1	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	
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3	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, .	•
4	vs.	. Washington, D.C.
*	DEBORAH GORE DEAN,	. August 31, 1993 . 10:00 a.m.
5	,	•
6	Defendant.	•
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7	TRANSCRIPT OF CTATUS CALL	
8	TRANSCRIPT OF STATUS CALL BEFORE THE HONORABLE THOMAS F. HOGAN	
	UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE	
9	APPEARANCES:	
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11		PAULA SWEENEY, ESQ.
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25	COMDITTED TO TO ANGCOID	TION OF STENOGRAPHIC NOTES
43	COMPUTERIZED TRANSCRIPT	. 1011 01 011110011111110 1101110

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## PROCEEDINGS

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MR. WEHNER: With --

THE COURT: I had left open if you wanted to object in

(Defendant present.)

THE CLERK: Criminal Case No. 92-181, United States of America v. Deborah Gore Dean. For the government, Ms. Sweeney, Mr. O'Neill, and Mr. Batts; for the defendant, Mr. Wehner.

MR. O'NEILL: Good morning, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Good morning, counsel.

MR. WEHNER: Good morning, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. This is another status call, getting ready for trial next week. We received some additional motions and in limine notices that we'll discuss this morning. First I'll take up the motions. The defendant has filed a motion to exclude Exhibits 5, 6, 7, and 8, I believe, and a motion to dismiss on the Brady materials they allege that have been lately produced -- or produced too late.

The government filed a motion to dismiss Count 5 of the superseding indictment and to renumber the remaining counts and to name co-conspirators not previously named and to admit in limine certain summary charts and use them in opening statement.

The first one we'll take up is the motion regarding the Braswell-type materials. Let me ask Mr. Wehner about that. Aren't you going back through ground we already had plowed at the last hearing?

relevancy or other grounds, 403 basis, but I thought we had ruled that they were authentic documents and the government modifications could employ the <u>Braswell</u> and <u>Dean II</u> rationale, and I thought I indicated they could introduce the documents by introducing the evidence through the person that received these documents and that's someone who could identify the documents, what they are.

I recognize your conceptual problems with the legal fiction that's entailed in this matter and that you're worried it infringes upon Ms. Dean's fifth amendment rights, but I think that's what <a href="mailto:Braswell">Braswell</a> says happens.

MR. WEHNER: Yes, sir. I understand Your Honor's ruling on the <u>Braswell</u> issue, but Your Honor just, in your summary of the statement, just made a statement that I think the Independent Counsel cannot satisfy, which is Your Honor said that they would have somebody who could testify as to what the records were.

Now I would assume, which was the purpose of filing the additional motion, that Your Honor, after I read the transcript, would require the records to otherwise be admissible at the trial, notwithstanding the fact that they are already authentic government documents, and I think the <a href="mailto:Braswell">Braswell</a> issue goes to the authenticity of the government documents and that that's what they are, but that doesn't per se mean that they do not otherwise fall within the usual parameters of the Federal Rules of

Evidence.

In other words, I think the Independent Counsel has to be required to satisfy the evidentiary foundation as provided for under the exception to the hearsay rules under 803, and their proffer doesn't do that.

THE COURT: You're saying 803(6) has to be complied with. Don't you think that <u>Braswell</u> basically states that having the process server or the document individual and the person who received the documents satisfy the concerns of 803?

MR. WEHNER: No, sir.

THE COURT: Don't you think that is just subsumed in Braswell?

MR. WEHNER: No, sir, not at all. And if I could tell the Court as to why I believe that?

THE COURT: All right, go ahead.

MR. WEHNER: When documents are produced pursuant to a subpoena, it is in the investigatory stage of the, of the matter. The documents may or may not be produced by a person, a custodian who is competent of satisfying 803 at the trial as to the admissibility of those records. I think Your Honor, in a lot of white collar cases, has seen the fact that the person who produced the records to the grand jury is not the same person who testifies on the witness stand as to the 803 requirements to permit them to be introduced.

I think what Braswell goes to is the use of the act

of production to authenticate the documents, and I will concede that Your Honor has already ruled that these are authentic government documents. I don't think that Your Honor can fairly be said to have ruled or could fairly rule that they are authentic government documents and that they are hereby admitted into evidence because the Independent Counsel has satisfied the exception to the hearsay rule as found in 803.

If that were the case, Your Honor, then any document that was produced to the Independent Counsel by virtue by them issuing a grand jury subpoena could theoretically be admitted at a trial because they put the agent on the stand who served the subpoena that said this calls for all documents relevant to Ms. Dean, and all those documents come into evidence, regardless of whether they're hearsay, nonhearsay.

I don't think <u>Braswell</u> goes that far at all, and I don't think any court has held that <u>Braswell</u> provides -
<u>Braswell</u> means that the government does not have to otherwise satisfy the rules of evidence as to the admissibility of the documents. What <u>Braswell</u> means is that the authenticity issue is resolved by virtue of the custodian's testimony.

THE COURT: All right, thank you.

Tell me, Mr. O'Neill, or if Ms. Sweeney wants to address that last statement, that it still leaves open the issue of the exhibits that are appropriate under 803(6).

MS. SWEENEY: Yes, Your Honor. Your Honor, we believe

that <u>Braswell</u> contemplates that authenticity and admissibility are satisfied by the custodian's testimony. In this particular case, Judge Robinson specifically has already considered whether or not these calendars were personal calendars or whether or not they were, in fact, records of official business at HUD.

Your Honor, he conducted an evidentiary proceeding and accepted affidavits ex parte in camera from Ms. Dean and an affidavit from the government, submitted by the government as to how the calendars were maintained and prepared, and, Your Honor, in considering whether or not these were HUD records and in deciding that they were HUD records and business records, Judge Robinson in effect went through the elements that would be necessary to satisfy 803(6), and it seems to the government, Your Honor, that that's why this is really a very, very close analogy with what the court has had to say in Braswell.

And I do have a transcript of the hearing before Judge Robinson. If that would be helpful, I'd be prepared to hand up a copy to Your Honor today.

THE COURT: All right. What as to the argument of counsel, Mr. Wehner, that this would allow, this theory, that any document produced to the grand jury could be admissible then, without any further identification by a witness on the stand during trial?

MS. SWEENEY: Your Honor, that's why I raised the fact that Judge Robinson has specifically addressed the issue as to

whether or not these were personal records or HUD business records. I think that that is what distinguishes this from documents that have just been provided in response to a subpoena.

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Now Your Honor indicated that it would be appropriate to at some point during the course of the government's case produce witnesses who will talk about these calendars, and we firmly intend to do that, but that does not require the government to produce a witness who could actually authenticate the calendars. Many people had access to the calendars. Many people can identify the calendars as to what, what they are, without being in a position to lay the business records foundation.

And, Your Honor, that was what really was fully explored before Judge Robinson.

THE COURT: All right. I will look at this transcript -- I haven't had a chance to do that -- in a minute and then consider that.

All right, thank you, Ms. Sweeney.

MS. SWEENEY: You're welcome, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right, the motion to dismiss as to the recent release of what the defendant says is <u>Brady</u> material, the government says in all caution they're releasing these and they think they're more <u>Giglio</u> material, I must tell you when I read them through, I think they're <u>Brady</u> material in large part, individuals who denied that Ms. Dean had certain knowledge

and took certain actions regarding matters with which she's been charged, and I think that's fairly clear.

I think the only question is what to do about the situation at this late date. The case is really distinguishable from most of the other cases, where the <u>Brady</u> material comes up after the fact and then you have to determine whether or not there was prejudice that would cause a new trial to be granted.

Mr. Wehner, do you have anything as to any cases or other instances where this has happened prior to trial and the court took any kind of remedial action against the prosecutors for this late development?

MR. WEHNER: The cases which are applicable to the remedial action that the Court may take depend largely upon the twofold analysis of, I guess threefold analysis of Brady and due process, sixth amendment, and prosecutorial misconduct. I know of no case that strictly under due process grounds in a Brady situation pretrial in which an indictment has been dismissed.

I do know that there are cases analogous to this case where a government prosecutor stands in front of a district court judge, two district court judges and says to the court that there is no Brady material and the court presses the government and the government says there is no Brady material and the defense moves for it and the government says there is no Brady material, that that pattern of prosecutorial misconduct can be

1 | sufficient grounds for dismissal of an indictment.

Now somewhere within those two, I think, Your Honor, lays the analogous situation to rule 16, which is that evidence can be excluded. Which one of those Your Honor chooses, if any, I think depends upon the level of the prejudice that has occurred to Ms. Dean.

Now, Judge, the prejudice in this case is that for over two years, the Independent Counsel has had in their files the precise <u>Brady</u> information that Ms. Dean and her lawyer -- lawyers have spent all of her money proving through the search of the Independent Counsel's 500,000 documents. The documents that we look at corroborate what these witnesses now say.

They corroborate that Ms. Dean did not do anything for Lou Kitchin. They corroborate that Andy Sankin says Ms. Dean didn't make decisions. They corroborate that Rick Shelby says that as far as he knows, Ms. Dean didn't know John Mitchell was involved in a project.

So to that extent, I suppose you could say they were helpful to Ms. Dean, that now our case is better, and in fact, it's the exact opposite, Judge, because we could have just -- we would not have done that if we would have known what these witnesses' statements were. It was an absolute waste of our time.

I was going to cross-examine Lou Kitchin. I didn't anticipate that he was going to be a friendly witness. I hoped. I haven't talked to Rick Shelby. One of the reasons was because

I didn't know where he was coming from, and I had to wait until I got the Jencks material, because I believed I knew that he was going to testify consistently with what was in the indictment, because that's what the Independent Counsel had said. I knew that.

They didn't say it to me, and you'll notice, Judge, that I didn't put in there any correspondence that flies back and forth between defense counsel and the Independent Counsel. I mean, correspondence, to my mind, is not as important, frankly, in a case like this as representations that are made to the Court when one is pressing on a Brady issue and pressing and pressing and pressing and pressing and pressing to convince the judge to please let us have this if it exists.

And I frankly couldn't have asked any more for the Court. As Judge Gesell said, "Well, do you know of any? Do you have any?"

And the Independent Counsel says, "No."

And the judge looks at me and says, "What else am I supposed to do? Nothing?"

That ends the inquiry.

So the prejudice to Ms. Dean is not the type of prejudice that can be cured by a continuance. It can't be cured by more time to prepare for trial, more time to use this information. It can only be cured by the two remedies that I think remain to the Court: dismissal of one or more counts or

exclusion of evidence.

Now dismissal is a drastic remedy. It's rare in the cases. It is, however, not unheard of in the cases, particularly where the representations are made on the record to the court repeatedly showing a pattern of concealment.

There used to be a time, Judge, and there still is a time in certain places where the criminal law is malpractice this way. You know, this information as a general rule would have been produced the day after the indictment in 99 percent of the cases that I've been involved in. There are no secrets. The government, when they charge somebody, believes they can win the case, and the defense believes we might be able to win it, and why keep it a secret? It's not going to disappear.

It's professionally aggravating. Turn it over. And the reason it's so professionally aggravating is because when as a defense attorney and you're spending hundreds of hours with Ms. Dean and tens of thousands of her dollars trying to prove exactly what's in the government's file that you don't have, then you say, "Well, you know, we've been misled, and what's the remedy? We've been prejudiced. What's the remedy?"

And I suggest to the Court that as to each piece of Brady information that is in their list and each piece of it that is over two years old, which our supplemental pleading reflects evidence that it is two years old, that at a minimum, that evidence should be excluded from those witnesses, because

our cross examination and our defense, our defense has been 1 severely prejudiced, and we can't correct it. Time maybe and a couple hundred thousand dollars would correct it, but time can't, 3 and a continuance can't. 4 THE COURT: All right. Thank you, sir. 5

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Ms. Sweeney or Mr. O'Neill, as to these matters?

MS. SWEENEY: Your Honor, we believe that the material that has been provided is in the nature of Giglio, and we believe that that will be entirely clear when the Jencks productions on these particular witnesses are made available either this week or early next week.

THE COURT: You're basically saying they said different things at different times.

MS. SWEENEY: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: But it still is exculpatory if one of the things they said is that the person didn't commit the crime charged, and that's in your file. That's not exculpatory information?

I don't understand the purpose of having it for two years and not turning it over in response to a request from Judge Gesell and this Court.

MS. SWEENEY: Your Honor, as time progressed, these witnesses admitted that they had not been candid and had not been forthright, and these stories developed over time, and that really -- the witnesses will testify consistently with the

indictment, and to that extent, Mr. Wehner and Ms. Dean's efforts have not been for no avail. In <u>Tarantino</u> --

THE COURT: But when you originally had these statements before they changed their stories, I mean, it was obviously exculpatory at that time. Now that they've changed their stories, maybe it's more <a href="Giglio">Giglio</a>, you're saying, but I mean, if these statements were the first things taken from them and they said they had no knowledge she did X and that's what you had at that point, that was then, if the indictment was handed down then, that was exculpatory. It may have changed to be more <a href="Giglio">Giglio</a> type where they then changed their statement, said, "No, that's not true. She did know about X."

But in any event, I think the issue is if there should be any type of penalty imposed for not producing these earlier, and I think that's the real issue and the prejudice that may have resulted to the defendant by not producing these and the defendant, either through a search of the record they'd have to go through or she had to go through of the many records I ordered produced or the inability to use this information appropriately in a short time remaining to develop at trial.

The Court is going to do as follows in this matter:

It's going to deny the motion to dismiss. It's not going to

prohibit the introduction of the evidence pursuant to rule 16 for

the failure to produce these earlier, but it will indicate for

the record it believes that this type of information was

producible long ago in accordance with Judge Gesell and this

Court's ruling and should have been produced and that if there

are further instances of this, the Court will consider what would

be appropriate actions to be taken against the Independent

Prosecutor's Office for this type of delay, the delayed

production of, it seems to me, evidence that was in the records

of Independent Counsel that should have been produced pursuant to

the court order some years ago.

I'm not sanguine now that there is any type of prejudice to Ms. Dean in the sense of her rights have been violated. There's prejudice in the sense to her that she has spent money and time and efforts for years attempting to receive these documents and to see what the testimony would be as to these individuals who may have been thought to support her position in this matter and that was not provided to her pursuant to the Court's rulings, but I don't see any prejudice to her in the sense that it has affected her ability to conduct a defense of herself fairly and adequately at trial.

The materials have been produced, and they're available now. They can, Jencks material will be supplemented, this material will be supplemented by the Jencks material shortly, which will have further use then for the defendants to put it together, and it may be these individuals have changed their stories somewhat, but there's no question they originally had statements of noninvolvement of Ms. Dean at various times which

should have been produced.

But I don't find under the argument and the filings by defense counsel that she has been so prejudiced, there either has to be a barring of the evidence or that a delay of the trial would not accomplish anything or that she has either lost witnesses or otherwise has been deprived of producing her defense. Appropriately, they are attacking the government's case appropriately.

I do, as I said, castigate the Independent Prosecutor's Office for not producing these at an earlier time, and enough has been said. There's been a warning made, and if anything else comes up like this, I'll take another look at what should be done about it.

All right, we also have the issue as to the admissibility or use, I guess, of the charts that have been produced recently by the government, six colorful charts. Let me see if I can find them.

MS. SWEENEY: Yes, Your Honor. Mr. O'Neill will be addressing that.

THE COURT: All right. Mr. Wehner, what's your position as to these charts? They're in one of my many files. I've got them.

This is the government's motion in limine to admit summary charts at trial and to permit their use during opening statements. There are six charts setting forth, trying to show

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the organization of the charges: the HUD organizational chart;
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   B, C, D, and E go to counts involving the alleged conspiracies;
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   and the final chart, F, sort of a flow chart as to applications
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   for these rehab projects, et cetera.
             Have you looked at those?
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             MR. WEHNER: Yes, Your Honor.
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              THE COURT: All right.
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              MR. WEHNER: Regarding the first chart, which is
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   "Counts of the Indictment - Deborah Gore Dean" --
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              THE COURT: Right.
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              MR. WEHNER: -- we would request that the chart be
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   changed to reflect the full name of the defendant, that being
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   Deborah Gore Dean, as opposed to "Defendant Dean," particularly
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    since that is going to be used in opening statement.
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              THE COURT: Oh, I see what you mean. Well, it does say
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    it at the top of the chart. You're just talking about in the red
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    boxes.
              MR. WEHNER: I don't have red boxes on my copy, Judge.
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    I just have a --
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              THE COURT: You should look at the colors as well.
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              MR. WEHNER: Oh, I like the colors.
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              THE COURT: These little blue circles or lines
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    underneath the counts.
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              MR. WEHNER: Judge, I have no colors.
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              Judge, now that I have the colors, let me state a
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general objection to the colors, a general objection to the charts. One, charts are fine and summaries are fine if they are generic as to the case and they are fairly stated. Charts that are not fairly stated and are not generic to the case are not okay.

Now you can analyze it under rule 403, or you can analyze it under the rules pertaining to summaries, but basically in a trial setting, the purpose of a chart is to help the jury understand, not to influence the jury as to the verdict. These charts are designed to influence the jury as to the verdict.

The Count 1 chart, which I guess is Exhibit C, is inaccurate, Judge. It's inaccurate, because that's not what the evidence is going to reflect, and if the evidence does reflect that, I think the Independent Counsel may well be entitled to use that in their closing, but I submit to the Court that the evidence that is going to be admitted at this trial is not going to prove that.

With respect to Exhibit E, I submit to the Court that I predict that the evidence won't prove that, either, and the use in its opening statement at least should be forbidden.

Exhibit F, I make the same objection to the Court. You have to wait until the evidence is in before you determine whether that chart is appropriate.

These charts conclude guilt, and to show them to the jury at the beginning of trial is inappropriate.

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With respect to Exhibit F, you know, that's
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   interesting, Judge. I may not object to that chart at the end of
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   the case, but at the beginning, I think the same objection
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              I'm not sure that's what the evidence is going to show,
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   and I think they're missing the Secretary of HUD at the top, and
   maybe the arrow going to the top goes to the wrong place, but at
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   the close of the trial, that may well be permissible.
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              THE COURT: All right, let me see it a second again.
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   need the color copies back.
              MR. WEHNER: If I could, Your Honor, with respect to
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    Exhibit B, Your Honor, that's simply not accurate and is not an
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    accurate rendition of the organizational chart at HUD.
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                          All right.
              THE COURT:
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              MS. SWEENEY: This is another copy.
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                           If I could inquire, what's this?
              MR. WEHNER:
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              MR. O'NEILL: Names of various people.
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              MR. WEHNER: Thank you, Bob.
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                          What are you looking at?
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              THE COURT:
                           I was looking at the attachment to, that
              MR. WEHNER:
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    has "Defendant Dean" at the top. There's a list of names.
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                          I don't have that in mine. Where does that
              THE COURT:
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    appear?
              MR. WEHNER: Your Honor, in my --
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                          All right, I see it. It's behind --
              THE COURT:
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                           Behind Exhibit A -- behind Exhibit B, I'm
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sorry.

THE COURT: Behind Exhibit B.

I take that back; I do have that. All right. I take it that's the listing of those individuals holding the jobs listed on the page preceding that?

MR. WEHNER: If it were accurate, Judge, we wouldn't object, but I think what I would recommend that the Court do is the Court allow a person to create the chart that's capable of testifying as to its accuracy prior to allowing the chart to be entered into evidence, because this chart is inaccurate.

THE COURT: All right, let me hear from Mr. O'Neill.

Thank you, sir.

Mr. O'Neill, let me just go through these with you.

I'm not opposed in a case that would take some explanation to a jury so they understand the nature of the charges, understand the operations of a government agency such as HUD, to having some type of material to show to the jury during opening statements.

I'm concerned a little bit on the, how they're drafted as to being accurate and fair to the defendant.

MR. O'NEILL: Understood, Judge. If you'd like to take them in seriatim?

THE COURT: Yes, I think it would be best to do that.

MR. O'NEILL: Your Honor, it's the government's contention that the first chart, Exhibit A, the "Counts of Indictment - Deborah Gore Dean," is drawn in an entirely fair

manner. All it does is break down the counts of the indictment, 1 the people involved.

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The "Defendant Dean" is in color, because she is the only defendant in this case. The various counts are listed. wording for the various perjuries and concealments are underlined as they are in the indictment and made bold because those are the perjurious statements that the government must prove in order to convict the defendant of those charges.

I do not see how these are, this chart concludes quilt in any way, shape, or form. It's just a, merely a breakdown, This is, as you know, a 72-page indictment as it presently is constituted, and this breaks down in one page the 72 pages.

As you know, we've filed a separate summary of the, of the charges with you that would make it a little easier, I would believe, in your introductory statements to a jury to read something along those lines rather than the 72 pages, and this makes it a lot easier for a jury to comprehend what the charges against the defendant are.

THE COURT: Well, does the listing of these various perjury and concealment charges and the highlighting that comes directly from the indictment -- and the highlighting is the same in the indictment?

MR. O'NEILL: No, the highlighting on the wording, Judge, does not. What it is in the indictment, it's underlined, not highlighted, and then it is specifically stated that the underlined version, portions are those that we deem to be perjurious.

And the only other things that are not in the indictment would be the coloring of the defendant's name and below that, that line below the various counts, and to be technical, there's Roman numerals on this version, as opposed to in the indictment, it's written out Count One, Count Two, Count Three.

MR. WEHNER: Your Honor, if I could make one brief comment as to that?

THE COURT: All right.

MR. WEHNER: With regard to Count 4 on the chart, it states "Illegal Payment." Well, that hasn't been proven. That's a charge. It's written here as if it's a conclusion that it was an illegal payment of \$4,000, and that's what I object to vis-a-vis the opening statement, the use of those type of words in their chart.

THE COURT: All right, let me go to the next one.

MR. O'NEILL: Judge, the next one is a chart of HUD broken down. It doesn't have every job title within the HUD infrastructure, because most of them the government deems are irrelevant to this case, so what we've tried to do is scale it down so only the jobs or evidence that will be brought forth at this trial will affect these particular positions.

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It doesn't seem to make much sense to draw to scale a chart of all the various positions within HUD both here and around the country that have no bearing on this case, so we've tried to put it down to just those jobs that we feel the evidence at least on the government's case will, will center on.

Then following that, we have a list of several people who will, many of whom will be witnesses at this trial, that fill these various positions. As Your Honor knows, the indictment basically spans '84 through '87. A lot of these people come and go during that time, so we cannot make a chart at this time with, for instance, Assistant Secretary for Housing/FHA Commissioner, we can't put a name in there, because that name continually changes, so we figured it would be better to put the names, as we've stated, on a magnetic strip and then change those as the people testify or references are made to them. government's feeling that that would benefit the jury. would understand who these people are and when they're there.

The listing of these names is in some type, THE COURT: though, of order of authority is what you're arguing by this list, putting Dean at the top and everyone else in different -it's not alphabetical.

MR. O'NEILL: No, Your Honor.

THE COURT: It's in some kind of order.

There is no significance to the listing, MR. O'NEILL: and there won't be a list. This is for Court and counsel's

There would be separate strips, magnetic strips. 1 don't know how else we would show that to the Court in a motion. 2 THE COURT: All right. 3 MR. O'NEILL: And those would be --4 THE COURT: But wouldn't this be part of a chart that 5 you would put up on a board when you open to the jury, this list 6 here of these names, or not? 7 MR. O'NEILL: No, no. 8 THE COURT: You would not intend to put that up? 9 That is not our -- the intention is No. MR. O'NEILL: 10 those would be magnetic strips that later on --11 THE COURT: I see. 12 MR. O'NEILL: But we wanted to show you that those are, 13 in fact, people --14 I see, all right. THE COURT: 15 MR. O'NEILL: -- whose names would go onto this chart. 16 So the chart, the organizational chart is somewhat 17 incomplete, because there are no names. We could not put the 18 names in ahead of time. 19 I see, all right. THE COURT: 20 Then the D and E and F are the conspiracy arrangement 21 that you alleged happened basically? 22 That's correct, Your Honor, and it's MR. O'NEILL: 23 basically a flow chart that the evidence will show, in the 24 government's view, that these particular projects were the ones

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that are named in the indictment which the government intends to prove were, were funded through the intervention of the defendant, Deborah Gore Dean. These were the consultants who were involved in each of those projects, and these are the amounts of money that they made through the defendant's intervention.

That in sum and substance is the government's case, and those represent, the three charts represent Counts 1, 2, and 3, the three separate conspiracy counts.

THE COURT: All right. And the last one, F, is a -MR. O'NEILL: Once again, a flow chart, Your Honor, and
the government is showing this to show how the process and the
regulations contend projects were supposed to be awarded by the
Department of Housing and Urban Development and instead how it
actually was awarded for the specific projects named in this
indictment and how the defendant bypassed the normal procedures
and these, these projects were, were funded in a manner that the
program was not designed.

Your Honor, we've tried not to put in any titles, statements that were prejudicial to the defendant. You'll see we spoke with Mr. Wehner at one point prior to this where yes, he had seen and his client had seen a chart made in a previous case from this Independent Counsel that was entitled something like Alleged Fraudulent Activity. We have tried not to put anything like that in, and I would take umbrage with, with any statement

that these charts conclude guilt. They are what the government expects the evidence to show, and that's what the purpose of an opening statement is.

THE COURT: All right, thank you.

The government has moved to admit these summary charts at trial and to permit their use in the opening statement. The Court is not going to admit them, rule upon admitting them at this time. I think that they can be somewhat modified and used in opening statements, certain of these, but I'm not going to admit them as evidence in the case or to be used by the witnesses at this time.

I do think the government should be entitled to have some type of materials to refer to during opening statement in this type of a case, as the defendant may want to have. I'm concerned of any effect over to the defendant that would be unfair if these were introduced to the jury as, in essence, some type of authoritative statement as to what the Court has approved as to the allegations in this case. I think that's unfair to the defendant.

I do think that the government should have a right, as set forth in Exhibit A, the list of the counts of the indictment, with Ms. Dean's name at the top and each charge and what the basis of that charge is, to review with the jury. I have not reviewed the indictment word for word as to see whether the various perjury and concealment counts state what's alleged.

I'll have to rely upon that being appropriate, and Mr. Wehner can point out difficulties if it's not appropriately cited, but I think the charges are as they are. They're conspiracy charges, illegal payment, perjury charges, and the government has a right to list those and to indicate to the jury in opening statement what the case is about, and I think in general that chart is appropriate. Any specific problems that the defendant has we can make corrections on it.

As to the second one, Exhibit B, as some type of a general organizational chart, again, I'd consult with the defense counsel on that and see if there's other things to be added that would be essential or not. I think some type of, again, version of the, an organizational chart is appropriate for the jury to be introduced to in opening statement by the government indicating they expect to prove this is the organizational chart, et cetera.

I do agree with the general remarks of Mr. Wehner that they're going to need a witness and need witnesses, obviously, to come in and explain and develop the charts, some of them perhaps to draw on the charts or to add names, et cetera, to the charts, but I think a chart setting forth the overall organizational structure as it pertains to this case is appropriate.

If there are certain offices left out that the defendant thinks are absolutely essential to the understanding of the case by the jury to make it accurate, then they can be added

in this framework, but an overall organizational chart is, I believe, appropriate, and I think the government should be allowed to refer to it in opening statement.

The next three cause me more concern, D, E, and F, the conspiracy counts. Maybe it's the colors. Maybe I think this is a little bit of a colored approach, but I think the government should again be allowed to have some aids in opening statement to indicate to the jury what they expect to prove, but at the same time, I don't think they should be allowed to go into matters and develop with these charts for the jury in opening statement, where there's been no testimony or other evidence as to what exactly is going to happen in, what actually happens in the trial and what really is proven or not.

Once these charts are put before the jury and they read them and they're blown up in their bright colors, with "Deborah Gore Dean" featured at the top of all this, I have concerns if these charts don't prove out exactly as alleged, and the Court would have to instruct the jury to disregard some of these matters, the impact that would have upon the jury and the D, E, and -- I guess it's C, D, and E exhibits proposed by the government, I think, should be redone basically to, if they wish to use any kind of a chart, to indicate their argument of how this evidence is going to show this relationship to be less, I keep thinking of the word "colorful," but at least less, less explicit perhaps is the word I'm looking for.

I'm concerned that if we allow the jury to see "John Mitchell (Global Research) \$242,000; Louie Nunn \$500,000; Richard Shelby 700,000," and "Deborah Gore Dean" at the top, "Family Enrichment" at the top in bright colors, and some of that or all of that is not proved or part of it's not proved or the dispute as to what is proved or not is up for the jury to decide, and if they have this chart in front of them from the very first minute of the trial, that they are so influenced that they could not fairly review the evidence, and those concern me. I don't know how else to have it redone, but I'm concerned about those three exhibits, in fairness to the defendant.

The last one, again, I think is probably argument more than -- perhaps the evidence will come that way at the end of the case, but again showing this bypass by "Consultants," in quotes, which puts consultants in a bad light just putting it in quotes, I believe, and a bypass of, would it be argued, the normal approach to obtain financing, I'm not sure again that that is fair for an opening statement chart to be used before a jury, and if there's testimony of that by individuals who are going to come in and testify to that, perhaps the chart can be used at the end of the case or developed through individuals, but again, this putting this "Consultants" over on the side in quotes, with a line running up from "Developer" to "Defendant Dean," not up to the secretary who signs off or to other assistant secretaries who signed off or other persons, I question the fairness of that in

the opening statement to the jury in putting that before them. 1 So in summary, what the Court will do is as follows in 2 the government's motion in limine: I'll allow the use of charts 3 indicated in Chart A, with any particular more input the 4 defendant wants to add to that, and consider those things that 5 need to be revised or filled out to make it fair, Chart B, and 6 then C, D, E, and F I'm going to hold back from the jury at this 7 time at least unless they can be redone to be fair. 8 MR. O'NEILL: Your Honor, while we're at it, it seems 9 you've repeated the word "color" -- I'm not trying to read into 10 your mind --11 THE COURT: I understand that. 12 MR. O'NEILL: -- on C, D, and E several times. 13 The government, obviously, can make this black and 14 15 white. THE COURT: Well, I have a black-and-white copy that 16 was provided by counsel as well. 17 MR. O'NEILL: Does that cause you less concern? 18 THE COURT: But again, I don't think that that's 19 sufficient. 20 MR. O'NEILL: Okay. 21 THE COURT: It seems to the Court the way it all is 22 laid out, that without any evidence yet presented, you've set 23 forth the case for the jury just on these charts as some type of, 24

I'm afraid they'd look upon this no matter what instruction I'd

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give them as evidence in the case.

MR. O'NEILL: Your Honor, but isn't that exactly what we're going to be doing in opening statement?

THE COURT: I understand you're going to lay out the evidence in the case, but I think that it would be better to have people come in and identify the system that's alleged in the conspiracy and to eventually make up a chart as they testify or as the various individuals testify or at the end of the case come in with these charts and saying, "Now, Your Honor, we've proven these things sufficiently as to the jury's consideration, and we want to put this chart before them in closing argument." That may be appropriate. Opening statement seems a little strong to the Court.

MR. O'NEILL: Your Honor, if I may then, obviously we've gone through some thought about presenting some visual aids for the assistance of the jury, and I understand your thinking of why you would not allow us to refer to these at this time. However, without giving us some sort of guidance on, for instance, is it the money that troubles you? Is it --

THE COURT: No, I think it's the whole layout of it, and I'm not sure that that's necessary to have a layout like that in opening statement.

MR. O'NEILL: Okay.

THE COURT: I think you can simply say, "We've got a conspiracy, and our first conspiracy involves allegedly

Mr. Sankin and Mr. Broussard and Mr. Shelby in these particular 1 projects with Ms. Dean, who did it for family and personal benefit, " or whatever it was, a family benefit. That's the 3 second count. 4 But I am opposed to putting this chart before the jury 5 at this time --6 7 MR. O'NEILL: Thank you, Your Honor. THE COURT: -- and I don't want that done. 8 And to admitting it, I'm not going to admit them under 9 10 the rule 106 at this time. But I'll allow you to use, as I said, the introductory 11 chart as -- you'll have to make sure it's accurate -- and as to 12 the organizational chart to the jury to lay out for them the 13 14 nature of the charges as well as the organizational aspects of 15 HUD and how these applications are made, et cetera. MR. O'NEILL: Thank you, Judge. 16 THE COURT: We've got, also, some voir dire in from the 17 18 defendant I believe I just received. 19 MR. WEHNER: Yes, sir. I haven't read it. I've just received it. 20 THE COURT: And the defendant's motion to dismiss Count 5, that's 21 regarding an issue I didn't discuss on the Brady matters, but 22 it involves a couple of pages of missing documents, original 23 24 documents supplied to the Senate Committee, I believe.

Is there any objection to dismissing Count 5 of the

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superseding indictment?

MR. WEHNER: No objection to dismissing it with prejudice, Your Honor. We object to it being dismissed without prejudice. She's been indicted for it. She's been investigated for it. It's too late to dismiss it without prejudice. She should not have that hanging over her head.

THE COURT: I think it would be kind of late to reindict it anyway at any time in the future.

MR. WEHNER: Maybe they, maybe the grand jury wouldn't do it, Judge.

THE COURT: All right, I'm going to just dismiss Count 5 at this time in accordance with the government's motion. I don't think it's really going to be hanging over defendant's head, but it will be dismissed as a count in the indictment. That's Count 5.

I'll allow the other counts in the indictment to be renumbered to reflect this dismissal. Count 5 has charged the defendant with making false statements to the Senate Banking Committee, and as to that count, that will be dismissed.

The government's request to release the names of co-conspirators, we're going to have to have that anyway when we address the jury as to potential witnesses and individuals whom they may know or have heard of, so I will allow that to be done. The government has been very responsible about holding back those names for some years, and that will be permitted.

I would like a list of the potential witnesses, if we haven't already had them, supplied sufficiently by both sides for the jury when we do the voir dire.

The government has also provided to the Court a statement of charges. The defendant, I don't believe, has any comment on that yet, had a chance to review that.

MR. WEHNER: No, sir, we haven't had a chance to review that, and we will have a --

THE COURT: If you have a counterstatement or a proposed statement, you can supply that as soon as you can, and I will look at both of those and put something together. I thought the government's statement was perhaps a little too fulsome, but otherwise, we should have some type of review for the jury of what is to be expected they're going to hear as to the charges in the case so they understand something about the case charges when we are doing the voir dire.

I think that, I don't know if counsel have taken the opportunity to review the requested excuses, but we've had multiple requested excuses -- I have another pile on my desk that just came in a few minutes ago -- and the excuses run the standard gamut of reasons, from illness to child care to work concerns over a six- or eight-week trial, and I've considered some and released many, and others I have not at this time, depending upon further review with them when they come in on the 7th.

But the Jury Lounge just told me that there are

sufficient jurors that have responded they're available that there will be a large pool to review on the 7th of jurors, so there should not be a problem selecting a sufficient number of jurors, having a sufficient number of jurors to make a selection from.

All right, anything else we need to look at today?

MR. O'NEILL: Yes, from the government, Your Honor.

Mr. Wehner has filed, I guess, the jury questionnaires with the Court, and we will file one as well today with the Court, and hopefully he and I can go over this and determine if there's any compromise.

THE COURT: Yes. It would be better if you'd look them over, each one of you, and see if you have any specific ones that you object to. In fact, you may want to advise chambers of specific objections just by number. I mean, you can call chambers and talk to my clerk, and then I can consider those.

Otherwise, I'll have to take them up on Tuesday morning.

I'm here for the next couple of days. Because of the potential hurricane, I may have to leave for a day at the end of the week to a beach house to see if it's still there, but otherwise, I'm here this week if there are any emergency matters. All right.

MR. O'NEILL: The one final thing, Your Honor, is we have finished discovery at this point, and the only thing outstanding is a report from our handwriting expert, which we got

for a second?

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1	(Bench conference on the record.)	
2	MR. WEHNER: I've requested that the marshal be	
3	unobtrusive and sit in the back of the courtroom. I don't think	
4	there's a serious problem in this case with security, Judge. I	
5	think it's a little obvious when he sits directly behind the	
6	defendant.	
7	THE COURT: All right, that's fine. I don't have any	
8	problem with that. I'll talk to the marshal about it.	
9	MR. WEHNER: Thank you, sir.	
10	THE COURT: We've been having hearings in a death	
11	penalty case with lots of murders, and they've been very cautious	
12	about this Court lately, but that's not a problem here.	
13	MR. WEHNER: Thank you.	
14	MR. O'NEILL: Judge, could we just give you a courtesy	
15	copy while we're up here of the questionnaire?	
16	THE COURT: Yes, that will be fine. Thank you.	
17	(Which were all the proceedings had	
18	at this time.)	
19		
20	CERTIFICATE OF THE REPORTER	
21	I certify that the foregoing is a correct transcript of the	
22	the above-entitled matter.	
23		
24		
25	Chembers Thomson	
	Annellese J. Homson	