EXHIBIT 6



Transcript of Oscar Leonardo Montealegre Beltran

Date: October 23, 2019 **Case:** Jaramillo, et al. -v- Naranjo

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1 IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF FLORIDA 2 Case Number 1:10-cv-21951-EG 3 JESUS CABRERA JARAMILLO, in his individual 4 capacity, and in his capacity as the personal representative of the estate of Alma Rosa 5 Jaramillo, 6 JANE DOE, in her individual capacity, and JOHN DOE, in his individual capacity, and in 7 his capacity as the personal representative of the estate of Eduardo Estrada, 8 Plaintiffs, 9 V. 10 CARLOS MARIO JIMINEZ NARANJO, also known as 11 Macaco, El Agricultor, Lorenzo González Quinchía, and Javier Montañez, 12 Defendant. 1.3 14 VIDEO DEPOSITION OF OSCAR LEONARDO MONTEALEGRE BELTRAN 15 October 23, 2019 16 17 Pursuant to Notice and the Federal Rules of 18 Civil Procedure, the video deposition of OSCAR LEONARDO 19 MONTEALEGRE BELTRAN, taken by Plaintiffs, was held at 20 HOTEL PARK 10, Cra. 36B #11, 12, El Poblado, Medellin, 21 Colombia, on Wednesday, October 23, 2019, at 8:03 a.m., 22 before Jason T. Meadors, RPR, CRR, CRC, and Notary 23 Public. 2.4 25

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1 **APPEARANCES** 2 DYLAN SAVAGE, ESQ. Wilson Sonsini Goodrich and Rosati 3 One Market Plaza, Suite 3300 San Francisco, California 94105 4 (650)849-3279dsavage@wsgr.com 5 and CLARET VARGAS, ESQ. 6 DANIEL McLAUGHLIN, ESQ. The Center for Justice and Accountability 7 One Hallidie Plaza, Suite 406 San Francisco, California 94102 8 (415)544-0444cvargas@cja.org 9 dmclaughlin@cja.org For the Plaintiffs 10 JAVIER MICHEO, ESQ. (by telephone) 11 Dominguez Micheo Ramos & Andreu LLC 1111 Brickell Avenue, Suite 1550 Miami, Florida 33131 12 (939)940-660313 juan.ramos@dmralaw.com For the Defendant 14 Also Present: 15 Julian Mejia, videographer Lisa Taylor, interpreter 16 Delilah Crim 17 18 19 20 2.1 22 23 24 25

TABLE OF CONTENTS EXAMINATION Page BY MS. SAVAGE REQUESTED PORTIONS OF TESTIMONY Page Request for document production **EXHIBITS** Page Beltran Exhibit 1 Verdadabierta.com article: "Nos convertimos en una maquina de matar"; Julian Bolivar

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THE REPORTER: Before I administer the oath, 1 2 could the parties stipulate that they understand that 3 the court reporter is not a notary public in this venue 4 and nevertheless stipulate that he can administer the 5 oath, and further agree that they will not object to 6 the admissibility of the transcript based on the oath. 7 MS. SAVAGE: Yes, on behalf of plaintiffs. 8 MR. MICHEO: Yes, on behalf of defendant. 9 (Interpreter sworn.) 10 OSCAR LEONARDO MONTEALEGRE BELTRAN, 11 having been first duly sworn, testified as follows: 12 EXAMINATION OUESTIONS BY MS. SAVAGE: 13 ANSWERS THROUGH THE INTERPRETER: 14 15 Good morning, Mr. Montealegre. Thank you 16 very much for your time today. We really appreciate 17 you being here. 18 Α Good morning. 19 My name is Dylan. I'm an attorney on behalf Q 20 of the plaintiffs. And with me here are Daniel and 2.1 Claret, who are with CJA, also on behalf of plaintiffs. 22 We also have with us today Javier, who is an 23 attorney on behalf of the defendant. He will be 24 appearing by phone on behalf of the defendant in this 25 case, Carlos Mario Jimenez Naranjo.

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I'm just going to explain a few -- a few 1 2 things about the purpose of us being here today. MR. MICHEO: Sorry for the interruption. 3 4 the translator and the witness speak up just a little 5 bit? I can hear you fine, Dylan, but I can't hear 6 them --7 MS. SAVAGE: Okay. 8 MR. MICHEO: -- too well. 9 MS. SAVAGE: Okay. Did you get the -- I'm 10 just going to get a couple of things -- okay, great. 11 MR. MICHEO: Yes, I gotcha. 12 (By Ms. Savage) Okay. So we are civil attorneys, not criminal, and we represent the family of 13 Eduardo Estrada Gutierrez in this case. 14 This is a civil suit in civil court. We are 15 16 not affiliated with the US government or law 17 enforcement, and we're not seeking to cause some money 18 issues. And today, we'll largely be discussing 19 20 information that has already been discussed publicly. 2.1 And while some of the questions might be uncomfortable, 22 we're not here to pass any judgment on the past. 23 Don't worry. I've been in this legal process for about 12 years now, so it's a custom now. 24 25 Q Thank you. And I'm just going to also Okay.

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1 go over a few of the typical procedures that we use in 2 depositions. So today, I'll be asking you some questions 3 4 under oath and may also show you some documents and ask 5 you questions about those documents. 6 Α Yes. 7 Our questions -- or apologies. 8 conversation will be transcribed by the court reporter 9 and facilitated by a translator. 10 Because we're working with a court reporter, the translator, and counsel on the phone, as you're 11 12 already doing quite well, please wait until the translator finishes the question before you answer it. 13 14 Α Yes. There's no problem. 15 Okay. And if you don't understand one of my 16 questions, please feel free to ask me for 17 clarification. 18 The defendant's attorney may object to 19 questions that I ask, essentially, on the grounds of 20 the form of the question. You should go ahead and 2.1 answer the question, even if there is such an 22 objection, unless there's an instruction not to answer. 23 And again, just thank you very much for your time, and we're going to try and keep this short. 24 if you feel like you need a break at any time, please 25

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1 just let us know. 2 Yes. That's good. So Mr. Montealegre, could you please 3 0 4 just state your full name for the record. 5 Good morning. My name is Oscar Leonardo 6 Montealegre Beltran. 7 Thank you. And I'd like to start just by 0 8 talking a little bit about BCB's practices around the 9 2001 time period. So I'm going to ask you a few 10 questions which might seem very basic to you, and I 11 appreciate your patience while I do so. 12 Α Yes. That's fine. So you were a former member of the Bloque 13 Central Bolivar, correct? 14 15 Yeah. I entered. If you want, maybe I could 16 tell you the story of how I entered into the BCB until 17 the year 2001. 18 0 Sure. 19 I entered in Southern Bolivar in 1999, 20 specifically into the rural community of San Blas, 2.1 which is part of the township of Monterrey, in the 22 municipality of Simiti. 2.3 Okay. And just go ahead. 24 I entered as a patrolman, and then I did some Α retraining for four months. And then I became the 25

1	bodyguard of Julian Bolivar, who is now Rodrigo Perez.
2	I did this job until the beginning of 2000, and then I
3	began managing the finances in Southern Bolivar until
4	2001. And in January 2001, I was transferred to San
5	Rafael de Lebrija, which is a municipality in
6	Santander.
7	Q Okay. I just want to go back through a
8	couple of things that we had talked about.
9	So just, for instance, is it okay if I refer
10	to the Bloque Central Bolivar as the BCB today?
11	A Yeah. That's good. No problem.
12	Q And you mentioned Mr. Perez. Was he also a
13	member of the BCB, a former member of the BCB?
14	A Yes. Of course.
15	Q Okay. And he mentioned sorry, you
16	mentioned that you were a patrolman, and then you
17	became a bodyguard, and then you began managing the
18	finances. Are there any other positions that you held
19	within the BCB?
20	A Yes. The actors involved in one. In
21	Santander, I commanded various fronts, and that was
22	but I was a second man below Julian Bolivar.
23	Q Okay. And did you report to Julian Bolivar?
24	A When it was possible, yes, but because of the
25	continuous movements in the operations of the Colombian

1	army, it wasn't always possible.	
2	Q Sorry. I think I need to rephrase my	
3	question.	
4	Was Julian Bolivar your superior?	
5	A Yes.	
6	Q And did you have any other superiors?	
7	A No, it was always Julian Bolivar until the	
8	day of demobilization on December 12, 2005.	
9	Q Okay. Thank you very much.	
10	Mr. Montealegre, both you and Julian Bolivar	
11	have participated in the justice and peace process; is	
12	that right?	
13	A Yes. We have. Yes, from September 15, 2007,	
14	until today.	
15	Q Okay. And in connection as part of your	
16	participation in that process, have you provided	
17	information about killings that were committed by the	
18	BCB?	
19	A Yes. Yes, I had the opportunity to	
20	reconstruct the historical memory of the BCB when I was	
21	in jail.	
22	Q Okay. Thank you. And the information that	
23	you provided in the justice and peace process, was that	
24	truthful, to the best of your knowledge?	
25	A Yes. It was what I knew plus the information	

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1 that men who are in the structure in different areas, 2 that information that they gave me. Okay. And would you expect the information 3 Q 4 that others gave in the justice and peace process to 5 also be truthful and accurate? 6 MR. MICHEO: I'm going to object to that 7 question, as it calls for speculation. 8 THE INTERPRETER: He said, "I would say so." 9 0 (By Ms. Savage) All right. Thank you. 10 Α Should I answer it? Or --(By Ms. Savage) Yes. Unless there's an 11 0 12 instruction not to answer, you can go ahead and answer 13 the question. 14 (Exhibit 1 marked.) 15 So what happened is that I was recompiling 16 information, and independent of what others said, 17 whether that was the truth to them or not, this is a 18 process of the justice and peace process. It means 19 it's voluntary and the objective is oriented toward the 20 victims and telling them the truth. 2.1 Q (By Ms. Savage) Okay. Thank you. 22 But sometimes it's difficult to find an exact 23 But unfortunately, it's difficult to know, have full knowledge, about these events, because some of the 24 25 people that were in the structure decided not to join

1	the justice and peace process, or they didn't
2	demobilize, or they're dead, or they became part of
3	these new armed groups within the country.
4	Q Okay. Thank you.
5	So Mr. Montealegre, I'm handing you what's
6	been marked as Exhibit 1. It's a news article from
7	2009 from a website called verdadabierta.com.
8	MS. SAVAGE: And Javier, this is an exhibit
9	we used yesterday. I don't have the exhibit number
10	from yesterday, but it's the Verdadabierta article,
11	Bates number ending Bates number EEG845.
12	A Yes. I'm looking at it.
13	Q (By Ms. Savage) And Mr. Montealegre, if you
14	could please look at the title of the article on this
15	first page, beginning with, Nos convertimos.
16	A We became a killing machine. Julian Bolivar.
17	Q And that does refer to the BCB as a killing
18	machine; is that right?
19	A Yes, but to understand that title, I think
20	you have to understand the context of where the BCB
21	began and the objective.
22	Q Okay. What does he mean by "the objective"?
23	A First, it was an anti-subversive fight
24	against the enemy. And in that area of the country,
25	that was the guerrilla forces of the ELN and the FARC.

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And so we started to combat the guerrilla forces in that region, and when we're talking about a killing machine, it refers to, every day, there was contact with the guerrilla confrontations, and it wouldn't be exaggerating to say that there were 10 to 15 deaths daily.

And there were also land mines and bombs, which aren't talked about in some of legal websites, but something that we've telling about in the legal procedures and the justice and peace process.

Are when we're talking about a machine, we would say when we entered into Southern Bolivar, there were 98 men in 1998. And then the date of demobilization on January 31, 2006, approximately 1800 men demobilized.

The force grew effectively due to the military force against these guerrilla forces. At the beginning, there were rural confrontations, and then it became an urban war.

This information about where the guerrillas were was originally given by locals or small-scale farmers in the region. And then this information began to be given by men who belonged to the ELN or the FARC who had changed sides.

I think that this was facilitated in regions

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like San Pablo, Barrancabermeja. We were able to facilitate the location of guerrilla fighters dressed as civilians, because their former colleagues began to indicate them, point them out. That's it. Thank you. I want to go back again to some of what he just discussed. So first, I believe you just mentioned San Pablo. Was the BCB present in San Pablo in 2001? Yes, they had a fixed presence from 1999, January of 1999. And this was shown by the first massacre in January 9, 1999. Okay. And then I believe at the very beginning, you mentioned that this was a fight against the guerrillas and FARC. Did the fight -- was the BCB also fighting against people who it suspected of being guerrilla sympathizers? That's very subjective, because as I mentioned before, this information was originally given by small-scale farmers and locals in the region, but then former members of the very same querrilla structures gave the information. When they gave the information, we would investigate it, and based on the results of that investigation, we would give the order for execution. Okay. And I believe you mentioned that Q

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14 eventually, the fight progressed into an urban war. Could you describe what you meant by "urban war"? Α How can I explain this. When you enter a region where there is presence of the guerrilla in urban areas, within the population, there are guerrilla fighters. But they're obviously passing as civilians. For example, these people are in charge of receiving those who have been injured in combat, of supplying them with medicine, with clothing, and to compile information about the movement of state 10 security forces. For example, the ELN would call these 11 12 people masa, or the masses. 13 0 Okay. Is it -- as part of the urban war, 14 were people who were believed to be guerrilla 15 sympathizers sometimes shot? 16 Yes. 17 Okay. And then --0 18 But when you're saying a sympathizer, what do 19 you mean? 20 Q Someone who the BCB believed to be assisting 2.1 the guerrillas or whose interests were aligned with the 22 querillas.

> Α Okay. Makes sense.

Okay. And I believe you also mentioned that Q information was given to the BCB by locals and farmers

1	and then by persons in the ELN and FARC who had changed
2	sides.
3	Did police did the police ever provide
4	information?
5	A Yes. Yes, we've already referred to this in
6	the justice and peace process. We also gave a list to
7	the national government of collaborators who were
8	giving us information, policemen, people from the army,
9	from different state entities.
10	Q Okay. So just to confirm, people from the
11	army also provided the BCB with information.
12	A Yes. Yes.
13	Q And you mentioned a list. Who provided that
14	list?
15	A As I explained at the beginning, I was one of
16	the people in charge of compiling historical memory of
17	the Bloque Central Bolivar.
18	And as part of this, the national government
19	also created within jail something called special
20	patios, the special patios for justice and peace. And
21	in these patios, we would meet up with men from
22	determined regions and divide them by sector and by
23	year.
24	They began to give information about
25	politics, the military, finances. And within these

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military issues, they gave, for example, names of
people who were not only material authors but also
intellectual authors, who from the police or the
military would give information, who, in the justice
and peace process, I referred to as third parties.
And so as we compiled that information, we
made a list of those third parties, which include
police officers, military officers, even mayors and
governors of the regions where we were.
Q Okay. Thank you. And can you remind me, who
did you provide those books to?
A To the Attorney General's office for justice
and peace, to Office Number 41, 42, 51, 28. This is a
public document.
Q Okay. Do you know if anything was ever done
with it?
A Yes, many of the people on this list were
prosecuted, and some of them are in jail today.
Q Okay.
A Among that, it was a very famous issue in
Colombia, the issue of parapolitics. Politicians who
supported the United Self Defense Forces of Colombia.
Q Thank you. All right. I'd like to talk now
a little bit about Eduardo Estrada Gutierrez, and
again, I'll be starting with some pretty basic

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questions, so I appreciate your patience. 1 2 Yeah. That's fine. No problem. 3 0 And I take it, based on what we've discussed 4 previously, that you're familiar with San Pablo; is 5 that right? 6 Α Yes. 7 0 Okay. And you're -- are you familiar with 8 Eduardo Estrada Gutierrez? 9 No, ma'am. I never had the opportunity to When I first learned about him, it was when 10 you began to become closer, when you were trying to 11 12 locate Taraza. But as I said, I was part of the process to 13 reconstruct historical memory in the Southern Bolivar 14 15 region, and so with men in the Southern Bolivar region, 16 including Taraza, who was a politician in San Pablo. 17 0 Okay. 18 When I say "politician," I mean a politician of our organization, of the central Bloque Central 19 20 Bolivar. 2.1 Okay. So Taraza, does he go by any other 0 22 names? 23 Α His real name is Jairo Ignacio Orozco 24 Gonzalez. 25 Q Okay. And he was also a member of the BCB?

18 1 Α Yes. Yes. 2 Okay. And I'm assuming that -- I don't -- I 3 think you've never met Mr. Estrada. Are you aware that 4 he was killed? 5 Α Yes. 6 Okay. And do you know approximately when? Q 7 Because of the information that Taraza gave Α 8 in Southern Bolivar, I don't remember if it was 2001 or 2002. 9 10 Okay. And what, if anything, do you know about Mr. Estrada's murder? 11 12 So what I'm going to refer to is what I've heard from others. 13 14 Q Okay. In the work bat or the favor that I've been 15 16 asked to, to help find Rodrigo Perez and Taraza. 17 so when I looked for him, Taraza, to come here today for this procedure, he said he wasn't able to travel, 18 but he did tell me about the incident about Estrada. 19 20 Q And what did he tell you? This man had a restaurant in San Pablo. 2.1 22 that the AUC had information that he was a collaborator 23 of the ELN. When he received this information, he immediately informed his superior, who was Felipe 24

His name was Hernan Dario Meza Marulanda.

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Candado.

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The information arrived to Taraza that he was collaborator with the ELN, and so he summoned him to call a meeting with Marulanda.

And so when Taraza brings him to the meeting or to Candado's house, Candado gets angry and he said, Why have you brought a guerrilla sympathizer to my house? Taraza says, Listen to him. And at the end, Felipe Candado listened to him, and then he lets him go.

However, the commentaries from that same community continued to point out this man as a supposed guerrilla fighter. These commentaries arrived to a commander in Southern Bolivar who is alias Gustavo Alarcon. His real name, John Francis Arrieta.

And in the months that went by, a guerrilla from the ELN was captured, and he carried a document which was a motorcycle permission. And so the ownership document of a motorcycle, when you sell it, it's left open. There's no name on it. And so the paperwork said that the original owner of that motorcycle was Eduardo Estrada.

Gustavo Alarcon becomes furious and he said,
Take Eduardo Estrada to where he's living in San Pablo.
But Felipe Candado doesn't take him there, and he goes
with Taraza to San Pablo.

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At that moment, Felipe Candado and Taraza said they had a moment to talk to him, and that Mr. Eduardo had said that he had collaborated with the querrilla because he was afraid, for fear, just like all of the residents of the municipality did. blank paperwork, anyone could have that. Gustavo Alarcon ordered to stop the assassination. And then later on, Taraza and Felipe Candado go back to San Pablo. And then Felipe Candado and Taraza are transferred from San Pablo to Santander. And the person left, that's commanding San Pablo. And the person that's left in charge is alias Juan Esteban or Trigizal. And in the month of July 16 -- or I don't remember if it was June or July, Taraza gets a radio call from Juan Esteban, where he said that Gustavo Alarcon was calling him to assassinate Mr. Eduardo. This call was in the morning. A little bit later, Felipe Candado called Taraza personally, and he says he's not going to allow Gustavo Alarcon to keep punishing him over radio. Taraza says, Why are you being reprimanded. Gustavo Alarcon says that -- and he says that. . . (Exchange between interpreter and witness in Spanish.)

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And so Gustavo had told Felipe Candado that 1 Α 2 he should not have to fight him and not fulfill the 3 order to kill the guerrilla. And that day, he had to kill Mr. Eduardo, 4 5 because they didn't just have the information that he 6 had helped them when he had a restaurant and with the 7 motorcycle paperwork, but also that he had begun a 8 radio station to help the guerillas. And because of 9 that, Mr. Eduardo had to die that day. 10 He hangs up the radio or the phone call. Felipe calls Juan Esteban, who was the commander of 11 12 San Pablo. He gives him the same instructions or the 13 order that, today, Mr. Eduardo has to die. 14 Juan Esteban says that the day was a holiday 15 of the Virgin Mary, and so he couldn't assassinate him 16 in the afternoon but had to wait until late at night. 17 That was how it ended up happening. event happened around 11:00 p.m. at night. Juan 18 19 Esteban gave the order to Pikachu and Burro, who were 20 the material authors of the crime. That's what Taraza 2.1 told me. 22 Okay. Thank you. I'm, again, going to go 23 back through some of that and ask questions, follow-up 24 questions. 25 Okay. So you mentioned this was what Taraza

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1 told you. So all of the information that you just 2 provided us, did that come from Taraza? 3 Α Yes. 4 Q Okay. 5 Moreover, he sent us a document by email. 6 you want, we can send it to you by email or Whatsapp. 7 It's a document in which he tells all of the events. 8 Q Yes, we would -- we would like to see that 9 document, please. And --MR. MICHEO: So we know who all -- we would 10 request a copy of that document, please. 11 12 MS. SAVAGE: We can get it to you, Javier. 13 MR. MICHEO: Thank you. 14 (By Ms. Savage) Okay. And is it fair to say Q 15 that based on the information that the BCB had at the 16 time that it viewed Mr. Estrada as a querrilla 17 sympathizer? 18 Yes, that's what Gustavo Alarcon determined, 19 based on commentaries from 10 to 4, from the 20 restaurant, from the incident with the motorcycle. 2.1 the last drop that made the cup spill over was the 22 information about the radio station. 23 Okay. And do you know how Mr. Estrada was killed, with what weapon? 24 25 No, I don't know. Α

1	Q Do you know if he was shot?
2	A I don't know.
3	Q And then I just want to go through a couple
4	of the people that you mentioned as well.
5	Gustavo Alarcon. He was a member of the BCB;
6	is that right?
7	A Yes, he was a military commander of the BCB
8	and second in line behind Rodrigo Perez or Julian
9	Bolivar.
10	Q Okay. And Felipe
11	A His name is John Francis Arrieta.
12	Q Okay. And Felipe Candado. Was he also a
13	member of the BCB?
14	A Yes, he was a financial commander in 1999.
15	And then in 2000, was the military commander in
16	San Pablo. Around November, December, of 2000, he was
17	transferred to the lower Rio Negro region in
18	San Andres, as a commander. He was there until 2003,
19	May 2003, where he leaves for another region to take on
20	another type of job.
21	Q Okay. And Juan Esteban I missed his last
22	name, but was he also a member of the BCB?
23	A Yes, but that wasn't his name. He had two
24	names. He was either Juan Esteban or Trigizal.
25	Q But he was a member of the BCB.

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Α He was the person who replaced Felipe Yes. Candado as the commander in San Pablo, in this municipality. Thank you. And I think you mentioned that Gustavo Alarcon at one point told Felipe Candado that he defied him. Do you know how he found out that Felipe had, quote-unquote, defied him? Disobey. Α Because he'd already given the order several times to assassinate him, to assassinate Mr. Eduardo. And because, as Taraza tells me, he had impeded this from happening. That's why he took Eduardo to Felipe Candado's house, the incident with the motorcycle, and the phone call. In general, would members of the BCB report Q to their superiors that killings had been carried out? Not always. Why? Because each commander in every municipality was autonomous in terms of finances and military commands. And also because of communications. We didn't always say what happened, but more or less every 24 hours. And they did this to avoid the police or the army or even guerrilla fighters from overhearing the conversations. Sorry. Could -- what did you mean with the, around every 24 hours? What was -- what was done about every 24 hours?

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Α It was a report that the commanders of the municipality or region would give, and in this case Felipe Candado or Gustavo Alarcon. And what type of information would those reports typically include? Sometimes it was simple. Sometimes No. was just, We're good. We haven't had any casualtie Or in the case of a combat, to ask for help or supp to know exactly where the combat was happening. And then after a certain amount of days, there was a more personal report in which they would give information of a period of time between every seven to fifteen days or even just once a month. I just want to make sure that that report Q in person, face to face? Yes. Α Okay. And would these reports, would they include information about the number of guerillas killed if you were in combat? Α The number of guerrilla fighters that were killed in combat, or our own combatants. Q Okay. Or captured -- those who were captured by the military, our men. A report on buying weapons or

1	Q Did you also include in those reports whether
2	order whether your superiors' orders had been
3	fulfilled or carried out?
4	A And so when it was a direct order, almost
5	always the next day over radio, they would say, the
6	order was fulfilled, without exactly explaining over
7	radio what kind of order it was.
8	Q Okay. And if if a member of the BCB
9	defied an order from a superior, would there be
10	consequences for that?
11	A Yes, they were assassinated.
12	Q Okay.
13	A Juan Esteban even said to Taraza the morning
14	of the murder of Eduardo Estrada that he could go he
15	could call Alarcon and tell him that he didn't want to
16	assassinate him. But Taraza said, No, if I call
17	Mr. Gustavo and I tell him that, they'll kill
18	Mr. Estrada and they'll kill me.
19	Q Okay. And I just want to revisit something
20	that we talked about earlier when we discussed
21	information that the police and military would give to
22	the BCB.
23	Did that information sometimes lead the BCB
24	to target people for killing?
25	A Yes, on many occasions, the army or the

1	police could capture people but they weren't able to
2	prosecute them or detain them. And so when that person
3	left, they would come find us and say, Look, we
4	captured this guy yesterday, but the legal process was
5	done wrong, but he is a member of the guerrilla.
6	Q Did you ever I'm sorry. Go ahead.
7	THE WITNESS: No, no.
8	Q (By Ms. Savage) Did you ever personally see
9	this happen?
10	A Yes, of course, on many occasions and in
11	various regions.
12	Q Okay. Thank you.
13	MS. SAVAGE: I think we're close to the end.
14	If we could just have a very brief break. Thank you
15	very much.
16	(Recess from 9:09 a.m. to 9:13 a.m.)
17	MS. SAVAGE: Okay. Mr. Montealegre, thank
18	you, again, very, very much for your time today.
19	We have no further questions for you.
20	Javier, who's on the phone may have some.
21	So Javier, we pass the witness.
22	MR. MICHEO: I do not have any questions for
23	this witness. Thank you for your time.
24	MS. SAVAGE: Okay.
25	THE WITNESS (interpreted): You're welcome.

MS. SAVAGE: Okay, Javier. We're going to go and hang up, if that's okay. MR. MICHEO: Sure. Take care, guys. Safe travels back. (Deposition adjourned at 9:15 a.m.)

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1 REPORTER CERTIFICATE 2 I, JASON T. MEADORS, Registered Professional Reporter, Certified Realtime Reporter, Certified Realtime Captioner, and Notary Public, appointed to 3 take the video deposition of 4 OSCAR LEONARDO MONTEALEGRE BELTRAN, 5 certify that prior to the deposition the witness was 6 sworn by me to tell the truth; that the deposition was taken by me at HOTEL PARK 10, Cra. 36B #11, 12, El Poblado, Medellin, Colombia, on October 23, 2019. 8 I certify that the proceedings were reduced to typewritten form by computer-aided transcription 9 consisting of 29 pages herein; that the foregoing is an accurate transcript of the proceedings. 10 I certify that I am not related to, employed by, of counsel to any party or attorney herein, nor 11 interested in the outcome of this litigation. 12 I further certify review of the transcript was 13 not requested. 14 Attested to by me this October 25, 2019. 15 16 Meadors, RPR, CRR, CRC 17 for Planet Depos International 18 My commission expires January 26, 2021 19 2.0 Jaramillo, et al., vs. Naranjo Reporter: JM 21 Proofer: SLM 22 23 2.4 25

1	I, OSCAR LEONARDO MONTEALEGRE BELTRAN, do
2	hereby certify that I have read the foregoing
3	transcript and that the same and accompanying amendment
4	sheets, if any, constitute a true and complete record
5	of my testimony.
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8	
9	Signature of Deponent
10	() No amendments
11	() Amendments attached
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