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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORKx	
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,	
V.	16 Cr. 398 (PAE)
SAJMIR ALMEHMETI,	
Defendant.	Conference
x	
	New York, New Yorl December 22, 2017 9:20 a.m.
Before:	
HON. PAUL A. EN	IGELMAYER,
	District Judge
APPEARAN(	CES
JOON H. KIM	
Acting United States Attorney Southern District of New York BY: GEORGE TURNER	
Assistant United States Attor	ney
SABRINA SHROFF Attorney for Defendant	
ALSO PRESENT:	
ANTHONY STRAZZA	

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1 (Case called) MR. TURNER: Good morning, your Honor. 2 3 George Turner, for the government. 4 THE COURT: Good morning, Mr. Turner. 5 MS. SHROFF: Good morning, your Honor. On behalf of 6 Mr. Almehmeti, Federal Defenders of New York, by Sabrina 7 Shroff. THE COURT: Good morning, Ms. Shroff. 8 9 Good morning to you, Mr. Almehmeti. 10 THE DEFENDANT: Good morning. THE COURT: I understand that somewhere out there is 11 12 Anthony Strazza, correct? 13 MR. STRAZZA: Yes. Good morning, your Honor. 14 THE COURT: Good morning. 15 Mr. Strazza is here as CJA counsel. Depending on the course that events take today, I may well be appointing 16 17 Mr. Strazza for a limited purpose in connection with the Curcio issue that has arisen. 18 In any event, I thank you for being here. You may all 19 20 be seated. I wanted to thank counsel for accommodating this 21 short-notice hearing. 22 To set the stage here, I received a letter on December 23 19 from the government indicating the perceived need for a

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notified by defense counsel that they could make themselves available for a Curcio conference.

Given the trial date in the case and all the work ahead of us, and the fact that the Curcio issue here intersects with one of the issues that is sub judice as the subject of a motion in limine, it seemed to me important to gather us now.

I thought that it was particularly important given the likelihood that this will be, as is commonly the case, a two-step Curcio process in which the defendant at the first conference is educated as to the issues that are presented and then has an opportunity to reflect on them, confer with conflict-free counsel, and then report back to the Court as to whether or not he waives the potential conflict.

Given that, I wanted to have our initial conference sooner rather than later. In any event, I'm mindful that you may have had other things to do, and I appreciate everyone accommodating the schedule.

With that, I think what would be most useful before I turn any attention to the defendant would be for me to have a colloquy with the government at which the government can slowly and distinctly set out the facts that can be put on the public record relating to the Curcio issue here.

At the end of that, I want to make sure that I have an itemized colloquy with you, Mr. Turner, that sets out the areas of potential conflict that the government perceives.

I want to make sure that our discussion essentially ventilates the issues here, because that will promote greater understanding for all concerned, including Mr. Almehmeti.

So the floor is yours.

MR. TURNER: Yes, Judge.

There are three defendants involved here, as we set forth in our letter of the 19th, Mr. Almehmeti, defendant Rahimi, and the defendant that we referred to at Defendant 1 in our publicly filed letter of the 19th. All three of those defendants are represented concurrently by the Federal Defenders.

Ms. Shroff, one of the cocounsel here on behalf of Mr. Almehmeti, represents both Rahimi and, of course, Mr. Almehmetii.

Recently, the government learned -- and again as we've set fourth in greater detail in our letters -- that those three defendants have been involved in the receipt and dissemination of terrorist propaganda materials within the Metropolitan Correctional Center.

Specifically, there are several pieces of media involved. There is a hard drive that was recovered from a locker assigned to Mr. Almehmeti at the MCC. That drive appears to contain materials produced in discovery both to Mr. Rahimi and to Mr. Almehmeti.

Again, Judge, let me just say that --

THE COURT: The hard drive in his locker --

MR. TURNER: Yes.

THE COURT: -- you represent has discovery material as to his own case, which doesn't present an issue, but also the Rahimi case?

MR. TURNER: Correct.

When I say discovery materials, I'm referring specifically to what we've identified as terrorist propaganda materials in our submissions.

I would also note, Judge, that the FBI's forensic examination is ongoing of these piece of media.

Second, there is a disk which is the disk referred to as disk 1 in the government's December 19 letter, which was also recovered from the same locker assigned to Mr. Almehmeti at the MCC, and it contains a series of lectures by Anwar al-Awlaki, a former senior leader of al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula, known as AQAP, materials that were located on devices or at least a device seized from Mr. Almehmeti during this case and then produced to him in the course of discovery. In other words, Mr. Almehmeti's discovery materials. Those files, those lectures, as we also explain in our letter --

THE COURT: Sorry. Wait. The disk that is found in Mr. Almehmeti's locker contains material that is discovery in his own case. Maybe you haven't gotten to it yet. Does that disk contain materials of this nature that were not discovery

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in Mr. Almehmeti's case, but were discovery in either the Rahimi or Defendant 1 case?

MR. TURNER: Our current assessment, Judge is that, first of all, the disk contains only that set of lectures. It is not those lectures and other materials.

THE COURT: OK.

MR. TURNER: It is a set of lectures, approximately 20.

And our current assessment is that all of those files are contained in Mr. Almehmeti's discovery materials. We are in the process of determining whether there is overlap. those materials are also contained in Mr. Rahimi's materials.

THE COURT: Assuming that all of the lectures are in the Almehmeti discovery materials, you would need some forensic proof to show that they nevertheless got to this disk via some other defendant's discovery material.

In other words, the natural inference would be, if it was already produced to him and is on a disk in his locker, absent some other proof, that it presumably came from the discovery in his own case.

MR. TURNER: That is correct. That is our current assessment. But let me add one gloss, which is that as we've also explained there is a notebook that was seized from Rahimi's cell which contained several pages identifying itemizing files of terrorist propaganda materials, including

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what appears to be a close, if not exact, match of these 20 approximately 20 files that were located on the disk that I just described.

THE COURT: When you say there is a file in the Rahimi cell, is it an electronic file or a hard copy file?

MR. TURNER: It is a hard copy, paper notebook handwritten.

THE COURT: So it is actually not photographic reproductions, but it's his own handwritten summary?

MR. TURNER: Yes.

I should note that those, or at least a subset of those lectures also appear on the drive that was obtained from Mr. Almehmeti's locker.

THE COURT: Sorry. What is similar between what is in the locker and Rahimi -- the last point I didn't follow.

MR. TURNER: The last point is that the materials on the disk --

THE COURT: Right.

MR. TURNER: -- the al-Awlaki lectures, some or all of those also appear on the hard drive that I mentioned first.

THE COURT: I see.

MR. TURNER: That was seized from the locker, which contains a larger volume of materials.

THE COURT: Right.

But, again, Mr. Almehmeti's possession, in whatever

form, of materials that either are or are derivatives of his own Rule 16 material presents no issue. It's only when it cross-pollinates with a different defendant, either his sharing his materials with that defendant or his possessing materials from a different defendant's case that the issue is joined?

MR. TURNER: Which is I think what we can get to now with the laptop as well as the disk that was obtained from Defendant 1 as we've referred to him.

THE COURT: Go ahead.

MR. TURNER: A laptop was provided to Rahimi for purpose of Rahimi viewing discovery, and as we have set forth in our letter, the FBI's forensic examination has shown that the hard drive that was seized from Mr. Almehmeti's locker was plugged into, used by the laptop that was produced to defendant Rahimi.

THE COURT: Meaning it was -- just help me with the technology here. How does the hard drive physically intersect with the laptop?

MR. TURNER: In other words, the hard drive was connected to the laptop. The hard drive in Mr. Almehmeti's locker was connected to the laptop that was provided to and in the possession of defendant Rahimi.

THE COURT: Just help me with the technology.

Particularly in the context of the MCC, how would one sync up or connect the hard drive in a locker with the laptop? What

1 | would that entail doing?

MR. TURNER: Again, so this is naturally somewhat speculative.

THE COURT: Right. What are the ways in which it might have happened?

MR. TURNER: The ways in which it could have happened is if the two defendants were in close proximity reviewing discovery material. The cord that is attached to the hard drive could be essentially connected to, plugged into the laptop and files could be modified on the hard drive through use of the laptop.

THE COURT: And how would one forensically -- is there a way forensically of proving that that happened?

MR. TURNER: There is a way forensically to determine if the hard drive was connected to the laptop, and the FBI is in the process of determining whether we can say more about exactly what was or was not done to files on the hard drive --

THE COURT: I see.

MR. TURNER: -- by the laptop.

THE COURT: Got it.

But, for the time being, you are making the circumstantial inference that the presence of the materials on both and the presence of both defendants in the same facility, circumstantially it gets us somewhere down the road of the inference that there was sharing. The manner of proof remains

to be seen.

MR. TURNER: Yes, including specifically the fact that, as your Honor noted, the hard drive contains materials that were produced both to Almehmeti and to Rahimi. So defendant Rahimi's discovery materials appear on the hard drive that was plugged into the laptop that was produced provided --

THE COURT: The inference therefore being that there was some collaboration between the two?

MR. TURNER: Yes, Judge. That inference also being strengthened by the fact that you also have a page in the Rahimi notebook that lists the 20 some-odd al-Awlaki lectures specifically found on the disk that was in Mr. Almehmeti's possession in his locker.

THE COURT: All right. Go ahead.

MR. TURNER: Your Honor, the last category is what is referred to as Disk 2 in our December 19 letter, the disk that was obtained from Defendant 1.

That disk contains terrorist propaganda materials that were contained in both discovery materials provided to Mr. Rahimi as well as discovery materials that were provided to Mr. Almehmeti. In other words, another example of a combination of materials from the two defendants.

THE COURT: OK. May I just ask, before we proceed with this, I am asking this purely in my supervisory capacity here, but when the government searches material of this nature

that is found in a defendant's possession in a facility like the MCC, who does that, and what protections are there to make sure that attorney-client communications aren't inadvertently or otherwise reviewed?

MR. TURNER: Judge, we have specifically instituted a wall procedure in the first instance at the U.S. Attorney's Office so that members not of the case team are in the first instance ensuring that there is no attorney-client material on the media before it is reviewed by either FBI personnel or U.S. Attorney's Office personnel specific to the case.

THE COURT: How was it in this case, if I may, that it was determined that the sharing or the cross-pollination, or whatever word we are going to say is the right word, that this occurred, *i.e.*, that as among these three inmates there appears to have been Rule 16 sharing?

MR. TURNER: If I am appreciating your Honor's question.

THE COURT: How did you figure out that this had occurred, if you can say?

MR. TURNER: The first instance, your Honor, the first piece of media that was came into the government's possession was disk 2, the disk obtained from Defendant 1. And it was immediately apparent that it --

THE COURT: I see.

MR. TURNER: -- contained materials --

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THE COURT: You then followed -
MR. TURNER: -- that were not produced to that

defendant.

THE COURT: I see.

You followed leads from that.

MR. TURNER: Yes, Judge.

THE COURT: OK. Thank you.

The purpose, of course, today is not to discuss the motion in limine, but the operating premise here has to be that it is possible that the motion in limine, it is possible that some or all of the species of evidence that is being covered would be admitted at trial.

So, defense, to the extent that we are discussing the Curcio here, you are, of course, conceding nothing by participating in the Curcio proceeding, but I have to operate on the presumption that this is within play and that the evidence at issue here may come up at trial and therefore that this implicates Curcio issue.

But I want to make it clear that in no way, shape, or form am I assuming an outcome with respect to the embedded motion in limine.

I am still in the middle of speaking with Mr. Turner.

MS. SHROFF: Sorry.

THE COURT: Having now gotten the facts, is there any other further factual material you want to bring to my

1 attention here?

MR. TURNER: I think that's sufficient on the factual background, your Honor.

THE COURT: OK.

So when did you first discover the potential *Curcio* issue, *i.e.*, that there were Federal Defenders' representations implicated here?

MR. TURNER: Your Honor, we first learned about the involvement of Mr. Almehmeti in these activities in mid-November, and we promptly provided 404(b) notice on November 18, which was a Saturday, the day that we learned that the drive that was obtained from Mr. Almehmeti's locker contained some of his discovery materials. It was apparent in the days and weeks following that that there was the possibility of a conflict issue here.

THE COURT: In other words, the conflict is presented, for example, by learning the identity of the sharing defendant or the defendant with whom he is sharing, i.e., Rahimi or Defendant 1.

When did you become aware of those people as potentially implicated here?

MR. TURNER: I think it is fair to say, Judge, that the time frame that I just laid out is when we first understood at least the identities of all the three participants.

However, in our view, the important additional point

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is that we were not yet aware of the full factual nature of the activities or even how to flesh out the full nature of the potential conflict at that point.

We submit that it was only significantly more recently that we were able to get our hands around the nature of the conflict that would allow us in our view to present it in an acceptable fashion.

THE COURT: Understood.

I'm more just trying to understand the chronology.

So on November 22 is when you put defense counsel in this case on notice that there is a potential issue here presented by the shared discovery materials?

MR. TURNER: The 18th I believe, Judge.

THE COURT: November 18, I'm sorry.

At that point both sides are aware that there is material that is -- I use the word in a nonjudgmental way -implicating two Federal Defenders' clients at least?

MR. TURNER: At least two, your Honor.

To be very specific, the 18th notice that we provided made very clear that we had found media in the MCC which contained materials attributable both to defendant Rahimi and defendant Almehmeti.

I believe our disclosure regarding the third defendant, Defendant 1, was somewhat after that. But, yes, that initial disclosure made very clear that two Federal

1 Defenders' defendants were involved here.

THE COURT: Can you estimate approximately in time when you notified Federal Defenders that Defendant 1 was involved in these events?

MR. TURNER: I believe we made that disclosure, Judge, when we set out the facts in the background in our *in limine* brief, which was on December 8.

THE COURT: OK. So from November 18 on, both sides in this case have been aware of an issue percolating that would lend itself to an eventual *Curcio* motion, even if the full range of facts were as yet, as they will continue to be, a work in progress?

MR. TURNER: I believe that is accurate, Judge.

THE COURT: Had there been any discussions prior to your December 19 letter between you and the defense in this case in either direction as to *Curcio* or conflict issues?

MR. TURNER: I do not believe that we have had a Curcio-related discussion with defense counsel.

THE COURT: May I ask you just in fairness, because we are now here the day before the holidays -- and the same question of-course goes to the defense, but you are speaking now -- why that wasn't raised if only because the *Curcio* process always benefits by letting issues marinate with the defendant.

So, for example, had you in November said to

Ms. Shroff it is a matter of time before we raise a *Curcio*issue with the Court, just alerting you to that so that you and
your client can begin to talk, maybe Ms. Shroff has somebody
she would like to use the as the independent counsel to consult

with her client on.

Is there a reason why this wasn't highlighted at least in your discussions earlier so that we wouldn't be time constrained, as we are now?

MR. TURNER: Judge, I certainly appreciate the point that is being raised by the Court. Our response would be twofold:

First, it was our view that by providing the notice that we did, both sides were at that point on notice that there was an issue that was percolating.

THE COURT: Sure. But there's also no harm in putting the *Curcio* label on it. I appreciate that the facts would lead a counsel on either side to connect the dots, at least as to Rahimi, where it's literally the same lawyers. With respect to Defendant 1, I suppose the question would be whether your disclosure identified that person as represented by a sister Federal Defender office.

But as for Rahimi, I take the point that it would be easily inferred. Nonetheless, if it was the case that you perceived an eventual *Curcio* coming, can you explain to me why you wouldn't use those words in your communication to

Ms. Shroff, who's got a busy practice and a lot of other things to do and no doubt would have been benefited by your highlighting the *Curcio* point?

Again, it is more a best-practice point I'm making, but the *Curcio* issues more than most really benefit by the passage of time and an opportunity for calm reflection by the defendant.

MR. TURNER: Understood, Judge.

The only second point that I would raise to try to provide the Court with some insight into where we were coming from on this is, as I'm sure the Court can appreciate, there were numerous pieces of media devices involved, and we believed it was appropriate and ultimately would be helpful for all involved to have a fuller understanding of what really had gone on here.

For example, it's only re recently that we learned and then disclosed that the forensic examination had determined that the laptop had, in fact, been connected to the drive, and that the second disk did, in fact, contain materials that were obtained from both Mr. Almehmeti and Mr. Rahimi.

We did not feel on November 18, and frankly until fairly recently, that we had a sufficient understanding of the facts here that would allow all involved to fully flesh out the conflict for purposes of the sort of colloquy that would need to occur.

THE COURT: Look. While I appreciate that, and it sounds as if your view is that it wasn't until recently that the dimensions of the conflict came into more crystallized form, you know I offer as a friendly supervisory suggestion that in the future, as soon as you can even begin to see in a dim way a Curcio taking shape in any case, you ought to alert your adversary, because they're busy, they have other things to do, and the process of explaining Curcio with a client is not necessarily an easy one. It requires some understanding of the legal system. The sooner Ms. Shroff, or in a future case her analog is notified that the government in any way sees such a proceeding coming down the pike, the sooner those discussions within the defense function can take place. Enough said.

Let me pivot you then towards your articulation of the conflict issues.

MR. TURNER: Yes, Judge.

Again, as we've tried to summarize in our submission, we do believe that in light of the facts that we have just discussed, the concurrent representation of these three defendants does pose challenges to the Federal Defenders duties of loyalty.

THE COURT: And all three representations are confirmed, right?

MR. TURNER: That is correct.

THE COURT: The status of the Rahimi case is what?

MR. TURNER: Pending sentencing. 1 Following a trial or a plea? 2 THE COURT: 3 MR. TURNER: Following a trial. We are, of course, on 4 the eve of trial. 5 THE COURT: Right. MR. TURNER: I understand that Defendant 1's case is 6 7 also ongoing, your Honor. THE COURT: Is Defendant 1's case postindictment 8 9 preresolution? There's not been a sentencing in the case, is 10 that correct? 11 MR. TURNER: I believe it is actually on appeal, your 12 Honor. 13 THE COURT: OK. 14 Just tell me what the public docket would reflect. 15 MR. TURNER: I believe that case is on appeal, your Honor. 16 17 THE COURT: OK. Thank you. 18 Your understanding is that Rahimi and Defendant 1 continue to be represented by the respective offices of Federal 19 20 Defenders? 21 MR. TURNER: Yes. 22 THE COURT: So, we are in the concurrent 23 representation box such that there are ongoing duties, active 24 duties to each of the three clients? 25 MR. TURNER: Yes, that is our understanding.

THE COURT: Go ahead.

MR. TURNER: Judge, perhaps starting at a macro level and then to the extent the Court wants to drill down on particular scenarios, putting it in general form, we believe it is conceivable that there is the potential for Federal Defenders, to take an example, to take Mr. Rahimi and Mr. Almehmeti just as an example, an incentive with respect to the issues that we have been discussing today to take positions with the Court to cross-examine witnesses, to frame arguments, even to investigate these issues in a way that, wearing the hat as Mr. Rahimi's attorney, there would be an incentive to perhaps attribute the dissemination or larger aspects of the dissemination to Mr. Almehmeti; whereas the opposite could be true wearing the hat as Mr. Almehmeti's attorney, to attribute the conduct and the dissemination and the activities within the MCC to Mr. Rahimi.

THE COURT: Let me see if I can sharpen that. Let me ask you -- Mr. Almehmeti, I want you to pay very close attention to the discussion I am having with the prosecutor now. What he and I are discussing are potential conflicts. There's no suggestion here that any lawyer did anything wrong, but we are merely trying to identify ways in which a lawyer in the situation your lawyers find themselves in, in theory could have competing loyalties or incentives to do things that are not exclusively in your best interest.

In no way am I suggesting that your lawyers would, in fact, do that, and I'm certainly not suggesting that any lawyer did anything wrong. They did not.

But the purpose of this discussion is to make sure that you're educated about what in theory the problems could be by your continued representation by Federal Defenders.

Because I am having a precise discussion with Mr. Turner trying to identify the issues it's important that you pay close attention. OK?

THE DEFENDANT: I understand, your Honor.

THE COURT: As to this first category of issues, the concern would be, Mr. Turner, from Mr. Almehmeti's perspective in particular, that Federal Defenders might try to protect Mr. Rahimi at the risk of not using all the arguments or ammunition they might use on Mr. Almehmeti's part.

So, for example, Federal Defenders, if only representing Mr. Almehmeti, might have an incentive to thrust responsibility for any of the sharing exclusively on let us say Mr. Rahimi and not at all on Mr. Almehmeti.

But the concern would be that, because Mr. Rahimi is also a client of Federal Defenders, Federal Defenders might be less willing to cast responsibility on Mr. Rahimi?

MR. TURNER: Yes, Judge.

THE COURT: So that's one category.

That I take it would apply to a variety of tasks that

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Federal Defenders might carry out, investigating what happened, making arguments to the Court or to the jury about what happened, or developing evidence, including through cross-examination or presentation of direct testimony as to what happened.

MR. TURNER: Yes, Judge.

We see that as the primary articulation of the potential conflict here, and that there are any number of permutations. Naturally it is impossible to see every permutation, but there are many different permutations of that articulation.

THE COURT: OK.

The second parallel point is the same point, but as it relates to Defendant 1?

MR. TURNER: That's right.

THE COURT: I take it within each of those there are a number of different defense functions or tasks that could be affected by, in theory, the same motivation?

MR. TURNER: That's right, Judge.

THE COURT: Are there any other areas of potential conflict that the government has identified?

MR. TURNER: Well, the one other issue that we did try to flag in our letter is that, because of the concurrent representations of the three defendants, it is also possible that members of the Federal Defenders may have learned

information during the course of their representation of one or more of these defendants that is relevant to this issue and their ability to investigate and litigate the issue on behalf of Mr. Almehmeti that may be privileged within the confines of the attorney-client privilege of that other defendant that they may not be able to use, and we wanted to flag that issue as well.

THE COURT: Let me push back on that and just understand it. If what you are saying is that Federal Defenders may have learned something relevant from the, let's say Rahimi representation, but they can't use it to benefit Mr. Almehmeti because it's privileged, I understand that they're limited in that sense, but they wouldn't have had that information had they not represented Rahimi. So in that respect they are in the same position they would have been with or without the Rahimi representation.

MR. TURNER: To your Honor's point, an independent attorney would, of course, not have come to be privy to that information in the first place.

So that is not what we see as the primary articulation of the conflict here. It is just an issue that we thought it was worth flagging.

THE COURT: I'm glad you did. I suppose the way to put the conflict would then be that an attorney who is possessing privileged information let's say from Mr. Rahimi

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might overdeter. In other words, in order to make sure that they are not running afoul of the their duties to Mr. Rahimi, they might be extra careful in using information at trial for Mr. Almehmeti, lest it be suggested that they were dipping into privileged information that was known only in the context of the Rahimi representation?

MR. TURNER: Yes, Judge.

THE COURT: OK.

So we have the issue of divided loyalties in theory with respect to Rahimi, divided loyalties with respect to Defendant 1. We have the issue of overdeterrence in terms of privileged information with respect to Rahimi, and the same for Defendant 1.

Any other potential conflicts you see here?

MR. TURNER: Those are the conflicts that we see,

Judge.

THE COURT: OK.

All right. Thank you very much.

Anything else you want to raise before I speak with Ms. Shroff?

MR. TURNER: No, your Honor.

THE COURT: Ms. Shroff, again I'm going to preface this by saying what I said a few moments ago. I'm not presupposing any outcome on the motion in limine. We just have to have this conversation on the premise that this evidence is

potentially in play, number one.

Number two, I want to make it absolutely clear that — and I'm really saying this for the benefit of your client, but it's always worth saying this on the record — that the fact that this issue has arisen is no ill reflection. It's just the sort of process that we have to go through in many cases where at some point midstream in a case a potential conflict arises.

So, take no umbrage at the fact that we're having this discussion. It's a necessary procedure that I need to go through to make sure that your client is aware of the potential conflict and to determine, if he waives it, that he's doing so knowledgeably.

So, with that preface, before I work with you to sharpen and articulate the theories of potential conflict, is there anything you want to put on the table?

MS. SHROFF: If I may, your Honor, just briefly.

THE COURT: Yes.

MS. SHROFF: I appreciate that, and I really do appreciate that for the government and Mr. Turner, whom I have other cases with, that it takes time for something to percolate. I have been at fault for not having it percolate faster, so I appreciate that.

I do want to just say one thing about Person 1.

Person 1's identity was only known to us I think as of Friday

of last week, which I think was the 19th. I don't think before

that we knew the identity of Person 1.

THE COURT: You have known that person's identity since about December 15, a week ago?

MS. SHROFF: If that's the Friday, OK. Whatever that date was, on Friday, but when we were last here in Court, we inquired as to that, and we were told by government counsel that we would have that information on the Friday before — the Court is right, the 15th. The 19th was this Tuesday. I understand.

THE COURT: OK.

MS. SHROFF: So the Federal Defenders' position is that we asked this Court most -- I'm sorry, I'm having trouble because I am not feeling well -- that we ask the Court most respectfully to resolve the pending motion in limine portion on this particular topic before engaging in the Curcio.

If I may just have one minute to tell the Court why.

Unlike the government, we are in the very unique and somewhat nonenviable position of disrupting three relationships, the Federal Defenders' relationship with Mr. Rahimi --

THE COURT: What three relationships?

MS. SHROFF: Three --

THE COURT: I didn't hear the verb. I thought something three relationships. I didn't hear what the verb was.

MS. SHROFF: We did not want to rupture our

relationship with three separate clients.

The Court knows the three clients, Mr. Almehmeti, Mr. Rahimi, and Client 1, right? As far as the Federal Defenders is concerned, even if Mr. Almehmeti -- if this Curcio hearing should play out, and Mr. Almehmeti were to, and I don't know if he is, were to tell this Court that he plans to waive the conflict and keep the Federal Defenders, we still have an obligation to go through the same steps with Mr. Rahimi as well as with Client 1. So we have an obligation, an independent obligation, it appears, to flesh this out with all three clients.

It would involve discussing attorney-client relationships. It would involve assigning three *Curcio* lawyers and then going back trying to figure out which of the three waived and what that waiver means vis-a-vis our relationship to the other two.

For defense counsel, this issue is not that simple. We most respectfully ask this Court, before we engage in conversations that literally involve — and it is a rupture, it may be a healable rupture, but there's a definite rupture, because I'm sure no matter how much Mr. Almehmeti knows me or Ms. Levine by now, I'm sure there is some part of this young man that wonders, Is she going to put Mr. Rahimi ahead of me, or if somebody going to force her to put Mr. Rahimi or Client 1 ahead of me? That's the foundation that I wanted to —

1 THE COURT: Let

THE COURT: Let me pause you on that.

The problem with that is that your representation of the defendant in connection with the motion in limine itself is affected by the conflict. In other words, I can't resolve the motion in limine without satisfying myself that you are conflict free in litigating that very motion.

The problem is that if hypothetically there was a problem infecting your representation — and again we are talking entirely theory here — but if there were, it would affect your ability to litigate even on the motion *in limine*.

As a result I can't simply resolve the motion in limine and say this evidence is in or out or a split decision or some is in and some is out where your representation as to the motion in limine has not itself been vetted for Curcio purposes. That is number one.

Number two is, whatever the evidentiary ruling is here, it is my expectation that some form of *Curcio* probably has to happen for those other clients as well. The parameters of it change to some degree depending on the ruling here, because if some or all of the evidence is in as it relates to a different client, that adds another dimension to the areas of theoretical conflict.

But when all is said and done, even for the other two people, if one hypothesizes that there was improper sharing, surely hypothetically, some judge is going to need to

presumably make a *Curcio*-related determination as to those clients.

So, with respect, that moment is coming; it is just a matter of when. I don't opine in the other cases when you need to have that resolved, although I would urge that the courts in each of these cases be made aware sooner rather than later that this issue is marinating, even if the application is to hold off doing anything until we have more certainty as to where this case stands.

But it seems to me that one way or the other it's likely that those *Curcio* inquiries in those other cases are going to have to happen. Fundamentally the reason I don't agree with you is that the motion *in limine* itself can't be resolved until I have confirmed that you are conflict free as to it.

MS. SHROFF: Your Honor, then the motion in limine response is improper in itself.

THE COURT: It is not that it is improper.

MS. SHROFF: It is conflicted. It is the response submitted by a conflicted lawyer, which is why I was trying to -- as the Mr. Turner uses the word cabin only this portion of the motion *in limine*.

THE COURT: Right. Where I'm going is I want to have the *Curcio* proceeding first, because if we meet today and then on a later date in early January, depending on the outcome of

the Curcio, I may then be able to resolve the motions in limine. I may not be able to.

If you are out of the case, we have a fundamental issue that affects scheduling, and your successor counsel would presumably have an opportunity to take a whack at the then-pending motions in limine. If you are out of the case, our trial date is I expect likely going to move.

So there are a whole host of issues. If, however, you are in the case and there has been a valid waiver -- which there may well be, there very often is where the conflict is waivable -- in that case I can proceed on the submissions you've made to resolve the issue.

So sequencing here has to be that we square away whether there is a knowing *Curcio* waiver before I make any further determinations in the case. The lawyering prior to your awareness of any conflict here including all the litigation that went before is unaffected by any of this. It is your awareness of the sharing within the MCC or the alleged sharing that gives rise to any of these issues, but I want to resolve that first.

So let's move on.

We are going to deal with the Curcio first.

MS. SHROFF: Your Honor, just one final point so that I have done what I'm supposed do in terms of keeping a record.

It is our office's position that our response in terms

of simply this issue, right, no other part of the motion in limine, just in terms of saying that this evidence simply should not be considered by this Court is not a conflicted position because Mr. Almehmeti and Mr. Rahimi's interests are not conflicted on that point.

THE COURT: I'm trying to understand, to pin down what it is you are saying. Your opposition to the motion *in limine* as it relates to the MCC discovery communications the due date on that is what?

MS. SHROFF: Tomorrow, your Honor.

THE COURT: OK. So is what you are saying that you don't want to submit your opposition tomorrow?

MS. SHROFF: I have submitted it already. I submitted it yesterday. I filed it on ECF yesterday, just so the Court would not think --

THE COURT: I'm sorry. I thought you said tomorrow.

MS. SHROFF: It's due tomorrow.

THE COURT: But you submitted it?

MS. SHROFF: I finished it earlier, so we filed it earlier.

THE COURT: Look, what I am saying is I am not going to engage on the merits of that motion and I am not going to reach any final determination on it until I confirm that any conflict that you may have, in theory, labored under in connection with it is one that has been waived.

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I get that. I fully understand that. But assuming that the defendant waives the conflict, your having submitted that submission, I can then consider that submission. Bottom line is we need to deal with the Curcio first.

MS. SHROFF: OK.

THE COURT: With that, is there anything you want to say about the Curcio?

MS. SHROFF: Well, your Honor, on the Curcio itself, the other thing I would like to say is we are all proceeding on the very premise that this is a waivable conflict.

THE COURT: Right.

MS. SHROFF: I am not sure anybody has engaged in -maybe I shouldn't say that --

THE COURT: Do you believe it is a waivable conflict?

MS. SHROFF: We are not sure.

THE COURT: OK.

MS. SHROFF: As you know, this for many is a holiday We have tried to get our appeals people moving on season. We are simply not sure that whether this is a waivable this. or a nonwaivable conflict. I don't have a final answer on that.

THE COURT: OK. I would like a final answer on that soon, because I had taken as a premise of the government's letter that they perceived this as a waivable conflict. That was my initial read on the situation. But if you have a

different view, I need to hear it.

MS. SHROFF: Right. We were trying to get that, your Honor. It is just that I'm here, but not many in my office are. I have flagged it for Mr. Patton, and we are trying to get an answer for the Court as soon as possible.

THE COURT: OK.

MS. SHROFF: We also wanted to make sure that the government had thought that -- I wanted to make sure of the government's position. To the extent I am used to this Court being miles ahead of me, I just thought --

THE COURT: I am glad you raised the issue. Here's what I would like do. I need like to give you a deadline so we can actually work this. If you take the view that this is a nonwaivable conflict, please get me a letter within a week.

MS. SHROFF: Sure.

THE COURT: The reason is I am going to proceed on the assumption today -- since we are not going to complete any Curcio proceeding today, we are simply going to do step one -- that it is a waivable conflict and we will proceed on that premise.

If, however, you believe it is not, please get me a letter a weak from today. Then, government, I will need you pronto to respond to any such letter because I am going to be bringing you all back in here I expect on January 2 on one side or the other of the conference we've already scheduled.

If we are headed towards a *Curcio* waiver, that would be the conference at which I would ordinarily take up that second stage, where I allocute the defendant as to the *Curcio* waiver. If there are other issues, implicated so be it.

MR. TURNER: If A letter to that effect is submitted on Friday, the 29th, could we submit a letter by Monday, which would be the 1st?

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. TURNER: So you would have an opportunity to review it before the 2nd.

THE COURT: Absolutely.

I am mindful of what days all that is, but I think you understand the urgency of all of this. In the event, obviously, that you are submitting such a letter, ECF will be closed, so make sure it is e-mailed to counsel and to the Court.

With that, Ms. Shroff, I appreciate that you are reserving the right to argue that this is a nonwaivable conflict, and I will make that determination.

Let's operate on the assumption for the time being that it is a waivable conflict. The articulation of the areas of potential conflict that I just went through with Mr. Turner, which is broadly in line with the letter that he wrote me, do you take issue with any of those as being areas of potential conflict, and do you have other areas of potential conflict

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that you can identify?

MS. SHROFF: Your Honor, I don't have other areas of potential conflict that I would identify. I would just note that we would have to have similar discussions with our other two clients.

THE COURT: With your what?

MS. SHROFF: Our other two clients.

THE COURT: Right. And I hope you are doing that.

MS. SHROFF: We are proceeding as I'm sure the Court would expect the Federal Defenders to proceed.

THE COURT: All right.

MS. SHROFF: Is that fair?

THE COURT: Let me just say this, to the extent that discussions with your other clients are in any way a predicate for any discussion with Mr. Almehmeti, you need to do that pronto.

To the extent is that there is a freestanding issue of your obligation to your other clients, I'm not going to choreograph what you do, except to say as a general practice clients, criminal, civil, paid, appointed, tend to like prior notice of issues that may affect them, early notice. leave that to you.

To the extent your discussions with either of the other clients conceivably could affect your discussions with Mr. Almehmeti, and it's not clear to me that they would, but

you will make that judgment, that's really important to do pronto.

With that, though, I take it you are not taking issue with any of the areas that Mr. Turner and I identified as areas of potential conflict?

MS. SHROFF: I am not taking issue with any of them.

I am saying, though, your Honor, that given the posture of conflict that we are in, we are not able to engage in any investigation of those matters.

THE COURT: All right.

I mean, I guess the issue is -- I understand it might be that there's something that none of us are imagining, but for the purposes of this exercise I am trying to and government counsel is trying to use our respective imaginations to imagine the full scope of potential conflicts.

So I understand that one can have out of left field facts that emerge that add conflict wrinkles, but the purpose of this exercise for us to be as broad thinking as we can so as to identify all issues for your client.

All right. With that --

MS. SHROFF: Your Honor -- I'm sorry. Go ahead.

THE COURT: Have you spoken with your client prior to the beginning of this conference today about the potential conflict, the *Curcio* issue?

MS. SHROFF: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: OK. I am not asking about the substance of your communication, but just trying to get a sense of the extent to which he is coming into this conference familiar with the issue at hand and what a *Curcio* proceeding is.

Can you give me a sense of your assessment of his knowledge of that legal -- that background?

MS. SHROFF: Your Honor, I can tell the Court that Ms. Levine and I visited with Mr. Almehmeti on two separate occasions to discuss this matter.

THE COURT: Discuss the Curcio issue?

MS. SHROFF: Yes. I'm only speaking to the *Curcio* issue, to discuss the *Curcio* issue. I believe we first presented a general overview, because *Curcio* — I am not trying to overinflate our representation of him or anything, but sometimes it invokes a little bit of panic when you are going to lose the person you are with, so we had a preliminary discussion on one event, and then we went back on a second legal visit to sort of lay out the parameters a little bit more.

I explained to him the case name, and, you know, the types of questions you would ask. I explained to him the process. And I'm happy to tell the Court that I explained to him that he would get, that the *Curcio* hearing could go in one of three ways: Sometimes the client just waives and says I don't want to talk to a *Curcio* lawyer, sometimes they say they

want to talk to a *Curcio* lawyer take some time and come back, and then they come back with difference expense.

THE COURT: Understood.

MS. SHROFF: I explained to him, of course, this Court would assign him a conflict-free lawyer, who is here today.

I was not able to see Mr. Almehmeti yesterday, but some member of our team kind of flagged for him that there had been a schedule for an appearance today and likely he would meet conflict-free counsel, and I think that Mr. Almehmeti has been informed of that process.

THE COURT: First of all, thank you for doing all of this. I realize it was something of an expedited schedule.

Were the two meetings you have had with Mr. Almehmeti as to this both this week?

MS. SHROFF: I think so. There might have been -- I was wrong about the 15th and the 19th, so my -- I've seen him so many times. I can't --

THE COURT: The government's letter first came in alerting me to the issue on Tuesday, the 19th.

Did you speak with your client about this subject prior to then?

MS. SHROFF: It may have been.

THE COURT: OK. Look I'm glad you got ahead of it.

Thank you. All right.

What I am going to, unless you have something further,

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turn to speaking with your client.

I'll again by just prefacing for him my assessment situation, and then I will go through questions substantially in line with what the government proposed.

MS. SHROFF: May I just have one second.

THE COURT: Of course.

MS. SHROFF: We are good.

Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: OK.

MS. SHROFF: I just wanted to make sure of the accuracy of what I recited to the Court.

THE COURT: By the way, Mr. Turner, may I clarify something which may be useful, among other things, for thinking about *Curcio* and may also be relevant to the issue of waivability or not.

I think you had already taken off the table, I'm quite sure you had, any allegation that it was improper, against the rules for Mr. Almehmeti or for that matter any of the other affected people to be swapping or sharing the information.

In other words, what's at issue here is not any allegation of wrongdoing with respect to the sharing of information within the MCC; it's the fact of that which was shared, that is the point the government is hoping to establish through this evidence, is that correct?

MR. TURNER: That is correct. We did agree to take

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that off the table at the December 12 conference, your Honor.

THE COURT: Right.

So, to the extent that had that not been taken off the table, there might have been some argument about fault or as to whose responsibility, both or neither, as to any act of sharing. That is to say, did somebody break a rule, that part is off the table.

Nevertheless, in theory, Mr. Almehmeti could argue that somebody put something on his computer without his knowledge or something of that ilk, and in that respect we still have a Curcio issue as to causation in effect.

MR. TURNER: We agree with that assessment, Judge.

THE COURT: With that, Mr. Almehmeti in a few moments I am going to ask you some questions, but I want to just begin by putting this in a context for you.

You can be seated, but when you speak, I will just need the microphone in front of you.

You have clearly been listening very closely during this conference, and I want to thank and commend you for doing that.

> THE DEFENDANT: Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: The purpose of this exercise is to make sure that you are ultimately satisfied with the lawyers that you have and that you are prepared, if you choose to be prepared to do so, to proceed with the lawyers you have,

notwithstanding what is a theoretical conflict.

I say "theoretical" because I have hearings like this not at all infrequently. There are many cases in which there is some issue that is presented that in theory could lead a lawyer to be less than fully loyal to his or her client. They might do something a little different than they otherwise would if they didn't have some conflict or other incentive.

It's, therefore, a Court's responsibility to have a conversation with the client to make sure that you're comfortable proceeding notwithstanding that issue.

I have had many, many, cases with Federal Defenders, and a good number with Ms. Shroff, and some with Ms. Levine as well, and they are superb lawyers and professionals who are very high in my estimation.

So I want to make it clear to you that what I am doing here is going through the process of identifying for you in theory the incentives that might exist for a lawyer who has a different representation, like the ones of Rahimi or the person we are describing as Defendant 1. But I want to make it clear to you that there's no suggestion that your lawyers did anything wrong; they did not. I'm merely identifying for you the theoretical conflicts that could be presented by lawyers in the situations in which Ms. Shroff and Ms. Levine find themselves.

Do you understand that?

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THE DEFENDANT: I understand, your Honor. Thank you.

THE COURT: What I am going to do now is I am going to ask you a bunch of questions to make sure that you basically understand for now the nature of the conflict.

At the end, although I will elicit your view as to whether you want to decide this today, it's my strong preference that you not and that you let me appoint a Court-appointed lawyer for you so that you have an independent person to talk to about these issues.

Then, if we go that route, we would meet again in early January. At that point, you would have had an opportunity to talk with the independent lawyer, and I will then take up with you what your decision is. I'll make sure then that you understand what the issues are, and I'll find out for you then whether you do or don't waive the conflict.

OK?

THE DEFENDANT: OK.

THE COURT: So, with that, I am going to just ask Mr. Smallman just to place you under oath.

(Defendant sworn)

THE COURT: Mr. Almehmeti, you will forgive me. A few of the questions I am going to ask at the beginning about your background have almost certainly been asked of you at the time of arraignment. I am just doing this now so I can make a fresh assessment of your ability to understand the issues here. OK?

1	THE DEFENDANT: OK.
2	THE COURT: How old are you?
3	THE DEFENDANT: 24 years old.
4	THE COURT: Again, how far did you go in school?
5	THE DEFENDANT: I was currently in private college
6	before my arrest.
7	THE COURT: OK. How far had you gotten in college?
8	THE DEFENDANT: I was about a year into it.
9	THE COURT: And are you currently under the care of a
10	doctor or a mental health professional?
11	THE DEFENDANT: No.
12	THE COURT: Are you currently under the influence of
13	alcohol or drugs?
14	THE DEFENDANT: No.
15	THE COURT: Is there anything today that's interfering
16	with your ability to understand what's been happening?
17	THE DEFENDANT: Nothing, your Honor.
18	THE COURT: Have you been able to follow our
19	discussion so far?
20	THE DEFENDANT: I have.
21	THE COURT: When you have had your discussions with
22	your lawyers, and I don't want to hear about the content, have
23	you been able to follow what they have told you?
<ul><li>23</li><li>24</li></ul>	you been able to follow what they have told you?  THE DEFENDANT: I have been able to make an

THE COURT: In general, apart from this issue, just 1 when you have been speaking with your lawyers about the case, 2 3 have you been able to follow clearly as they have given you 4 advice, told you information? 5 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 6 THE COURT: OK. 7 Ms. Shroff, are you confident that your client is of sound mind and is capable of understanding the issues at hand? 8 9 MS. SHROFF: Yes, your Honor. 10 THE COURT: All right. 11 You are currently represented, are you not, by Ms. Shroff and Ms. Levine of the Federal Defenders of New York? 12 13 THE DEFENDANT: That's correct. 14 THE COURT: I am going to call them Federal Defenders 15 for the purpose of this discussion. Have you been satisfied with the work and the 16 17 representation by Ms. Shroff and Ms. Levine so far? 18 THE DEFENDANT: So far I have, your Honor. 19 THE COURT: OK. Have they told you that in a separate 20 criminal case Ms. Shroff and Federal Defenders represent a 21 defendant named Ahmad Khan Rahimi, who was convicted of 22 terrorism offenses at a trial that occurred earlier this fall, 23 in October of 2017? 24 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I have been made aware of that. 25 THE COURT: OK. And your attorneys have discussed

that fact with you, correct? 1 2 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 3 THE COURT: Now, earlier this week, the government submitted two letters to the Court and to your attorneys, and 4 5 they describe a different defendant in a case, a criminal case in the Eastern District of New York. That's the court right 6 7 across the river in Brooklyn. I am going to call that defendant Defendant 1. 8 9 Have you read both of the government's letters of 10 December 19? 11 THE DEFENDANT: I have, your Honor. 12 THE COURT: And have you discussed those letters with 13 your attorneys Ms. Shroff and/or Ms. Levine? 14 THE DEFENDANT: I haven't really got a chance to 15 discuss the letter once I got it, just briefly. (Counsel conferred with the defendant) 16 17 THE DEFENDANT: Briefly, I have. 18 THE COURT: OK. But your intention would be to discuss it more fully with them? 19 20 THE DEFENDANT: That's correct. 21 THE COURT: Could you move the mic a little closer to 22 Thank you. All right. you. 23 Have your attorneys informed you that other lawyers,

not Ms. Shroff and not Ms. Levine, but others lawyers from

Federal Defenders represent Defendant 1?

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1 THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: And do you understand that the fact that Ms. Shroff and Federal Defenders represent Ahmad Khan Rahimi may put them in a position where their duties to Mr. Rahimi potentially conflict with the duties to you?

THE DEFENDANT: I understand.

THE COURT: Do you understand that, similarly, the fact that Federal Defenders represent Defendant 1 may put Federal Defenders in a position where the duties of that organization to Defendant 1 may conflict with Federal Defenders' duties to you?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: OK. I am going to list now a number of contexts or times or parts of the case where the potential conflict, at least in theory, could affect their representation of you, and then I am going give you some more specific examples, but just to put it at a large level, the areas in which a lawyer's conflict like this at least potentially could affect the representation, affect a whole lot of different potential situations, to begin with, whether you should guilty or go to trial, whether you should seek to cooperate with the government or not, what defenses you should raise at trial, whether you should testify at trial, which witnesses should be cross-examined, and what questions they could be asked, which witnesses, if any, you may call, and your lawyers might ask

those witnesses, what arguments to the jury might be made, or what arguments to the Court might be made, and, in the event that there is a conviction or a guilty plea, what arguments might be made at sentencing.

I've described really more or less the entirety of the steps at issue in the case. Those are all areas that could be affected by this potential conflict in theory.

Do you understand?

THE DEFENDANT: I understand.

THE COURT: I should add that right now pending in front of me is a decision on what is called a motion in limine, whether to admit or not some of the evidence that Mr. Turner has just described, that is, the fact that certain discovery material from other people's cases was found allegedly in your possession and certain discovery material from your case was allegedly found in their possession.

So the potential conflict could affect the way in which Federal Defenders makes arguments to me about that issue.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: To be a little more precise, were you able to follow the discussion that Mr. Turner and I were having earlier as we tried to identify some of the more concrete ways in which this potential conflict might affect your representation?

1 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor. THE COURT: OK. I am just going to elaborate. 2 3 One possible way is that it might be that the lawyers 4 for Federal Defenders might have an incentive to protect Mr. Rahimi. 5 6 Do you understand that? 7 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. THE COURT: So, in theory, they might try to suggest 8 9 that any sharing of these materials, if it occurred, was 10 attributable to -- let me back up. 11 An independent attorney might have an interest in 12 saying that Mr. Rahimi and Mr. Rahimi alone let's say was 13 responsible for the sharing of these discovery materials with 14 you, but because Federal Defenders represents Mr. Rahimi, they 15 might go easy on Mr. Rahimi and not try to argue that he was the source of that. 16 17 Do you understand that? 18 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 19 THE COURT: That could come up in a different number 20 of contexts. It could affect the way they submit their legal 21 briefs to me. 22 Do you understand that? 23 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 24 THE COURT: It might affect the arguments they make to

the jury about who was responsible for the fact of the material

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being shared across the cases if that happened. 1 2 Do you understand that? 3 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 4 THE COURT: It might affect the way witnesses are 5 questioned. Understand? 6 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 7 THE COURT: And at least in theory, it might affect -your lawyers might want to consider calling Mr. Rahimi as a 8 9 witness in this case. It seems unlikely, but it could in 10 theory happen. 11 Do you understand that? 12 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 13 THE COURT: But if that were to happen, they might be 14 conflicted from calling him or they might need to have a different lawyer handle that part of the case. 15 Do you understand that? 16 17 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 18 THE COURT: I realize that seems improbable, and it would seem unlikely that Mr. Rahimi would himself ever submit 19 20 to such testimony given privileges that he has, but I'm 21 identifying all of these as potential areas. 2.2 Understood? 23 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 24 THE COURT: All the same things that I just talked

about as to Mr. Rahimi, the same issues could occur with

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respect to Defendant 1; that is, that Federal Defenders might in one way or the other try not to make Defendant 1 look bad, and so they might blame it solely on you that there was any sharing between you and Defendant 1 of any such material.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Relatedly, as I discussed with Mr. Turner, it's possible that your attorneys would be a little less aggressive or less aggressive in representing you because they would be concerned about this issue, that they might be accused of using privileged information they'd gotten either from their representation of Mr. Rahimi or from their representation of Defendant 1.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Now, I think I'm speaking for everyone here in saying that, so far as we all know now, all of these issues only occur in the context of the sharing of prison information. There has been no suggestion to me that either of these other two clients of Federal Defenders in any way are connected with any of the other issues in your case.

Do you understand?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Mr. Turner, is that correct, that all of the discussions we are having solely are relevant to the

discovery-sharing issue, correct?

MR. TURNER: That's correct, Judge.

THE COURT: Ms. Shroff, is that a fair summary, to the best of your knowledge?

MS. SHROFF: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: So all of those are some examples of the potential conflict.

Do you understand the examples I've given?

THE DEFENDANT: I understand.

THE COURT: Can you tell me in your own words the potential conflict.

Again, I am emphasizing, I'm not saying that this is an actual conflict, and I'm not saying it would in any way by any means necessarily affect a thing that Ms. Shroff or Ms. Levine would do, but it is a potential conflict.

Can you tell me in your own words your understanding of the potential conflict?

THE DEFENDANT: I understand that because me, the defendant Rahimi and Defendant 1 are represented by Federal Defenders, that in defending us with this conflict that has arisen with the discovery, the lawyers from Federal Defenders could either choose to side with one of the defendants and that will affect the representation of either me or Rahimi or Defendant 1. So that might be one possible conflict that I understand.

THE COURT: OK. In other words -- I think I get that.

Do either counsel believe I need to question the defendant further as to his understanding of the potential conflict?

MR. TURNER: No, your Honor.

MS. SHROFF: I do, your Honor. I think that might be better after Mr. Strazza speaks with Mr. Almehmeti.

THE COURT: I agree. The question is at this stage do
I need to?

MS. SHROFF: No. I don't need permutations of it. He would have to be able to articulate how my defense of him could be hampered by my --

THE COURT: Right.

I am just asking you, before I proceed on to explain to him his procedural rights, I just want to ask you at this stage -- there will be a second stage.

MS. SHROFF: OK.

THE COURT: Do you believe I need to inquire further as to his understanding at this point?

MS. SHROFF: I think you may want to flesh out how certain defenses would be presented for him versus Mr. Rahimi, how they are at odds?

THE COURT: What do you propose I ask him?

MS. SHROFF: That he should be able to understand that our investigation itself, for example, an investigation of the

disks or the hard drive, even that creates a potential conflict, which there may be certain information that we want to learn that would help him, when we learn that information it could hurt Rahimi or vice versa. So there is an inherent conflict even in the work we would be doing to get to the ultimate answer. That's what I was trying to flesh out.

THE COURT: OK. Thank you. It is a fair point. It's within the context of I think the broader points that have already been made, but it is a valid point.

Ms. Almehmeti, did you hear what Ms. Shroff just said?
THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: In your own words, can you explain to me a little more about the ways in which actions that Ms. Shroff might take or not take could be affected by the fact that she and Federal Defenders represent these other two individuals?

THE DEFENDANT: Yeah.

I understand, like Ms. Shroff mentioned during the investigation, they could come up with certain facts of conflict that might hurt me or might hurt Rahimi or could be in my favor and if it's in my favor they won't really be able to use it if it's hurting their other client, Rahimi and vice versa.

What I also understand about the conflict is there could be an eventuality where, like, as you mentioned earlier, where the blame might be pointed to Rahimi and that Ms. Shroff

wouldn't really be able to represent me in that eventuality; or if Rahimi pointed the finger at me, the same: Ms. Shroff wouldn't be able to represent me or him without a conflict at that point.

THE COURT: In other words, just to be clear, the government is not going to be allowed to argue, and they are not going to be arguing that you broke a prison rule by sharing, a rule by sharing discovery material, if that was what was found, and they are not going to be arguing that the other defendants did either.

They are simply going to be arguing, assuming this evidence is allowed in, that the material from other cases was found on your computer or your discovery material was found on other people's computers and that that in turn reflects, for example, your interest in such material.

But they are not going to be allowed to argue that it was against a rule.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: So, in theory, the defense might have an interest in arguing that Mr. Rahimi planted this material on your computer from his case, for example, and Ms. Shroff is saying in theory she would have an incentive not to hire an expert who could study whether there was anything to do theory by inspecting your computer because she wouldn't want to walk

into a situation where Mr. Rahimi then would be exposed as having planted things on your computer, that kind of thing.

Understood?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Do you understand that in every criminal case, including this one, the defendant is entitled to the assistance of counsel whose loyalty to him is undivided and who is not subject to any factor that might in any way intrude on the attorney's loyalty to his interests?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Do you understand that you are entitled to an attorney who has only your interests in mind and not the interests of another client?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Do you understand that you have the right to object to continued representation by Federal Defenders based on the existence of a conflict of interest?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Have you received any inducements, promises, or threats with regard to your choice of counsel in this case?

THE DEFENDANT: No.

THE COURT: Do you understand that one danger to you in this situation is my inability and the lawyer's inability to foresee all of the potential conflicts that could arise because

of Federal Defenders' representation of you on the one hand and of Rahimi and Defendant 1 on the other?

In other words, we have all done our business today to try to imagine what the conflict could be, but something could come up that we just can't perceive right now.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: I understand.

THE COURT: It is important that you understand that no one, including the Court, as hard as we're all trying here, can predict with any certainty the course that this case will take, and no one, including me, can foresee all the ways in which you could at least in theory be disadvantaged by the fact that the Federal Defenders represent those other people as well as you?

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Do you understand that you have a right to consult with an attorney who is free from any conflict of interest in this case and that I will give you the opportunity to do that if there's any aspect of this issue or the information that we've covered today that you wanted to discuss with a conflict-free attorney?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: I will adjourn the remainder of this proceeding, and it's my preference that I do that so that you

can consult with a conflict-free attorney, a lawyer who doesn't work at Federal Defenders, about the potential conflict of interest that I've described today, and I will appoint free of charge an attorney to consult with you for that purpose.

Would you like me to do that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor, I would like that.

THE COURT: Good. I will do that.

We have the great fortune ever having Mr. Strazza,
Anthony Strazza here today. He is among the lawyers who is
court certified, meaning he has been approved by a board of
judges in this district as among the lawyers who gets appointed
in criminal cases to represent defendants, so he is learned and
knowledgeable in this area, and I'm appointing Mr. Strazza,
therefore, for the limited purpose of being your conflict-free
counsel.

He's not here to represent you at trial. He's here simply to guide you independently on the issues presented.

Mr. Strazza, you can come forward, and I want to thank you for your service.

MR. STRAZZA: Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: What I am going to do, then, is direct that Mr. Strazza with dispatch begin conferring with Mr. Almehmeti about these issues.

I would encourage you, Mr. Strazza, to speak with government counsel and defense counsel so that you understand

the history of the case, the nature of the charges, and where this issue fits in.

I will give you my perspective in a moment to the extent it helps educate you, but I would urge you to speak with the very thoughtful lawyers in this case so that you can factor in what they have told you and to your appreciation of the broader case because it's been pending for a little while.

MR. STRAZZA: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: OK. We have next scheduled in this case a conference on January 2 at 2 p.m.

The purpose of that conference is counsel are aware is twofold: One is to take up, to give notice to the members of the public an opportunity for the members of the public to comment on the pending motion by the government for a partial courtroom closure as to the testimony of certain personnel; and, second, to the extent the Court has factual issues about the pending motions in limine, it is a forum in which I can raise issues with counsel before those issues are resolved.

It would be my suggestion that we meet before the 2 p.m. conference, but that same day, to make these efficient for everybody for the purpose of having a continuation of the *Curcio* proceeding.

I propose that we meet at 1 p.m. that day.

Does that work for counsel?

MR. STRAZZA: It works for me.

1 MR. TURNER: Yes, your Honor.

MS. SHROFF: May I just have a second with

Mr. Strazza?

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. STRAZZA: Your Honor, if I may, I think I just wanted to announce this to the Court, that date and time would work. With the caveat that I would be able to -- that we would be able to speak today at the appropriate location in this building and then again January 2 before the 1 o'clock conference, again in this building.

THE COURT: "We" meaning? Who is the "we"?

MS. SHROFF: Myself and the client?

THE COURT: Right. In other words, you are available?

MR. STRAZZA: I will not be able to go see him where he's being housed in between today and January 2. I don't think that is a problem because I'll have sufficient time to speak with him today, and I will have sufficient time to speak with him again on January 2.

THE COURT: Will you have some other means of communicating with him in between by phone?

MR. STRAZZA: Yes.

THE COURT: OK. Look, I leave it to you as a professional to make the judgments about what time is available, but I need to tell you obviously that this is an important issue, and I will be asking Mr. Almehmeti whether

he's had enough time with you to work through the issues.

MR. STRAZZA: Sure.

THE COURT: I am not going to micromanage the how and the when you speak, but I do obviously ask you, in taking this on, to treat it with what I know will be great professionalism but also with dispatch.

MR. STRAZZA: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Let's schedule the continuation of this for 1 p.m. on January 2.

Mr. Smallman has passed me a note that may have some practical suggestions on where you can meet today. I will leave that for when I adjourn this. I will leave that for you Mr. Smallman, the marshals, and perhaps Ms. Shroff to work through those mechanics.

But let me just offer the following thoughts from the Court's perspective may, which be helpful for you in this case.

Jury selection is scheduled for January 29, and the substance of the trial, that is a Monday, is scheduled for the week following.

As I perceive the conflict, it is limited to a discrete issue, which has only very recently arisen in the case.

As I think you have gotten wind of somewhat today, relatively recently the government has become aware, it represents that Rule 16 discovery material from this case was

found on other defendants' either electronic devices or possession, and, vice versa, some such material from their cases was found in the possession or on the devices of Mr. Almehmeti, so it is alleged.

This is subject of a pending motion in limine, which I won't resolve until obviously I have resolved the conflict issue. There is not any broader allegation that there is any conflict here. It's really limited to this discrete evidence.

To further narrow the issue at hand, I had a conference in this case with counsel a little over a week ago as we considered the motions in limine that had then been filed by the government, but as of then had not been responded to by the defense, and I was trying to get a preview and understand what the motions were about.

As we discussed this motion, I expressed considerable concern with the government that if this evidence were received of the communications being on people's computers, it would devolve into a dispute about whether Mr. Almehmeti broke a rule or regulation or restriction on discovery sharing by letting another defendant see Rule 16 material from his case or that some other defendant broke a rule in sharing information with him or that the recipient in either situation broke a rule.

The government I think recognized the trial-within-a-trial possibility that I was worried about, which is there would be debates back and forth about fault and

who knew what about the rules.

I was, without ruling on it, signaling that I saw some countervailing Rule 403 issues in allowing that evidence to turn into a discussion about rule breaking.

Mr. Turner's cocounsel, Mr. Bove, took that issue off the table. In effect at the conference the government took off the table the idea that they would be arguing that there had been any rule violation in the sharing.

So, if this evidence is permitted to be received,

i.e., if I grant in part or in whole the government's motion in

limine, there will be no hint or way, shape, or form of any

fault here, and the jury will not be permitted to speculate

about whether anyone broke any rule in sharing the material.

So far as the jury is concerned, it's a permissible thing to

do.

The issue, therefore, will be whether the fact of the material being shared in either direction is probative of, for example, the defendant's interest in the subjects covered by that material, e.g., ISIS, ISOL, that sort of thing.

So, as you are considering the conflict issues here, I think one thing you ought to be aware of is I'm not going to be inviting debate about fault or rules breaking. The proffer of relevance has to do with the defendant's interest in the materials, not his breaking any such rule.

That may have significant relevance to whether or not

there really is a deep-seated conflict between these two clients in your estimation. It is for you to gauge this.

But, notwithstanding the tenor of a few of the questions or comments I have made, I am not going to be allowing this chapter of evidence to turn into a issue of fault.

There might in theory though be an issue of causation in that I suppose, for example, Mr. Almehmeti might say, look, I allowed him to see my computer, but I didn't ask him to put on my computer material from his case or something like that.

So, you could have a situation in which it is alleged that the sharing outstripped that which was permitted, or there could be an argument that the computer was simply obtained without the knowledge or consent of Mr. Almehmeti, but the notion of rules breaking is out of the case.

I think that has significant relevance for the imaginable areas of potential conflict, and I wanted to set that out for you now.

There's no suggestion, as you can tell, that either of the other defendants has any other hand in the facts or issues in the case. This conflict issue solely relates to the presence on respective devices or computers or records of material that had been in the discovery possession of other.

MR. STRAZZA: I understand. Thank you.

THE COURT: Hopefully that's helpful for you in

bracketing the issue.

All right. Yes.

MR. TURNER: One possible subsidiary point, your Honor, is that, as we noted in our letter of the 19th, the government is no longer seeking to disclose to the jury the identity of Rahimi or details regarding the offenses that he committed in connection with our presentation of proof on this issue at trial.

THE COURT: Thank you.

Sorry, Ms. Shroff. You will have a chance to speak with counsel. I just want to make sures a hearing what is being said.

That is important, Mr. Strazza. One of the issues that came up at the earlier conference involved the nature of the people in question, i.e., crimes that they were charged with, the status of their cases. I believe at that prior conference I expressed concern of 403 issues that might arise if the defendant were associated with other people who were alleged to have done bad things.

That is more a 403 issue than a conflict issue, but I think it's relevant to your consideration.

What the government is saying is that they are not going to elicit the who, the name of the other defendant, or, for that matter, the litigation context, the crimes with which those two people were charged or the status of the proceedings

as to them.

Is that correct, Mr. Turner?

MR. TURNER: Yes. We would reserve the right to find a middle ground with respect to a general characterization perhaps of the offenses of the which the other unnamed inmate is there for, but not anything disclosing the identity of Rahimi or the particular acts that he engaged in.

THE COURT: OK. I'm obviously not weighing in on the substance now, but, in any event, the people are off the table, the specifics of those crimes are off the table, and what may be further off the table may or may not be even a general description of the crimes charged.

The relevant point is what's germane here is the materials found on the respective devices. I understand why, to the extent that Almehmeti discovery materials found on somebody else's computer, it may be necessary to make clear that that person wasn't charged with postal theft as opposed to something that is more in this space, but I am not expecting that there will be any articulation before the jury of specifics.

MR. STRAZZA: Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: Hopefully that also brackets your tasks.

Ms. Shroff is there something you want to say?

MS. SHROFF: No, your Honor. I can talk about the crux of the conflict with Mr. Strazza rater on.

THE COURT: Good. With that, is there anything further from the government.

MR. TURNER: One very last point, your Honor.

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. TURNER: Just for the avoidance of any ambiguity on this, earlier today at Ms. Shroff's request we did agree that the sealed letter that we submitted in conjunction with our publicly filed letter on December 19 relating to Defendant 1 and providing some more information regarding Defendant 1 has been shared with Mr. Strazza at this point so he has access to that for purposes of the consultation.

THE COURT: For avoidance of doubt, I am authorizing the parties in their collective judgment to share with Mr. Strazza any sealed, as opposed to classified, information in the case. There is no reason any of that classified stuff has anything to do with this issue, but with respect to sealed material, if either of you believes that it is important for him to see some of that material for the purposes of facilitating his review of the conflict issue —— I am not sure there would be anything more other than that letter —— I'm authorizing you on an attorneys'—eyes—only basis to share that with him. Each of you is independently authorized to do that. OK.

With that, anything further from the government?

MR. TURNER: No, your Honor.

THE COURT: Anything further from Ms. Shroff?

MS. SHROFF: Your Honor, one matter. It's not related to the *Curcio* or anything other than the trial date and Mr. Almehmeti's position. Just hear me out before -- Mr. Almehmeti was recently moved within the MCC.

Unfortunately, his legal paperwork has not moved with him.

I take this opportunity just for the Court -- I am going to order these minutes anyway for our office to read -- I just ask that the Court recommend to the Metropolitan Correction Center, that to the extent they possibly can, please get Mr. Almehmeti his legal paperwork as soon as possible.

THE COURT: Yes. I certainly make that recommendation, but I urge you to work with the government on this. I've had this sort of issue arise time and again, and it almost invariably, when the parties work together, they are able to get the attention of the prison authorities.

But I obviously share exactly your objective, and I'm happy to make that recommendation.

MS. SHROFF: Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: Anything further from you, Mr. Strazza?

MR. STRAZZA: No. Thank you.

THE COURT: Let me just adjourn by wishing everybody a healthy and a happy new year. That goes for all three counsel, that goes for you, Mr. Almehmeti, as well and for the marshals who have been patiently here during this conference.