1 2 3 4 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT 5 EASTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON 6 7 8 JAMES ELMER MITCHELL and JOHN JESSEN, 9 Petitioners, No. 16-MC-0036-JLQ 10 ORDER RE: PETITIONERS' THIRD MOTION TO COMPEL VS. 11 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, 12 Respondent. 13 14 15 **Related Case:** 16 SULEIMAN ABDULLAH SALIM, et al., 17 No. CV-15-0286-JLQ 18 Plaintiffs, ORDER RE: DISCOVERY STATUS 19 20 VS. 21 JAMES E. MITCHELL and JOHN 22 Defendants. 23 24 BEFORE THE COURT is Petitioners/Defendants James Mitchell and John 25 Jessen's Third Motion to Compel (ECF No. 54 in case # 16-mc-36). The Government has 26 filed a Response (ECF No. 59), and Defendants filed a Reply (ECF No. 61). The court 27 heard oral argument on the Motion on February 14, 2017. The court also directed 28 Plaintiffs in the underlying case, 15-286, attend the telephonic argument and all parties to

"be prepared to advise as to the status of discovery." (ECF No. 142). Dror Ladin participated on the call for Plaintiffs. Brian Paszamant and James Smith argued for Defendants. Andrew Warden appeared on behalf of the United States.

I. Introduction and Background

Petitioners James Mitchell and John Jessen in the miscellaneous action, 16-mc-0036, are the Defendants in the related case, *Salim et al. v. Mitchell et al.*, 15-286-JLQ, and are referred to as Defendants herein. Respondent is the United States, representing the interests of the Central Intelligence Agency ("CIA") and Department of Justice ("DOJ") in responding to a subpoena. Plaintiffs in the underlying action, 15-286-JLQ, allege Defendants worked under contract with the CIA and "designed, implemented, and personally administered an experimental torture program." (Complaint, ¶ 1). Plaintiffs, who bear the burden of proof on their claims, have consistently taken the position, "the facts necessary to adjudicate this matter are available in the public record." (ECF No. 34 in Case # 15-286-JLQ, at p. 3). Plaintiffs have previously asserted Defendants' discovery proposal was "overbroad, protracted, and unduly burdensome." (*Id.* at 4).

The Defendants and the Government have engaged in a long running dialogue concerning the Government's response to a subpoena issued to the CIA. The subpoena was served in late-June 2016. The Government served written objections on July 19, 2016. On August 22, 2016, Defendants filed a Motion to Compel in the District Court for the District of Columbia, which was transferred to this court. The court heard oral argument on the Motion to Compel on September 29, 2016, and issued an Order granting in part the Motion to Compel on October 4, 2016. (ECF No. 31).

In April 2016, when discovery was just beginning, Plaintiffs argued: "Defendants should not be permitted to turn the discovery process in this case into a far-flung and irrelevant inquiry that will guarantee unnecessary expense and delay." (ECF No. 34 at p. 7). Both the Government and Defendants have blamed each other for the delay. In a prior Motion to Compel (ECF No. 38), Defendants took issue with the Government's general reasons for the discovery redactions, stating: "The Government's identified bases

for the redactions are unfounded, or, at minimum, inadequately disclosed." (ECF No. 38, p. 3). The Government opposed the Motion and stated: "Defendants' efforts are focused on delay" and Defendants' "scorched earth approach" could slow the case to a standstill. (ECF No. 48, p. 1). In the instant Motion, Defendants state the Government has taken six months to complete a "limited document production." (ECF No. 54, p. 4). Defendants accuse the Government of "unilateral and often wholesale nondisclosure" and argue the Government's conduct will "greatly prejudice" Defendants. (*Id.* at p. 5, 11). It thus appears to be the Defendants' position that the Government, while currently paying the costs of Defendants' legal defense and potentially being responsible for indemnification of any adverse judgment, is attempting to hinder and undermine the defense.

The court has previously cautioned counsel concerning the unusual nature of this discovery dispute between the Government and Defendants, the parties who allegedly entered into a contract for Defendants to provide services to the Government concerning the enhanced interrogation program. (See Order of October 4, 2016 at ECF No. 31, p. 3). The court advised at that time it "intends to hold firm to the scheduled dates and it would be completely inappropriate for the Government and the Defendants to take actions, or fail to act, in a manner that would interfere" with the schedule set by the court. (*Id.*). Nearly five months later, the dispute continues. The Government is now requesting more time to state whether to assert claimed privileges.

In the Order of November 23, 2016, (ECF No. 52), this court ordered the Government to produce a privilege log. The Order states: "Preparing a privilege log should not be unduly burdensome, or necessitate extension of the December 20, 2016 deadline." (ECF No. 52, p. 4). The Order further reminded the parties of the February 17, 2017 deadline for completion of discovery. The instant Motion seeks to have the Government produce unredacted documents and also seeks the deposition testimony of Mr. Cotsana, a former CIA official.

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II. Discussion

A. Third Motion to Compel - Counsel for the Government and Defendants filed a Statement (ECF No. 63) pursuant to Local Rule 37.1, setting forth the issues on which they had been able to agree, and those remaining in dispute. The parties stated there are "approximately 175 documents (and 1,300 pages) listed on the CIA's and DOJ's privilege log" remaining in dispute. (ECF No. 63, p. 5). The Government also prepared an "unclassified" summary of "selected documents" that have been withheld in full or in part. (ECF No. 63-1). The summary is 20-pages long, but does not discuss all 175 documents remaining at issue. The Defendants and Government have stated they will continue to work to resolve these issues.

Defendants' Motion and proposed Order seek to have the Government produce all documents in dispute without redactions. Defendants also object to the Government's refusal to allow former CIA official, Mr. Cotsana, to testify. Defendants state they "reported directly to Mr. Cotsana, and everything they did was directed or approved by or through him." (ECF No. 54, p. 9). The Government's apparent position would not allow Mr. Cotsana to even confirm or deny that he had any involvement with the CIA's detention and enhanced interrogation program (the "Program"). Mr. Cotsana has signed a Declaration (ECF No. 55-5), stating in part: "Given that the Government will not permit me to answer any questions related to the former detention and interrogation program ... I understand this written declaration is being submitted in lieu of my oral deposition." The Cotsana Declaration provides no information on the Program.

The Government previously filed a Motion for Protective Order (ECF No. 73 in case #15-286) seeking to limit Cotsana's deposition to written questions. The Government's Motion for Protective Order was denied. (ECF No. 80). The court stated: "The parties are directed to meet and confer further concerning the scheduling of the depositions and the best manner for efficiently proceeding." (*Id.* at p. 8). The court directed, as to Cotsana, that a list of subject areas be provided at least 10 days prior to the deposition so the parties could avoid a situation where everyone gathered for a deposition

and the Government instructed the witness not to answer. The parties and the Government agreed in a "Stipulation Re: Discovery" (ECF No. 47, ¶ 14) that the Government could "attend all depositions and proceedings in this case and may make objections they deem necessary to prevent the unauthorized disclosure of privileged or classified information." The objection or assertion of privilege would then be addressed by the court.

The Government's Response (ECF No. 59) appears to advance two primary arguments: 1) the Government and Defendants should work further to narrow the issues in dispute; and 2) the Government should be allowed additional time to determine whether to assert the state secrets privilege. The Government states it "has initiated the internal process to obtain the requisite authorization to assert the state secrets privilege in opposition to Mr. Cotsana's deposition." (ECF No. 59, p. 6). The Government argues it is not required to make a privilege assertion until after a specific motion to compel is filed. However, this action, 16-36, commenced with a Motion to Compel and this is Defendants' third Motion to Compel. The Government seeks until March 15, 2017, to decide whether to assert the state secrets privilege.

B. Waiver of Privilege

The Defendants' Reply argues the Government has unduly delayed invoking the state secrets privilege, and at oral argument Defendants argued invocation of the privilege has been waived because no such claim has been made. There is a credible argument the Government has waived the privilege. It is undisputed the Government has not employed the proper procedure to invoke the state secrets privilege. "There must be a formal claim of privilege, lodged by the head of the department which has control over the matter, after actual consideration by that officer." *United States v. Reynolds*, 345 U.S. 1, 7-8 (1953).

The Government has long been a participant in the <u>Salim</u>, 15-286 case, having filed a Statement of Interest (ECF No. 33) in April 2016. The Government has also long been aware the close of discovery is February 17, 2017. The Government participated in the Scheduling Conference on July 8, 2016, and the Government agreed the dates set

were "acceptable". (ECF No. 60, Tr. at p. 16). The Government was ordered to produce a privilege log by December 20, 2016. (ECF No. 52). The Government should have been aware that merely writing "state secrets privilege" in a privilege log does not invoke the privilege.

The Government's argument that it is not required to formally invoke the privilege until after a motion to compel is filed raising a specific challenge is not well-taken. First, this is Defendants' third Motion to Compel. Second, a similar argument has been rejected by the Ninth Circuit. *Mohamed v. Jeppesen Dataplan, Inc.*, 614 F.3d 1070, 1077, 1080 (9th Cir. 2010)(en banc)("Plaintiffs contend that the government's assertion of privilege was premature, urging that the *Reynolds* privilege cannot be raised before an obligation to produce specific evidence subject to a claim of privilege has actually arisen. We disagree."). The *Mohamed* case establishes the Government herein was not required to wait to invoke the privilege, but that does not answer the question of whether the Government has failed to timely assert the privilege. At oral argument, the court asked Defendants if they had any case law where a court found the state secrets privilege had been waived. Defendants responded they did not. The parties may present any such authority they have on the issue of waiver in the upcoming briefing.

The court at this time **RESERVES** ruling on the third Motion to Compel, including the issue of waiver. The Defendants and Government shall work further to narrow the discovery dispute and the court hereby sets a final deadline of March 8, 2017, for the Government to file its privilege claim(s) and file any briefing and documentation in support of the privilege assertions.

C. Status of Discovery

The third Motion to Compel presents a dispute between Defendants and the Government, but the court also directed Plaintiffs' counsel attend the call so the parties could report on the status of discovery. (ECF No. 142)("all parties shall be prepared to advise as to the status of discovery"). The deadline for completion of discovery is February 17, 2017, with some limited exceptions granted by the court. At the February

14 argument, Defendants and the Government raised numerous issues which had not been previously briefed or brought to the attention of the court. Defendants informed they would be filing a <u>fourth</u> Motion to Compel, which was, in fact, filed shortly after the hearing. The parties mentioned a subpoena issued to the Department of Defense. Defendants suggested the current discovery schedule may not work and the trial date may, in their opinion, need to be continued. <u>Any request to continue the trial date must only be made by formal motion to the court demonstrating the necessity for a continuance</u>. Defendants also made an oral motion to allow their expert, Dr. Pitman, to submit his expert report on his examination of Plaintiff Soud after he completes his exam of Plaintiff Salim on March 12th. Plaintiffs did not object to this request, and the request is GRANTED. Dr. Pitman shall provide his reports no later than March 24, 2017.

III. Conclusion

The underlying case, 15-286, has been pending for 16-months and is set for trial on June 26, 2017. The dispute between Defendants the Government, for whom Defendants worked as independent contractors, and with whom they appear to share similar monetary and other interests in the defense of this action, has been on-going now for eight months. Defendants have filed two motions to dismiss, which were fully briefed, heard, and denied. The parties have engaged in discovery, including traveling internationally, and continue to do so with an upcoming trip to South Africa planned for depositions and medical exams. Defense counsel mentioned at the hearing that seven expert depositions remain to be completed.

The court reminds counsel of this District's Local Rule 16.2(b), which states: "The Court encourages the attorneys for all parties to the action, except nominal parties, to meet at least once and engage in a good faith attempt to negotiate a settlement of the action." If counsel have not already done so, they are hereby directed to confer with each other and their clients in good faith, to frankly discuss the case, and determine whether this matter can and should be resolved. It appears the parties have expensive and time consuming discovery scheduled for the next four to six weeks, and defense counsel has recently suggested continuing the trial date. If the parties' informal discussions result in a

 desire to pursue alternative dispute resolution (ADR), such as mediation, the court would consider a motion to continue the pretrial and trial dates so the parties could avoid further litigation costs while pursuing ADR.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED:

- 1. Ruling is **RESERVED** on Defendants' Third Motion to Compel (ECF No. 54) pending consideration of further briefing on the issues of privilege and state secrets doctrine.
- 2. The Government shall file its additional briefing on any claims of privilege and/ or state secrets doctrine **no later than March 8, 2017**. If the Government chooses to invoke the state secrets privilege, it shall file any declarations or other documentation in support of that assertion by **March 8, 2017**. Failure to do so will result in assertion of the state secrets privilege being deemed waived.
- 3. The Government has requested 40-pages for its brief, and that request is GRANTED.
- 4. Defendants shall be allowed 30-pages for a response brief, and the response shall be filed no later than **March 22, 2017**.
- 5. Any reply brief by the Government shall not exceed 10-pages and shall be filed no later than **March 27, 2017**.
- 6. Plaintiffs, at oral argument, requested the opportunity to file a brief addressing these discovery issues, and that request was GRANTED. Plaintiffs' brief shall not exceed 20-pages and shall be filed no later than **March 27, 2017**.
- 7. After consideration of the above-referenced briefs, the court will consider setting a hearing, which may be telephonic or in-court.
- 8. Defendants' oral motion to allow their expert, Dr. Pitman, to submit his expert report on his examination of Plaintiff Soud after he completes his exam of Plaintiff Salim is GRANTED. Dr. Pitman shall provide his reports by no later than **March 24, 2017**.
- 9. The parties are directed to meet and confer in good faith concerning the prospects of settlement as required by Local Rule 16.2(b).

IT IS SO ORDERED. The Clerk is hereby directed to enter this Order and furnish copies to counsel.

DATED this 20th day of February, 2017.

s/ Justin L. Quackenbush JUSTIN L. QUACKENBUSH SENIOR UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE