conduct is not unlawful.

But the first and key question is whether the conduct was unlawful, and that's -- I think there are only two things you need to do for that. One is what is the conduct and what is the law that you're -- that it's going to be weighed

against, and that's how I want these first round of motions to proceed.

I'm going to do the following: I'm going to give you-all some time limits in which I want to have certain things done. Do the plaintiffs' counsel feel there's going to be any problem in organizing the depositions of the three remaining plaintiffs? I assume you've been in touch with them since the decision of the Fourth Circuit?

And who's the spokesperson on this issue? Your name again, please?

MR. AZMY: Baher Azmy.

THE COURT: Yes, sir.

MR. AZMY: Your Honor, yes, we have been in touch with them, and we have been in the process of preparing for the possibility of entry into the United States, which requires for two of the three plaintiffs renewing their passports and then a visa process, but as we urged in the earlier proceedings, we can also make them available for video depositions or for in person depositions in a neutral city like Istanbul.

So we would propose to meet and confer with the defendants to identify a timetable by which we could complete the video depositions, but we also agree with Your Honor that for purposes of political question, the Court can decide on the evidence. We don't think it necessarily has to be evidence that is subject to cross-examination in a, in a deposition. We

have evidence in the record, not only the allegations in the complaint, we do have detailed interrogatories and a medical examination from our expert.

THE COURT: All right. Now, see, that helps me somewhat. So there have been detailed interrogatories that have been answered by these plaintiffs that go into more specifics than what's in the complaint?

MR. AZMY: Yes. They, they verify what's in the complaint. The third amended complaint was, I think if I'm recalling correctly, filed after we completed the interrogatories. So the complaint in many respects mirrors the interrogatories, but they are, of course, signed by the plaintiffs.

THE COURT: Well, for example, I mean, just -- the complaint just alleges things like, you know, restrictions on food. I mean, I don't know what that means, all right? Does that mean, for example, that somebody who's following a halal diet was not given halal-compliant food? Does it mean that people were given, you know, bread and water for days?

I don't know what that means, and I think I have to know more specifically what that means in order to be able to tell whether that would be in violation of some international norm of lawful or unlawful behavior.

So that's why I didn't think that the generic descriptions -- in some cases, the generic description may be

enough, but in other cases, I'm not sure that it's enough,
because again, as to each plaintiff, it's not all the same
conduct that you've alleged as to each plaintiff.

MR. AZMY: That's right, Your Honor, and I think -THE COURT: Yeah.

MR. AZMY: I think the interrogatories, if I recall, do not -- would say that deprivation of food, for example, was deprivation of food for days, but it would not specify a particular sort of dates or, you know, very concrete duration.

But, you know, sort of going to how the Fourth Circuit analyzed the case, there would be some conduct that would be clearly unlawful that the Court could evaluate based on the evidence presently in the record and that could not be lawfully authorized.

THE COURT: Well --

MR. AZMY: And then there may be some issues that would be in the gray zone, and then because, as we argue -- and there is a full factual record on the question of control -- the Court could evaluate whether certain things that are still gray and therefore subject to future deposition testimony -- and we're not ruling out the idea of deposition. We very much want our plaintiffs to be able to testify, but just thinking about how the Court could deal, if it wanted to, with put up a question on the present record, where things were unclear, we could conclude it's in the gray zone and then do an analysis on

- 1 the full factual record of whether or not there was military
- 2 | control over the conduct of CACI in carrying out the gray
- 3 conduct.
- 4 THE COURT: Well, you know, the other way of
- 5 | simplifying this case is for the plaintiffs to look at -- I
- 6 | mean, I think for each of these plaintiffs, you've alleged at
- 7 | least eight or nine specific types of mistreatment. If there
- 8 are one or two that in your view are slam-dunks, you know, you
- 9 make the case a lot simpler to just go with those two, jettison
- 10 the other ones and, you know, focus on those.
- I mean, that's the other thing. I would think at
- 12 | this point, this case has been around for, what, eight years?
- 13 Both sides need finality one way or the other, and
- 14 | simplification is the way to get to that, so that's another
- 15 option.
- And that's in the control of the plaintiffs, frankly,
- 17 at this point.
- MR. AZMY: Yes, Your Honor, we would consider that.
- 19 THE COURT: All right.
- MR. AZMY: Yes.
- 21 THE COURT: All right. But you are telling me then
- 22 | within -- again, normally interrogatory answers are not filed
- 23 | with the Court. Have they been filed, though, were they
- 24 exhibits to some previous motions?
- 25 MR. AZMY: Portions were exhibits to previous

motions, but I don't believe all four were filed in full, and
we could certainly do that, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Well, I think actually rather than having things piecemeal, other than that one deposition that I would like to read, I think any other types of filings I want in the context of motions with exhibits so it's all -- there's context for it.

How much time do the plaintiffs think it would -you-all need to arrange with defense counsel setting up the
depositions of the remaining three plaintiffs?

MR. AZMY: Video depositions, Your Honor?

THE COURT: I think video is the way to go in this case, because it's going to take too long to get a visa, I'm sure, and since you said there were problems last time around --

MR. AZMY: Yeah. Well, it is still not entirely uncomplicated given the conditions in Iraq, so we'd like some flexibility around the time. We would propose 60 days, Your Honor.

THE COURT: You need that much time, huh?

MR. AZMY: Well, just to be, just to be safe given complications around communications and travel and the like.

THE COURT: I think -- all right, if I -- assuming we give you the 60 days, is there any reason why the position of the parties as to the applicable sources of law can't be

- 1 briefed before then?
- 2 MR. AZMY: That could be briefed, Your Honor.
- THE COURT: Because that's a pure legal argument, and
- 4 | then applying that law to the facts developed enables us to
- 5 decide how we want to go.
- 6 MR. AZMY: Yes.
- 7 THE COURT: All right. How long does the plaintiff
- 8 | think -- I think 30 days for the opening briefs?
- 9 MR. AZMY: Yes.
- 10 THE COURT: Is there an agreement among, among you at
- 11 | all as to the source of law, or are you differing on that?
- MR. AZMY: We -- our position is the sources of law
- 13 | for the ATS claims is the Law of Nations, which includes
- 14 | customary international law, the Geneva Conventions, Convention
- 15 against Torture, so the full corpus of international law, and
- 16 | for the remaining common law claims, I think there's not
- 17 | agreement. There's a choice of law question there that we
- 18 | would have to brief.
- 19 THE COURT: All right. What about from the defense
- 20 standpoint?
- 21 MR. O'CONNOR: There's certainly no agreement on, I
- 22 | think, any aspect relating to the common law claims.
- 23 THE COURT: What about for the -- how about for the
- 24 ATS claims?
- MR. O'CONNOR: For the ATS claims, Your Honor, I

think there is agreement that those are governed by customary 1 2 international law. I think there is disagreement --THE COURT: As to what is customary international 3 4 law. 5 MR. O'CONNOR: -- once you get below that level. THE COURT: Yeah. 6 MR. O'CONNOR: Your Honor, may I ask a couple of 7 8 questions to make sure we understand the path forward here? 9 THE COURT: All right. 10 MR. O'CONNOR: Your Honor has said video depositions 11 is the way to go. Our depositions had been accompanied by a 12 request for medical exams. Am I to assume that those are put 13 off for now? Because they are claiming significant injuries, 14 and Judge Lee had ordered medical exams, and Al-Ejaili, for 15 instance, had a medical exam when he was here for his 16 deposition. 17 We assume that if they're going to stay in Iraq or 18 somewhere like that, one, getting a doctor for us into Iraq for 19 a medical exam is probably not particularly practical, or

having an Iraqi publicly represent us is probably not particularly practical.

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THE COURT: Do some of these plaintiffs allege that they have scars as a result of some of the activities that occurred?

MR. O'CONNOR: Well, Your Honor, plaintiff Rashid

- 1 | filed a complaint and interrogatory answers that listed all of
- 2 his injuries, and then five years later, the third amended
- 3 | complaint said, oh, he was shot, also. So I would assume that
- 4 | there's a bullet wound just as one sort of simple example.
- 5 THE COURT: Well, I mean, not to get into the details
- 6 of this, but, I mean, if the first interrogatory doesn't
- 7 | include being shot and one lives in Iraq, I think you can get
- 8 | shot at almost any point.
- 9 What's going on with Mr. Rashid? Who's talked with
- 10 | him recently? Is he -- I didn't see a shooting. Did I miss
- 11 that in the third amended complaint?
- MR. O'CONNOR: It was added for the first time in the
- 13 third amended complaint, Your Honor.
- 14 THE COURT: That he was shot?
- MR. O'CONNOR: He says he was shot. That was not an
- 16 | authorized amendment. Judge Lee had only allowed amendments as
- 17 | to conspiracy allegations, but that was a new one in the third
- 18 amended complaint.
- 19 THE COURT: Did you object?
- 20 MR. O'CONNOR: We filed a motion to strike, which was
- 21 mooted by Judge Lee's entry of judgment on Kiobel and the
- 22 governing law issues.
- 23 THE COURT: Well, other than that issue, do some of
- 24 | the other claims -- I want to know what the relevance of the
- 25 | medical examination now, which is more than, more than 13 years

after the events, what do you think that would show? 1 2 MR. O'CONNOR: Well, Your Honor, some of the plaintiffs, for instance, allege long-term psychological 3 4 damage. 5 THE COURT: All right. So PTSD or something like that. 6 7 MR. O'CONNOR: We had a psychiatrist who saw the 8 plaintiff -- the one plaintiff who appeared for deposition. 9 THE COURT: All right. What's the plaintiff position 10 on that? 11 MR. AZMY: Your Honor, the medical reports go to 12 damages, and I think we can resolve this question separately 13 and --14 THE COURT: Well, they to some degree also go to the, 15 to the credibility of claims of certain types of injuries, right? I mean, if I, if I claim that I was burned --16 17 MR. AZMY: Right. 18 THE COURT: -- right? 19 MR. AZMY: Right. 20 THE COURT: And the other side maybe is contesting that I was burned, the best evidence of that besides my 21 22 testimony unless you have witnesses who saw it happen would be 23 I've got burn scars on my arm. Well, that would be pretty 24 strong evidence that I was telling the truth when I said I was

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burned.

MR. AZMY: That's right, Your Honor, certainly. I understood you wanted to -- wanting to resolve the question of whether or not the conduct was unlawful, which could, I think, be resolved on the present evidence, and then much of this -- the testimony regarding the severity of the harm would ultimately go to damages or, if medical exams could be completed before summary judgment, perhaps the sufficiency of the evidence.

THE COURT: The evidence, yeah. I agree. I don't want to delay this case. So again, I want -- I'm going to give the plaintiffs 60 days to arrange with opposing counsel for the deposition by video unless you get super fast visa. I mean, if they can come here, that's fine, but if they can't, then it will be by video deposition.

They don't have to have medical exams at this point. We'll leave that issue to down the road.

But there's no reason in my mind -- because again, you've all been working on this case for years; you've got a huge advantage over the Court in this respect -- that we can't have initial briefs from each side, so dueling briefs as to what your position is on the law that is applicable both, you know, the standard of law under the ATS as well as for the common law issues, all right? That gives me a preliminary feeling for where you're coming from, and that will give us a chance to be working on both an evidentiary and a legal front

1 at the same time.

MR. O'CONNOR: Your Honor, the other question I had was while we're working on this legal and evidentiary phase, which I assume will, in the end, we'll end up with big briefs on political question --

THE COURT: Correct.

MR. O'CONNOR: -- are we to assume that this process will not involve at all a factual question as to whether CACI personnel were involved in injuring these plaintiffs?

THE COURT: At this point, I just want to see if we even have a basis for the Court to exercise jurisdiction, all right?

MR. O'CONNOR: Your Honor --

THE COURT: We have an allegation right now in the complaint that the only people at that high-level facility were CACI people and military people.

MR. O'CONNOR: Well, that's not quite right, Your Honor. There were also other government agencies who were at the facility.

THE COURT: Or government --

MR. O'CONNOR: Other linguists who -- more linguists than interrogators, and they were not CACI personnel. There were lots of non-military, non-CACI personnel there.

My other question, Your Honor, is these depositions and Al-Ejaili's deposition was a merits deposition. If we're

- going to have the plaintiff sitting there to answer questions,
- 2 | it would seem to me that efficiency would not limit what I can
- 3 ask that plaintiff, because this is my -- this is my first
- 4 chance to talk to these plaintiffs.
- 5 So we would like to be able to conduct our merits
- 6 deposition. Now, I recognize we don't have all the discovery
- 7 | we would like from the United States but -- and I would like to
- 8 | not have fights with counsel during the deposition: You can't
- 9 ask that because that doesn't relate to political question. I
- 10 | mean, they're sitting there. We would like to ask them --
- 11 THE COURT: Well, beyond how these people were
- 12 | treated, what would be other -- what other relevant questions
- 13 | would there be for this case?
- 14 MR. O'CONNOR: Your Honor, for instance, for
- 15 Al-Ejaili, we asked him a lot of questions about whether he can
- 16 identify people with whom he interacted, and the answer was
- 17 basically no.
- 18 THE COURT: And did he explain why he could not
- 19 | identify them?
- 20 MR. O'CONNOR: Sometimes he was hooded. Sometimes he
- 21 just, you know, he could give the vaguest of physical
- 22 descriptions but not really much else.
- 23 THE COURT: And, I mean, there are allegations in the
- 24 complaint that people's name tags were covered over. Did he,
- 25 | did he say something along those lines as well?

MR. O'CONNOR: I don't recall him saying anything
about name tags. I'm not even sure he could read a name tag if
it was there.

THE COURT: All right, sure.

MR. O'CONNOR: But if we're going -- unless we're going to do multiple depositions of the plaintiffs --

THE COURT: Yeah, I'm not a fan of bifurcation -MR. O'CONNOR: Neither are we.

THE COURT: -- and I do think it would probably be in the plaintiffs' best interests, too, to get it all done at one time.

MR. AZMY: We don't disagree with that, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right, that's fine.

Now, Judge Anderson is the magistrate judge on this case, and I'm going to let him know what we're doing. He's a very, very good manager of discovery. So if there are discovery disputes, I'm going to also -- he and I together will be watching this case.

Part of me is tempted to want to invite the depositions to be conducted from the courthouse so that I can actually get a firsthand view of these plaintiffs. We have done that before. It takes some logistics in terms of setting it up.

We have a couple of benefits there. Among other things, my court reporter, who's extremely good, can be taking

- 1 down the testimony. I get a chance to see it. Looking way
- 2 down the road, were there to be a trial, I can get a feel for
- 3 | potential, you know, objections and start cleaning up the
- 4 testimony right then and there, because in many cases, these
- 5 people may not be able to come here. I had a case involving
- 6 | Somali citizens under the ATS, and we took some of the evidence
- 7 | that way, and I've done it before in other cases.
- But that's an option. That's not a requirement, but
- 9 | I would be open to that as a possibility as well if you-all can
- 10 | work that out, all right?
- MR. O'CONNOR: Your Honor, taking a deposition here
- 12 | would be fine with us. We do want to put down our marker that
- we would have very strong views about the idea that these
- 14 | plaintiffs could go to a trial and just put a television show
- on for the jury, and that's not an issue for today --
- 16 THE COURT: Sure.
- 17 MR. O'CONNOR: -- but that is -- we have a very, very
- 18 strong view about that.
- 19 THE COURT: Well, and it may be then that jointly
- 20 everybody goes to the State Department and asks for a
- 21 | short-term parole of these folks into the United States. I
- 22 mean, again, there could be creative ways of getting them here,
- 23 but that's way down the road.
- MR. O'CONNOR: I understand.
- 25 THE COURT: I've got to get over this political

question issue. This is a big hurdle, and this is in my view 1 2 the biggest hurdle to get this case moving, and so I want to get it moving, all right? 3 4 So I think -- have I given you enough to get this 5 case started now? MR. AZMY: Yes, Your Honor. 6 7 MR. O'CONNOR: Yes, Your Honor. THE COURT: All right, anything further at this 8 9 point? 10 MR. ZWERLING: I have one issue. 11 THE COURT: Can you go to the lectern, Mr. Zwerling? 12 MR. ZWERLING: With whom within the courthouse family 13 would we contact to try to make arrangements with the Court 14 for --15 THE COURT: The video? 16 MR. ZWERLING: -- this end of the depositions? 17 THE COURT: Lance Bachman. 18 MR. ZWERLING: Lance Hoffman. 19 THE COURT: Lance Bachman. 20 MR. ZWERLING: Bachman. 21 THE COURT: He's the IT person here at the 22 courthouse. 23 MR. ZWERLING: Thank you.

THE COURT: We have the screens here. I mean, it

takes some logistics, and it can't cost the Court any money.

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don't know how this case is being financed, but, I mean, I have to be honest with you-all, you'd have to figure that out.

I mean, we have certain cables and conduits, and I think there's a satellite hookup, but -- and again, discovery is normally not open to the public, and it would be a sealed proceeding. I would consider this just like a private deposition between the parties, so we'd have it done in a sealed courtroom.

Every now and then, you do get pressure from the press, and, you know, there are First Amendment potential issues out there, so I just warn you about that if you do it here at the courthouse. But anyway, talk with him to get started to see what could be done, all right?

MR. ZWERLING: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: And again, it may be that it can't be done from Iraq. Your plaintiffs might have to go to Turkey or Jordan or some other place where it's easier to -- and the other thing is make sure that there is no problem with the local country about conducting this kind of a proceeding. Some countries have laws that would not permit that. Because we're not doing this through the Hague Convention or any of the more formal structures, all right?

MR. ZWERLING: Okay.

THE COURT: All right. In terms of the -- so in 30 days, I'm going to get your opening briefs as to your view of

- 1 the law. Now, if to the extent there's an agreement, you know,
- 2 Geneva Convention, this particular Geneva Convention, both
- 3 | sides say this is the law but you may argue how it applies
- 4 differently, that's one thing.
- 5 And then after I've seen your opening briefs, I'll
- 6 decide when I want any responses to each other's brief if I
- 7 | even think I need them, all right?
- 8 All right, anything further on this case at this
- 9 point?
- MR. AZMY: No, thank you, Your Honor.
- 11 THE COURT: No? How about from CACI?
- MR. O'CONNOR: No, Your Honor.
- 13 THE COURT: And the only other thing is can you reach
- 14 | out to the counsel in the Abbass case?
- MR. O'CONNOR: I will.
- 16 THE COURT: Let them know what we're doing because I
- 17 | don't want to have to address the political question twice. At
- 18 | some point, the Abbass case also has to be heard or considered.
- MR. O'CONNOR: Your Honor?
- THE COURT: Yeah.
- 21 MR. O'CONNOR: Would the Court like me to discuss a
- 22 | plan to get going on political question with that case?
- 23 THE COURT: Yes, yes. And I can hear either through
- 24 a phone conference with counsel for those plaintiffs to see if
- 25 they want to sort of join in. I mean, the deposition issue is

| 1 | too complicated because there are 40 or something plaintiffs in |
|----|---|
| 2 | that case, but the law, the applicability of the law issue |
| 3 | would be the same for both cases, it seems to me, right? |
| 4 | MR. O'CONNOR: I think that's, that's right, Your |
| 5 | Honor. |
| б | THE COURT: Yeah. And is it the same team the |
| 7 | same group of lawyers that are going to be on both cases? |
| 8 | MR. O'CONNOR: For CACI, that's right, Your Honor. |
| 9 | THE COURT: Yeah, okay. All right, great. All |
| 10 | right? |
| 11 | MR. O'CONNOR: Thank you, Your Honor. |
| 12 | MR. AZMY: Thank you, Your Honor. |
| 13 | THE COURT: All right, you're all free to go. |
| 14 | MR. AZMY: Have a good weekend. |
| 15 | (Which were all the proceedings |
| 16 | had at this time.) |
| 17 | |
| 18 | CERTIFICATE OF THE REPORTER |
| 19 | I certify that the foregoing is a correct transcript of |
| 20 | the record of proceedings in the above-entitled matter. |
| 21 | |
| 22 | |
| 23 | /s/ |
| 24 | Anneliese J. Thomson |
| 25 | |
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