# 5B3HPARC UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT 1 SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK 2 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, 3 03 Cr. 1197 (SHS) v. 4 5 UZAIR PARACHA, Defendant. 6 7 8 New York, N.Y. November 3, 2005 9 3:30 p.m. 10 Before: 11 HON. SIDNEY H. STEIN 12 District Judge 13 APPEARANCES 14 MICHAEL J. GARCIA United States Attorney for the 15 Southern District of New York 16 ERIC BRUCE KARL METZNER 17 Assistant United States Attorneys EDWARD WILFORD 18 ANTHONY RICCO 19 Attorneys for Defendant 20 21 22 25

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1 (In open court)

THE DEPUTY CLERK: United States v. Uzair Paracha, 03
Cr. 1197.

Counsel, please state your names for the record.

MR. BRUCE: Good afternoon, your Honor. Eric Bruce and Karl Metzner for the government.

THE COURT: Good afternoon, gentlemen.

MR. WILFORD: Good afternoon, your Honor. For the defendant, Edward Wilford and Anthony Ricco.

Mr. Paracha is present.

THE COURT: Good afternoon.

Let's handle some administrative matters and then I wish to give you my determinations on the expert testimony and the 403 issues.

I signed the order that was presented to me by the defense counsel permitting the defendant to be wearing civilian clothes. In fact, I prefer that he be wearing civilian clothes.

MR. RICCO: Those clothes have been delivered to the MCC and accepted.

THE COURT: All right.

I have received the jury questionnaire with the names filled in on page 4. If the questionnaire is acceptable to both sides, I will present this to the jury administrator.

I take it, it is the jury administrator who makes the

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copies, is that correct?

MR. METZNER: Actually, I think they would like us to, and we are happy to.

THE COURT: Then I will give this back to you and you can make the copies.

Is the jury questionnaire acceptable to the government?

MR. METZNER: It is, your Honor.

THE COURT: To the defense?

MR. WILFORD: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: I am going to give this back to the government.

As I stated, the jury administrator believes that the questionnaires will be filled out by 3:00. Then it is the government that is going to make copies, is that correct?

MR. METZNER: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: The attorneys for both sides then will work on them --

MR. BRUCE: Yes.

THE COURT: -- here, and if the defense wants the participation of the defendant, that is fine as well.

MR. WILFORD: I'm sorry, your Honor, I didn't hear you.

THE COURT: I said if the defense wants the participation of the defendant in that process, that is

acceptable.

When do the lawyers want the panel to be back here?

We can have them back here Tuesday morning if you think that is adequate time for the attorneys to go over them. It is somewhat preferable to have them back here on Tuesday, but it is nonsensical if you don't think you are going to be ready Tuesday morning.

MR. WILFORD: Your Honor, we have been trying to get some sense of how long it would take, and just doing a rough estimate, if each of the attorneys get half of the questionnaires, that would be approximately 87 questionnaires, spending five minutes on each one would take approximately seven hours just to review all the questionnaires. That is without any discussion between ourselves or with our client in terms of decisions that need to be made.

So what we propose is the following, and this is in consultation with the government, that we get together at 1:00 on Tuesday, have the jury present at 2:15, and we should be able to have our discussion between 1 and 2 and arrive at the joint cause challenges and be able to present them to the court.

THE COURT: If I understand you, you want the panel back here at 2 on Tuesday.

MR. WILFORD: Yes, and perhaps we could probably meet with the government at 12, which would give us an opportunity

to see if there were any differences that you could resolve or whether or not it is actually necessary to have that particular juror present for additional questioning.

THE COURT: The parties can arrange whenever and however they want to meet. We will have the panel back here or, rather, assemble wherever the jury administrator is having them assemble, at 2 on Tuesday.

The first order of business, then, is the attorneys and the defendant will come into the courtroom at 2. You will give me the list of those who both sides agree should be excused for cause, and I will have that done. The jury administrator can do that. But I want to see who they are. Then we will jointly decide who is to be questioned further and bring them up in groups.

Then I will have the jury administrator bring the panel back at 2 on Tuesday.

In light of the fact that due to a prior appointment by defense counsel we cannot have court on November 22nd -- that is the date, Mr. Wilford, is that right?

MR. WILFORD: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: I am trying to rearrange my schedule so we will have at least a half a day on November 15th.

Do you remember I said we couldn't meet on November 15?

MR. WILFORD: Yes.

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THE COURT: We will have at least half a day because, again, I want to have the evidence go in as efficiently and serially as possible.

We won't have court on the 22nd. We will have at least a half a day on November 15th.

Yes.

MR. BRUCE: Excuse me, your Honor. I am just curious, do you know if we would be having court in the morning or in the afternoon?

THE COURT: Probably in the morning.

MR. BRUCE: Just so we can arrange the witnesses.

THE COURT: Now I want to give you my determinations on the expert and the Rule 403 determinations.

I am going to be referring to the slides as given to me yesterday.

For the record, government, were they denominated something? Are they government exhibit something, as revised? Remember what you gave me yesterday was the revised list.

MR. METZNER: 6, your Honor.

THE COURT: Government 6 at the Daubert hearing.

My determination is as follows:

On September 20, the government provided defendant with notice of its intent to call Evan Kohlmann as an expert witness to testify on certain matters.

On October 4th, the defendant submitted a letter

motion seeking an in limine ruling precluding admission of the
government's proposed expert testimony on several grounds,
including that expert testimony failed to meet the requirements

Alternatively, the defendant sought a pretrial Daubert hearing

of Rule 702, as elucidated in the Daubert and Kumho Tire cases.

to test the reliability of the expert's methodology.

On October 28th, I heard oral argument on this issue and I issued preliminary rulings regarding the scope of the expert testimony. Specifically, I concluded that the expert testimony regarding the origins and organizational structure of al Qaeda, the identification of leaders and members, and an explanation of certain alleged al Qaeda tradecrafts, specifically its use of operating by cells and its use of individuals to provide logistical support are permissible topics for the expert.

I concluded, though, that expert testimony regarding al Qaeda's alleged use of counter-interrogation techniques, including disinformation, would not be permitted on the ground that such testimony impermissibly usurps the jury's fundamental function of judging the credibility of witnesses. See United States v. Lumpkin, 192 F.3d 280, 289 (2d Cir. 1999) and United States v. Scop, 846 F.2d 135, 142 (2d Cir. 1998), rev'd in part on other grounds, 856 F.2d 5 (2d Cir. 1988).

Additionally, the court granted defendant's request for a Daubert hearing to test the reliability of the expert's

methodology and its application to the specific expert opinions to be rendered. That hearing was a full-day hearing and was held yesterday, November 2nd. As I say, I heard testimony for the proposed expert as well as additional oral argument.

My rulings are as follows:

The government has met its burden of establishing by a preponderance of the proof that its proposed expert, Evan Kohlmann, has sufficient education, training, and knowledge to be qualified as an expert, and that Kohlmann's methodology -- that is, his process of gathering sources, including a variety of original and secondary sources, cross-checking sources against each other, and subjecting his opinions and conclusions to peer review -- is sufficiently reliable to meet the standards for the admissibility of expert testimony set by the Federal Rules of Evidence.

Everyone heard his qualifications yesterday. He is employed as the president and founder of globalterroralert.com, a clearinghouse for information concerning terrorism. He has degrees in law and foreign service and Islamic studies, and he has authored several thesis on topics related to the testimony he proposes to give. He has conducted research into terrorist organizations specifically, including al Qaeda, as well as what he calls Arab-Afghan groups of Mujahadeen fighters in various locales who are affiliated, he claims, with al Qaeda.

He has also performed research into the development of

groups, including al Qaeda. He has gathered various original source materials, including audio and video materials and publications authored by various terrorist groups. He has himself conducted a number of interviews with individuals who are designated terrorists, or have associations with terrorist groups. He has had experience working at a think tank devoted to research in terrorist organizations, whose name is the Investigative Project.

His methodology consists of gathering multiple sources of information, including, as I said, original and secondary sources. He testified that he juxtaposes new information against existing information and evaluates new information to determine whether his conclusions remain consonant with the most reliable sources. He works collaboratively with his peers in his field, gathering additional information and seeking out and receiving comments on his own work and cross-checking the information he has on his own proprietary database.

The facts and sources that form the basis of his opinions and inferences, although they do include secondary sources, are, I find, of a type reasonably relied upon by experts in his particular field. That is the standard of Federal Rule of Evidence 703. Experts may testify to opinions based on hearsay or other admissible evidence where experts in that field reasonably rely on such evidence in forming their opinions. United States v. Daly, 842 F.2d 1380, 1387 (2d Cir.

1988).

He has relied on sources regularly relied upon in his field, including the 9/11 Commission report, confessions of al Qaeda members, information made available on the Foreign Broadcast Information Service, and original sources from terrorist groups. He does rely on hearsay materials in addition to the source materials.

As for peer review, he testified to various matters in which his conclusions and opinions are subjected to review by academics and other experts in his field. He explained the process by which his written publications are submitted for comment and critique by academics and peers in his field before publication, and how his postings on the internet, and presentations of public forums, are subject to review by his peers, the comments of whom he considers and incorporates when he deems it appropriate in his analysis.

Whatever the pitfalls of this vetting process, and obviously it is not the same peer review as in a formal academic setting, it is a sufficiently reliable methodology to meet the requirements of Rule 702, and the weight to be given that testimony is for the jury to determine. See United States v. Hammoud, 381 F.3d 316, 337 (4th Cir. 2004).

So my first conclusion is that his methodology is sufficiently reliable.

The second finding is that the government has met its

burden of establishing by a preponderance that Kohlmann reliably applied that methodology in reaching his conclusions about the origins and structure of al Qaeda, the identification of its leaders and its use of cells as a means of operating and its use of individuals to provide logistical support, and that testimony will be permitted, assuming the government chooses to adduce it.

My third area of conclusion in regard to scope, I am affirming my earlier ruling that Kohlmann will be permitted to testify regarding, one, the origins and organizational structure of al Qaeda; two, identification of its leaders; three, explanation of al Qaeda tradecraft, insofar as its use of cells and the use of individuals to provide logistical support is concerned. But I am not going to permit the expert to testify regarding the two alleged al Qaeda operatives who are specifically involved in the allegations of this case; that is, Ammar al-Baluchi and Majid Khan.

I am concerned by the fact that Kohlmann's testimony regarding al-Baluchi's and Khan's role in al Qaeda is based in not insubstantial part on Kohlmann's review of the unclassified summaries of statements made by those individuals that are the same summaries that have been offered to the defendant as a substitution for his constitutional right to have live deposition or trial testimony from those witnesses.

My concern, based on the testimony of Mr. Kohlmann, is

that his proposed testimony regarding those two individuals is too close to a summary of factual evidence from sources that the government cannot introduce directly. This is of particular concern here where the government proposes no fact witness on those issues that would permit the defendant to test through cross-examination the credibility of that factual evidence. So there is going to be no evidence from Kohlmann on Ammar al-Baluchi or Majid Khan.

Next, he will not be permitted to offer testimony regarding Iyman Faris or Aafia Siddiqui.

I do not see the relevance of the proposed testimony regarding Faris and, as the defense noted yesterday, the description of his involvement in al Qaeda still refers to a specific plot here in New York, which I have excluded.

Next, the expert will not be permitted to testify regarding al Qaeda's use of counter-interrogation or disinformation techniques. I think I have already said that.

Next, 403 rulings.

Pursuant to Rule 403, with a specific finding that the probative value is substantially outweighed by the danger of unfair prejudice, I am excluding testimony concerning any specific terrorist plot. You know that ruling applies to 9/11 and the 1993 World Trade Center bombing because I have already excluded those. But now I am extending the 403 ruling to apply to descriptions of any specific terrorist plot. The probative

value of the specific plots is substantially outweighed by the danger of unfair prejudice.

Mr. Paracha is not alleged to have any connection to those plots, and describing them with specificity unnecessarily focuses attention on them.

Kohlmann may refer to terrorist plots and attacks generically without specifying individual plots and attacks.

In other words, he cannot talk about a plot to hijack 12 airlines or a plot to bomb embassies or a plot to bomb the USS Cole. He can talk about terrorist attacks in general.

Next, I am denying the defendant's Rule 403 objection to general references to attacks against the United States.

Those references can stay in, and those are under the KSM slide. Those references are not unfairly prejudicial.

The defendant is alleged to have provided material support to a person he knew to be an al Qaeda member in order to make it possible for the al Qaeda member to enter the United States. The role of al Qaeda in the United States is therefore pertinent to this case and the risk of unfair prejudice is sufficiently taken care of by my elimination of references to specific attacks, whether in the United States or anywhere in the world. So the reference to the United States may remain.

Just so there is no doubt in my mind, let's go through the slides on Government 6.

The first substantive page, UBL's Influences and

Mentors, there is no objection, so that stays. The expert can identify those individuals.

The next page regarding Bin Laden, the fourth bullet point goes out because it is specific. The government can make a generic reference to bombings if it wishes, or bombings in 1988 even.

The next slide, which is The Organization and Structure of AQ, 2001 to 2003, the third level goes out because there is not going to be anything on Ammar al-Baluchi and Khan.

The rest of the slide, that is, the first two levels, have not been objected to and they are permissible.

The next slide, the KSM slide, the defendant objected to the third bullet point, and I have specifically addressed that. That stays.

The reference to the United States I am permitting.

The fourth bullet point goes out for the reasons I have said, at least in the form that now exists because it is a reference to a specific plot. The government should come up with the generic if it wants. Helped fund and plan a series of terrorist plots in 1995, that is acceptable. But that is up to the government.

Then you have the Ammar al-Baluchi slide. There are two Ammar al-Baluchi slides. They go out because they include Ammar al-Baluchi, and also Jose Padilla and Tawfiq Attash. They are out. They are out on relevancy and 403.

The next slide is Majid Khan. The entire slide is out.

I am excluding Iyman Faris and Aafia Siddiqui as well pursuant to 403.

The last slide I think is just a duplicate of what went earlier. I don't know if that is a mistake or you were including it as a summation, the wrap up. Again, the ruling is the same.

I think that handles it.

Should we plan on meeting again on Monday just to see if anything else has come up, or are we OK waiting until I see you on Tuesday afternoon?

I think we are a little safer. I may need to speak to the parties on Monday.

Presumably, based on our two conferences ago, the government is going to make a national security presentation to me tomorrow, so I will need to render rulings based on that, which I think probably you should come in, why don't we do it on Monday. I want you to have started to make some headway in the questionnaires by then.

Shall we plan on Monday at 4:30? If I don't need you, I will let you know.

MR. WILFORD: That is fine, Judge.

MR. BRUCE: Your Honor, could I ask --

THE COURT: Government, is that all right, 4:30?

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government.

MR. BRUCE: That is fine. Of course. 1 If I could ask two questions about your ruling 2 3 regarding the expert. THE COURT: Yes, sir. 4 MR. BRUCE: First, as I indicated last Friday, 5 Mr. Wilford indicated that the defense was willing to stipulate 6 that Majid Khan and Ammar al-Baluchi were al Qaeda members. 7 I would like to know if that stipulation is still 8 9 available. 10 THE COURT: I think you all have agreed it is not 11 seriously at issue. Mr. Wilford. 12 13 MR. WILFORD: No objection. 14 THE COURT: All right. Then put that in writing, 15 gentlemen. MR. WILFORD: Yes. 16 17 THE COURT: You said no objection. 18 MR. WILFORD: No, I didn't say no objection. I said 19 no, we are not willing to stipulate, Judge. 20 THE COURT: I'm sorry. I thought you said no 21 objection. 22 What is your current position? You want to discuss 23 that with the government?

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MR. WILFORD: We will discuss that with the

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MR. BRUCE: I think we need to reach some resolution.

THE COURT: He is going to discuss it with you. He just doesn't want something on the record right now, but he is going to discuss it with you right now. As soon as we are over, correct?

MR. WILFORD: Yes.

MR. BRUCE: If in fact, your Honor, we can't reach a stipulation as to that --

THE COURT: I am not going to force a stipulation. By the same token, you heard me say I think in reality it is not an issue, but you should follow up with Mr. Wilford.

MR. BRUCE: I will, and if it is not an issue, that would be great. That is why I hoped we could get a stipulation. But he just said he is not willing to do that. So I don't have a lot of hope in that regard.

THE COURT: It depends upon the glass is half full or half empty. He said he wants to talk to you.

MR. BRUCE: OK. If in fact we can't reach a resolution, your Honor, I would like to visit the issue, and maybe we have to revisit it on Monday, as to whether a different expert who hasn't read the unclassified summaries, perhaps even an FBI agent, could testify as to the al Qaeda affiliation of these two individuals. Because as I have tried to lay out on a number of occasions, I think it is critical to the case, it is clearly relevant, in our view, and, as you

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indicated, it really shouldn't be in dispute.

But now we are left with a hole based on your Honor's ruling as to what evidence is going to be presented to the jury. If we can reach an accommodation, that would be great, but if not, we have to have some back up.

THE COURT: I understand.

MR. RICCO: I think on this subject we are on a long run for a short slide. I think this issue will be resolved before we walk out of the courtroom.

THE COURT: Fine.

MR. BRUCE: That would be wonderful.

THE COURT: What else?

MR. BRUCE: The only other thing is, with respect to specifically Aafia Siddiqui --

THE COURT: I'm sorry. What was the metaphor?

MR. RICCO: Long run for a short slide.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. BRUCE: I don't know what it means either.

THE COURT: I have an image.

MR. BRUCE: Specifically with respect to Aafia Siddiqui, your Honor, I understand your ruling. I am not going to reargue it now.

THE COURT: To the extent she is relevant, you will put her in through a fact witness. She is not appropriate for expert. It is 403. That is how I see it.

MR. BRUCE: I would ask for permission to revisit it after you have seen the proof if we think it is appropriate.

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. BRUCE: Thank you.

THE COURT: 4:30 on Monday.

Thank you, gentlemen.

(Adjourned)