# IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF MISSOURI

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff,

VS.

RAMIZ ZIJAD HODZIC,

a/k/a Siki Ramiz Hodzic

SEDINA UNKIC HODZIC,

NIHAD ROSIC,

a/k/a Yahya Abu Ayesha Mudzahid,

MEDIHA MEDY SALKICEVIC, and

a/k/a Medy Ummuluna,

a/k/a Bosna Mexico,

ARMIN HARCEVIC,

Defendants.

Case No. 4:15-CR-0049 CDP- DDN

DEFENDANTS' JOINT OBJECTIONS TO MAGISTRATE JUDGE NOCE'S REPORT AND ORDER

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### **DEFENDANTS' JOINT OBJECTIONS**

To preserve the issue for appeal, Defendants make the following minor objection to Magistrate Judge David Noce's excellent and well-reasoned Report and Order (R&O).

# I. Because the combatant immunity defense is jurisdictional, this Court should resolve it pretrial.

A federal district court does not have jurisdiction to try a lawful combatant for acts of legitimate warfare, or individuals supporting a lawful combatant. Instead, the court should resolve the combatant immunity issue pre-trial. Accordingly, Defendants object to the portion of the R&O holding that "defendants' motions to dismiss the indictment should be denied." Doc. 429 at 20. While it is ordinarily correct that, "[f]or purposes of defendants' motion[s] to dismiss [an] indictment, [a] [c]ourt is bound to consider only the allegations of criminal activity stated in

the indictment[] and . . . accept them as true," the combatant immunity defense is an exception, because it is a challenge to the court's jurisdiction.

A federal district court may not try a lawful combatant for legitimate acts of warfare. As one court explained, "technical 'crimes' committed by lawful combatants authorized to use force in the context of ongoing hostilities may not be prosecuted unless those offenses are unrelated to the conflict, or violate the law of war or international humanitarian law." *United States v. Khadr*, 717 F. Supp. 2d 1215, 1222 (C.M.C.R. 2007) (emphasis added); see also United States v. Palmer, 16 U.S. (3 Wheat.) 610, 635 (1818) ("It may be said, generally, that if the government remains neutral, and recognizes the existence of a civil war, its courts cannot consider as criminal those acts of hostility which war authorizes") (emphasis added); United States v. Lindh, 212 F. Supp. 2d 541, 553 (E.D. Va. 2002) ("Lawful combatant immunity, a doctrine rooted in the customary international law of war, forbids prosecution of soldiers for their lawful belligerent acts committed during the course of armed conflicts against legitimate military targets.") (emphasis added). The Supreme Court applied this same rule during the American Civil War. See Dow v. Johnson, 100 U.S. 158, 164 (1879) ("There would be something singularly absurd in permitting an officer or soldier of an invading army to be tried by his enemy, whose country it had invaded.").

Crucially, a court also may not try those who support a lawful combatant. See United States v. Hamdan, 801 F. Supp. 2d 1247, 1285-86 (U.S.C.M.C.R. 2011), reversed in part on other ground by Hamdan v. United States, 696 F.3d 1238, 1241 (D.C. Cir. 2012) ("Lawful enemy combatants and those lawfully aiding or providing material support to lawful enemy combatants receive various privileges under international law, including combatant immunity.") (emphasis added).

Because combatant immunity forbids prosecuting lawful combatants or those supporting

them, courts have held evidentiary hearings to determine whether the defendants were lawful

combatants whose belligerent acts were outside the courts' jurisdiction. See Hamidullin, 114 F.

Supp. 3d at 370 (holding an evidentiary hearing at which the court considered evidence outside

of the indictment); Lindh, 212 F. Supp. 2d at 545 n.1 (referring to a hearing the Court held).

Defendants remain prepared to establish their entitlement to combatant immunity at an

evidentiary hearing. After holding the hearing, the Court should determine whether Defendants

are entitled to lawful combatant immunity, because, if they are, the Court does not have

jurisdiction to try them.

Conclusion

Defendants respectfully object to one of the R&O's conclusions. Specifically, Defendants

object to the R&O's conclusion that the Court cannot resolve the combatant immunity issue

pretrial. It is true that a court is usually bound by an indictment's allegations in considering a

motion to dismiss. But a court does not have jurisdiction even to try individuals entitled to the

combatant immunity defense, so the Court must resolve the issue pre-trial to prevent an improper

prosecution.

Dated: May 30, 2018

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Charles D. Swift

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3

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# **CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

The undersigned certifies that a true and correct copy of Defendants' Joint Objections to Magistrate Judge Noce's Report and Order was electronically filed and served on the Court's electronic filing system:

DATED this 30<sup>th</sup> day of May, 2018.

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