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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA

TRANSCRIPT OF HEARING
BEFORE THE HONORABLE MICHAEL M. BAYLSON
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

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(The following was heard in open court at 10:01 a.m.) 1 2 THE COURT: Please be seated. Okay. Good morning. 3 MS. WILLIAMS: Good morning, Your Honor. 4 MS. TOPLIN: Good morning, Your Honor. 5 THE COURT: Okay. We are here for a pretrial hearing in United States versus Keonna Thomas, Criminal Number 6 15-171. And, we have present counsel, Jennifer Williams, here 7 8 for the United States. 9 MS. WILLIAMS: Good morning, Your Honor. THE COURT: And, for the defendant, Ms. Elizabeth 10 Toplin and Kathleen Gaughan. And, the defendant is here. 11 12 And, Mr. Andrew Dalack, is that right? 13 MR. DALACK: Yes, Your Honor. THE COURT: Okay. Good after -- Good morning, 14 15 everyone. 16 All right. I scheduled this hearing mainly to 17 discuss the Bill of -- the motion for a Bill of Particulars which has been filed by the defendant. And, there has been a 18 19 response by the United States and a reply brief filed by the 20 defendant. And, then when we are done that, we are going to 21 discuss the scheduling issues. 22 Now, here's the question I have for defense counsel 23

concerning the Bill of Particulars. The Government states in its response that the Government has provided a great deal of information. The warrant in support of -- rather the

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affidavit in support of the arrest warrant was very detailed. And, the Government has also supplied a great deal of information -- a great deal of evidence that it intends to introduce for trial. And, they represent it includes all of the conversations with the defendant and material of that nature. Is there any dispute about that from the defense side, Ms. Toplin or Ms. Gaughan?

MS. TOPLIN: Your Honor, I would agree that the Government has provided us with a significant amount of information. I don't know if I would necessarily agree that the Government has provided us with a significant amount of evidence against Ms. Thomas.

THE COURT: Well, maybe everything is too broad a word. But is there anything specifically that you think the Government -- aside from answering the Bill of Particulars, which we will get to -- but do you think there is any specific evidence that the Government has in its possession, custody or control to which you are entitled that you have not received?

MS. TOPLIN: Well, yes.

THE COURT: What is that?

MS. TOPLIN: We actually -- it's a completely separate issue, Your Honor, but I will advise the Court at this time, we filed a supplemental discovery request asking specifically for surveillance methods and the like used in this case.

Toplin - Argument Ms. Williams has responded to that by way of letter. 1 2 THE COURT: Could you pull the microphone closer, 3 please. 4 MS. TOPLIN: Certainly. 5 THE COURT: When you say certain -- do you mean surveillance methods? 6 7 MS. TOPLIN: Yes. THE COURT: What do you mean by that? 8 9 MS. TOPLIN: I mean telephone tracking, Internet 10 tracking, quite simply --11 THE COURT: You mean -- by that you mean you want to 12 know -- you want to see memos or documents that relate specifically to this case or do you want to see strategies or 13 14 policies or things of that nature? 15 MS. TOPLIN: Well, no, no, no. Methods used 16 specifically in this case, not policies. Actual surveillance 17 methods used. THE COURT: Well, unless they are documented in a 18 19 piece of paper or on a website or something like that, then it 20 would have to be discussions between agents working on the 21 case or investigating the case. Is that -- can you be more specific? 22 23 MS. TOPLIN: Yes. 24 MR. DALACK: If I may, Your Honor, we submitted a

supplemental discovery request seeking any information

concerning warrantless surveillance that the Government may 1 2 have employed in this case. Particularly, surveillance 3 pursuant to Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act, Section 702 4 and 704, in addition to any surveillance conducted under executive order 12 triple three. 5 MS. TOPLIN: And, Your Honor, in her response Ms. 6 Williams essentially indicated that anything that we were 7 8 entitled to we've been provided with. However, it was our 9 intention subsequent to this hearing, to follow up with a 10 motion to compel that discovery, quite simply because there 11 may be pretrial motions that need to be filed based on how the 12 Government obtained certain information. And, we are not adequately prepared to address that 13 because we don't know how they obtained certain information. 14 15 So --16 THE COURT: I don't know who is hammering, but it's 17 annoving. MS. TOPLIN: That's a completely separate issue --18 19 THE COURT: Let's just go off the record. Can we get any -- Janice 20 21 (Off record/on record) MS. TOPLIN: -- that doesn't go to the Bill of 22

Particulars. The Bill of Particulars actually goes to information that the Government has already provided.

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THE COURT: Right. Okay. So let's stick to the

Bill of Particulars because that's -- (hammering in background) could one of the marshals -- all right, thank you.

See if you can get that stopped. All right. Go ahead.

MS. TOPLIN: Okay. So, Your Honor, not only does the Indictment in the instant case track the language of the statute and the Government sort of has consistently offered that Ms. Thomas attempted to provide material support and resources, including herself as personnel, but that's really all that the Government has relied on and consistently relies on. And, while they have given us information about conversations that occurred, and they put snippets of those conversations, all be (sic) them out of context in their responses to our filings, they don't point to specific conduct.

In the denial in the Bill of -- I'm sorry, in the denial of the motion to supp -- motion to dismiss, the Court actually provided in the footnote on page 3 that, "Although Thomas is correct in arguing that the statute does not prohibit being a member of one of the designated groups or vigorously promoting and supporting the political goals of the group, fighting and martyring oneself to benefit FTO clearly goes beyond mere membership promotion, it crosses the line into material support if done under the FTO's direction or control."

Okay. So the Government has never provided us or

has pointed to nothing in what they have provided us that indicates exactly what the Court put its finger on here which is --

THE COURT: Well -- go ahead.

MS. TOPLIN: -- which is quite simply that Ms. Thomas' conduct goes beyond what's legal and permissible.

THE COURT: Well, they've delineated, according to the briefs -- I mean I haven't reviewed any of the underlying discovery myself, I don't see a need to to rule on this motion, but they've delineated in some detail what -- the contents of the evidence that they have produced so far. And, the conduct that the defendant that -- alleged conduct that is described is that she bought a round trip ticket to go to Barcelona, Spain. She looked into bus travel from Barcelona to Turkey, or had an email where she had some intent to to that.

And, there is an exchange of emails with this other individual who you characterize as some kind of flirtation and the Government characterizes as conspiratorial in terms of being interested in martyrdom. I mean, that's the dispute here. And, it seems to me that that is an issue for the jury and that you're sort of -- and if I'm wrong about this I want you to correct me -- but it's like you -- it's sort of like you want the Government to tell you now how they're going to argue this case to the jury. You want to know what their

theory is and they are resisting telling you that in a Bill of Particulars, but they certainly told you what evidence they have. And I -- we all know the Government is under obligations to produce any exculpatory material or any material that would be important or material to impeach one of their witnesses.

I assume, Ms. Williams, you've done all that, right?
MS. WILLIAMS: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. So with that out of the way or at least according to Ms. Williams it is out of the way,

I'm at a little bit of a loss of what you think you're entitled to from the Government by way of a Bill of Particulars, --

MS. TOPLIN: Your Honor, --

THE COURT: -- unless it's, you know, what the theory of the case is.

MS. TOPLIN: -- it's not what's the theory of the case, but what specific actions on the part of Ms. Thomas are being identified by the Government as illegal, because they --

THE COURT: Well, as I understand -- yes, well, let

me -- just answer what I said. They gave you -- their

allegations according to the briefs that they gave you is that

she had this discussion on email; that she bought a round trip

plane ticket; she had further discussions about getting to

Turkey; and she had some exchanges about possible martyrdom,

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which they will ask the jury from -- refer to that, that Ms. Thomas was interested in being a suicide bomber.

I mean, that's -- those words were not used, but it doesn't take a lot of imagination for a lawyer to want to argue that theory to a jury.

MS. TOPLIN: Well, okay. So, Your Honor, I think that the problem that we have is, in fact, having reviewed the discovery, it's actually -- it's devoid of any concrete plans on the part of Ms. Thomas to -- and I will track the language of the statute here -- manage, supervise, otherwise direct any ISIL activities, which is what is required under the Material Support Statute.

The only discernible allegation supported by the discovery is Ms. Thomas' alleged or purported desire to marry someone, maybe an ISIL fighter. And, if that is the extent of the allegation then fine, then we'll go to trial. Our concern, Your Honor, is just -- is more than is just that we're unclear.

How can we have concrete discussions about Ms.

Thomas? The Government has provided us a range of dates, an extensive range of dates. And, they said, during this time

Ms. Thomas engaged in these -- in activities were an attempt to provide material support. How can we have concrete plans with Ms. -- concrete discussions with Ms. Thomas about whether or not to resolve any of this by way of non-trial if we can't

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focus on what the Government is specifically claiming they did.

And, furthermore, how can we have a just as basic conversation with her about whether or not the Government's case is based on fear mongering and maybe this is not a case to put before a jury, but maybe this is a case just to put before the judge.

THE COURT: Well --

MS. TOPLIN: Because we don't know on what the Government is focusing. It creates a problem in terms of double jeopardy, because the Government is relying sort of on an amorphous --

THE COURT: Well, you don't get to a double jeopardy issue until your client has been tried and either convicted or acquitted and then the Government tries to prosecute her again.

MS. TOPLIN: Of course, but we have to consider that, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Well, but -- yes, but that is something that depends on what evidence the Government introduces at trial. And, I presume that the evidence is going to be basically what they've already produced to you.

MS. TOPLIN: I think that the problem, Your Honor, is that the Court has to presume, just as the agent did when he testified in front of the Grand Jury. Everything was based

on presumptions, presumptions, presumptions. And, all we are simply asking is, before Ms. Thomas begins a trial, that she understands with what actions specifically she is being charged.

THE COURT: Well, she's not -- you know, the charge is in the Indictment. And, we all know that -- well, let me put it this way, I've already ruled that the Indictment is sufficient to satisfy the statute and to put her on notice. I mean, that was your -- basis of your motion to dismiss, which I denied with a written opinion.

And, I mean, I think your filing a motion for a Bill of Particulars is an appropriate strategy in representing your client, don't get me wrong, but given all the discovery which the Government contends it has produced, and I now hear that there is an issue as to whether you're entitled to more, but I'm not ruling on that right now, I would -- I'm having trouble, you know -- let me go back.

You know, sometimes in some conspiracy cases, we know that the Government has to allege what is called manner and means, that is by which a defendant carried out conspiratorial scheme. And, the Government often does that. Now, there are some statutes that require that and some that do not require that. And, where a statute doesn't require it, the Government doesn't do it.

And, the Third Circuit has upheld a prosecution and

a conviction for a conspiracy where the Government did not list manner and means in the Indictment because the statute didn't require it.

Now, I think -- are you sort of making that same argument here that the Government is required or I should require the Government list the manner and means in which the scheme that is alleged in the Indictment was carried out? Is that more of what you want?

MS. TOPLIN: Yes.

THE COURT: All right. Okay. Now, let me turn -- now that we've got that clarified, let me turn it over to Ms. Williams. Good morning.

MS. WILLIAMS: Thank you, Your Honor. I do the Court really hit the nail on the head in questioning the defense, because the motion for a Bill of Particulars does read a lot like a motion to dismiss or a motion arguing that the Government won't be able to sustain it's burden. But that is, now that the Court has denied the motion to dismiss, it is an issue for the jury or an issue to be argued on a Rule 29 motion after the Government presents its case in chief, because the bottom line is the Indictment is sufficient and the Government has provided all necessary detail for the defense to know what it is entitled to know going into the trial.

I do have here for the Court, so that the Court does

not have to presume, a copy of the Government's two discovery letters. This does not include a copy of the letter responding to the defendant's most recent discovery request since that is still pending. But I have here Government's letter dated August 26th, 2015, which I'll mark as Government's Exhibit A and a letter dated February 29th, 2016, which I'm mark as Government's Exhibit B and I'll hand a copy of each to the defense even though they do have them.

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. WILLIAMS: May I approach, Your Honor?

THE COURT: Yes. Thank you. Okay. Well, I assume you are familiar with these letters.

MS. TOPLIN: Absolutely, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right.

MS. WILLIAMS: So as the Government laid out in its response to the defendant's motion, the Government has not only provided extensive discovery and laid out its case in great detail in the affidavit attached to the complaint, but the discovery was provided in a very organized way. The Government highlighted pertinent portions. The Government printed out pertinent portions of what's contained on disk and on hard drive in order to help guide the defense in reviewing the evidence so that the defense wouldn't be overwhelmed by a mountain of evidence.

And, we even met with defense counsel to discuss

additional things that are part of public discourse just to talk about who the unidentified co-conspirators are in the complaint, so that the defense would really be able to process the Government's evidence without much effort.

A Bill of Particulars is not the appropriate vehicle for arguing whether or not the Government can sustain its burden. A Bill of Particulars is really more in the nature of an Indictment in that it is not designed to provide the defendant with the fruits of the Government's investigation but is rather designed to really limit what the Government's evidence is permitted to be at trial.

In this case it is unnecessary not only because of the discovery productions and the complaint, but also because the statutory definitions are very specific. The defense argues that they can't know how Ms. Thomas provided herself as personnel or whether the Government is able to prove that she did anything other than wish to travel to a particular country and wish to marry a particular person. But the statute lays out very clearly what the Government's burden is and what the Government is required to prove in order to prove that Ms. Thomas provided material support in the form of personnel.

Just to correct something defense counsel said, the Government is not required to prove that she managed, supervised or directed the operations of ISIS. The Government can also sustain its burden by proving that she worked under

that terrorist organization's direction or control, or attempted to so work. And, the definition of -- that's included in the definition of personnel. And, the cases have held that Bills of Particulars are not appropriate when an Indictment says exactly what our Indictment says. And, that it specifies that she attempted to provide material support in the form of personnel. That is the detail to which the defense is entitled.

THE COURT: Well, one of the questions the Gov -the defense raises, if I understand it correctly, is that when
you use that term personnel, are you referring to Ms. Thomas
herself or are you referring to somebody else or all of the
above? Are you willing to make a statement on that issue?

MS. WILLIAMS: The Indictment actually specifically charges that it was Ms. Thomas providing herself as personnel and the complaint affidavit makes that very clear, that she bought a ticket and intended to travel.

THE COURT: Well, there you have the answer to one of your questions. Now, are you limiting it to Ms. Thomas herself or might you introduce evidence that the term personnel also refers to somebody else?

MS. WILLIAMS: Well, the Indictment says that she attempted to provide material support and resources, including herself as personnel.

THE COURT: Right. So that leaves the option that

Williams - Argument there may have been somebody else who was being provided as 1 2 personnel, is that correct? MS. WILLIAMS: Well, it leaves the option that there 3 4 might be other forms of material support and resources but certainly the complaint lays it out as it was Ms. Thomas 5 preparing to join an ISIL fighter by traveling to Syria to 6 join him in pursuit of martyrdom. 7 8 THE COURT: Right. Okay. 9 MS. WILLIAMS: And, there is no evidence that the Government is holding back. It's all been provided to Ms. 10 It's all been organized for her. The complaint lays 11 Thomas. 12 it out in chronological order highlighting the most important 13 conversations. THE COURT: Right. 14 15 MS. WILLIAMS: So there is no hiding the ball here, 16 Your Honor. 17 THE COURT: All right. Well, I learned today now there is an embryonic discovery dispute that might be 18 19 resolved. Is there any point discussing it now or should I wait for you to continue -- complete your discussions and if 20 21 necessary have a, you know, ruling on a motion to compel? MS. TOPLIN: I think that that's probably -- it's 22 23 probably prudent to wait, Your Honor.

THE COURT: To wait?

MS. TOPLIN: Yes.

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THE COURT: All right. Well, I'm not going to rush 1 2 the defense if that's what they want to do. 3 MS. WILLIAMS: Certainly, Your Honor. THE COURT: All right. Ms. Toplin, do you have any 4 case law from the Third Circuit or the Supreme Court 5 supporting your theory of what you're entitled to under a Bill 6 of Particulars, because I didn't see it in your brief? 7 8 MS. TOPLIN: No, Your Honor. But on that point I do 9 want to raise one issue. The case on which the Government relies, it's really one case, Your Honor, and it's the Pugh 10 case. And, --11 THE COURT: Well, you cite -- that's not a Third 12 13 Circuit case though. MS. TOPLIN: The Government cites it in its 14 15 response. And, it's so completely distinguishable and I just 16 do want to raise that, Your Honor. 17 THE COURT: Yes. MS. TOPLIN: In fact, Mr. Pugh was convicted. In 18 fact, it was an Avionics instructor, a military Avionics 19 instructor that offered his services to Isis to train them in 20 21 Avionics. And, in fact, his actions were articulable, clear, frankly, fairly obvious. And, yet, I also want the Court to 22 be aware that his conviction was the very first time that a 23

jury found an individual guilty of attempting to provide

material support to Isis. It couldn't be more different than

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1 the situation that we have here.

And, it was the first time. There has never been a situation, never been a case like the case before the Court, like the instant case. So, you know, we've raised these issues and we're asking these questions because this is a case of first impression. And, if the Government is saying that the allegations that Ms. Williams just referenced, if that's it, if that's what the Government is proceeding upon, well, then now we know.

THE COURT: Well, you heard her say it as well as I did, but I want -- I think what she said is consistent with what's in the Indictment.

MS. TOPLIN: Well, it is. It is consistent with what's in the Indictment it's just more specific than what's in the Indictment.

THE COURT: Well, maybe slightly more specific but,

I mean, you raised the question what the term "personnel"

meant. And, she made clear, which is what the Indictment

says, that it refers to Ms. Thomas making herself available to

ISIL.

Now, Ms. Williams left open the possibility that it could include somebody else, which the Indictment also says.

Now, is it your position that you want to know the names of these other persons -- other people who might be such personnel?

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MS. TOPLIN: Well, obviously, I believe that we would be entitled to those names, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. What's the Government's position about that.

MS. WILLIAMS: Your Honor, the Government is not alleging and would not be proving that Ms. Thomas arranged to provide any other personnel to Isis. However, the evidence already provided to the defense and laid out in the complaint might support an argument that she attempted to provide other material support and resources. But in terms of the allegation that she provided personnel, it is simply Ms. Thomas.

The Government would not agree that evidence of her other communications with the individual on the ground in Syria would somehow not be admissible because it doesn't particularly relate to her provision of herself as personnel. That is the charge, but they may go to other forms of material support and resources.

THE COURT: Right. Okay. All right. By the way, I left out one fact also that the Government has stated in its brief that could be relevant. That is that Ms. Thomas applied for and secured a Passport preliminary to some of the other activities, but the record will reflect that.

All right. Well, I appreciate counsel clarifying some of these issues that I had. My opinion is that under the existing law that I should deny the motion for a Bill of
Particulars for the reasons that I've stated here and the
Government has stated and the absence of any Third Circuit

law.

But I am going to prepare a short memorandum putting this --

MS. TOPLIN: Thank you. Your Honor, may I just be heard briefly in response to Ms. Williams?

THE COURT: Yes, sure.

MS. TOPLIN: I think that Ms. Williams' final comments there brought us right back to the beginning of this hearing because it is the defense's position that the -- Ms. Thomas' double jeopardy concerns can't be assuaged simply by pointing to a particular date range and making an allegation that certain things that she did within this range might be considered material support.

Material support can encompass many, many different activities from --

THE COURT: Well, but okay, I read your argument and I think it is very creative, but I -- as I understand the law, you know, you're not entitled, you don't have standing to raise a double jeopardy argument until your client has either been -- has either been -- has been tried and has, subsequent to that trial, the Government then attempts another prosecution. That's when you can and you should raise a

1 double jeopardy objection.

I -- I don't know any authority that would allow me to curtail the Government's evidence at this upcoming trial because of some possible potential future double jeopardy issue that your client faces.

What's -- can you persuade me that I am wrong about that?

MS. TOPLIN: I'm not suggesting that they curtail it.

THE COURT: What?

MS. TOPLIN: Your Honor, I'm not suggesting that the Government curtail any evidence. I'm simply suggesting that if they're going to bring it they bring it, but identify what actions are being prosecuted.

THE COURT: Well, she's identified those in the complaint -- strike that -- in the affidavit that supported the complaint and in the evidence that she's produced, that she summarized in her brief, and that she has further articulated here on the record.

I mean, there is no allegation that your client actually went to Turkey or Syria. There's no allegation your client actually attempted to -- she actually took steps to specifically be a suicide bomber or to be martyrdom, there's only evidence that she discussed that and she did -- but she did take certain actions which the Government says were

towards that goal.

And, the Government's position is that is sufficient for a conviction, your position is it's not. So we will see. I have ruled on the motion to dismiss. You'll reserve your rights as to how I should charge the jury. If your client is convicted, you've got your rights under Rule 29 and an appeal. And, I can't see how I can -- you haven't articulated to me any legal principle supported by any case law that I should grant the Bill of Particulars because of some double jeopardy problem that might arise in the future.

Now, do you want a week to do some more research and send me a supplemental brief on this issue or any other? I'll give you that opportunity.

MS. TOPLIN: I doubt that it will be necessary, Your Honor, but I will take the week to respond.

THE COURT: Okay. Well, if you take a week and you
-- I won't rule -- I won't file a memorandum --

MS. TOPLIN: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: -- but assume I'm going to deny the Bill of Particulars until and unless you give me some authority on this double jeopardy issue. And, if you file something within a week, then I will give Ms. Williams a week to respond.

Okay?

MS. TOPLIN: Yes. Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Now, let's turn to the

scheduling issues. And, I appreciate that you have had some discussions with my deputy, Ms. Lutz, who is here. And, we had originally talked about having jury select -- we have it scheduled for voir dire submissions at the end of September, motions in limine by September 15th, expert testimony by -- being summarized by September 29th, and then certain other things, summary - inspection of summary and demonstrative evidence by October 13th.

There's just -- an issue as arisen, and I'll be very candid what it is, I've been invited to speak at two programs the week of October 24th. But another problem and a longer one is that the Federal Courts have a conference every year for judges who handle multi-district litigation, which is a very significant conference that I always go to when I'm -- when I have one of these cases, because it's a very valuable learning experience. And, that is going to be October 31st, November 1st and 2nd. And, it is possible that this trial could extend into that week.

So in a letter yesterday I asked counsel to bring your calendars in, that I would prefer if at all possible to try the case in early October. And, -- so let me find out -- I don't know if you've discussed this among yourselves, but can you tell me where this stands.

MS. WILLIAMS: Your Honor, we had previously discussed our schedules and the Government's situation, which

I had explained to defense counsel and they were kind of
willing to work around, is my primary case agent on this case,
the individual who signed the complaint affidavit and the
search warrant affidavits, is going to be in Afghanistan. He

returns October 10th and will be back at work October 12th.

One additional complication, Your Honor, is that the expert that the Government hopes to use at trial has advised he's unavailable on the Jewish high holidays, which I think

Yom Kippur --

THE COURT: Well, that's the same -- the same applies to me. That is October 3rd and 12th.

MS. WILLIAMS: That's correct, Your Honor. And, he would be coming from D.C. So he's unavailable on those dates and I guess immediately before and after.

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. WILLIAMS: And, because the case agent wouldn't be back at his desk until October 12th, I asked defense counsel of they would be willing to do the October 24th trial date so that he had a chance to get over his jet lag and dig into the case again.

We are all available into October, up to the week of Thanksgiving. I'm sorry, into November. So I would certainly have no objection to pushing it into November to accommodate the Court's schedule. But I would ask that it not be scheduled at a time when my case agent is out of the country.

THE COURT: Well, let me -- I am not going to 1 2 schedule it while your case agent is away. 3 MS. WILLIAMS: Thank you, Your Honor. 4 THE COURT: Is he here today or is this --5 MS. WILLIAMS: No, this is the secondary case agent. The primary case agent is being trained today for them. 6 THE COURT: All right. Well, let me find out from 7 8 Ms. Toplin. 9 MS. TOPLIN: Your Honor, our dates are flexible. understand Ms. Williams' conflict, so --10 THE COURT: Well, look, here's what I would really 11 12 like to do. And, I understand problems with jet lag and so forth. But what I would really like -- let me just -- let me 13 talk to Ms. Lutz just a second. 14 15 (Pause - Judge confers with Deputy) THE COURT: Let me see. Ms. Williams, what I would 16 17 -- what I would really like to do is pick a jury on the 13th, 18 and try the case beginning on the 17th. I can't imagine if 19 your case agent has been involved in the case that, you know, 20 having -- he doesn't have to be involved in jury selection 21 obviously. It would seem to me that that would give him time to catch up or whatever else he does, because I'm well aware 22 23 that the case agent is very important, but I'm also aware that in this case you have other agents working on the case. 24

MS. WILLIAMS: Yes, Your Honor. We can certainly

The Court - Scheduling work with that schedule. I am grateful for the Court's 1 2 flexibility. 3 THE COURT: All right. Just -- let me talk to Ms. 4 Lutz one more time. 5 (Pause - Judge confers with Deputy) THE COURT: Okay. All right. That is what I would 6 like to do. So we'll have jury selection on the 13th and the 7 8 trial will start on the 24th. 9 MS. WILLIAMS: Your Honor, one issue --THE COURT: On the 17th rather. 10 MS. WILLIAMS: Yes, the 17th. I believe this trial 11 12 can be concluded in two weeks, but the Court will be unavailable October 31st through November 2nd. Would the 13 Court just recess trial if it's still ongoing? 14 15 THE COURT: Well, first of all, if we start the 17th, these programs I have the week of the 24th, I -- I mean, 16 17 if the trial is lasting that long I could cancel and tend to the trial or I could start late one day, something like that. 18 19 MS. WILLIAMS: Okay. THE COURT: So that would not be a problem, but I 20 21 don't really see this case lasting more than two weeks, do 22 you? MS. WILLIAMS: I don't anticipate it lasting more 23

than two weeks, but it can be hard to judge.

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THE COURT: All right. Well, I don't think that's

feasible, but if that happened, I might just recess for maybe that Monday and Tuesday and come back Wednesday, so we could work that out. The same thing with this -- these programs I'm at.

Okay. Now, because of that I have to move back one of the other dates. And, that's the date for summary and demonstrative evidence, which is now October 13th. So I would like to move that back one week. So that date will be October 7th.

Now, there's already a deadline of October 6th for the Government producing Jencks material, but I don't see a problem with the Government -- both sides producing any summary or demonstrative evidence by October 7th. Is that all right?

MS. TOPLIN: Yes, Your Honor.

MS. WILLIAMS: Yes, Your Honor. And, if the Court wished to move all the deadlines -- the proposed deadlines up a week, I would also have no objection to that.

THE COURT: Well, the one that would involve me the most are motions in limine. And, if you file those by September 15th, I think that will be okay.

MS. WILLIAMS: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. All right. Okay. I don't have anything else. Any counsel want to raise anything else? (No audible response) All right. If you do file this motion to

compel, specify whether you want to have a hearing in court or 1 2 you want to have a phone call or none of the above. Okay? All right? 3 4 MS. TOPLIN: Yes, Your Honor. Thank you. 5 THE COURT: But let me be candid. If you don't come 6 up with some legal authority that is supporting your position, it is doubtful I'm going to grant you the relief you're 7 requesting. I just want to be candid about that. 8 9 Okay. Thanks very much for coming in. Court's adjourned. 10 (Proceeding ends at 10:39:57 a.m.) 11 12 13 CERTIFICATION 14 I, Diana Doman, court approved transcriber, certify 15 that the foregoing is a correct transcript from the official 16 electronic sound recording of the proceedings in the above-17 entitled matter. 18 19 June 13, 2016 20 21 DIANA DOMAN DATE 22 DIANA DOMAN TRANSCRIBING, LLC 23