Exhibit 1

to Plaintiffs' Supplemental Brief in Support of Plaintiffs' Motions for Summary Judgment and Class Certification

Case No.:1:20-cv-01104-ESH

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

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ANGE SAMMA, et al,

Plaintiffs

v. Civil Action 20-1104-ESH

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE et al,

Defendants

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Washington, D.C.

Friday, June 26, 2020 10:00 a.m.

TRANSCRIPT OF TELECONFERENCE
BEFORE THE HONORABLE ELLEN SEGAL HUVELLE
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

APPEARANCES:

For the Plaintiffs: Scarlet Kim, Esq.

Arthur B. Spitzer, Esq.

Noor Zafar, Esq.

AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES

UNION FOUNDATION

125 Broad Street, 18th Floor

New York, NY 10004 (917) 913-4923

For the Defendant: Nathan Michael Swinton, Esq.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Civil Division, Litigation Branch

1100 L Street NW Washington, DC 20530

(202) 305-7667

Maj. Joseph Nosse U.S. DEPT. OF ARMY

Court Reporter: Lisa Walker Griffith, RPR

U.S. District Courthouse

Room 6507

Washington, D.C. 20001

(202) 354-3247

word "accession" for the reservists.

Mr. Swinton, these types of complications make it difficult for us to figure these things out. When does a reservist -- do you agree under the provision that you quoted to us, that a reservist for purposes of the one year, gets credit for basic, has to do basic but he also can add on his reservist time to make up for a year. So it's going to be 180 of basic, plus if he has been in the reserves for six months or whatever it takes.

MR. SWINTON: I don't know if I agree with that,
Your Honor. I think the understanding that we had was that
the date starts when you begin active duty training, and
that does not start until you are shipped to basic training,
drilling periods, in other words, did not count for that
creditable services because it doesn't constitute active
duty training. It is not active duty service.

MS. KIM: Your Honor, that is an incorrect interpretation of the DOD. We're happy to submit briefing on this issue or point you to the appropriate authorities.

THE COURT: For purposes of the one year, it requires the reservist -- this is a quote -- complete at least one year of satisfactory towards non-regular retirement in accordance with 1215.07 of the DODI. That says in paragraph 3.1A, that a qualifying year of creditable service for the non-regular retirement is a full year during

which a member of an active component or reserve is credited with at least 50 retirement points a year began from the date the reservist entered into active service or active status in a reserve component. Reservists are credited one retirement point per day of active service.

 $\hbox{ Is that the provision that you are pointing to,} \\ \hbox{ Ms. Kim?}$

MS. KIM: Yes, Your Honor. As I stated before, the government appears to conflate active duty with active status in a reserve component. Active status in a reserve component begins when a selected reservist begins drilling.

MAJ. NOSSE: Your Honor, I think the operative part of that DODI has to do with the anniversary year in which you can start accruing time towards the 20 years in the reserve.

I don't disagree that the drilling periods accrue points towards retirement. However, the 20 years, which is the years of creditable service towards retirement, the anniversary year for that does not start until those reservists show up to basic training. So any drilling period prior that they may have gone to prior to showing up to basic training, they're going to get points for those and receive retirement points for those that. But that time does not count toward 20 years of service until they access. And that is outlined where it specifies the anniversary

year, creditable services and when that anniversary year begins.

And it's not that we're conflating active duty time with active service. But that period does not begin until they have gone to basic training, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Is that part of 1215.07 about when they start to include points toward retirement?

MAJ. NOSSE: Yes, Your Honor, if you give me a second, I can find the provision regarding when the anniversary year begins.

MS. KIM: Just to add a point, Your Honor. The government's surreply states specifically that a selected reservist isn't accessed until they have begun receiving compensation and are eligible for certain benefits including creditable service. So it is not quite clear to me why the anniversary year date is relevant at all.

And just to note that plaintiff Isiaka, who has begun drilling, has begun receiving compensation and earning creditable service on the basis of his drills.

The government's point seems to be that the time period, the year clock doesn't begin until selected reservists ship to basic training. If that's the case, then the time they would have to wait before they're eligible for an N-426 certification would be significantly more than a year, depending on when they actually ship, even if they

have already started drilling.

THE COURT: This is pretty important. The question is are you measuring one year from the time somebody begins drilling and after that basic. I understand under your policy, you've got to get to basic for six months. But if you have been drilling for the prior six months, do you have to wait? Because it says in the policy inclusive of basic, you have to have a year. It doesn't say you have to have a year of active.

MAJ. NOSSE: Yes, Your Honor. I think the other thing to consider, Your Honor, is that based on the service, potentially reservists are able to apply for naturalization sooner than that year in the sense where they complete both basic training and their follow-on technical training or specialization training, if they complete that all in one block, which will take approximately six months or so, depending on the service, they're going to receive a DD-214, which will potentially characterize their service as a separation from active duty for that time period. So, it almost renders the N-426 and the certification of an N-426 unnecessary for some of those folks.

In the cases where those people don't complete basic training right away, where they do some type of split training, where they complete a period of active duty training one summer and then go the following summer for