

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR
EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA**

Estate of Ali Hussamaldeen Ibrahim Albazzaz,)
Estate of Sa'ad Raheem Jarallah)
Adil Lafta Miza'el Shikhayiss)
Mahdi Mohammed Salih Mahdi Al Sa'adi)
Ammar Ali Mahdi Abood Al Sa'adi)
Ali Mahdi Abood Al Sa'adi)

Plaintiffs, all residing in Baghdad, Iraq)
at addresses that cannot be disclosed)
for safety and security)

v.)

Erik Prince)
1650 Tysons Boulevard)
McLean, VA 22012)

Prince Group)
1650 Tysons Boulevard)
McLean, VA 22012)

EP Investments LLC)
1650 Tysons Boulevard)
McLean, VA 22012)

Total Intelligence)
1650 Tysons Boulevard)
McLean, VA 22012)

The Prince Group LLC)
1650 Tysons Boulevard)
McLean, VA 22012)

Xe Services LLC)
850 Puddin Ridge Road)
Moyock, NC 27958)

Blackwater Worldwide)
850 Puddin Ridge Road)
Moyock, NC 27958)

Blackwater Lodge and Training Center)
850 Puddin Ridge Road)

CIVIL ACTION

NO. 1:09cv616 – TSE/IDD
NO. 1:09cv1017 – TSE/IDD

CIVIL COMPLAINT
JURY DEMAND

Moyock, NC 27958)
)
Blackwater Target Systems)
850 Puddin Ridge Road)
Moyock, NC 27958)
)
Blackwater Security Consulting)
850 Puddin Ridge Road)
Moyock, NC 27958)
)
Raven Development Group)
850 Puddin Ridge Road)
Moyock, NC 27958,)
)
Defendants)
)

FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT

1. This Amended Complaint is being filed pursuant to the Court’s Order dated October 21, 2009. This action seeks compensatory damages to compensate the injured and the families of those killed or seriously injured by Defendants. This action seeks punitive damages in an amount sufficient to punish Defendants for their egregious misconduct.¹

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

2. This Court has original jurisdiction over the subject matter of this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331 (federal question); 28 U.S.C. § 1332 (diversity jurisdiction); 28 U.S.C. § 1350 (Alien Tort Statute); and 28 U.S.C. § 1367 (supplemental jurisdiction).

3. Venue is proper in this Court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(a)(3) and § 1391(b)(2).

PARTIES

4. Plaintiff is the Estate of Ali Hussamaldeen Ibrahim Albazzaz. Mr. Albazzaz was a

¹ Plaintiffs, by separate motion, seek leave to join the following persons as additional defendants: Gary Jackson, Bill Mathews, and Evan Liberty.

citizen of Iraq who lived in Baghdad until he was shot to death by Blackwater shooters on September 9, 2007. He was the father of a newborn baby daughter.

5. Plaintiff is the Estate of Kadhum Kayiz Aziz. Mr. Aziz was a citizen of Iraq who lived in Baghdad until he was shot to death by Blackwater shooters while guarding a government building on September 9, 2007. He was the father of one child.

6. Plaintiff is the Estate of Sa'ad Raheem Jarallah. Mr. Jarallah was a 53-year old citizen of Iraq who worked as a school teacher at a technical institution in the City of Al Amara, Maysan province. He was married with four children, the youngest of which is 12 years old. On September 9, 2007, he was visiting Bagdad, on behalf of his institution, when he was killed by Xe-Blackwater shooters near Al Watahba Square.

7. Plaintiff Adil Lafta Miza'el Shikhayiss is a 37-year old citizen of Baghdad, Iraq. He was shot in the left leg on September 9, 2007.

8. Plaintiff Mahdi Mohammed Salih Mahdi Al Sa'adi is a 35-year old citizen of Baghdad, Iraq. He was shot in the head on September 9, 2007.

9. Plaintiff Ammar Ali Mahdi Abood Al Sa'adi is a 33-year old citizen of Iraq. He was assaulted by gunfire on September 9, 2007.

10. Plaintiff Ali Mahdi Abood Al Sa'adi is a 61-year old citizen of Iraq. He was assaulted on September 9, 2009.

11. Plaintiffs operated and owned shops and owned other properties that were seriously damaged by the September 9, 2007, gunfire.

DEFENDANTS

12. Erik Prince is a citizen of the United States domiciled in Virginia. His business offices are located at 1650 Tysons Boulevard, McLean, Virginia, 22102. He personally and wholly owns all corporate Defendants, which act as his alter egos. Mr. Prince does not observe the

corporate formalities necessary to preserve the corporate structure.

13. Defendant Prince Group LLC is incorporated in the United States and has its principal place of business in Virginia at 1650 Tysons Boulevard, McLean, Virginia, 22102.

14. Defendant EP Investments, LLC (now Xe Services LLC) is incorporated in the United States and has its principal place of business in Virginia at 1650 Tysons Boulevard, McLean, Virginia, 22102.

15. Xe Services LLC, United States Training Center, Inc., GSD Manufacturing LLC, and companies formerly known as Blackwater Lodge and Training Center, Inc., Blackwater Target Systems, Blackwater Security Consulting and Raven Development Group are incorporated in the United States and have their principal places of businesses in North Carolina at 850 Puddin Ridge Road, North Carolina, 27958.

16. Defendant Total Intelligence Solutions LLC and Total Intelligence Solutions LLP are incorporated in the United States and have their principal places of businesses in Virginia at 1650 Tysons Boulevard, McLean, Virginia, 22102.

17. The Corporate Defendants are registered to do business in Delaware, Michigan, Virginia, Louisiana, North Carolina, Georgia, Texas, Connecticut, Florida, Montana, and California.

18. All Defendants are located in this District.

**THE CORPORATE FORMS ARE MERELY ALTER
EGOS TO DEFENDANT ERIK PRINCE**

19. Defendant Erik Prince created various corporate entities to serve as his alter egos. Mr. Prince created these corporate alter egos to obscure and hide his wrongdoing. He personally controls all actions by the corporate entities. These corporate entities do not abide by corporate formalities. Funds are intermingled among the companies. Mr. Prince adds or subtracts funds from any given company to suit his own purposes without regard to any corporate formalities.

20. Each and every company within Mr. Prince's empire is subject to any judgment entered in this action because Mr. Prince wholly controls the distribution of funds. These entities include, but are not limited to, the corporate defendants as well as companies doing business under the following nomenclature: Xe, Blackwater, Total Intelligence, Greystone, Paravante, Raven, Presidential Airlines, Prince Group, EP Investments, and various others that reasonable discovery will establish are wholly owned and controlled by Mr. Prince.

BACKGROUND FACTS

21. Defendant Erik Prince became an extremely wealthy man when his father died, inheriting approximately \$1.35 billion. In 1997, Defendant Prince formed a company known as Blackwater. He subsequently hired his close friends, Gary Jackson and Bill Matthews, to assist him in running Blackwater, now known as Xe.

22. At the outset, Blackwater made money offering training to law enforcement and military personnel on weapons safety and other topics. Prince, Jackson and Matthews, however, began to envision a future in which they made money by forming a private army and selling its services. Towards that end, beginning at least by 2003, they formed "Army of Blackwater" or "AOB" within the existing company.

23. Blackwater employees were invited to join AOB if they demonstrated excellent skills in shooting or fighting, and were capable of obtaining a security clearance and a passport. These hand-selected persons attended frequent training sessions designed to maintain and elevate their physical skills.

24. Reasonable discovery will show that persons joining the AOB included Brian Berry, Max Grumiaux, Ken Cashwell, Thalia Ellis, as well as others whose identities are not yet known. Members of AOB attended training sessions during the regular work day. The AOB training persisted throughout 2003.

25. By the end of 2003 and the beginning of 2004, Defendant Erik Prince moved beyond just training his AOB.

26. At that time, Defendant Prince began to conspire with Gary Jackson and Bill Matthews to deploy a private army to Iraq to kill innocent Iraqis. The three men repeatedly met and conferred on how to implement their scheme to kill innocent Iraqis. They met in what was known as the USA Building in Moyock, North Carolina, and they met in Prince Group's offices in Tysons Corner, Virginia.

FORMATION OF A CONSPIRACY TO KILL INNOCENT IRAQIS

27. This conspiracy to kill Iraqis was motivated by greed and religious beliefs. Gary Jackson and Bill Matthews repeatedly referred to "laying Hajiis out on cardboard" and used racist and derogatory terms for Iraqis and other Arabs, such as "ragheads" or "hajiis." Defendant Prince, in addition to being fully aware of these statements by his co-conspirators, openly referred to the conspiratorial efforts as a "Crusade," and directly encouraged certain employees to participate in killing Iraqis.

28. The "Crusade" mentality was overt within Blackwater, with the teams being assigned names with religious significance such as "Templar 21." A substantial number of Blackwater personnel self-selected "call signs" associated with the Crusades.

29. Defendant Prince, Jackson and Matthews, emboldened by the fact that Mr. Prince's wholly-owned companies had been retained by the United States government, began to consider themselves as leading a private army that was empowered to act as the equivalent to a duly-constituted armed force of the United States.

30. As set forth below, Defendant Prince, working closely with Jackson and Matthews (whose joinder as Defendants is being sought by Plaintiffs), repeatedly and flagrantly violated the laws of the United States.

31. Defendant Prince, Jackson and Matthews ignored the law to form and deploy this private Blackwater army. This trio of conspirators hired persons who were known (or should have been known) to use steroids and other judgment-altering drugs. This trio hired former military officials known to have been involved in human rights abuses in Chile, and an extensive number of foreign nationals who are forbidden by the laws of their own country from serving as mercenaries.

32. Certain evidence regarding the formation and implementation of this conspiracy is on the public record. In 2003, Gary Jackson stated publicly "I would like to have the largest, most professional private army in the world."

33. In March 2006, during a conference held in Amman, Jordan, another Blackwater executive, Cofer Black, publicly declared that Blackwater was able to deploy a private brigade-sized force to any conflict or crisis zone, and commented that Blackwater just needed invitations to deploy.

34. In 2006, Defendant Prince personally participated in a series of high-level meetings in which he tried to persuade various governmental officials that they should use this private Blackwater army for offensive missions around the globe, including, reasonable discovery will show, in Africa.

35. Defendant Prince recruited persons away from the military, telling military personnel to "go get your Trident" and then come back to Blackwater for employment.

36. Additional evidence regarding the formation of this conspiracy will be obtained through reasonable discovery. For example, at a point in time not yet known to Plaintiffs, Defendants began to record all telephonic conversations occurring on the premises. Certain employees have had their tape-recorded conversations played back to them. As a result, reasonable discovery likely will yield tape recorded information regarding the formation of the conspiracy to kill innocent Iraqis. In addition, there is at least one and likely substantially more email exchanges

with Gary Jackson in which he is questioned about why the company continues to employ persons known to kill without provocation. This email exchange and others of like kind should be obtainable through reasonable discovery.

INTENT TO MURDER AND INJURE INNOCENT IRAQIS

37. After forming an intent to deploy a private army to kill and injure innocent Iraqis, Defendant Prince and his co-conspirators began to implement this conspiracy in two ways: First, Defendant Prince, Jackson and Matthews directly and expressly authorized Blackwater personnel to kill and seriously injure innocent Iraqis. These direct authorizations to kill Iraqis were given to employees working within the Blackwater structure known as “SELECT.”

38. This SELECT program operated alongside the Department of State program known as WPPS. Under the “SELECT” nomenclature, Prince, Jackson and Matthews implemented their conspiracy to kill Iraqis. Prince, Jackson and Matthews encouraged and directed SELECT personnel to go out “night hunting” and kill any Iraqis found outside after the curfew.

39. Blackwater men participating in the “night hunting” went out in Blackwater’s Little Bird helicopters at night. These persons shot and killed scores of innocent Iraqis by reasoning that any Iraqi outside after curfew must be a “combatant” who deserved to be killed by Blackwater’s private army.

40. These men who engaged in the night hunting trips as well as daytime excursions to murder Iraqis included Rich Garner, Phil Abdow, Steve Babylon, Gregory LaRue, and many others whose identities are not yet known but are capable of being discovered. On rare occasions, persons from WPPS program were asked to join the ongoing SELECT operations and participate in the “night hunting” murder sprees.

41. Defendant Prince personally authorized the use of the Little Bird helicopters for this “night hunting” of Iraqis. Defendant Prince and Gary Jackson personally traveled repeatedly to Iraq

to oversee these murders of innocent Iraqis.

42. Defendant Prince, on one of his many trips to Iraq, personally congratulated a relatively large group of men for increasing the number of Iraqis killed by Blackwater men. He openly talked about the need to “win the war” and in all respects acted as if Blackwater was an authorized military force free to operate with impunity within Iraq.

43. Persons who managed or participated in the SELECT program included Paul Mullis, Kurt Smith, Randy Leonard and a woman named Syd Beem. These persons participated to varying degrees in the ongoing conspiracy to use SELECT personnel as method to kill scores of innocent Iraqis.

44. Others within Mr. Prince’s empire, such as Mike Rush, Martin Strong, J.D. Stratton, and Brian Bonfiglio, were well aware of the use of the SELECT personnel as a private Blackwater army intent on killing Iraqis. These men, and likely others, voluntarily joined the ongoing conspiracy.

45. Although the murders occurred in Iraq, Defendants Prince, Jackson, and Matthews controlled events from their offices in North Carolina and Virginia. Such control occurred via the use of highly-sophisticated technology housed in a “war room” in Moyock. Indeed, Defendant Prince bragged on national television that Blackwater had such sophisticated technology that he always was able to ascertain the location of his men in Iraq.

46. Defendant Prince, along with Jackson and Matthews, oversaw the murders and other Iraqi activities from a “war room” in Moyock equipped with sophisticated communications and monitoring capabilities.

47. Reasonable discovery likely will show that Defendant Prince and his co-conspirators developed a second “war room” in either the Tysons Corner offices or the Prince family house.

48. Defendants Prince, Jackson and Matthews conspired to continue to implement their private war plan during meetings held in North Carolina and Virginia. These conspirators ensured that persons such as Rich Garner who participated in the killing of Iraqis quickly moved up the corporate ladder. All three conspirators openly referred to Blackwater operations as being akin to military operations on numerous occasions.

49. Defendants Prince, Jackson and Matthews repeatedly made statements and engaged in overt acts in Iraq, North Carolina and Virginia in front of numerous Blackwater employees. They clearly conveyed their view that Blackwater was above the law. Statements were made to the effect that “the law stops at Blackwater’s gate.”

50. These statements were not mere braggadocio. For example, when federal authorities raided the Moyock compound to search for illegal weapons, the guard tending the front gate, acting under instructions, refused to permit the federal authorities to enter the compound until the armory had been tipped off that a raid was occurring.

51. Defendants Prince, Jackson and Matthews also openly encouraged a disdain for the laws of the United States and Iraq. Their example was followed throughout the company. For example, when one Blackwater employee questioned executive Mike Rush about the illegalities involved in smuggling the weapons (discussed below), Rush responded “you fucking idiot, we are at war and we are going to do whatever it takes. If it means moving weapons in there outside of some of these stupid laws, do it.”

52. The fact that the owner Defendants Prince, and his top executives, Jackson and Matthews, endorsed the murder of innocent Iraqis had a profound impact on the conduct of the Blackwater men working on the WPPS program.

53. Many of the Blackwater men assigned to WPPS contract viewed acting with extreme aggressiveness towards Iraqis, up to and including killing them, as a way to obtain a

promotion to a corporate position or to the SELECT program.

54. In 2003 and 2004, personnel working on the WPPS contract began to undertake their own version of the night hunting, going out on “familiarization” runs. These “fam” runs, ostensibly done to familiarize the teams with Baghdad, turned into shooting sprees, as the men shot anyone on a bridge or anyone who “looked suspicious.” In late 2004 or early 2005, the Department of State finally learned of this egregious misconduct, and directed Defendant Prince to stop letting the WPPS personnel go on “fam” runs.

55. The majority of persons promoted to corporate positions were all persons who were willing to participate in the night hunting, fam runs, or other forms of Blackwater’s ongoing “Crusade” against Iraqis. Those who questioned the wisdom and legality of Defendant Prince’s decision to engage in a private war against the Iraqis were terminated.

56. Defendants Prince, Jackson and Matthews repeatedly refused to reprimand or discipline WPPS personnel who used excessive and unnecessary force to kill unarmed and innocent Iraqi civilians.

57. For example, on two different occasions, Blackwater employees named Brad Elmer and Beau Phillips fired without cause, seriously injuring or killing innocent Iraqis.

58. Blackwater management failed to report the shootings to the State Department. Blackwater management destroyed the video and audio evidence related to the shootings. This pattern of failing to report and destroying evidence was commonplace.

59. On yet another occasion, Defendant Prince, Gary Jackson and Bill Matthews overrode a recommendation from Blackwater management in Iraq to place an unstable individual on the “do not use” list. A man named Luke Doak (nicknamed “peanut”) murdered an Iraqi, and bragged about his “kill.” Given his homicidal conduct, his manager, George Angerer, recommended that Doan be placed on the “do not use” list. His recommendation was not accepted

by Defendant Prince and his co-conspirators.

60. In addition to knowingly employing men who killed innocent Iraqis and then bragged about such kills, Defendants Prince, Jackson and Matthews knowingly sent to Iraq a substantial number of men who had tested positive for steroids. These facts are set forth in medical records kept in Moyock, North Carolina.

61. Certain employees located overseas refused to deploy unfit men and instead sent them back to the United States, advising that they were unfit to deploy for various reasons. These reasons included (a) making statements about wanting to deploy to “kill ragheads” or achieve “kills” or “body counts,” (b) excessive drinking, (c) steroid use, and (d) failure to follow safety and other instructions regarding lethal weaponry. When these demonstrably unfit men were returned to the United States, Defendant Prince, Gary Jackson and Bill Matthews would send them back to be deployed in Iraq with an express instruction to “stop costing the company money.”

62. During 2004 through 2007, Defendant Prince, at times using the corporate forms and at other times acting as an individual, purchased a significant number of weapons. After purchasing the weapons, Defendant Prince directed that employees working in the armory alter the weapons, which is illegal. One or more employees followed this direction, and illegally altered weapons.

63. Defendant Prince routinely took weapons, including sniper rifles, from the armory back to his home and offices in McLean, Virginia. The armory is unable to account for all the weaponry personally taken by Defendant Prince.

64. Defendants smuggled the illegally altered and outfitted weapons into Iraq by polywrapping them and hiding them in dogfood. An employee named Ana Bundy oversaw the smuggling of the weapons under the direction of Defendants Prince, Jackson and Matthews.

65. John B., a young man who worked in the armory in North Carolina, photographed

these weapons smuggling activities. He photographed Ana Bundy personally polywrapping the illegal weapons. He showed the photographs to another Blackwater employee, who commented “you better be careful, this is the type of thing that can get you killed.” John also showed the photographs to Gary Jackson. Upon seeing the photographs, Gary Jackson lost his temper. John is now dead.

66. Two members of the original AOB, Max Grumiaux and Ken Cashwell, were arrested as a result of their complicity in this ongoing weapons smuggling.

67. Gary Jackson has admitted that he is the target of an ongoing federal investigation.

68. In addition to smuggling weapons into Iraq, Defendants undertook the shipment of substantial quantities of ammunition, quantities well in excess of any defensive needs related to serving as security for the Department of State.

69. Reasonable discovery will show Defendants procured and shipped to Iraq night vision goggles without obtaining the regulatory approvals needed for such shipments.

70. Defendants procured in Iraq and elsewhere, and other weaponry such as hand grenades and handheld rocket launchers.

71. Reasonable discovery may show that Defendants purchased hollow-point bullets unlawfully designed to inflict maximum damages to Iraq. These bullets were distributed by a company then known as LeMas Ltd. This company was run by John Hamilton, and located at 1818 North Taylor, Suite 213, Little Rock, Arkansas, 72207. These bullets were repeatedly used by men employed by Defendant Prince.

72. Defendant Prince, Jackson and Matthews were well aware of the use of the LeMas bullets by their men because it came to their attention that one Blackwater employee, Ben Thomas, circulated videos in which he used the LeMas bullets to murder innocent Iraqis. These grisly videos were essentially promotional materials used to increase desire for these illegal bullets amongst the

Blackwater men. It is not yet known, but should be ascertainable through reasonable discovery, whether Defendant Prince and his co-conspirators financially profited from the distribution of this illegal LeMas ammunition.

73. The ongoing killing of Iraqis and the illegal altering and smuggling of weapons and ammunition was not hidden from in-house attorney Steve Capace. Reasonable discovery will show Capace worked directly and closely with Prince, Jackson, and Matthews, and knew about, but failed to stop, the ongoing illegal conduct.

74. The illegal weaponry and ammunition kept Blackwater's private army of men fully armed and able to kill innocent Iraqis. This weaponry was not needed to fulfill Blackwater's obligations to provide protective services to the Department of States.

75. Mr. Prince and his co-conspirators paid a series of bribes to Iraqi officials. This bribery violates the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act.

SEPTEMBER 9, 2007 FACTS

76. On September 9, 2007, heavily-armed Blackwater mercenaries (known in Blackwater parlance as "shooters") working in Iraq fired, without justification, on a crowd of innocent Iraqi persons in and around Al Watahba Square resulting in multiple deaths and injuries. Plaintiffs were among those killed in this massacre. This senseless slaughter on September 9, 2007, was only one in a series of recent incidents in Blackwater's lengthy pattern of egregious misconduct in Iraq resulting in the deaths of innocent Iraqis.

77. Xe-Blackwater created and fostered a culture of lawlessness amongst its employees, encouraging them to act in the company's financial interests at the expense of innocent human life. The September 9, 2007 shooting is one episode in a lengthy pattern of egregious misconduct by Xe - Blackwater acting in Iraq, Afghanistan and around the world.

78. On or about September 9, 2007, one of Mr. Prince's employees, a man named

Evan Liberty, drove through the streets of Baghdad firing an automatic weapon from a port hole of an armored Blackwater vehicle. Mr. Liberty fired without reason, and fired without regard for who might be struck by the rounds.

79. Plaintiffs were among those damaged struck by Mr. Liberty's wanton shooting.

80. Mr. Prince is personally responsible for the assaults on Plaintiffs because Mr. Liberty's egregious misconduct was not an isolated or aberrational act. Mr. Prince personally directed and permitted a heavily-armed private army, including but not limited to Mr. Liberty, to roam the streets of Baghdad killing innocent civilians.

81. Mr. Prince personally intended that his private army of men kill and wound innocent Iraqis, including Plaintiffs here.

82. Mr. Prince armed Mr. Liberty, endorsed killing and wounding innocent Iraqis, and sent Mr. Liberty to Iraq. But for Mr. Prince, Mr. Liberty would not have been heavily armed with permission given to fire wantonly out of the porthole of an armored vehicle on the streets of Baghdad. Mr. Liberty's killings and woundings on September 9 are but part of the overwhelming litany of death and destruction caused by Mr. Prince's private army.

83. The many deaths caused by Mr. Prince's private army are the subject of five other lawsuits filed in this District.

84. The United States Department of Justice has indicted some of Mr. Prince's men for killing innocent Iraqis on September 16, 2009. One of Mr. Prince's men, Jeremy Ridgeway, has plead guilty and admitted he killed for no reason. The trial of the others is scheduled for early February, 2010, in federal district court in the District of Columbia.

**XE-BLACKWATER DOES NOT HAVE A VALID CONTRACT
WITH THE UNITED STATES AND HARMED THE UNITED STATES BY
ITS UNLAWFUL ACTS**

85. The Anti-Pinkerton Act, 5 U.S.C. § 1803, prohibits the United States from doing

business with “[a]n individual employed by the Pinkerton Detective Agency, or similar organization.” The legislative history of the Act makes it clear that a “similar organization” means any mercenary or quasi-mercenary organization.

86. Xe-Blackwater constitutes such a “similar organization” and therefore lacks any valid contractual relationships with the United States.

87. According to the United States, Xe-Blackwater’s actions seriously harmed the United States and violated the law.

COUNT ONE WAR CRIMES

88. All preceding paragraphs are hereby incorporated by reference as if fully set forth herein.

89. Plaintiffs are all citizens of Iraq. Defendants are all citizens of the United States.

90. As set forth in detail above, Defendant Prince intended that his employees kill and inflicted serious bodily harm on innocent Iraqi civilians, such as and including Plaintiffs.

91. Defendant Prince conspired with others to cause the intentional killings and infliction of serious bodily harm.

92. As set forth in detail above, the harms inflicted by Defendants occurred during an armed conflict in Iraq.

93. As set forth in detail above, the harms inflicted by Defendants occurred in the context of and in association with the armed conflict in Iraq.

COUNT TWO AGAINST RICO DEFENDANTS – VIOLATIONS OF RACKETEER INFLUENCED AND CORRUPT ORGANIZATIONS ACT (“RICO”)

94. All preceding paragraphs are hereby incorporated by reference as if fully set forth herein.

95. The RICO Plaintiffs are Estate of Ali Hussamaldeen Ibrahim Albazzaz, Adil Lafta Miza'el Shikhayiss, Mahdi Mohammed Salih Mahdi Al Sa'adi, Ammar Ali Mahdi Abood Al Sa'adi, and Ali Mahdi Abood Al Sa'adi.

96. These RICO Plaintiffs all suffered property damage during the Al Watahba Square massacre. RICO 18 U.S.C. §1964 (c).

97. The RICO Plaintiffs bring claims under RICO 18 U.S.C. §1962(c) and (d) against the RICO Defendants.

98. At present, the RICO Defendants include Erik Prince. Plaintiffs are seeking the joinder of additional RICO Defendants, including Gary Jackson, Bill Matthews, and Evan Liberty.

99. Defendant Erik Prince created, and conspired with Gary Jackson and Bill Matthews to create, an enterprise that has engaged in a series of illegal acts. Defendant Erik Prince's RICO enterprise (hereinafter "Prince RICO Enterprise") is known to consist of the following entities: Samarus CO LTD, Prince Group LLC, Xe Services LLC (formerly EP Investments LLC and d/b/a Blackwater Worldwide), Greystone LTD, Total Intelligence Solutions LLC, all located at 1650 Tysons Boulevard, McLean, VA 22012; and Xe Services LLC, U.S. Training Center, Inc. (formerly Blackwater Lodge and Training Center, Inc.), GSD Manufacturing LLC (formerly Blackwater Target Systems), Blackwater Security Consulting LLC, Presidential Airlines, and Raven Development Group LLC, all located at 850 Puddin Ridge Road, Moyock, NC 27958. All of these entities are affiliated together, and engage in illegal conduct together.

100. The Prince RICO Enterprise is an ongoing criminal enterprise that has been in existence since at least 2003. The conduct of the Prince RICO Enterprise demonstrates a pattern and practice of repeated illegality designed to create more wealth for Defendant Erik Prince, the co-conspirators, and the Prince RICO Enterprise.

101. There is no goal that accomplished, would bring this Prince RICO Enterprise to an

end. Rather, as evidenced by a lengthy series of illegal acts – ranging from murder to tax evasion to destruction of evidence – Defendant Erik Prince and his RICO Enterprise will continue its racketeering unless stopped by this Court.

102. Defendant Erik Prince personally intended that his private army of men murder innocent Iraqis, including Plaintiffs. During these murders, the RICO Plaintiffs suffered property damage.

103. Mr. Prince heads up this ongoing criminal enterprise that has been in existence since at least 2003. The conduct of the Enterprise demonstrates a pattern and practice of repeated illegality designed to create more wealth for Defendant Erik Prince and the co-conspirators.

104. Mr. Prince intends and approves of his men killing innocents. Mr. Prince conspired with Gary Jackson and Bill Matthews in Virginia and North Carolina to murder innocent Iraqis. These conspirators engaged in a number of overt conspiratorial acts in Virginia and North Carolina, as alleged above in detail.

105. Mr. Prince's acts, including his conspiratorial conduct, constitutes murder and conspiracy to commit murder chargeable under the state laws of both North Carolina and Virginia. Mr. Prince's participation in this murder conspiracy caused the property damages of those Plaintiffs murdered and injured at Al Watahba Square on September 9, 2007.

106. As set forth in more detail above, Mr. Prince made written and verbal comments that provided both direct and indirect approval for killing and seriously injuring innocent Iraqis.

107. Mr. Prince conspired with Mr. Jackson and Mr. Matthews, and ratified and endorsed the litany of written and verbal comments that they made that provided both direct and indirect approval for killing and seriously injuring innocent Iraqis.

108. Mr. Prince and his co-conspirators conspired to cause, and did, cause murders to occur on or about the following dates in addition to the September 9, 2007: February 16, 2005, June

25, 2005, October 24, 2005, December 24, 2006, February 4, 2007, February 7, 2007, July 1, 2007, August 13, 2007, September 16, 2007, May 5, 2009, as well as on many other dates not yet known to Plaintiffs.

109. In June 2005, and reasonable discovery likely will show during other time periods as well, Mr. Prince, his co-conspirators, and those acting at his direction or with his approval, engaged in a pattern of destroying audio and videotaped evidence that revealed criminal acts by Mr. Prince and the various members of the Enterprise. This destruction of evidence occurred in the United States (primarily North Carolina and Virginia), as well as in Iraq. This conduct violated 18 U.S.C. § 1512(3)(c).

110. In March 2008, May 2009, and reasonable discovery likely will show during other time periods as well, Mr. Prince, his co-conspirators, and those acting at their direction or with their approval engaged in a scheme to shred and otherwise destroy the documentary evidence memorializing the Enterprise's wide and varied illegal conduct. This destruction of evidence occurred in the United States (primarily North Carolina and Virginia) as well as in Iraq. This conduct violated 18 U.S.C. § 1512(3)(c).

111. Reasonable discovery likely will show that on or after September 9, 2007, Mr. Prince and those acting at his direction or with his approval engaged in the destruction of physical evidence in violation of violates 18 U.S.C. § 1512(3)(c).

112. During 2005, and reasonable discovery likely will show in subsequent years, Mr. Prince and those acting at his direction or with his approval engaged in a widespread pattern and practice of smuggling weapons and ammunition, including illegal ammunition, shortened barrel weapons and silencers. Reasonable discovery likely will show that the Mr. Prince violated 18 U.S.C. § 1956 as he, and those acting at his direction or with his approval, funneled the proceeds of these ongoing illegal acts to various offshore accounts established in the names of the various

entities within the Prince RICO Enterprise.

113. Co-conspirators Gary Jackson and Bill Matthews earned substantial sums of money from their participation in the conspiracy with Defendant Erik Prince. Defendant Erik Prince gave them each substantial bonuses, and authorized a Prince-controlled company called Raven to renovate and improve their homes.

114. Reasonable discovery likely will show that Mr. Prince and his co-conspirators permitted his employees to violate 18 U.S.C. §§2251, 2252, or 2260, by having young girls provide oral sex to Enterprise members in the “Blackwater Man Camp” in exchange for one American dollar. Reasonable discovery likely will show that these criminal violations were discovered via surveillance from North Carolina.

115. Mr. Prince’s employees obtained and distributed controlled substances (steroids and other drugs) in 2007, and reasonable discovery likely will show in other time periods as well. Mr. Prince and his co-conspirators knew or should have known that the men were violating 18 U.S.C. §§1952(a)(1) and (3) by traveling in foreign commerce with an intent to carry on these unlawful activities relating to substances controlled by section 102(6) of the Controlled Substances Act, and thereafter performed or attempted to perform acts of distributing the proceeds or continuing to carry out these unlawful and felonious activities.

116. As set forth above, reasonable discovery will show Blackwater employees routinely transported controlled substances such as steroids from Moyock to Iraq. Reasonable discovery is needed to ascertain whether Mr. Prince or one or more of his co-conspirators benefitted financially from the drug trafficking.

117. Reasonable discovery may show that the violations of the laws regulating controlled substances by Mr. Prince and his co-conspirators may have serve as a causal predicate act for the Al Watahba Square property damage. To date, it is known that a substantial number of Mr.

Prince's men repeatedly consumed controlled substances. Neither Mr. Prince nor his co-conspirators took any effective steps to stop this consumption of drugs. Mr. Liberty had repeatedly demonstrated a willingness to fire and kill innocent Iraqis for no reason.

118. Mr. Prince and his co-conspirators violated Section 7201 of the Internal Revenue Code by willfully evading the payment of taxes during 2006 and 2007. Mr. Prince and his co-conspirators attempted to conceal the existence of the illegal tax evasion scheme from Congress and members of law enforcement.

119. According to witnesses, Mr. Prince and his co-conspirators hid some or all of the proceeds from his various illegal racketeering acts in offshore accounts. These accounts were kept under various names, such as Greystone or Damocles. Reasonable documentary discovery is needed to understand fully the extent of the money laundering.

120. The Prince RICO Enterprise continues to exist and continues to engage in repeated illegal acts. The Prince RICO Enterprise's racketeering will not stop, as it is immensely profitable for Defendant Erik Prince and the Enterprise he has created.

121. The continued existence of the well-funded and powerful Prince RICO Enterprise poses a grave and special threat to the well-being of the world.

COUNT THREE ASSAULT AND BATTERY

122. All preceding paragraphs are hereby incorporated by reference as if fully set forth herein.

123. Defendants unlawfully intended to and did inflict immediate injury upon Plaintiffs.

124. Defendants intentionally assaulted, battered, and made other offensive contacts; and aided and abetted the assaulting, battering and offensively contacting, of the Plaintiffs.

125. Plaintiffs did not consent to the offensive contacts. Plaintiffs feared for their

personal safety and felt threatened by Defendants' actions.

126. Defendants committed the assaults and batteries.

127. Defendants set the conditions, directly and/or indirectly facilitated, ordered, acquiesced, confirmed, ratified and/or conspired with others to act in the manner that led to the wrongful assaults and batteries.

128. Defendants' acts caused grave and foreseeable damages to Plaintiffs.

COUNT FOUR WRONGFUL DEATH

129. All preceding paragraphs are hereby incorporated by reference as if fully set forth herein.

130. The personal representatives of the Estate Plaintiffs are persons able to serve in the capacity of personal representatives under Virginia and Iraqi law.

131. Defendants set the conditions, directly and/or indirectly facilitated, ordered, acquiesced, confirmed, ratified and/or conspired with others to act in the manner that led to the wrongful deaths.

132. Defendants' wrongful acts and omissions caused the deaths of Plaintiffs.

133. The deaths of Plaintiffs were the foreseeable result of Defendants' wrongful acts and omissions.

COUNT FIVE INTENTIONAL INFLICTION OF EMOTIONAL DISTRESS

134. All preceding paragraphs are hereby incorporated by reference as if fully set forth herein.

135. Defendants intentionally inflicted severe emotional distress by way of extreme and outrageous conduct on Plaintiffs and their family members. Defendants intended or recklessly

disregarding the probability that Plaintiffs would suffer emotional distress when directing offensive conduct toward Plaintiffs or carrying out offensive conduct while aware of Plaintiffs' and their family members' presence.

136. Defendants' acts caused grave and foreseeable injuries to Plaintiffs and their family members.

**COUNT SIX
NEGLIGENT INFLICTION OF EMOTIONAL DISTRESS**

137. All preceding paragraphs are hereby incorporated by reference as if fully set forth herein.

138. Defendants negligently inflicted severe emotional distress on Plaintiffs and their family members.

139. Defendants breached a duty to Plaintiffs and others present at the Al Watahba.

140. Defendants' negligence directly and foreseeably harmed Plaintiffs.

**COUNT SEVEN
NEGLIGENT HIRING, TRAINING AND SUPERVISION**

141. All preceding paragraphs are hereby incorporated by reference as if fully set forth herein.

142. Defendants acted negligently and directly harmed Plaintiffs by:

- (a) failing to take the appropriate steps in hiring proper personnel to perform services;
- (b) failing to properly screen personnel before their hiring;
- (c) failing to train personnel properly;
- (d) failing to investigate allegations of wrongdoing;
- (e) failing to reprimand for wrongful actions;

- (f) failing to adequately monitor for and stop illegal substance abuse; and
- (g) negligently permitting repeated lawlessness by employees.

143. Defendants' negligence directly and foreseeably harmed Plaintiffs and their family members.

COUNT EIGHT TORTIOUS SPOILIATION OF EVIDENCE

144. Defendants had a legal duty to preserve evidence relating to the Al Wahahba massacre and other killings.

145. Defendants intentionally destroyed that evidence.

146. By so destroying, defendants significantly impaired Plaintiffs' ability to prove critical facts in this action.

147. Defendants' intent, at least in part, in destroying the evidence was to lessen the risk that they would be found liable by a jury hearing this action.

148. Defendants' intentional destruction of evidence harmed and continues to harm the Plaintiffs.

DAMAGES

149. Plaintiffs, acting when necessary through the Estates or their Personal Representatives, are entitled to any and all remedies available to them as a result of the conduct alleged herein, including, but not limited to: attorneys fees; compensation for sorrow, mental anguish, and solace, including but not limited to society, companionship, comfort, guidance, kindly offices and advice of the decedent; compensation for reasonably expected loss of (a) income of the decedent and (b) services, protection, care and assistance provided by the decedent; and compensation for the expenses for the care, treatment and hospitalization of the decedent incident to the injury resulting in death; reasonable funeral expenses; and punitive damages because Xe-

Blackwater engaged in willful and wanton misconduct, and acted with such recklessness as evinces a conscious disregard for the safety of others.

150. The RICO Plaintiffs seek all remedies available under RICO against RICO Defendant Erik Prince, including, but not limited to, damages and attorneys fees.

151. Defendants are liable for killing Plaintiffs. Defendants are liable for the pain and suffering caused to Plaintiffs, as well as the pain and suffering and loss of consortium.

152. Defendants are liable for the physical and mental injuries caused to Plaintiffs.

153. Plaintiffs seek compensatory and punitive damages in an amount in excess of the jurisdictional amount set forth in 28 U.S.C. § 1332. Plaintiffs also seek any and all additional remedies (such as attorneys' fees) available under law and equity.

/s/
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Date: October 28, 2009

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on the 28th day of October, 2009, I caused a copy of the parties' amended complaints to be served via ECF on the following:

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