

Concerning Destruction of Evidence Related to CIA Detainee Interrogations, Dkt. 82 (unclassified version filed Jan. 15, 2007). Respondents' opposition to that motion (Dkt. 83), filed on January 22, 2008, was predicated on the notion that "proceeding hastily into a separate judicial inquiry" apart from the criminal investigation into the destruction of evidence underway at the time, could be "potentially disruptive," and cautioned that the Court should not "act precipitously to convene a hearing" as Petitioner had requested. *Id.* at 3, 2 n.2.¹ Nearly a year has passed since the government made those assertions. There is at this time no longer any justification for postponing resolution of Petitioner's motion for Inquiry, and the Court should seek to set a hearing date on the motion shortly after the government makes its exculpatory evidence disclosures on or before January 30.

As noted in Petitioner's Opposition (Dkt. 158) to the government's Motion to Stay the habeas cases of cleared petitioners (Dkt. 156), this case effectively stands in a similar posture to the Uighur cases recently before this Court: the government appears to have informally conceded the liability phase of the case, and the burden on the parties and this Court is now confined to the remedial process of attempting to find a safe resettlement country for Petitioner. Evidence that materially undermines the government's justification for detention of Petitioner may also be relevant to the efforts to find a safe country for his resettlement. To the extent that information in either the original or amended return was also passed on to foreign governments of countries which might now be viable resettlement options for Petitioner, the effort to convince such countries to accept Petitioner might ultimately be facilitated by the disclosure of new evidence undermining the credibility of that information.

¹ The government also argued that the Court lacked habeas jurisdiction and the matter should be left to be resolved by the Court of Appeals in Petitioner's DTA action, *id.* at 5-6; both arguments clearly lack merit now.

To the extent the government's disclosures include exculpatory information that is classified beyond the SECRET level, the disclosures may be made as TOP SECRET//SCI filings deposited in the SCIF, as three of Petitioner's undersigned counsel possess TOP SECRET//SCI clearances and could review such filings.² There should therefore be no cause for further delay occasioned by the need for redaction of any exculpatory information filings.

Date: New York, New York
January 7, 2009

Respectfully submitted,

/s/sdk

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² Through counsel, Petitioner has already made two TOP SECRET//SCI filings in this case. *See* Notice of Filing, Dkt. 81; Notice of Filing, Dkt. 85.