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3	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,	: 23-CR-146(DG)
5	-against-	: United States Courthouse Brooklyn, New York
6 7	RACHEL CHERWITZ, et al.,	: January 7, 2025
8	Defendants.	: 11:30 o'cĺock a.m.
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10	BEFORE THE HON	OF STATUS CONFERENCE NORABLE DIANE GUJARATI FES DISTRICT JUDGE.
11	APPEARANCES:	
12		DDEON DEACE
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25		BY: JENNIFER ANN BONJEAN, ESQ.

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1	APPEARANCES:		
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5	Proceedings recorded by mechanical stenography, transcript		
6	produced by computer-aided transcription.		
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10	THE CLERK: Your Honor, this is United States of		
11	America against Rachel Cherwitz and Nicole Daedone.		
12	Is the government ready?		
13	MS. KASSNER: Yes, Your Honor. Good morning.		
14	Gillian Kassner, Kayla Bensing, Sean Fern, Nina Gupta, joined		
15	by Paralegal Specialists Liam McNett and Marlane Bosler for		
16	the government.		
17	THE COURT: Good morning, everyone.		
18	THE CLERK: Is the Defendant Cherwitz ready?		
19	MS. COHEN: Good morning, Your Honor. Celia Cohen,		
20	acting as independent Curcio counsel, on behalf of		
21	Ms. Cherwitz. Good morning.		
22	THE COURT: Good morning.		
23	MR. AIDALA: Good morning, Your Honor. Arthur		
24	Aidala and Michael Jaccarino.		
25	THE COURT: Good morning.		

MS. BONJEAN: Good morning, Your Honor. Jennifer Bonjean on behalf of Nicole Daedone.

THE COURT: Good morning. And good morning to Ms. Cherwitz and Ms. Daedone as well.

So I have been briefed on the hearing before

Judge Marutollo this morning. I understand that he made a

finding of disqualification as to Mr. Jaccarino only. I also

understand that certain issues were left open, namely, whether

Mr. Jaccarino's disqualification must lead to the entire

Aidala firm being disqualified and, separately, whether

Mr. Aidala must be relieved as counsel on a separate basis,

namely, relating to his relationship with his client.

If I have any of that wrong, somebody should speak up now.

MR. AIDALA: No, Your Honor.

MS. KASSNER: No, Your Honor, that's correct.

THE COURT: Okay. I am going to require any motion or any submission at all on the two issues I just identified to be made in writing by 6 p.m. today.

To the extent that anyone needs to file something and doesn't know how to do it, doesn't have proper access, please reach out to my courtroom deputy before 5 p.m. today, but I will expect any filing on either of these issues to be made by 6 p.m. today in writing.

I am going to schedule a conference for noon

1 | tomorrow.

I am not relieving Ms. Cherwitz's counsel of record at this time, pending the submissions.

We will continue at this time with certain other matters.

MS. COHEN: Your Honor, can I just be heard on that one point?

We would ask, in light of the request for the papers to be by tonight, that we'd also be able to have an in camera ex parte meeting with Your Honor with just myself as Curcio counsel and Ms. Cherwitz to explain some details that would like to be ex parte and out of Mr. Aidala as well. I do have case law that supports that.

THE COURT: That's fine but it can be in writing and still achieve the same result in terms of just being seen by me.

MS. COHEN: Yes, Your Honor. I think the reason we're requesting in person is our information, information I have, that is, of course, privileged, must remain privileged. We want to be able to engage with Your Honor to the extent that you may have certain questions that you can or Ms. Cherwitz would feel comfortable answering.

THE COURT: I'd like it in writing and if I have any follow up, I know where to find you.

MS. COHEN: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay.

Turning to the parties' pending requests for relief, some of which were filed as motions, others of which were not. By letter motion filed on December 30, 2024, defendants move the court for an adjournment of the trial scheduled to begin on January 13, 2025. Defendants' motion is at ECF Number 241. By letter filed on December 31, 2024, at ECF Number 244, the government opposes the motion, arguing in some detail that the cited bases for the motion do not withstand scrutiny and arguing that a continuance of the trial at this late stage would seriously prejudice the government.

Upon consideration of the parties' submissions on the motion and of the record to date, defendants' motion for an adjournment of trial is denied. That is the motion that is filed at ECF Number 241 that I am talking about now. Nothing presented to the court convinces the court that an adjournment is necessary or appropriate here on the grounds raised by defendants in their motion. Indeed, the record before the court largely undercuts defendants' arguments.

I will address some of the specific issues raised by the parties shortly in connection with discussing other pending requests for relief.

Turning to defendants' third motion to dismiss, defendants seek dismissal of portions of the indictment that allege that the defendants threatened or used nonphysical acts

to coerce labor and services.

Defendants argue, one, that the part of 18 U.S.C. Section 1589 that criminalizes threats or use of nonphysical harm to coerce labor and services exceeds Congress's authority under the Thirteenth Amendment and, two, that the definition of serious harm in 18 U.S.C. Section 1589 is void for vagueness in violation of the Fifth Amendment's due process clause. Defendants indicate that at this stage, they are bringing facial challenges.

Defendants' motion is filed at ECF Number 222, the government's opposition is filed at ECF Number 230, and defendants have filed both a motion for leave to file a reply and a reply.

I reluctantly grant the request for leave, which is at ECF Number 234, and I have considered the reply, which is at ECF Number 234-1. I did not need a reply, which I made clear at a prior conference.

At prior proceedings, in connection with defendants' first and second motions to dismiss, I set forth the applicable law governing motions to dismiss and I incorporate that here. I also incorporate the prior discussion regarding the first two motions to dismiss, including as to the relevant motion filing deadlines that had been set in this case.

Defendants bring the instant motion to dismiss pursuant to Rule 12(b)(2), and they argue that the motion is

timely filed under that rule. Defendants argue in the
alternative that, assuming arguendo that the motion is not
properly filed under Rule 12(b)(2), the court should find that
there is good cause to excuse defendants' untimeliness and
allow defendants to file the motion under Rule 12(b)(3) at
this stage, pursuant to 12(c)(3).

Could you just confirm, counsel for the defendants, that that is an accurate summary of the motion?

MR. JACCARINO: Yes, Your Honor.

MS. BONJEAN: I believe it is, Your Honor. Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Aidala?

MR. AIDALA: Yes, Judge.

THE COURT: Okay.

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On the issue of good cause, defendants reference the government's memorandum filed at ECF Number 169. Notably, that document was filed on October 11, 2024, which was almost two months prior to the filing of the instant motion to dismiss.

The government argues that the motion is not properly brought pursuant to Rule 12(b)(2), that the entirety of the motion to dismiss is untimely, and that defendants have not shown good cause to excuse their untimeliness.

Have I accurately stated the government's position?

MS. KASSNER: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: As the parties agree, to the extent that the motion is made under 12(b)(3), it is untimely. Indeed, the briefing deadlines set have long since passed.

In addition, in light of the nature of the specific arguments being made by defendants and in light of the applicable law, the court is not convinced that the motion is properly brought under Rule 12(b)(2). The motion, therefore, likely is untimely in its entirety.

To the extent that the motion is untimely either in whole or in part, defendants have not shown good cause such as to excuse their untimeliness. Indeed, their good cause arguments are utterly unpersuasive and are belied by the record.

It appears to the court that what happened here is not that defendants belatedly recognized alternative bases for bringing a motion to dismiss, either because of government briefing or otherwise. Rather, defendants simply decided to try to take a third bite at the apple of dismissal after their first and second motions were unsuccessful.

Notwithstanding any untimeliness, however, out of an abundance of caution, the court has considered the third motion to dismiss in its entirety on its merits and does not find that defendants have met their burden of demonstrating that dismissal is warranted on any ground raised by defendants.

The arguments defendants advance in support of their Thirteenth Amendment facial challenge are not persuasive here and the authority cited by defendants does not compel the court to rule in defendants' favor on this issue. The court declines defendants' invitation to conclude that Congress exceeded its constitutional authority under the Thirteenth Amendment to enact 18 U.S.C. Section 1589(c).

Similarly, the arguments defendants advance in support of their Fifth Amendment facial challenge are not persuasive here. Again, the authority cited by the defendants does not compel the court to rule in defendants' favor on this issue. At this stage, the court declines defendants' invitation to conclude that the definition of serious harm runs afoul of the Fifth Amendment. The motion to dismiss, ECF Number 222, is denied.

Turning to the government's motion in limine filed at ECF Number 225 in which the government seeks a ruling "requiring the parties to refer to certain witnesses by their first names or pseudonyms only and keeping other personal identifiers confidential at trial." The government specifies that such information would include address, present place of employment but not type of employment, and full names of family members.

Defendants' opposition to the motion is filed at ECF Number 233. Defendants oppose the motion on both First

Amendment and Sixth Amendment grounds.

It does not seem that the parties disagree about the applicable legal standards; just where application of those standards should lead in this case.

Is that correct in your view, Ms. Bonjean?

MS. BONJEAN: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: And Mr. Aidala?

MR. AIDALA: Yes, Judge.

THE COURT: And for the government?

MS. KASSNER: That's correct, Your Honor.

THE COURT: The court has considered and weighed the competing interests at issue in the context of the particular circumstances here. And the court has considered the information that has been presented by the parties as to each of the ten witnesses at issue.

As I noted at a prior conference, in briefing on the various motions, the parties have cited to cases that they believe support their various positions but the parties have yet to cite to a case that is so closely analogous to this one as to make the rulings in such case perfectly transferable to this case. That holds true for the instant motion. This case is, in certain important respects, unique.

Having considered the applicable law, including the Crime Victims' Rights Act, 18 U.S.C. Section 3771 and Federal Rule of Evidence 611, having considered the parties'

submissions on the motion and having considered the record to date, the government's motion is denied.

The government has not demonstrated that the relief requested is warranted under the circumstances here.

Although the court recognizes that certain testimony is likely to involve highly personal matters, indeed matters that are often kept as private matters, and that there may be some negative consequences of the public airing of those matters, the court is not convinced on the particular circumstances of this case that those factors outweigh the relevant Sixth Amendment considerations here and general considerations of fairness.

Under the particular circumstances of this case, defendants' argument that it is "far easier to come to court and lie anonymously than it is to stand on testimony with one's true name" has some force.

The government has not sufficiently demonstrated that the relief requested is warranted under the circumstances of this case. I do note that certain information referenced by the government in its motion may not be information that would be relevant at trial. For example, the full names of a witness' family members. Any evidence admitted, of course, must be relevant.

The parties will want to take care not to gratuitously elicit private information that is irrelevant in

the context of this case.

Let me make something else very clear to the parties.

This is the ruling at this stage based on the record before the court.

As everyone knows, trials are dynamic events. Something could come to light before or during trial that changes the analysis or something could happen before or during trial that changes the analysis.

Just as one example, if a witness testifies under the witness' true name and after doing so is the subject of threats or harassment, that could very well affect whether I require a subsequent witness to testify using the witness' true name, depending, of course, on the circumstances of any such threats or harassment. And the threats or harassment I am talking about are not limited to threats or harassment by the defendants here.

In light of the fact that subsequent events could change the court's analysis, the name of any of the ten individuals should not be used in publicly filed documents or in court unless and until that witness testifies at trial under the witness' true name.

Finally, for record completeness, I note that I did not find at all persuasive defendants' race based arguments.

No part of my ruling on this motion is based on those

arguments. Nor did I find certain of defendants' arguments with respect to the Crime Victims' Rights Act persuasive.

Turning to defendants' requests for various relief relating to Special Agent McGinnis. The requests are contained in various documents, including the motions filed at ECF Numbers 227 and 242, and are opposed by the government in various documents, including those filed at ECF Numbers 232, 244 and 246.

I have considered all of the requests and all of the responses regardless of what document they are contained in.

As the government notes, some of defendants' arguments are ones that they have raised before and that the court did not find persuasive, as evidenced by prior rulings. The court still does not find those arguments persuasive.

Other arguments are new arguments or more developed versions of prior arguments. The court does not find these arguments persuasive either. Notably, certain of defendants' arguments appear to be based largely on speculation and others appear to be based on inaccurate information and/or mischaracterization. The court is focusing on the record before it, not on any party's characterization or spin.

Defendants continue to seek certain information that they are not entitled to under the applicable law. For example, a list of all witnesses Agent McGinnis communicated with by e-mail, text or messaging application.

The government shall continue to produce any material required to be produced, including under Rule 16, 18 U.S.C. Section 3500, <u>Brady</u> and <u>Giglio</u>. To the extent defendants seek materials beyond that which the law requires the government to produce, their requests are denied. And no hearing is warranted on the record before the court with respect to the McGinnis related requests.

Turning to the defendants' motion filed at ECF Number 248 on January 2, 2025. That motion seeks certain particulars.

I will hear the government's response, because I don't believe the government put in a response, but I will not be ruling at this time because I do think that I might need some more information and I am mindful of the fact that I will be getting submissions today on the attorney related issues that we spoke about earlier, but let me hear if the government wants to respond to anything in the defense submission at ECF Number 248 at this time.

MS. KASSNER: No. Your Honor.

I mean the one thing I'll note is that the government reads the responses -- sorry, the motion as a request for a reconsideration of the Court's previous ruling denying a motion for a bill of particulars quite early on in the case. I don't think anything that's been raised in this most recent motion is particularly new.

I don't think that under the well-established case law that the government has previously cited that any particulars are warranted under the law and, therefore, the government didn't put in a motion simply because, a response because we believe that our prior responses to virtually identical requests cover our position on this.

THE COURT: Do you want to speak to the, one of the issues raised which was about the start date of the charged conspiracy?

I can tell you more specifically, if that would be helpful, what I'm asking you. And I'm just summarizing and paraphrasing, I'm not quoting the defense on this, but I understand one of their arguments in that submission to be that there were essentially only two people involved in the company in 2004. They raise an issue about what is your proof in terms of who other co-conspirators were with respect to that early time frame.

Ms. Bonjean, do you want to let me know if I, in general terms, stated that correctly?

MS. BONJEAN: That's correct, Your Honor. Of the unidentified co-conspirators' list that we received, yes, correct.

MS. BENSING: So, Your Honor, a couple of things.
Kayla Bensing for the government.

As the government noted in its proposed jury

instructions as to conspiracy, certain members of the conspiracy need not be a member of the conspiracy the entire time. For example, co-conspirators can join after. And so even though, for example, Ms. Cherwitz was not a member of OneTaste or a member of the conspiracy at the very beginning of the charged time period, that doesn't bear on the jury's finding as to her, as to her guilt or innocence of --

THE COURT: I think the larger issue though is maybe much more basic that I think the defense was making which is do you have two people in 2004 who had a meeting of the minds.

MS. BENSING: Well, Your Honor --

THE COURT: And it may be something you don't want to respond to or can't respond to, but that's the issue that I'm flagging for you.

MS. BENSING: Well, Your Honor, I'm just pulling up the indictment because I want to make sure that I have this perfectly accurate, but I believe that with respect to 2004 --

THE COURT: It's earlier than the charged indictment; is that what you are going to flag?

MS. BENSING: Yes, Your Honor. And I just want to make sure I get it exactly right, exactly what the indictment says with respect to time period.

It says, "In or about and between 2006 and May of 2018, both dates being approximate and inclusive."

So, in 2006, Your Honor --

THE COURT: Sorry. Did I misstate the year? Is it 2 2006?

MS. BONJEAN: Yes. It is 2006. It's the same issue but it's 2006.

THE COURT: I apologize. I didn't mean to inject confusion but 2006, are there two people is what, I think, the argument is. My apologies.

MS. BENSING: Yes, Your Honor. And, again, we have outlined in our motions in limine, we have outlined in the indictment, they have the 3500 material at this point. Like, I don't think that there can be any dispute that they don't have information as to the nature of the individuals involved in 2006 including certain of the co-conspirators identified in the government's motion.

So, again, as a factual matter, I don't see a basis for additional provision of materials. I think that the parties dispute the existent information of the conspiracy which is something that obviously the jury will have to decide at trial.

THE COURT: I can hear you, although I did say I was not going to be ruling on this.

MS. BONJEAN: Yes.

THE COURT: But I'm happy to hear anybody from the defense that would like to be heard.

MS. BONJEAN: Just quickly, Your Honor, just to

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clarify any confusion, I believe the date that was identified in the indictment is different than the date they identified in the motion in limine so there was some confusion about that, hence, the years, and I will leave it at that. I think we just disagree.

I -- you know, I don't believe that they have identified even -- they provided a list and I can't figure out who it is that they think Ms. Daedone -- I mean that's what it comes down to. It's as simple as that. Since Rachel Cherwitz wasn't around, the theory has to be that she had a meeting of the minds with some unindicted co-conspirator in that early phase and I'm not seeing it.

MS. BENSING: So, again, I think the parties dispute the criminal liability and that's why we're proceeding to trial, but in terms of just making a clear factual record about what they've been provided which is the motion before the Court as to additional disclosures, they have been provided with significant material, really, like, all of the 3500 in the case to date has largely been produced, Your Honor, and so they have a very large body on which to make an assessment including, obviously, the government's motions in limine.

And just for the record, in case there was any lack of clarity, the government has provided the names of the co-conspirators to defense counsel, the specific names of the

co-conspirators identified.

THE COURT: Have you told them who you think was in agreement with Ms. Daedone, if anyone, in 2006?

MS. BENSING: I don't know that we have specifically answered that question with respect to that specific year.

THE COURT: Is there any reason not to do that?

MS. BENSING: Your Honor, we're happy to speak to them. Again, I think that there may be continued factual disputes as to whether or not a conspiracy existed, who joined the conspiracy, the nature of the formation of the conspiracy which --

THE COURT: But I think the defense is asking a more threshold question.

I assume the next step in their analysis would be if you gave them the name, they would say no, no, they didn't agree with Ms. Daedone or with anyone else, maybe, but I think she's really or both defendants are asking a much more threshold question.

You may argue that you don't have to tell them that information but I'm not sure it's in your interest, at this point, to be playing everything so close to the vest.

MS. BENSING: Your Honor --

THE COURT: And I know from some of the communications between the parties, perhaps the parties are not meeting and conferring in the way that the court, frankly,

if not expected, had at least hoped the parties would in the interest of efficiency.

Go ahead.

MS. BENSING: Your Honor, we will meet and confer with the defendants on this issue.

THE COURT: Okay. Again, I'm not going to rule on that, but I would encourage the government to recognize that we are on the eve of trial and you are going to have to do more than you've done unless you want to have certain requests for delays or, you know, whatever may follow.

All right. I'll leave it at that.

Turning to -- give me one moment.

(Pause.)

THE COURT: Turning to the remaining requests for relief by defendants, which appear largely to involve Ms. Blanck and her journals, although not exclusively. I, again, am not going to be ruling today because I need a clear item by item articulation of the relief defendants are seeking by way of your various filings, to the extent that I've not already addressed the relief sought. And when I say item by item, I need a description, I need to know the timing of when you may have requested certain materials or may have received materials that you believe are not sufficient. I also need to know, of course, the basis and, you know, if there's a government response, if you made requests and the government

has said no.

Again, I would be taking all of that up today but I think in light of the submissions I'm going to be getting this evening, that that's not the better course now, unless anyone wants to be heard on any of this.

I do want to mention one item with respect to Ms. Blanck's hard drive and that is that her counsel, on December 31, 2024, submitted a letter with respect to the hard drive, and it is notable that although the letter sets forth that Ms. Blanck does not waive privilege, the letter does not establish any privilege with respect to any particular material.

The letter I'm talking about is at ECF Number 245.

And, of course, the parties are aware that I entered a

Rule 502(d) order on December 23rd and that's at

ECF Number 240.

So I will ask the government to speak to the issue just briefly of this hard drive in light of the absence in the record before the court of any establishment of privilege with respect to the items that the government indicated have been isolated. I believe it's 1,331 or something like that.

MS. KASSNER: Yes, Your Honor.

The government intends to produce the 1,331, I'll call them documents, pursuant to this court's order. I don't --

THE COURT: Okay, but why has it not been done?

The order was issued on December 23rd. We're now

January 7th. Trial is scheduled for January 13th. What was
the delay? The court promptly gave you the order you
requested.

MS. KASSNER: Yes, Your Honor. We wanted to give the privilege holder an opportunity, as we requested in our letter, an opportunity to weigh in. We didn't know what Your Honor's findings may be. We have them prepared for production.

For what it's worth, Your Honor, these materials, I believe, are largely irrelevant to the case at hand. We are -- we had to review them and that took some time given that they needed to cross a firewall which actually does take a matter of days over the holidays. We promptly reviewed them. They have very little to do with this case. There are an isolated number of documents that are attorney/client communications that do have to do with OneTaste, in particular, but the vast majority of these materials, frankly, they're junk mail or machine language documents.

We're going to produce them but I don't expect it will take very long for anyone to look at them and I don't think they'll have -- you know, frankly, I don't know if any of them would be admissible or usable. I'm happy -- we will produce them, but if your question is why did it take so long,

the answer is, frankly, once you have something firewalled, it actually takes a matter of time to mechanically transfer it over.

THE COURT: I don't need to be schooled in firewalls. I'm quite familiar. Thank you. But we have a trial scheduled and this is information they've been asking for. It needs to go over to the defense.

MS. KASSNER: Understood, Your Honor. We'll get it over today.

THE COURT: Does anyone on the defense want to be heard on this?

MS. BONJEAN: No, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Is there still any issue on the additional hard drive belonging to the additional, the other person? I think everyone knows what I'm talking about.

MS. BONJEAN: Yes. Yes. We did get a response.

The government filed an opposition. I just wanted to be clear about one thing.

This hard drive that sort of mysteriously appeared in our offices with a password without any explanation, we did follow up and we were eventually advised that it's these materials that were apparently obtained from this one individual and then we were told that it's largely duplicative to what was produced in Rule 16.

I just want the Court to be aware that while that

may be true, it is incredibly difficult with a terabyte of information to go through and figure out, you know, compare it against what was actually previously produced and what then came in this hard drive. To go through that -- and I'm only letting the Court know what the issue was. We kind of have to take their word for that and the reason is there was no clear way to compare.

There were materials that were not previously produced. So we have hundreds of thousands of Bates stamped documents that then we have to compare to this hard drive and there are materials in there that were not previously produced. So it's, like, you know, looking at a needle in a haystack trying to pull it out. So we're doing that.

If the government is representing they've produced the entirety of it and has given us as much information as they can so we can discern what was previously produced versus what is new, then we have to accept them at their word on that, but to be clear, that was an incredibly burdensome thing that happened there and so I think they've explained it in their letter.

THE COURT: Okay. There's no outstanding issue on this, is that correct?

MS. BONJEAN: As far as I can tell, we're still going through it but, you know, we'll let the Court know if there is.

THE COURT: Mr. Aidala?

MR. AIDALA: I concur.

THE COURT: One area that the defense didn't respond to is, and maybe it was because it came in a response, I don't remember exactly what filing it was in, but the government set forth the law and stated their position that they cannot give you a clone of the hard drive because not all of the material is material that the government legally can have and turn over.

So I think that issue probably has been resolved but I'm not entirely certain. There were a lot of filings and I think sometimes the parties were responding to some things in different filings than what was obvious from the record.

MS. BONJEAN: So it's partially resolved insofar as the government has indicated that they're going to produce the material that was potentially privileged and that was one of the reasons that they stated for not providing a clone.

That being said, I think we also raised the point that the search warrant allegedly gave the FBI authority to look at certain materials from this hard drive under certain parameters and dates, but then we noticed there were materials from dates that went outside the parameters. So that is one of the bases for the clone.

It seems as if we're not getting the whole thing and that they actually did look at material that was outside the

date of the search warrant. So I don't know if that makes sense.

For instance, and I can't remember, there's material in there that we found, text messages from, like, 2015 which, by the way, is a very, very critical time as it relates to Ms. Blanck because that's the time where she alleges all of these terrible things were happening and when she departed under these circumstances, but I think, and I may have the dates a little off, the government, I'm sure, will correct me, but I was under the belief that they were only searching within certain parameters and, yet, we were getting stuff from outside.

So I think that's one of the reasons we thought, well, we believe a clone would be appropriate, not just because of the privileged material.

MS. KASSNER: So, Your Honor, I think we set forth in our filing our position on this, but we believe the Fourth Amendment precludes us from producing things that we have not lawfully seized.

To the extent that there might be material that falls slightly outside the time range in the search warrant, that has to do with the way communications can be pulled. So, sometimes, you pull the relevant portion of a communication and it pulls the full text thread. As a matter of practice, we don't usually, like, cut it off or redact it.

So what I can represent to the Court is what we seized pursuant to the warrant, once we produce these additional 1,331 documents that we screened, we will produce the full set of materials that we seized pursuant to the warrant and that we were authored to seize and authorized to share.

THE COURT: Is this the first time you're hearing about the way the government -- I'm looking at both Mr. Aidala and Ms. Bonjean -- the first time you're hearing that this is why there may be some information outside the date range?

MS. BONJEAN: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay. So why aren't the parties talking to each other?

MS. BONJEAN: I --

THE COURT: Let me stop you.

I understand the parties want to present issues to the court. The court will rule on issues that are raised with the court, but this is one of the most inefficient ways to be doing this, and the court has been saying this for quite some time. I think I said very early on it's clear the parties are not getting along with each other. Put it aside. Put it aside and start working with each other within your respective roles, of course, to get things done efficiently.

Okay. Turning to the government's request with respect to Rule 26.2 material and defense exhibits, I'm not

going to rule on this. I also think that -- in light of the filings that I expect later today or the submissions -- but if there's an update that the government wants to give or the defense wants to give, I know that the government has indicated or reminded the court which, of course, the court didn't need reminding because the court was here, that Ms. Bonjean had made certain statements about production.

So is there any update on this?

Have the parties been able to at least deal with each other enough to make some progress on this on the eve of trial?

MS. KASSNER: Your Honor, I will represent to the Court that we have repeatedly brought this up and to date, we've received nothing further, and that's all I can represent, Your Honor.

MS. BONJEAN: Your Honor, we have, we have had meet-and-confers and conversations about this matter. We did make a production of 26.2 material. We did discuss the fact that we have a differing of opinion about what is required under 26.2 since they're asking for materials that relate to their own witnesses which is not 26.2 material. So we have a little bit of a differing view.

I did represent and I continue to represent that as material becomes available to me, and I have a clear understanding of who the actual 60, of the 60 witnesses or 40

witnesses, I don't know what it is, but it is certainly not the number of witnesses that the government has any intention of calling at trial, although I understand their right to, you know, reserve their right to call witnesses has made it very difficult and it feels a little bit like they're attempting to get material they're not entitled to.

So we have been conversing. I will continue to produce material as it becomes available to me, but they're not entitled to statements or videos or whatever they think we have of their own witnesses.

MS. KASSNER: Your Honor, I actually do want to briefly address this.

We actually sent, we went through their -- we actually don't even have a witness list from them. We have a list of potential witnesses and other individuals who might be mentioned at trial, so we're dealing with a very broad group as well. We've asked for a witness list. We don't have one.

THE COURT: I believe at one of the last conferences, maybe two conferences ago or perhaps the last one, Ms. Bonjean did indicate or perhaps Mr. Aidala as well that there would be that list of just witnesses produced. Was that not done?

MS. KASSNER: No, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. KASSNER: And also we went through the list that

we had. We went through our list to obviate this issue and we informed them of the individuals that we do not plan to call that might have fallen in this category so there would not be a dispute.

You know, we haven't received anything -- we've received virtually no 26.2 material. I mean we have a couple of declarations.

THE COURT: What are you expecting to receive that you think you're entitled to that you haven't received, which I think I asked you last time --

MS. KASSNER: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: -- but your opinion might be more formed based on how things developed.

MS. KASSNER: Well, Your Honor, I think it's actually quite voluminous.

As we stated at the last appearance, we are aware that I believe almost every individual, if not every single individual who we did receive declarations from in the form of 26.2 material from the defense, they've also been video interviewed about their experience at OneTaste, among other matters, and we understood from Ms. Bonjean that that was going to be forthcoming. These interviews, the ones that we've seen, and we've only seen a handful, are more than an hour long per person, sometimes as long as two hours, sometimes multiple parts. That's just videos.

In addition, we believe there are text communications, e-mail communications, other forms of communications all about these individuals' experiences while they were at OneTaste. I think all of that would fall under 26.2 in the event these people testify.

We raised this issue really early because it's a real concern for us that we will not meaningfully be able to review this material in the middle of trial. We've received representations it would be forthcoming. It is, as you've said, the eve of trial. I don't know when we're expecting it at this point.

MS. BONJEAN: Your Honor, we continue to kind of go in circles on this because we have these witness lists, and I think both of us have probably witness lists that are longer than, and not quite as accurate as they could be, but this starts with the problem of the government's very lengthy witness list. So we were struggling with who is actually -- who are actually defense witnesses. This case is unique in that we have the same witnesses on our lists so it's a little difficult to parse that out. I think it's becoming a little clearer. I will acknowledge that the government has removed a number of people from their list.

Some of those people who are on our list are unavailable to us, we have learned, because they're outside the country. There are many people, because this case was

brought in the Eastern District of New York, where there aren't, frankly, many witnesses that were involved. Most of them are on the West Coast. Some of them are outside the country. So we have been in the process, it's a tedious process, of actually trying to figure out, well, who is on our witness list and who can we get here.

I will also point out, as to these videos, the government is mistaken that I have these videos. If I had the videos, I would produce them. Or that my clients necessarily have them in their possession. These are videos that OneTaste may have and we have gone back and forth about their rights to OneTaste material. They certainly could have issued a subpoena to OneTaste, which they never did.

I did represent and I will continue to represent that we will produce -- I will continue to produce videos as things come into focus and we will do our best with that, but it's not been because we're withholding it or trying to gamesmanship. It really is a matter of trying to figure out who are we putting on in our defense case and who are they putting on in their case in chief because I do not believe that we are obligated to give them material for witnesses they intend to present themselves, the government, that is.

So if the Court would give us a little breathing room on this, not much, we will be happy to meet and confer, follow up and see where we're at on this.

I will say the latest issues with Counsel and the Curcio issues have in the last, at least since December 31st, at the minimum, been a bit of a distraction and taken our focus off of things but we, the defense, would be happy to confer and I will continue to do my very best to make sure that they have everything that they need.

I know that they will move to bar witnesses, potentially. That's not a sanction that we are trying to invite so I'm very keenly aware of the potential consequences.

And I will point out that some of these materials that they're seeking were ruled as previously identified as privileged under the work product doctrine by a different judge. That may not be the case here but it is, it's an authority issue, and I think it would benefit from some additional conversations.

THE COURT: What happens at these conversations?

I'm getting the sense that the parties talk past each other.

I'm being quite serious now. I've seen some of the communications. Right? Some of the communications that, for whatever reason, my staff has been cc'd on. The tone isn't great.

So what happens at these meetings? Is any progress being made here? Because I think it's in everybody's interest to not give up any of the positions that you validly are holding and advancing, but on some of this stuff, I mean, this

is absolutely absurd the way that this is, I think the parties have probably interacted with each other but, again, I don't have all the information. I have the pieces that are put before the court.

MS. KASSNER: Your Honor, if I may, I will just note the government does attempt at all times to be respectful in its communications and I'll just leave it at that.

In terms of this particular issue, I do believe we've given them all the information they would need in the sense that there should be no open question about which individuals are on their witness list that we do not intend to call. So I do believe there's -- to some extent, meet-and-confers can only be fruitful if there's a real engagement on that.

And I think a lot of the filings that we have seen, we've seen at the same time Your Honor has. We have addressed them because we try to promptly respond but, you know, and I also will note that at this point, on issues having to do with the government's sharing of materials in its possession, I mean, at this point, I think we've produced, with the exception of this one body of documents and 3500 as we receive it on a rolling basis, I think they have virtually everything we have.

So to the extent there's an argument about us, you know, we can only provide what we have. So that's often what

we say and we're happy to always meet and confer and to have the defense view any materials that they have a right to view. I don't believe we've ever said no unless we've explained exactly the legal reasons why.

That's where I guess I'll leave it, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. And I do note that there are a few places in your submissions, I think, over some time but more recently, especially, where you indicate that you made an offer to have the defense come and inspect certain materials and maybe it wasn't taken up on. I'm not sure.

I don't want to get too far in the weeds on this, but what my message to the parties is -- that you're not, the court perceives you not to be, proceeding in the most efficient manner, and I think being more efficient would be in everybody's interest.

MS. BONJEAN: Judge, just briefly, on the last court date, because I do take a little objection this, on the last court date, we raised serious issues. We even withdraw a motion based on representations made by the government in court, Oh, I think we can work this out, come over. We went over to their offices, had a meet and confer, we took a trek down to the FBI offices, and, frankly, almost nothing was accomplished.

I think the government typically takes a very pleasant view or pleasant tone and they said, Well, Jennifer,

we just disagree. And, no, I don't think -- we just are going to have to agree to disagree on this.

We write letters. We ask -- I am about as direct of a person as is out there. Maybe too much so. I asked about the hard drive. I've asked about the journals. I've asked, you know, expressed my concerns, and I do feel that they're not really being receptive. I think there's a lot of lip service, but I don't think it's meaningful. And I'm not trying to make personal castigations here but that is my sense.

THE COURT: Nor is the court, but the court is trying to get to the bottom of what seems to be, even in the context of a case which the parties say is so unique, unusual.

The parties typically are able to resolve a lot of these kinds of issues ahead of time without court intervention. So it's notable to the court that that is not happening here and I encourage the parties, as we move towards trial and as we go through what the parties anticipate to be a lengthy trial, that the parties start working with each other in a more efficient, effective way.

Again, that does not mean that anybody has to give up a position that they should be advancing. It just means that on some of these issues, you probably need to pick your battles more wisely.

All right. Let's turn to another matter.

As the parties are aware, certain materials in this case have been filed under seal and/or in redacted form, for various reasons. The court has already expressly addressed some of these filings and has permitted them to remain under seal and/or to maintain their redactions. The court also recently directed the parties to file in unredacted form certain materials that previously had been redacted.

Although a presumption of public access ordinarily attaches to judicial documents, sealing or redacting such documents can be justified when necessary to protect countervailing interests.

See <u>Lugosch versus Pyramid Company of Onondaga</u>, 435 F.3d 110, at 120, Second Circuit, 2006.

With respect to the sealed and/or redacted filings that the court has not yet expressly addressed, the court has considered the content of the filings, the proffered justifications for sealing and/or redaction, and the applicable legal standards governing sealing and redaction, and having done so, will permit the sealed filings to remain under seal and the redacted filings to maintain their redactions. I find that permitting the filings to remain under seal and/or redacted is appropriate under the applicable law in light of the nature of the filings.

See, again, Lugosch, 435 F.3d, at 120.

Should any party seek in the future to have any

particular document unsealed or unredacted, that party shall file a letter request on the docket identifying the specific filing and relief sought and providing justification for the requested relief and providing the position of the other parties.

Is there any request for relief that the court has not addressed?

Now, I have the sense, again, that even after today, there may be certain requests that were made that are basically moot, for instance, if you get these 1,331 documents, but is there anything that is outstanding that I have not at least addressed, if not expressly ruled on?

MS. KASSNER: The only matter that the government has to discuss is the scheduling. Other than that, Your Honor, I don't believe we have a substantive matter that we believe Your Honor needs to take up today.

THE COURT: So I think I said in the beginning but I'm going to have a conference tomorrow at noon, and that will be after, of course, I have the relevant submissions that anyone wants me to have relating to those representation issues with respect to Defendant Cherwitz.

So we can discuss other issues tomorrow, but I would like to be better informed on the issues that were, in part, discussed this morning before Judge Marutollo and I want to have the materials that everybody wants me to have before we

1 meet again.

MS. BONJEAN: Your Honor, is this just the Curcio issue tomorrow or did you want us all here?

THE COURT: I want everyone here but it is relating to the representation issue, which I think, depending on resolution, will affect everybody.

MS. BONJEAN: Okay.

THE COURT: And I'm sorry to have to schedule something on short notice but this is where we are.

Is there anything anyone thinks we need to take up?

And, again, let me go back to Ms. Cohen.

I sense perhaps a concern that you have that something might be publicly filed that you don't want publicly filed? Was that a concern?

MS. COHEN: Yes, Your Honor. That's one of the concerns.

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. COHEN: I also think -- as I said, I understand your position, but if we were to do that in camera, ex parte, I think we can resolve it much more efficiently and quickly, but I understand Your Honor's ruling and we will submit a letter.

THE COURT: And you can, if you're concerned, I think you can just send to my Chambers what it is that you want us to have and we can, at the relevant time, make sure

1	that the record is appropriate.		
2	MS. COHEN: Thank you, Your Honor.		
3	THE COURT: But are you again, 6 p.m. is the		
4	deadline for those submissions today.		
5	I would just ask that you all be available if the		
6	court has any follow up. I don't mean to come in, but I mean		
7	just checking, checking the docket, checking whatever it is		
8	you need to check to make sure that you're not missing		
9	something that the court might need from you.		
10	Okay. We will adjourn until tomorrow at noon.		
11	Thank you all and thank you to the court reporter.		
12	(Matter concluded.)		
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17	* * * *		
18			
19			
20	I certify that the foregoing is a correct transcript from the record of proceedings in the above-entitled matter.		
21	record or proceedings in the above-entitled matter.		
22	/s/ Charleane M. Heading January 9, 2025		
23	CHARLEANE M. HEADING DATE		
24			
25			