SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK
COUNTY OF NEW YORK - CRIMINAL TERM - PART: 59

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THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, Indict. No. 71543-2023
-against- CHARGE
DONALD J. TRUMP,
FALSIFYING BUSINESS RECORDS 1ST DEGREE
DEFENDANT.
JURY TRIAL

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B E F O R E:

> HONORABLE JUAN M. MERCHAN JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT

A P P EARANCES:
FOR THE PEOPLE:
ALVIN BRAGG, JR., ESQ.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY, NEW YORK COUNTY
One Hogan Place
New York, New York 10013
BY: JOSHUA STEINGLASS, ESQ. MATTHEW COLANGELO, ESQ. SUSAN HOFFINGER, ESQ. CHRISTOPHER CONROY, ESQ. BECKY MANGOLD, ESQ. KATHERINE ELLIS, ESQ.
Assistant District Attorneys
BLANCHE LAW
BY: TODD BLANCHE, ESQ. EMIL BOVE, ESQ.
NECHELES LAW, LLP
BY: SUSAN NECHELES, ESQ. GEDALIA M. STERN, ESQ.
Attorneys for the Defendant



| 1 | begin by reading your three digit number out loud so we |
| :---: | :---: |
| 2 | know exactly who we are talking to. |
| 3 | All right. |
| 4 | Good morning. We can start with you there. |
| 5 | PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Hello. Hi. My number is |
| 6 | 428. |
| 7 | With the disqualifying things, I think, possibly, |
| 8 | I have really bad anxiety, and so, I think it might just -- |
| 9 | I might not be able to be completely fair and not |
| 10 | impartial. That concerns me. |
| 11 | THE COURT: So this is anxiety? |
| 12 | PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes. Yes. I have -- I take |
| 13 | medicine for it. |
| 14 | But like the more days that it goes on and the |
| 15 | more people in my life know that I am here without me |
| 16 | telling them, they are going to put the pieces together. I |
| 17 | don't think I will be able to be completely here and fair |
| 18 | throughout the trial. |
| 19 | THE COURT: Even when you take your medication. |
| 20 | PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yeah, it's not -- |
| 21 | THE COURT: Even if we are just working two days |
| 22 | in a row? |
| 23 | PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yeah, it's not -- |
| 24 | THE COURT: Any objection? |
| 25 | MS. HOFFINGER: No objection. |

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| :---: | :---: |
| 1 | I am a parent. I do have kid. |
| 2 | My husband works in the advertising industry. |
| 3 | I do have adult children, college. |
| 4 | And in my spare time, seeing since I am currently |
| 5 | not working, in my spare time I basically do some |
| 6 | traveling. But since I am not working, it's easy to go. |
| 7 | Now, honestly, it's different now. I enjoyed |
| 8 | working. |
| 9 | So, yes, I do have some interest and hobbies. |
| 10 | Being in New York especially I have some interest in art, |
| 11 | and, sorry, try to go to special events at the concert I am |
| 12 | interested. |
| 13 | No. I don't belong to any organization. |
| 14 | I did some charity work objection, but I don't |
| 15 | belong to anything. |
| 16 | I never served as a jury -- as a jury duty ever. |
| 17 | This is my first time. |
| 18 | Oh, um, I don't watch news. I skim through |
| 19 | headlines. |
| 20 | I used to wake up and be very well informed, but |
| 21 | since years ago I don't do that any longer. |
| 22 | And I don't really watch the news to the point |
| 23 | that my husband is the one if he thinks that $I$ need to know |
| 24 | something, he will send me a text or he will send me |
| 25 | whatever, some news or something. |
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friend ever -- no. I don't have close friends or never met anybody convicted of any crime.

No, for question 20. I don't have a relative or a close friend having any pending criminal case.

Question 21, I don't have, no, I don't have -no, I don't have any political belief that following the court instructions.

Do you have any political, religious belief, no.
No. I don't have any of political or intellectual or religious believes that are going to interfere with my ability to serve or give a verdict in any criminal case.

Do I have a health condition?
No. I don't have any health condition. I have been very fortunate in my life. I don't have the conditions. So, no.

Number 22, nothing prevents me from serving as a juror.

And number 23, without telling us the name, do you take any medication that would prevent you from being able to concentrate or pay attention to any proceedings or during deliberations?

No. I don't take any medication, not even Tylenol. As I said before, I have been very fortunate with my health.

Twenty-four -- around 4:30 in the afternoon,
alright. We may work beyond that. That's good with me. That's fine with me. I am flexible. I don't work so I can stay here as long as everyone decides to stay.

Work later, yes. I can work on the weekends. I
can do anything that will help this case advance or whatever is needed.

Twenty-five, do you practice -- no, I don't practice a religion, that would prevent me from sitting as a juror on any particular weekday or weeknight.

Number 26, can you give us an assurance that you will be fair and impartial and not base your decision in this case upon a bias or prejudice in favor of take -- oh, yes. I can assure $I$ will be objective and neutral for this case and for any case or for anything that the justice system needs me to do, whatever.

No. I don't have any political views about
number 26 if it is clear.
Should I go to 27?
THE COURT: You answered 26?
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes. Perfect.
Then 27, nothing is going to influence my
decision --
THE COURT: Okay.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: -- in court. As I said
before, $I$ will be totally neutral. So, no.

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beliefs where the President may be criminally charged -no, I don't.

Do you have any feelings -- no, not particularly.
Yes, I can assure you that I will decide the case solely on the evidence.

Thirty-four, no, I don't have strong opinions about former President Donald Trump that will interfere with my ability to be a fair juror.

I have never read a book written by Michael Cohen, no.

No, I have never read any of the books.
No. Number 37, I don't have opinions about the
legal limits governing political contributions. I don't have any opinions.

Yes, I can promise that, number 38.
Thirty-nine, yes. I am giving my absolute
assurance right now that $I$ will refrain from discussing this case with anyone.

Forty, yes, I will follow your instructions.
Forty-one, $I$ will not hold anything against anybody.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.
Good morning.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Good morning.
How are you?

THE COURT: Good. What is your number?
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: 706.
THE COURT: 7306. It's usually three numbers.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: 706.
THE COURT: As I mentioned, you don't have to
read the questions. In other words, you don't have to
repeat the questions so we can move along quicker.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I live in Hells Kitchen.
Lived there for five years.
I am originally from the Bronx. Raised in Long
Island and moved back to the city when $I$ went to college.
I work for (REDACTED) I have to say that.
I have been doing that for over a year, but less
than two.
Not retired.
So, educational background, number four, I have my JD, MA and a bachelor's.

Not married. Never been married.
Don't have kids.
Live alone with my dog.
In my spare time, I love the Yankees, go to a lot of games. I used to be an amateur boxer. So I follow that.

I don't do that anymore because black eyes are frowned upon in the office space. I mostly watch TV on the

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> Principal Court Reporter
couch. That's my favorite hobby.
Don't participate in any organizations or advocacy groups.

Have not served on a jury before.
I browse through headlines that are kind of pertinent to the city just to see what's going on within the organization. That primarily is the Times, New York Post, sometimes X. It depends. That's not necessarily a news source though.

Not a podcast person.
Don't listen to talk radio.
Yeah. I have been sexually assaulted on the train a couple of times. Had my cell phone stolen.

Yeah. My father is a court officer $I$ want to say in New Jersey or New Rochelle. He moves around a lot and my uncle is a retired officer from the NYPD.

No. Or maybe friends that $I$ went to law school with are employed by a Federal agency. I am not really sure.

No relative or friend employed in the accounting and financial field that $I$ know of.

No. None of my family members were lawyers.
Not that I am aware of, number 18 A, B or C because that hasn't happened.

My uncle went to jail once when $I$ was a kid. I


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Thirty-seven, no.
Thirty-eight, yes.
Thirty-nine, yes.
Forty, yes.
Forty-one, yes.
Forty-two, no.
THE COURT: Thank you.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Your Honor, may I turn off my cell phone?

I forgot to do it earlier.
THE COURT: Yes.
Good morning.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Good morning. 644.
I want to jump ahead to 34. I think in the last day and after some introspection, I don't think $I$ can be impartial.

I wanted to be and I had every intention when I first started, but I think after the questions posed to prospective jurors and asking those questions to myself, I don't think $I$ can be impartial.

THE COURT: Any objections?
MS. HOFFINGER: No objection.
MR. BLANCHE: No.
THE COURT: We are going to excuse you. Thank you.

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(Juror is excused.)
THE COURT: Good morning.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Good morning.
THE COURT: What is your number?
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: B616. (REDACTED)
THE COURT: Thank you. We will take you up on
that later.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I just moved into Inwood
three weeks ago. I was in the upper west side for four years before that.

I am a native New Yorker born and raised.
I have over a hundred, I guess, employees.
Before that $I$ was in a recording studio.
I have a high school diploma and an audio
engineer certificate.
I am married.
I have one child.
My wife is a karate instructor.
I am a big in martial arts. I practice a lot and
I have interest in games, chess.
I am involved with the (REDACTED)
THE COURT: Can you say that last part again?
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: (REDACTED)
THE COURT: Thank you.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I served on a jury.

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Thirty nine, absolutely.
Forty, yes.
Forty-one, yes.
Forty two, no.
THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.
Good morning.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Good morning. Number 447,
B447.
I live on the upper east side for the past 12
years. Born and raised New Yorker.
Question two, (REDACTED)
Educational background, some college and a coding degree.

I am married. No children.
My wife is a grant coordinator.
Hobbies would be watching TV, anime, running.
Number eight, no.
Number nine, no.
Number ten, no. Mostly YouTube.
Eleven, no.
Twelve, no.
Thirteen, no.
Fourteen, no.
Fifteen, no.
Sixteen, my wife just because she worked for --

My wife as well. She is a lawyer but she does not practice.

Eighteen, no.
Nineteen, no.
Twenty, no.
Twenty-one A, no.
Twenty-one B, no.
Twenty two, no.
Twenty-three, no.
Um, 24, no issues with schedule.
Twenty-five, no.
Twenty-six, yes. I will be fair and impartial.
Twenty-seven, yes.
Twenty-eight, no.
Twenty-nine no. $B$, no.
C, when I did follow the White House account on Instagram when Mr. Trump was president, obviously, I was receiving updates.

D, no. E, no. F, no. G, no. And H no.
Thirty, no.
Thirty-one, no strong opinions.
Thirty-two, I believe he is being treated fairly.
Thirty-three, yes. I will decide solely on the evidence we see and hear from in the courtroom.

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| :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Thirty-four, no. No strong opinions. |
| 2 | Thirty-five, no. |
| 3 | Thirty-six, no. |
| 4 | Thirty-seven, no. |
| 5 | Thirty-eight, yes. |
| 6 | Thirty-nine, yes. |
| 7 | Forty, yes. |
| 8 | Yes, I will give my assurance that I will not |
| 9 | hold it against him. |
| 10 | Forty two, no. |
| 11 | THE COURT: Thank you. |
| 12 | Good morning. |
| 13 | PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Good morning, B530. |
| 14 | THE COURT: Thank you. |
| 15 | PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I live in the Gramercy |
| 16 | neighborhood. I lived there about 12 years. |
| 17 | I am sort of a native New Yorker. I was born in |
| 18 | Yonkers. |
| 19 | I have been in Manhattan for over 20 years |
| 20 | between birth and then I was between New York State, New |
| 21 | Jersey and North Carolina. |
| 22 | For a living I am in the (REDACTED) |
| 23 | I have been doing that over 20 years. |
| 24 | My current employer is (REDACTED). |
| 25 | My educational background, I have a master's of |
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accounting.
I have never been married and I do not have any children.

I am living with my significant other and he is in finance.

In my spare time I do travel, shopping, visiting with family, visiting cultural institutions.

I am not a participator in any organizations or advocacy groups.

I have served on a jury before and we did reach a verdict.

Of these print publications --
THE COURT: I am sorry. Was that a criminal case or a civil?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Criminal.
THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Of these publications, I
would say I have consistently read would be New York Times, New York Post, Wall Street Journal and Fox News.

I don't listen to or watch podcasts.
Also, I do have an Instagram account for fashion
and style. Not a significant number of followers and nothing political or not many words, just a lot of pictures.

I do watch YouTube videos. Nothing with any

| 1 | consistency, just whatever catches my interest. |
| :---: | :---: |
| 2 | Fourteen, I don't have anyone close to me ever |
| 3 | been employed by a law enforcement agency. |
| 4 | Fifteen, no. |
| 5 | Sixteen, me. Yes. |
| 6 | Seventeen, no. |
| 7 | Eighteen, no. |
| 8 | Nineteen, no. |
| 9 | Twenty, no. |
| 10 | Twenty-one, I looked at these all, A through -- |
| 11 | this isn't that one. I am sorry. I jumped the gun. |
| 12 | No, nothing would prevent -- no. Nothing |
| 13 | about that. |
| 14 | Twenty-two, I don't have any health issues. |
| 15 | Twenty-three, no medicine. |
| 16 | Twenty-four, I can work the hours needed. |
| 17 | Twenty-five, no. |
| 18 | Yes, $I$ can be impartial and fair, 26. |
| 19 | Twenty-seven, I can guard against stereotypes and |
| 20 | attitudes. |
| 21 | Twenty-eight, no. |
| 22 | Twenty-nine, this is the A through H. All no. |
| 23 | Thirty, no. |
| 24 | Thirty-one, no. |
| 25 | Thirty-two, no. |

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Thirty-three, yes.

Thirty four, no.
Thirty-five, no.
Thirty-six, no.
Thirty-seven, no.
Thirty-eight, yes.
Thirty-nine, yes.
Forty, yes.
Forty-one, I would not hold that against him.
Forty two, no.
THE COURT: Thank you.

Good morning.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Good morning.
I live in Chelsea. I lived there for five years.
I lived in Manhattan for 18 years in various
neighborhoods.
I am not a native New Yorker.
I grew up on the Jersey Shore and previously
lived in Oregon.
I am a (REDACTED)
I work for (REDACTED)
I have a bachelors degree.
I have been married for 11 years.
I have two elementary aged children.
My husband works in Queens in a soap


Twenty-three, no.
Twenty-four, no issue with the schedule.
Twenty-five, no.
Twenty-six, yes.
Twenty-seven, yes.
Twenty-eight, no.
Twenty nine, also no.
Thirty, no.
Thirty-one, no.
Thirty-two, no.
Thirty-three, yes.
Thirty four, no.
Thirty-five, no.
Thirty-six, no.
Thirty-seven, no.
Thirty-eight, yes.
Thirty nine, yes.
Forty, yes.
Forty-one, yes. I will not hold that against him.

Forty-two, no.
THE COURT: Thank you.
Good morning.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Good morning. B445.
THE COURT: Thank you.

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PROSPECTIVE JUROR: So, I am in the financial district. I lived there for seven years.

Prior to that I lived in Connecticut for several years and prior to that three years in New York.

I am originally from Europe. Moved here over 18 years ago.
(REDACTED)
I have a Bachelors of Science Degree in economics.

I am married.
I have two adult daughters and one stepson.
My wife is not working.
My older daughter, she is a project manager for a Scandinavian company.

My other daughter is the chief of staff for the sales organization of my company.

And, unfortunately, I don't know what my stepson does for a living.

In my spare time I like to -- I like long walks, good food, good restaurants. Everyday I clean my local dog park and I do that for self interest because it's my meditation and exercise at the same time.

I do not participate in any organizations or advocacy groups.

Answer to number nine is no.

I don't follow regular news as much as most
people. My main source of news is Why Compiler News. I do subscribe to a -- I do scribe to a -- this is more stressful than I thought.

THE COURT: Take your time. You are doing great. PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I do subscribe to social
media. That's mostly to keep in touch with my family. I don't get the news from there.

When something is going on, I alternate between ABC, CBS and Fox News.

Wall Street Journal I subscribe to.
I don't listen or watch podcast.
I used to on my way to work and I have this
interesting routine that $I$ listen to NPR and Fox News in a single walk, 30 minutes, to get a view of what's going on, remarkably different. They are remarkably different.

I don't recall a close friend or relative being the victim of a crime.

Question 14, are you -- is this about US, specifically, or globally.

THE COURT: It can be for both.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: So my grandfather, he was the commissioner at a local municipality. My father was an intern in the police there when he was young.

Fifteen, same thing, not in the US. My
grandfather ended up being a Supreme Court judge. My father worked for parliament. Yes, so that's that.

Number sixteen, I used to be in finance. So some of my close friends are in the finance fields.

My father is a lawyer, retired. My grandfather was a lawyer as well.

One of my partners and close friends in the
business operations is a lawyer as well.
Eighteen, is a tough question, yes. It was a hard experience. It was a tough one and this system was helpful.

Answer to nineteen, it is, yes, as well.
Twenty, no.
Twenty-one no.
Twenty-two, no.
Twenty-three, no.
Twenty-four, I usually work until late hours so this would be no different.

Twenty-five, no.
Twenty-six is important to me, yes.
Thirty-seven as well, yes.
Twenty eight, not to my knowledge.
Twenty nine, no, or not to my knowledge and it goes for all the way into H .

Number 30, no.


California.
(REDACTED)
I have a bachelor of science, as well a MBA in information systems.

I am not married. Have never been married and do not have any children.

I live alone with my dog.
I said no kids.
In my spare time I cook, bake, watch hockey. So, that's about it. I go to a lot of theater.

I am on the board of my synagog, the executives board, and $I$ have never been on a jury before.

I do occasionally read the New York Times and the Washington Post, but most of my news is from NPR when I do follow it. But $I$ try to keep it very limited to certain parts of my day.

I do listen to podcasts. They are typically about cooking or science.

I do not listen to talk radio.
My parent's house was burglared a couple years ago. Nothing ever came of it.

Fourteen, no.
Fifteen, no.
Sixteen, my uncle is an accountant.
Seventeen, no.


Same for Thirty.

Thirty-one, no.

Thirty-two, no.

Thirty-three, yes.
Thirty-four, no.
Thirty-five, no.
Thirty-six, no.

Thirty-seven, no.

Thirty-eight, yes.
Thirty-nine, yes.
Forty, yes.
Forty-one, yes.
And forty-two, no.
THE COURT: Thank you.

Good morning.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Good morning. Number 647.
I am a born and bread New Yorker. I lived here
all of my life.
(REDACTED)
Obviously, I have no current employer.
(REDACTED)
I am a widower.

I have one adult son.

He is -- he went into the family business.
(REDACTED)

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Twenty two, no.

Twenty-three, no.
I can. I have no time problems.
Twenty-five, no.
Twenty-six, absolutely.
Twenty-seven, absolutely.
Twenty-eight, no.
Twenty-nine, no. All the way down.
Thirty, no.
Thirty-one, I believe that everyone should obey the law.

I think we should make our decisions solely on the evidence presented before us.

The fact of Mr. Trump's prior employment is not relevant.

Yes, I will decide the case based solely on the evidence.

I have no strongly held beliefs that would influence my decisions.

I never read any of the books.
And 37, citizens united is the law of the land, but I do favor the people who make political contributions have the source of the contributions made public.

Thirty-eight, I would solely make my decision based upon the evidence presented in the courtroom.

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Yes, I can give you absolute assurance.
Yes, I would listen to the Judge's instructions implicitly.

Forty-one, I agree totally. I think the constitution is the ruling document.

And forty-two, there is no reason why I can't be a fair and impartial juror.
(Whereupon, Senior Court Reporter, Vicki Benkel, was relieved by Principal Court Reporter, Susan Pearce-Bates.)
(Whereupon, Principal Court Reporter Susan

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Pearce-Bates was relieved by Senior Court Reporter Vikki
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Benkel)

THE COURT: Thank you.
Good morning.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Good morning.
$B-800$.

Can I jump to 26?

I don't think I could be impartial. After
thinking about this yesterday when I heard the questions, I
don't think $I$ can be impartial.
THE COURT: All right, is there any objection?
MS. HOFFINGER: No, Your Honor.
MR. BLANCHE: No.
THE COURT: You can step out.
(Whereupon, the prospective juror was excused and
left the courtroom)
THE COURT: Thank you.
Good morning.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Good morning, B-456.
I live on the Upper East Side. I have lived there
with my wife for about three years or so.
Not a native New Yorker, originally from the
Midwest, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Indiana, for a number of
years each.

What do $I$ do for a living, number two, large professional services firm.

I am a management consultant, been doing this for about three to four years full-time.

Number four, tens of thousands of employees, very
large privately held firm. I am sorry, that is number three.

Number four, educational background. Both
undergrad and MBA in management, and minor in finance.
Married, for number five.
Number six, $I$ am living with my wife, she is a dentist. No children.

Number seven, I like to play a lot of basketball
and spend time outside, anything not in front of a screen because $I$ am looking at a computer all day.

Number eight, no.
Nine, no.
Ten, I don't read or watch any news, but $I$ do go on Google.

I have a Facebook, I have not been on it in quite a while. I have not posted in many years. Signed up when I was in middle school or whatever.

I do listen to some podcasts.
I do work a lot, so I don't have a lot of time to read the news. I do listen to several summaries, namely

Wall Street Journal, NPR, different finance ones, the Apple one sometimes, just different summary podcasts.

I don't listen to talk radio unless you count the NPR podcast, I guess. It is, I think it is pre-recorded, not sure.

13, no.
14, no.
15, no.
16, uhm, I used to work in private wealth
management for a few years after college, $I$ guess that is
kind of finance, but I don't fully consider that.

17, no.
18, no for all of them.
19, no.
20, no.
21, no beliefs that would prevent me from serving fairly for $A$ and $B$ or prevent me.

22, no, no health condition.
23, no medication.
24, that time is not an issue.
25, no religious restrictions that would prevent me.

26, yes, $I$ can be fair and impartial.
27, yes, I can guard against stereotypes.
28, no.


B-561.
I was going to jump to 35. Not an issue for me in terms of being fair and impartial, but $I$ work in music and entertainment and it is investment structure as a private equity fund manager. One of our minority investments is in a podcast company, I believe that podcast company produces
Mea Culpa. I was not part of any of that decision making, I
never listened to it, but $I$ am sort of connected to it in a
way, without having any insight or decision making.

THE COURT: Thank you.
You can continue, you can start.
I live Downtown Manhattan in NoHo, lived there for about 20 years, before that Union Square.

Was raised in New Jersey.
Went to college in Delaware.
As I said, $I$ work in music and entertainment, partnering with high profile music artists and their income streaming royalty streams in a fund manager role, managing private equity fund.

Been working in music entertainment for like 30 years.

It is mine, I am a partner in the company.
We have about one hundred employees.
I have a bachelor's degree. Besides a bachelor's degree some post graduate work.

Five, I am married, no children.
My spouse works in lighting.
Spare time, fitness, yoga, lots of art and culture, theater, travel, film, music and art.

No organizations other than being on the board of my co-op.

I have served as a criminal juror decades ago, but
I was the alternate, so $I$ did not deliberate.
I served on a civil court, we did reach a verdict.
Number ten, mainly The New York Times.

Don't watch much TV, but if $I$ was to put on the news, it would be probably MSNBC.

I have an Instagram account that $I$ am probably more active on. I have a Facebook account, very inactive.

Don't really listen, I listen to some podcasts but periodically, nothing consistent.

No talk radio.
Number 13, some thefts, including home burglary.
Number 14, no.
Number 15, no.
Number 16 , so $I$ have an accounting background, so within my company $I$ was the CFO, currently the COO.

Number 17, brother-in-law attorney, and I oversee the business and legal affairs area of my company.

Number 18, no, no, no, no.

Number 19, no.

20, no.
21, no.

22, no.
23, no.
24, no.
25, no.
26, yes, I can give assurance.
27, yes, I can promise.
28, no.
29 A is no.
B is no.

C, no.
D, no.

E, I volunteered for Get Out the Vote for the democratic party during the Clinton campaign.

F, I attended the Women's March and another rally.
G is no.
H, no.
30, no.
31, all U.S. citizens should be subject to the

32, no strong feelings.
33, yes, assurance.
34, no.

|  | Page 44 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 35, I have not read or listened to any of that. |
| 2 | 36, no. |
| 3 | 37, no. |
| 4 | 38, yes. |
| 5 | 39, yes. |
| 6 | 40, yes. |
| 7 | 41, yes. |
| 8 | 42, no reason. |
| 9 | THE COURT: Thank you. |
| 10 | Good morning. |
| 11 | PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Good morning. |
| 12 | B-557. |
| 13 | I live in Chinatown, I lived there for I think |
| 14 | four years now. |
| 15 | Not a native New Yorker, I was in Texas before. |
| 16 | I am part of the creative operations for a |
| 17 | clothing company, I have been there for about five years. |
| 18 | My current employer is (-REDACTED-) it is over a |
| 19 | hundred employees. |
| 20 | Prior employer, I worked at a film studio. |
| 21 | I have a high school diploma. |
| 22 | I am married, no children. |
| 23 | Spare time, concerts, restaurants. |
| 24 | Interests, music. |
| 25 | Eight is no. |


|  |  | Page 45 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Nine is no. |  |
| 2 | Ten, New York Times, Google. |  |
| 3 | No podcasts. |  |
| 4 | No radio. |  |
| 5 | 13 is no. |  |
| 6 | 14, no. |  |
| 7 | 15, no. |  |
| 8 | 16, no. |  |
| 9 | 17, no. |  |
| 10 | 18, no for all. |  |
| 11 | 19, no. |  |
| 12 | 20, no. |  |
| 13 | 21, no. |  |
| 14 | 22, no. |  |
| 15 | 23, no. |  |
| 16 | 24, I am fine with the scheduling. |  |
| 17 | 25, no. |  |
| 18 | 26, yes. |  |
| 19 | 27, yes. |  |
| 20 | 28, no. |  |
| 21 | 29, no for all. |  |
| 22 | 30, no. |  |
| 23 | 31, no. |  |
| 24 | 32, no. |  |
| 25 | 33, yes. |  |


|  | Page 46 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 34, no. |
| 2 | 35, no. |
| 3 | 36, no. |
| 4 | 37, no. |
| 5 | 38, yes. |
| 6 | 39, yes. |
| 7 | 40, yes. |
| 8 | 41, yes, I can give assurance. |
| 9 | 42, no. |
| 10 | THE COURT: Thank you. |
| 11 | Good morning. |
| 12 | PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Good morning. |
| 13 | 596. |
| 14 | THE COURT: Thank you. |
| 15 | PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I live Uptown and have for the |
| 16 | past six years. Before that in New Jersey for five years. |
| 17 | Before that West Tennessee. |
| 18 | I am a program manager for a global med tech |
| 19 | company, I have been doing that for 30 years. |
| 20 | I skipped ahead, apologies. |
| 21 | They have between seventy-five and a hundred |
| 22 | thousand employees. |
| 23 | Number four, I have a bachelor of science in |
| 24 | mechanical engineering. |
| 25 | Number five, I am married, no children. |

Six, I live with my husband, he is retired, no children.

And in my spare time $I$ teach and practice yoga, as well as home renovations.

Number eight, yes.
A, yes.
B, Society of Women Engineers, Health Care
Business Women's Association, Med Tech Women, and a limited partner in three different venture capital funds, chair of a board of directors for a rehab for adolescents and young adults.

Nine A is yes, I served on a jury before, criminal, about 30 years ago. I really don't remember what it was about.

I was on grand jury as well, I don't think there was a verdict reached.

Number ten, I use Google for search engine capabilities. I have a Facebook account, an X account, Linked In, NPR, BBC.

I listen -- number 11, I listen to the random podcast, but $I$ don't follow anything in particular.

Number 12 , I listen to talk radio when I am down south and have to drive a lot.

I have had my car stolen, my house has been broken into and $I$ am a victim of credit card fraud about three


33, yes.
34, no.
35, no.
36, no.
37, no.
38, yes.
39, yes.
40, yes.
41, yes.
42, no.
THE COURT: Thank you.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: You're welcome.
THE COURT: Good morning.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Hi, good morning.
I am B-588.
I don't know if this disqualifying, I will jump to 29 A. My father is lifelong friends of former Governor Chris Christie, so I know they worked together and that ended. I just thought I would start there.

THE COURT: Thank you for telling us about that.
Would anything about that relationship effect your ability to be fair and impartial in this case?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I don't believe so, no.
THE COURT: When you say you don't believe so, is that just a figure of speech or are you not sure?

| 1 | PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Just a figure of speech, I am |
| :---: | :---: |
| 2 | nervous. |
| 3 | THE COURT: Take your time. |
| 4 | PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I live on the Upper East Side |
| 5 | for about nine months, but I lived in New York for almost |
| 6 | six years. |
| 7 | I grew up in North Carolina prior to that. |
| 8 | I work for a publically traded (-REDACTED-) I work |
| 9 | in sales, I have been doing that for almost six years now. |
| 10 | I think that answers two and three. |
| 11 | Four, I have a bachelor's degree in psychology. |
| 12 | Five, I have never been married and have no |
| 13 | children. |
| 14 | Seven, I like to walk in Central Park, go to |
| 15 | restaurants, enjoy living in New York City. |
| 16 | I guess eight, technically I am a member of the |
| 17 | Women's Bond Club, but I don't think that is super relevant. |
| 18 | I have never served on a jury before. |
| 19 | For news I use Bloomberg at work, so it basically |
| 20 | pulls from news for every single source on this list. |
| 21 | I have Twitter and Instagram accounts as well, but |
| 22 | mostly just a follower. |
| 23 | Personal news reading I guess New York Times, Wall |
|  | Street Journal, New York Post and Bloomberg News. |
| 25 | Podcasts, I used to listen to The Daily, but it is |

too depressing, so I stopped.
I don't listen to talk radio.
No for 13.
14 is no.
15, I spoke to that already, and then my dad's
other lifelong friend is a New Jersey judge.
I work in financial services, my brother works in
financial services, so does my sister-in-law, lots of
friends.
My father is a tax attorney, for number 17.
18 is no.
19 is no.
20, no.
21, no.
22 is no.
23, no.
24, yes.
25, I am Jewish but two p.m. is fine for Monday
and Tuesday.
26 is yes.
27, yes.
28, no -- oh, Michael Cohen's son works at my
company, I never worked with him, but $I$ don't know if that
is relevant, but $I$ would throw that out there. I could
eventually work with him, but $I$ never have.


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actually a court officer in this room.
    THE COURT: In this room?
    PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yeah, so.
    THE COURT: Would that effect your ability to be
fair and impartial if you served as a juror in this case?
    PROSPECTIVE JUROR: No.
    THE COURT: Could you assure us that you will not
discuss anything about this case with your cousin?
    PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes.
    THE COURT: Thank you.
    PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I live in Midtown East, I have
for three years. Born in Queens. Lived in New Jersey,
moved back three years ago.
    I am an insurance broker, I have been doing it six
years.
    I currently work for my family's business, with 30
employees. And I am part owner.
    I used to work for (-REDACTED-)
    I have a bachelor's in finance and marketing and
master's in real estate.
    Not married, never been married, no kids.
    Not living with anyone.
    I tried to find a wife in my spare time, it is not
working out.
    I am on various insurance boards for different
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organizations throughout the City.
    I have never served on a jury before.
    Follow most of these, I am well read when it comes
to the news. I am not on X. Not on Tik Tok. I use Google.
    Don't listen to podcasts.
    Don't listen to radio.
    No one has been a victim of crime, answer to 14.
    No one has -- 15 is no.
    I have a lot of friends in accounting and finance.
    My brother and his fiance are lawyers.
    Never -- well, I have had positive experiences in
law enforcement and legal system.
    No one has been convicted of crime or accused.
    No pending criminal cases.
    No to A and B of 21.
    No health conditions.
    No medications.
    I can stay as long as you need me to.
    No to 25.
    I will be fair and impartial, 26.
    I promise to 27.
    No to 28.
    No to all of 29.
    I am not a supporter of any of those groups.
    No to 31.
```



For number one, I live in Chelsea, I have lived there for almost five years. Not a native New Yorker, from Florida.

I am a corporate lawyer, I have been doing that for almost five years.

My current employer is a (-REDACTED-) easily over a thousand attorneys.

I have a bachelor's and JD.
I am married, no children.
My husband is also a lawyer at a big law firm.
In my spare time I like to hang out with my friends, go to the gym, listen to music, watch TV.

I do not participate in any organizations or advocacy groups.

Never served on a jury.
I am not really an avid reader of news, $I$ am on social media on Twitter mostly. And these publications will come up on my feed, if there is an interesting headline I will read it. It is probably all these publications.

I do listen to podcasts, but mostly sports and entertainment.

Don't listen to talk radio.
13 is no.
14 is no.
15 is no.

16 is yes, $I$ work in finance in my practice as a lawyer, $I$ mainly do leverage finance and capital markets.

17 is yes, I am a lawyer, my husband is a lawyer, we have several lawyer friends.

18 is no.
19 is yes, I have an uncle who has served time in prison, I was young when that happened, I don't really know the details.

20 is no.
21 A and $B$ is no.
22 is no.
23 is no.
24 is fine.
25 is no.
26 is yes.
27 is yes.
28 is no.
29 A through $H$ is no.
30 is no.
31 is no.
32 is no.
33 is yes.
34 is no.
35 is no.
36 is no.

|  | Page 58 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 37 is no. |
| 2 | 38 is yes. |
| 3 | 39 is yes. |
| 4 | 40 is yes. |
| 5 | 41 is yes, I can give you my assurance. |
| 6 | 42 is no. |
| 7 | THE COURT: Thank you. |
| 8 | Good morning. |
| 9 | PROSPECTIVE JUROR: B-620. |
| 10 | I live on the Upper East Side for four years, and |
| 11 | before that I lived in Park Slope for ten to 12 years. |
| 12 | I am an estimator project manager for a small |
| 13 | construction company, let's say they probably have about 40 |
| 14 | employees. |
| 15 | I have an associate's degree. |
| 16 | I am divorced, I have three boys. |
| 17 | I am living with somebody and he is a mounted unit |
| 18 | police officer, detective actually, sorry. |
| 19 | I do whatever my kids want me to do in my spare |
| 20 | time. |
| 21 | I don't participate in any organizations or |
| 22 | advocacy groups. |
| 23 | I have never served on a jury before. |
| 24 | I have a subscription to the New York Times, but I |
| 25 | usually just play Spelling Bee. |

I watch New York 1.
I listen to true crime podcasts. I listen to Mark
Simmons through osmosis through my boyfriend, not on
purpose.

No one $I$ know has been a victim of crime.
My grandmother was a private secretary for a judge in Nassau County.

And my boyfriend is a police officer, obviously. Other than that $I$ can't think of anybody else.

I don't know anybody in the accounting field.
My ex-husband was a lawyer, also he does legal malpractice.

So 18 and 19 are kind of combined. My father was convicted of a federal crime when $I$ was in high school, I was shielded from the details, so I am not really sure exactly, I mean I know about it, but not too much.

Nobody has a pending crime, I do not.
21 A and $B$ is no.
22 and 23 is no.
24 is yes.
25 is no.
26 is yes.
27 is yes.
28 and 29 are no for everything.
And 30 is no as well.


Vikki J. Benkel

THE COURT: Would you like to approach the bench so you can discuss this a little more privately.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Sure.
(The following takes place at side-bar, out of the hearing of open court, among the Court, counsel and a prospective juror.)
(The following portion was sealed)
(The following took place in open court)
THE COURT: Thank you for sharing with us, I know that was not easy, thank you.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I apologize for crying.
I live on the Upper East Side for six and a half years, I am from Berkshire County, Massachusetts, originally born and raised.

I have -- I used to be a dental hygienist, no longer can do that legally, okay, now I run gyms.

I am a general manager for a (-REDACTED-) in New York City, a pretty famous one too.

I have been doing that for six years.
It is a private corporation or private gyms owned by like a (-REDACTED-), there is four of them in New York City. We have about a total of 150 employees between the four locations.

I have an AAS in science for dental hygiene.
I was married, best friends with my ex-husband.
We have four grown children together.
My children -- let's see, I live with my significant other though, he is not my husband.

My children, my oldest is a project manager for a medical software company.

My next child is in the U.S. Army.
My third child is about to graduate from

Assumption University for a poli sci, her aspiration is to be a politician or lawyer.

Spare time, $I$ work all the time.
My interests and hobbies, I just kind of hang out and FaceTime my kids and I have three grandchildren, so I FaceTime them all the time.

No groups.
No organizations.
I actually live a really quiet low life now.
I don't pay attention to the news, I don't watch

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the news. I had a long life, so I try to keep it chill now.
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I have Facebook and I have Instagram as of recently, but it is mostly because my adult kids made me do it, and it is pure family oriented.

No podcasts.
No talk radio.
Yes, 13 is yes, I was a victim of domestic abuse and abused as a child.

I have a cousin that works for the Secret Service, she is stationed in California now with her husband, who is also a financial analyst for the government, but in the past ten years we keep it short and sweet because it's discretionary that people can be associated with me sometimes.

That's it for the federal government.

No, nothing I am aware of.
He is a financial analyst, so $I$ am sure he has a degree in finance.

My daughter is a poli sci major, she is about to get her degree.

Everything to do with 17 and 18 , I served two and a half years in MCI in Birmingham, Massachusetts. Upon
release $I$ had to do small little just like time-served type
things to avoid an extradition for petit larceny, all
affiliated with drug charges.

I was convicted or sentenced about ten years ago and I served about two years total.

I have a nephew that has a drug problem, I am sure he has warrants for his arrest.

I have no political view, I just try to keep, I just like good people around me all the time, so that's pretty much it. I try to keep things chill and peaceful.

No health conditions, except for when I get emotional like this.

No medications.

It's fine, the timeframe will always work for me, I am general manager of where $I$ work, so $I$ am the boss so.

My son is, my youngest son who is in high school is practicing religion, he goes to religious high school. I could foresee him being a pastor or priest when he is older,
but other than that $I$ am not super religious, I drop him off
to church every Sunday.
Catholic is what our background is.
I would be completely fair and impartial.
I don't stereotype against anybody.
No, I don't know anybody affiliated with Donald
Trump or any of his organizations.
Never been to a rally.
Don't know anybody who does go to rallies.
I don't have any E-mails or anything like that
that have any political orientation. So everything in the
letters are no.
30 is no for everything.
Uhm, so no, I don't have any, I mean $I$ am a firm
believer that when people do something they should be
accountable for their actions, and it is probably because of
what $I$ went through.
Yes, $I$ could be completely fair and give my full
assurance on everything about this case.
I would be fair and impartial.
No, I have not read anything.
No reading any books, nothing political or
anything like that.
I can promise to set aside because I don't really
pay attention to stuff like that.
I could promise to set everything aside.
I don't discuss things because things make me

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emotional.

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emotional.
I promise to follow your instructions, sir.
I believe in the constitution, so yes, I believe
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in all of this and I will be impartial to everything.
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in all of this and I will be impartial to everything.
That's it, thank you.
THE COURT: Thank you.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Sorry.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Hello.
B-763, that is my number.
I live in Battery Park, we have lived there for about 14 years.
I grew up in Minnesota, but born in India and have lived in India as well.
What I do for a living? I am retail executive, but I recently started my own business, so I am doing sourcing and product development, exciting to have that.
So I am self-employed for number three.
For number four, $I$ have a bachelor's degree.
I am married, my husband is in sales.
We do not have any children.
What do we do in spare time? I like to travel,
read and like to go and enjoy New York.
Eight, I do not participate in any organizations

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or advocacy groups.
    I did participate in the Women's March and I did
post in my Instagram about that.

I have not served on a jury.
For publications \(I\) read The New York Times, Daily Mail, CNN.

I do have a Facebook and Instagram account, but there is nothing political that \(I\) really post.

For podcasts, I do listen to podcasts, but mainly about entrepreneurship and reality TV.

I don't listen to talk radio.
I was mugged when \(I\) was younger.
Number 14, no.
Number 15, no.
Number 16, I do have close friends and cousins that are in finance.

Number 17, only just family members not in U.S. but abroad are in the legal field.

18 is no.
19, no.
20, no.
21, no.
22, no, no health conditions.
23, no medication.
24, time is fine.


So I will ask the jurors to please follow the instructions of the court officers and step out.

I will ask everybody else to please remain seated.
(Whereupon, the panel of prospective jurors left
the courtroom)
THE COURT: Before we break, I just wanted to say, you know, we all just heard from a very brave woman who shared very personal things about her life. And I know that that was not easy to do in a room full of strangers.

So I just want to encourage the press to please be kind, please be kind to this person.

Let's take ten minutes.
(Whereupon, there was a brief recess in the proceedings)

THE COURT: We have been in touch with the Commission of Jurors just to try to get a straight answer, it is difficult to try to get a very clear answer.

The short answer is that she does not have her certificate of relief from civil disabilities today, so she is disqualified today.

What I would like to do is bring her in so I could explain to her what she needs to do in the future.

Now, having the certificate does not automatically guarantee that she will be qualified, it really depends on the charges.

Any questions about that?
MS. HOFFINGER: No, other than, Your Honor, would we perhaps be able to seal the record with what she said at the bench?

THE COURT: Any objection to that?
MR. BLANCHE: No.
THE COURT: The record will be sealed involving her comments and conversations.

If we could just bring her up to the front please so I can tell her, thank you.
(Whereupon, the aformentioned prospective juror entered the courtroom)

THE COURT: Hi, thank you for coming back in.
I looked into your situation, \(I\) wanted to be able to explain to you what the answer is, as best as \(I\) can.

Before I do, I want to thank you, what you just did, most people in this courtroom would not be able to do, so thank you.

I have been in touch with the Commissioner of Jurors, the short answer is, the mere fact that you were convicted of a felony does not preclude you from serving as a juror. The problem today is that you don't have your certificate of relief from civil disabilities, so unfortunately today you cannot serve.

But if you are interested in serving in the


Vikki J. Benkel

You may begin.
MS. HOFFINGER: Thank you, Your Honor.
Good morning.
My name is Susan Hoffinger. I, along with Joshua Steinglass, Christopher Conroy, Matthew Colangelo, Becky Mangold and Katherine Ellis, we represent the People of the State of New York.

First I want to thank you, thank you for being here and thank you for staying here and answering our questions.

Obviously this is very important, and I know that you all understand that it is important for you to be open and honest, as much as possible.

What we are trying to do here is pick a fair jury for this particular case and for both sides, so we thank you for that.

First, just based on anything that any of you have heard, either from the judge or from my colleague Joshua Steinglass when you were in the audience, or from defense counsel, does anybody based on what you heard have any concerns at this point about being a fair impartial juror in this case?

I apologize for not also saying good morning to you.

So you know what this case is about at this point,
this is about whether the defendant, Donald Trump, broke the law in falsifying business records to cover up an agreement with others to unlawfully influence the 2016 presidential election, that is what it is about.

And like every other criminal case, it is our burden to prove every element of the crimes for which he is charged, that is 34 counts of falsifying business records. It is our burden to prove those elements beyond a reasonable doubt and that is what we have to prove, no more and no less.

This is not about Mr. Trump being a former president, it is not about his being a candidate for the presidency, it is not about his popularity, and it is not about who you are going to vote for or who you might vote for in the fall. It is only about whether the evidence proves he is guilty of the crimes charged in the indictment beyond a reasonable doubt. And that standard of proof is the same standard of proof for him as for everybody else.

Is there anybody here sitting here now who feels that because of his position, because of what his position was and is now, that somehow you feel that we should prove more than what the judge says the law requires, which is proof beyond a reasonable doubt. Does anybody feel that way?

Can I ask, I may ask a few of you here and there,
if \(I\) don't get to everybody, I apologize.
Juror 441, can I ask you how do you feel about
that concept?
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I don't have a particular objection or anything about that.

MS. HOFFINGER: Can you promise to hold us to our
burden of beyond a reasonable doubt but nothing more?
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes.
MS. HOFFINGER: And nothing else of course?
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Absolutely.
MS. HOFFINGER: Can I ask juror 706, I apologize
for the numbers, how do you feel about that?
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I completely agree, I agree that saying is appropriate.

MS. HOFFINGER: Same standard for everybody in
this courthouse applies to Mr. Trump?
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes.
MS. HOFFINGER: Can I ask you, sir, 616.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes.
MS. HOFFINGER: How do you feel about that concept?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I agree, definitely treat everyone fairly.

MS. HOFFINGER: Same standard of proof for everybody, you will not require us to prove more?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I won't.
MS. HOFFINGER: Thank you.
So you know that this case has been in the news, there has been a fair amount of publicity here, there have been even books written about it, your friends, your family members, colleagues may want to talk to you about this case, may have talked to you about the case in the past. We don't expect you not to have heard about this case and we don't expect you not to have heard of course of Mr. Trump, but what we need to do is to make sure that you will make a decision based only on the evidence that you see and hear in this courtroom. And there is a good reason for that, that is because folks on the outside, the media, they don't have access to the facts, the truths that you are going to hear if you are picked in this courtroom. We are talking about testimony, we are talking about documentary evidence.

Can you all assure us that you will, if you are picked as a juror, that you will base your decision only on the evidence in this case that you hear in this courtroom and that you will block out anything that you heard before, and of course you will make sure not to read anything or to try to learn anything outside of this courtroom. Can you all assure us of that?

Does anyone here have an issue with that or even have a concern about it?

Let me try someone else, juror 530.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I am comfortable basing my decision on solely what is presented here.

MS. HOFFINGER: Thank you.
Can I ask seat number eight also, 624.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes, same answer.
MS. HOFFINGER: You can assure us of that?
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes, definitely.
MS. HOFFINGER: Can I ask, sir, 445.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Burden of proof is in criminal cases, there is burden of proof and I don't see why should be any different in this case than any other case that is criminal.

MS. HOFFINGER: Will you base your decision solely on the facts and evidence that you see and hear in this courtroom, of course advised by the judge on the law?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Absolutely.
MS. HOFFINGER: So you are going to hear, and I think Mr. Steinglass spoke a bit about this, you will hear that some of the witnesses in this case have spoken out publically about their experiences with Mr. Trump, and a number of them have expressed some pretty negative opinions about him.

Does the fact that someone has negative opinions about the defendant because their experiences with him, and
they have told their accounts in the past of that, is that something that -- it is something that you should consider, but is it something that somehow might prevent you from considering all the evidence and giving that person a fair listen in the courtroom?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: If I understand the question correctly, if \(I\) am picked for a jury, the only thing \(I\) should influence the decision is the evidence presented in this room, nothing else.

MS. HOFFINGER: So in other words, you will not pre-judge someone because they made statements outside this courtroom in the past, for example, they have made negative comments about Mr. Trump. Will you pre-judge that person or will you wait to hear that person and see what that person has to say, compare his or her testimony against the other evidence in the case, including documents and other testimony?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yeah. As I said, it is the testimony given in this courtroom. If \(I\) am on a jury \(I\) will base my decision only on testimony here and facts presented in this courtroom.

MS. HOFFINGER: Thank you.
Can you pass that back to the gentleman behind you, so I don't pick on all the same people in the front row.

Sir, what do you think about that? If there are folks that are going to testify in this case that have spoken in the past about some of the facts here, they have spoken to the media, they might have done podcasts, might have even been in a documentary, they have expressed some negative opinions in the past about the defendant.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Thank you, counselor.
Yes, I will listen to what they have to say.
May I ask a question?
The burden of proof is subjective to each individual juror, correct, my burden could be higher than the juror next to me?

MS. HOFFINGER: That is an interesting question. I asked other jurors that, there is only one burden here, it is our burden to prove that the evidence proves this defendant guilty beyond a reasonable doubt, that is the same burden of proof for every defendant who is accused of a crime in this courthouse.

Do you feel that there should be a different standard of proof for Mr. Trump?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: No, I feel that the standard of proof should be the same.

MS. HOFFINGER: Did I answer your question?
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I believe so.
MS. HOFFINGER: Thank you.

So let me ask you a question, if someone has written a book in the past or been on a podcast and had some negative opinions about Mr. Trump, is that something that will cause you to perhaps close your ears and not want to listen to them any further, or will you have an open mind?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I would want to hear what they say, I would have an open mind.

MS. HOFFINGER: You will evaluate their testimony seeing how they testify and comparing evidence against other evidence in the case, including documents?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes.

MS. HOFFINGER: I appreciate that.
Thank you.
Can I ask the next juror, as long as we are going down the line, 588.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes, that's correct.
MS. HOFFINGER: How do you feel about that
concept?
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I feel fine about that concept.

I have to be honest, I feel so nervous and anxious right now, I am sorry, I thought I could do this, but I would not want someone who feels this way to judge my case, I am sorry.

MS. HOFFINGER: Do you want to take a minute?
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            PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I just thought I could do
    this. I don't want to waste the Court's time, I don't want
you to feel like I wasted anyone's time, but this is so much
more stressful than I thought it would be.
THE COURT: Would you like to come up to the bench
and we can talk a little bit more about it?
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Sure.
(The following takes place at side-bar, out of the
hearing of open court, among the Court, counsel and a
prospective juror.)
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I am sorry.
THE COURT: That's okay, nothing to be sorry
about.
I want to understand what it is you are trying to
convey.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I think I am, I feel so
emotional and nervous right now that I don't think I am in a
position where I could be fair and impartial because there
is too many emotions running through my head right now, I
don't want that to sway it in one way or another.
THE COURT: Do you deal with anxiety usually?
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes, but I thought I was able
to control it. I felt calmer today after listening to it
yesterday, so I thought I felt less stressful.
THE COURT: Do you take any medications for it?

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PROSPECTIVE JUROR: No.

THE COURT: So you just normally deal with it on
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your own and it passes?

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PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes.
THE COURT: Is it fair to say that it kind of
comes and goes depending on the situation?
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes, and I don't think that is great for a juror, sorry.

THE COURT: Is this the first time that you felt this way since you have been in the courthouse?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I definitely felt anxious on Tuesday when \(I\) walked in, but anxious the second \(I\) got the microphone earlier, and \(I\) calmed down a little.

I don't feel, \(I\) feel like emotions should not be part of this at all, it is not emotionally about the defendant or anything of that, \(I\) just \(I\) don't think \(I\) could do this.

THE COURT: Any follow up questions?
MS. HOFFINGER: No.
MR. BLANCHE: No.
THE COURT: We will excuse you.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Thank you.
(Whereupon, the aforementioned prospective juror was excused and left the courtroom)

THE COURT: Seat 17 is excused.

MS. HOFFINGER: 596, you have the microphone, so I might as well ask. How do you feel about that concept? Because people may come in to testify that have spoken publically about Mr. Trump and had negative opinions about him and spoken publically about it.

Does that cause you some concern?
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: It does not.
MS. HOFFINGER: Would you promise to keep an open mind and evaluate each of those persons' testimony here alongside other evidence with the documents?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes, ma'am.
MS. HOFFINGER: Thank you, appreciate that.
Can I ask you as well?
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes, I will keep an open mind.
MS. HOFFINGER: So one of the other things that you will learn, in fact, \(I\) am sorry, you were sitting in the audience and you probably have learned it already, one of the witnesses, Michael Cohen, has previously plead guilty back in 2018 to a number of federal crimes, including campaign finance violations, and also lying to congress.

You will learn that before pleading guilty he denied publically some of the key facts that he will likely testify to here.

Some of the other witnesses also may have, for a period of time, denied some of the facts that they will
testify to here.

You will hear and you will learn from them about why they each tried to prevent the public from learning the truth about Mr. Trump's conduct. You will learn and you will hear about why they each decided to turn a page and to tell the truth.

The fact that a witness has in the past been untruthful or perhaps plead guilty to crimes, those are factors you should take into consideration. The question though is whether that is the only fact that you will consider in deciding whether that person is credible or whether you will listen to them, find out why they did what they did and why they did not tell the truth for a period of time.

Again, this is the question of sort of pre-judging witnesses and whether you will keep an open mind.

Can I ask 456 a question.
How do you feel about that?
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes, definitely willing to
keep an open mind, especially because most of them I probably have not heard before, so \(I\) will definitely wait to see and hear in the courtroom.

MS. HOFFINGER: So the fact that someone has plead guilty in the past does not mean that you will stop listening to him?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: That's correct, I will keep listening to him and \(I\) will evaluate his testimony and avoid implicit bias, everything.

MS. HOFFINGER: The judge will give you some factors that will help to determine, you can use to help to determine whether someone is credible, do they seem comfortable with the way they are testifying, answering in a straightforward manner, is their testimony consistent with some of what other witnesses have said and also whether they're consistent with documents.

We will be showing you a lot of documents if you are chosen as a juror. I think you mentioned you don't want to look at documents so much because you do that in your job; is that correct?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Well, specifically computer screen, but yeah, by extension.

MS. HOFFINGER: So documents are important because there is an old expression that documents don't lie, right, they don't have an opinion, they tell it like it is, it is just on paper.

It is going to be important for us to show you all a lot of documents because they corroborate testimony.

I know you don't like to do that in your spare time, you would rather do other things. Is that something that you will do, work through the documents with us to make

1 sure you look at them carefully. And it might seem like a 2 slog, and you don't want to do something that is so 3 important.

5 relieved by Senior Court Reporter Vincent Geraldi)

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PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Absolutely, I can.
I meant \(I\) don't like to do it in my free time on the weekends, but I'm good at it. I do it all at time.

MS. HOFFINGER: Terrific.
I also don't like doing it in my spare time, but it's necessary in this case, obviously.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Exactly.
MS. HOFFINGER: Thank you so much.
Let me ask you a question, sir, if we could go back to 445 just for a moment:

The question that \(I\) asked about someone who has pled guilty in the past and whether, upon hearing that, you'll stop listening or whether you'd be willing to listen to that person, understand why they did what they did, and to evaluate that person's testimony in light of the other evidence.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: So, people are complicated. The world is not black and white. So, absolutely. What they're doing here is important. It's important to understand all the facts presented.

MS. HOFFINGER: I appreciate that.
So, you won't prejudge on that either?
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: No.
MS. HOFFINGER: Terrific.
Thank you so much.

616?
I'm sorry, sir. I don't mean to jump, but \(I\) know we spoke a little bit. I apologize.

How do you feel about that concept in terms of someone who's pled guilty in the past?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: No prejudgments. I will
listen to everyone fairly.
MS. HOFFINGER: Appreciate that.
Can I ask you as well.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I agree with 445, the gentleman next to me. No prejudgments.

MS. HOFFINGER: Keep an open mind?
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: That's correct.
MS. HOFFINGER: Wait until you hear that witness
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testify?

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PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Correct.
MS. HOFFINGER: Thank you.
Can I ask you as well.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Same thing, open minded. I will make sure \(I\) will go through all the pieces of evidence. I'm an extremely detailed and oriented person in my life. So, I think that I can do very well because it's something I like to do.

MS. HOFFINGER: I appreciate that.
Thank you.

Could you pass it back. I haven't had a chance to ask you a question yet.

How do you feel about that concept--someone who has pled guilty to crimes? Will you keep an open mind and give that person a fair listen or is it something where you will not be able to do that?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Absolutely, I can keep an open mind.

MS. HOFFINGER: As long as you have the microphone, I'll ask you this:

So, Mr. Steinglass spoke a little bit about what's called accessorial liability. It's a concept the judge will instruct you on. It's a concept about people acting together--people who act together can be held criminally liable for the acts of other people. As I said, the judge will instruct you on what's required for that. Do you feel or does anybody else here feel that, despite the judge's instructions on the law, somehow, you just couldn't hold Mr. Trump responsible for what his partners in crime did with him?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I would follow the instructions of the judge. I don't know law.

MS. HOFFINGER: Appreciate that.
I'm not sure how we send it over, but I don't want to ignore everybody over here.

How do you feel about that concept?
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I will listen to the judge's
instructions.

MS. HOFFINGER: Okay.
So, it's not something that would prevent you
from finding Mr. Trump guilty?
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: No.
MS. HOFFINGER: May I ask you as well.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I would follow the
instructions.
MS. HOFFINGER: Does it give you any pause or concern about the concept that people working together can be held responsible for each other's actions?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: No.
MS. HOFFINGER: Thank you.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: No pause.
MS. HOFFINGER: You're good as well.
Thank you.
So, one of the other things that's
important--again, I hate to say Mr. Steinglass has already spoken to you about it, but \(I\) want to sort of shorten things a little bit--is the issue and the concept about intent. In criminal cases, intent is, in most crimes and in this one, a requirement. Intent is a requirement. You can't open up someone's head and dig inside and figure out
what someone's intent is, but you can figure it out from the circumstances of what they do, what they say, and at what times. These are things that we ask you to use common sense and make logical inferences.

To look at surrounding circumstances is very important. What did Mr. Trump and his co-conspirators do and say before, during, and after the payoffs that are at issue here? It's important to see what those clues are and what things have been done and said during that time period. What did Mr. Trump and his co-conspirators say and do during the creation of the false business records, which is the essence of the crime here. What did he and his co-conspirators do after the crimes were committed and the truth began to come out? These are all important clues and details.

MS. NECHELES: Objection, your Honor.
THE COURT: Overruled.
MS. HOFFINGER: We ask you to apply
logic--logical inferences, common sense--and to take those facts and, from those facts, to determine what his intent was. Is there anybody here who thinks that they can't do that?
(NO HANDS RAISED)
MS. HOFFINGER: Anybody have a concern about
using logical inferences based on the facts and
circumstances before, during, and after the commission of the crimes?
(NO HANDS RAISED)
MS. HOFFINGER: Anybody who has any issue with it?
(NO HANDS RAISED)
MS. HOFFINGER: Now, I want to come back to something that I spoke about at the beginning--that is, our burden of proving the elements of the crime beyond a reasonable doubt. That is a burden that we proudly accept and it's the same standard for every single defendant in this courthouse.

If you're chosen to be a juror on this case, we're going to ask you at the end of the case to come back and, based on the evidence, find the defendant guilty of the crimes charged in the indictment. We need you to be able to do that if, in fact, the evidence does prove his guilt beyond a reasonable doubt.

I'd like to ask each of you actually to think for a moment and ask yourselves, if we do our job and we provide evidence that proves his guilt beyond a reasonable doubt, will you hesitate to find Mr. Trump guilty of the crimes? So, I'd like to actually ask each of you, as long as you have the microphone, if the evidence proves his guilt beyond a reasonable doubt, what will your verdict be?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: It will be guilty. MS. HOFFINGER: Similarly, if we don't prove it,

I assume that --

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: It will be not guilty.
MS. HOFFINGER: Okay.
What would your verdict be if we proved, beyond a
reasonable doubt, the crime here?
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: If you proved it, it would be guilty.

MS. HOFFINGER: If we don't prove it?
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: If you didn't, it would be not guilty.

MS. HOFFINGER: Thank you.
Same question.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Same answers.
MS. HOFFINGER: Okay.
So, if the evidence proves his guilt beyond a reasonable doubt, what would your verdict be?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Guilty.
MS. HOFFINGER: And similarly?
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Not guilty.
MS. HOFFINGER: Thank you so much.
I'm going to ask to just go down the line and I'm going to ask each of you the question.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I would make a verdict based
on reaching the burden of beyond a reasonable doubt. MS. HOFFINGER: Okay.

So, if the evidence proves his guilt, what will your verdict be?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: If it's beyond a reasonable doubt, I absolutely can say guilty or not guilty as is appropriate.

MS. HOFFINGER: Thank you.
Sir?
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: If the testimony and the evidence shows that the person is guilty, I would vote guilty. If not, I would vote not guilty. MS. HOFFINGER: Thank you. PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Guilty and not guilty, same order.

MS. HOFFINGER: Thank you.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: If there's evidence beyond a reasonable doubt within the confines of the law, I would say guilty. If it's the opposite, I would say not guilty. MS. HOFFINGER: Thank you.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Same thing, guilty if proved and not guilty if not.

MS. HOFFINGER: Thank you.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Same, guilty or not guilty. MS. HOFFINGER: Based on if the evidence --
 reasonable doubt, the evidence suggested here, it will be not guilty.

MS. HOFFINGER: Thank you.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: If the prosecution proves the burden of proof beyond a reasonable doubt, then it will be guilty. Otherwise, it's not guilty.

MS. HOFFINGER: Thank you.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Same thing, guilty or not guilty depending on if you prove the evidence beyond a reasonable doubt. Sorry. I got confused. Yes, I will determine my verdict of guilty or not guilty depending --

MS. HOFFINGER: So, if the evidence proves his guilt beyond a reasonable doubt, what will your verdict be?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I have no problem, guilty. MS. HOFFINGER: Thank you very much. Judge, may we approach just for one minute? THE COURT: Sure.
(The following occurred at sidebar out of the presence of the prospective jurors)

MS. HOFFINGER: Judge, there is one gentleman, Number 9, on the side who previously answered the question about a prior conviction and he seemed to be tearing up. I didn't want to ask him in front of everyone. He seemed to answer the question about having been through some sort of a prior criminal conviction, but I didn't think it was
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline & Page 96 \\
\hline 1 & appropriate to -- \\
\hline 2 & MS. NECHELES: I don't think it was a criminal \\
\hline 3 & conviction. I thought something happened, though. \\
\hline 4 & THE COURT: I didn't take it as a conviction \\
\hline 5 & either. I took it as something happened. \\
\hline 6 & If you want, you could finish your voir dire. \\
\hline 7 & Then, if you want me to follow up, I can ask him. \\
\hline 8 & MS. HOFFINGER: Okay. \\
\hline 9 & MS. NECHELES: Your Honor, I was going to try to \\
\hline 10 & sensitively ask it. Should we move on or should I ask him? \\
\hline 11 & THE COURT: I rather not do it now. We could do \\
\hline 12 & it afterwards. \\
\hline 13 & MS. NECHELES: Okay. \\
\hline 14 & So, I'm not going to ask, your Honor? \\
\hline 15 & THE COURT: If you want to ask, you can. If you \\
\hline 16 & don't, you don't have to. \\
\hline 17 & MS. NECHELES: Is it all right if I say to him, \\
\hline 18 & "If it's sensitive, you could approach?" \\
\hline 19 & THE COURT: Yes. \\
\hline 20 & (The following occurred in open court in the \\
\hline 21 & presence of the prospective jurors) \\
\hline 22 & THE COURT: Counsel? \\
\hline 23 & MS. NECHELES: Thank you, your Honor. \\
\hline 24 & Good afternoon, everybody. How are you today? \\
\hline 25 & My name is Susan Necheles. You've heard that, \\
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along with Todd Blanche, Emil Bove, and Gedalia Stern, we represent together President Trump.

I want to take this time now, obviously, to ask you some questions. I appreciate the candor that you've shown up to this point.

As the prosecution has said, this is extremely important for all of us. It's important for the government, but it's very important for President Trump.

What we're trying to understand here is people's biases--things that you bring with you into this courtroom. We all bring biases. We particularly bring biases about someone who is as public and outspoken as President Trump is. There's nobody who doesn't know him in this room. We all come into this courtroom knowing him. Bias colors the way that we look at the world and the way that we evaluate evidence. I know that you assured us that you could be fair and that you will all try to be fair, but, through this process, we're trying to understand what you bring into this courtroom so that we can judge that. That, of course, is the defendant's right. It's part of our American constitutional system that he is able to look at you and understand what you bring into the courtroom. So, I ask that you continue to do the best that you can to really be honest with us and share with us whatever things you have brought into the courtroom.

Now, I just want to start talking about some of the things that the prosecutor, Ms. Hoffinger, just said because she talked a lot about what she thinks are the facts of this case. She said, "The witnesses are going to be this. The witnesses are going to be that." That's her opinion. That's what she thinks. You all understand that that is not evidence? The judge has told you what the lawyers say is not evidence. Is there anyone here who would have a problem putting aside what you have heard Ms. Hoffinger say or Mr. Steinglass say because that's not evidence? Does anyone have a problem or think that it would cause them difficulties putting that aside?
(NO HANDS RAISED)
MS. NECHELES: She talked about and
Mr. Steinglass talked before about evaluating evidence and evaluating credibility. That would be your job. You're going to hear witnesses who will come into this courtroom who have admitted that they committed perjury in the past and have changed their story repeatedly over time. Would anybody have a problem evaluating the witnesses and taking into consideration that people have changed their stories? Does anyone have a problem with that?
(NO HANDS RAISED)
MS. NECHELES: Let me just ask you. I hate to use numbers, but I'm going to call you Ms. B-441.

Would you be able to consider the fact that people change their stories and that might indicate that they're lying?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: No. As I said before, I will base my verdict on the evidence. I won't take into consideration whatever happened in the past.

MS. NECHELES: Okay.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Besides, I wouldn't know what happened in the past. I don't know who commit perjury or not because I wouldn't be familiar with that.

MS. NECHELES: Okay.
So, if you heard a witness testify that, yes, they have committed perjury in the past and, yes, they have told the story four or five different ways, would you consider that?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I would need the evidence that that happened because \(I\) would only take into consideration the evidence. If it's not proven, I will just hear that but not really. When it comes to a verdict, I --

MS. NECHELES: So, you understand, when the witness testifies, that will be evidence; right?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes.
MS. NECHELES: Okay.
So, the witness gives you evidence. If you hear evidence in this court that someone has continued to change their story, would you be able to understand that maybe that person was not credible?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I'm sorry? You're asking me if --

MS. NECHELES: Well, let me ask you:
In just your life experience, when someone has changed their story repeatedly, does that cause you to doubt their story?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Well, it depends. Certain details can be -- through time, can be changed. I don't know what's the margin for that, but I think I will, more or less -- We can all hear the testimony and know if it's changed so much. It depends on how it will change, to be honest with you.

MS. NECHELES: If it's changed so much, maybe the person is lying; right?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yeah, but I wouldn't know.
THE COURT: Ms. Necheles, if I could just help out for a minute?

MS. NECHELES: Sure.
THE COURT: So, you're right--a decision has to be based on the evidence and the law, but it has to be based on the credible evidence. You, as jurors, will have an opportunity to see the witnesses as they sit here and as
they testify. You'll have an opportunity to form an opinion as to their credibility. There are many factors that you should consider when making that determination. I think what Ms. Necheles is asking is --

I don't want to speak for you.
MS. NECHELES: I appreciate it, your Honor.
THE COURT: If there's incidents in the past of someone changing their story, do you agree that that is something that will go towards your evaluation of a person's credibility? Do you agree with that?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I agree with that as long as I -- I've never experienced that before. So, I don't know how this would work. I do believe that, if someone changed their story, obviously, they're changing their story for something. So, I will take that into consideration--that they changed their story. I don't know how I will take the details of how they changed their story, but I will certainly --

THE COURT: You have to wait until you see and you hear.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I would have to hear and then evaluate.

THE COURT: Okay.
MS. NECHELES: I want to ask you:
You said you work --

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I have a question.
THE COURT: Ms. Necheles, I didn't hear you.
MS. NECHELES: Thank you, your Honor.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I'm sorry.
Could I approach the bench? I feel like, through this line of questioning, I'm getting the same anxiety and self-doubt.

THE COURT: Come on up.
(The following occurred at sidebar out of the presence of the prospective jurors)

THE COURT: Hi.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I'm sorry.
I'm just sitting here and listening to the whole line of questioning and I'm having a really hard time with my anxiety. I'm just sweating. Only in really tough conditions do I feel this way. I thought I could go through it, but I'm sorry.

The questions related to whether I could be impartial to someone switching, I don't think I can, to be honest with you. I feel like I'm the type that, if somebody said something and then they're going back and forth, I doubt that person and I just don't want to do that in this trial.

THE COURT: Okay.
Any follow-up questions?

MS. HOFFINGER: No.
MS. NECHELES: No.
THE COURT: Any objections?
MS. HOFFINGER: No.
MS. NECHELES: No.
THE COURT: Thank you.
You're excused.
(At this time, Prospective Juror B-763 was
excused)
(The following occurred in open court in the
presence of the prospective jurors)
THE COURT: Seat 22 is excused.
MS. NECHELES: Juror 706?
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Hi.
MS. NECHELES: Hi.
You said you were (REDACTED) or
you worked there at the (REDACTED); is that correct?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: With the (REDACTED).
MS. NECHELES: With the?
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: With the
(REDACTED) .
MS. NECHELES: What do you do there?
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I work within (REDACTED).
So, I currently do (REDACTED)
purposes.
MS. NECHELES: Okay.
You mean you do it for --
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I can give you an example, if that helps.

MS. NECHELES: Sure.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Let's say someone was
incarcerated and alleges that a Rikers'
officer had put on handcuffs, broke their hand, and
they're never going to be the same for the rest of
their life, but you go on their Facebook and
they're frolicking on the field at Coachella. That's a red flag. So, I would have to
(REDACTED).
MS. NECHELES: Those people within (REDACTED), you're saying?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes.
MS. NECHELES: You said that you attended the Women's March; correct?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I did, yes.
MS. NECHELES: That was a long time ago; right?
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Correct.
MS. NECHELES: The events in this case took place
a long time ago; right?
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Correct.

MS. NECHELES: It was during the time period of the events in this case that you attended the Women's March; right?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I believe so.
MS. NECHELES: It was a pretty passionate time; right?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Correct.
MS. NECHELES: There was a lot of anger at that march against President Trump; right?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes. I believe that it was more of a women's solidarity event, at least in my perspective.

MS. NECHELES: Okay.
Do you have strong feelings about
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    President Trump?
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PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Not at the moment. I believe that my primary biases --

If I give a long-winded answer, please forgive me.

I think my personal biases or opinions about President Trump are more focused on his base. I think that his rhetoric, at times, enables people to feel as if they have permission to discriminate or act on their negative impulses. To be honest, this is a little embarrassing, but I'm not exactly sure even what Trump's policies are. I
haven't really looked into one of his rallies. Any time I try to look, it just feels like I'm intruding on a personal conversation. I think that the base, sometimes, could feel enabled by his rhetoric.

MS. NECHELES: So, you dislike his rhetoric?
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I don't know what his
rhetoric is. I just know that, in the interactions that I've had with people in the community, let's say, specifically, within the -- I used to box so within that kind of environment, there were homophobic comments made or different racist comments made and they would kind of cite to President Trump as the reason that they felt able to do so.

MS. NECHELES: But will you hold him responsible for that?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: No. I think that's an issue for me in the ballot box that \(I\) will have to deal with, not necessarily within the courtroom.

MS. NECHELES: When you say "not necessarily" --
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: That's just a phrase.
Not within this courtroom.
MS. NECHELES: I appreciate that.
Thank you.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: No problem.
MS. NECHELES: You also said, I believe, that you
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have been the victim of sexual assault?
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Correct.
MS. NECHELES: You understand, in this case, that
there will be women who have--well, not in this case in
particular--but there have been women who have accused
President Trump of assaulting them?
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes.
MS. NECHELES: Would that affect you at all?
Does that affect you at all?
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: NO.
MS. NECHELES: It doesn't affect you and your
opinion of him?
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: NO.
MS. NECHELES: You would be able to put that out
of your mind and anything about that?
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes.
MS. NECHELES: Is there anything about this case
that would affect your opinion?
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: No.
MS. NECHELES: Thank you.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: No problem.
MS. NECHELES: B-616?
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes.
MS. NECHELES: You said you were a native
New Yorker?

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PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes.
MS. NECHELES: What neighborhood did you grow up in?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Upper Manhattan. First, I grew up in Hamilton Heights. Then, I went to the Bronx. Then, I went to the Upper West Side.

MS. NECHELES: Okay.
Do you have any strong opinion of
President Trump?
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I don't have a strong opinion.

MS. NECHELES: Do you have an opinion about him? PROSPECTIVE JUROR: It doesn't matter.

MS. NECHELES: I understand that it doesn't matter, but we're just trying to understand what your opinion is.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: My opinion is that
Donald Trump is a man just like \(I\) am and should be treated fairly in a court of law just like I would like to be treated fairly.

Every man should respond to their wrongdoings, if they're found. I think that a man promotes growth if they attempt to correct their wrongdoings, whether in private or in public. Nonetheless, if there's evidence found against a man, there are consequences and a man should move forward with that.

MS. NECHELES: Okay.
Thank you.
Now, this case involves some allegations that the
President was unfaithful. Is there anything about that that would cause you difficulty if you believe that that was true?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Can you repeat that.
MS. NECHELES: In this case, there is going to be some allegations that President Trump was unfaithful in his marriage. Is there anything about that that would cause you to have difficulty being fair? It's not a crime. Obviously, it's not a crime to be unfaithful in a marriage. Even if you believe it, that's not a reason for convicting someone of a crime. Would there be anything about that if you believed it to be true?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: No.
MS. NECHELES: Would that cause you any difficulty in this case?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: No, it wouldn't.
MS. NECHELES: Anybody on the jury that that would cause any difficulty in this case?
(NO HANDS RAISED)
MS. NECHELES: Thank you.
Mr. B-530, is that not you?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I'm 530, but Ms. 530.
MS. NECHELES: I skipped right over you.
Mr. 447, is there anything about this case that would cause you difficulty?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: No. Nothing about this case will cause me difficulties.

MS. NECHELES: Do you have an opinion about
President Trump?
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: No. He's a New Yorker. I'm a New Yorker.

MS. NECHELES: Where did you grow up?
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Lower East Side of Manhattan. MS. NECHELES: You live now?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: On the Upper East Side. MS. NECHELES: Okay.

When you say he's a New Yorker and you're a
New Yorker, you've heard stuff about him for a long time? PROSPECTIVE JUROR: No. One of my beliefs is, as New Yorkers, we don't really get starstruck or care about anything like that. It's just a normal person like me. That's the way I see Trump. MS. NECHELES: Okay.

Juror 530?
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Hello.
MS. NECHELES: Hi.

Can you tell us about your opinion of
President Trump.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I would say it's very
balanced. I actually have favorable opinions of some of the policies that he enacted, tech policy and foreign policy. Also, I would say his family unit is strong, which is admirable, but there are also people that I've known that maybe had reasons not to have a favorable opinion. So, I take that into account as well.

MS. NECHELES: So, when you say that, you mean friends or other people you know?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Or colleagues.
MS. NECHELES: Would you feel any pressure in this case because of friends' or colleagues' negative opinion of President Trump?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I have never felt pressure.
MS. NECHELES: Thank you.
Juror 624, how are you today?
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Good.
How are you?
MS. NECHELES: Can you tell us about your opinion of President Trump.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I have no really strong opinions about President Trump.

MS. NECHELES: Have you posted on social media
about President Trump?
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: No.
MS. NECHELES: Okay.
Is there anything about this case that will give you concern?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: No, not at all.
MS. NECHELES: Thank you.
Juror 530?
Did I get that wrong?
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: You got me a couple times.
MS. NECHELES: I'm sorry.
Juror 445?
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yeah.
MS. NECHELES: How are you?
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Good.
MS. NECHELES: Sir, can you tell us about whether you have an opinion about President Trump.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: It's a very interesting question because it's one question but it has five or six different answers. So, there's the person, the politician, the businessman. I think that's why people kind of struggle with this question. So, I can just go through the categories and then you can tell me if \(I\) answered your question.

I don't know him personally. He's a family man.

He's a businessman. Clearly, I think he's brought a lot of value to the economy. He's successful.

When you talk about the politician, then, actually, in my head, there are two categories. There's the presidential candidate and there's the Republican Party, which Trump is also representing. I think that's where things get a little bit tricky because I really like lower taxes in this country. I like lower regulations for businesses. I like start-ups to have an easier way to be founded and created. I want more jobs through information technology. So, the lower taxes and all of that, I subscribe to. I think, when you think about the Republican Party and why we need to bring religion into people's life and women's rights for their own bodies, that's kind of where me and the party don't necessarily see.

If you take it all together on President Trump, I would say mutual, lean positive.

MS. NECHELES: I appreciate that.
Thank you.
Sir, I don't want to get too personal, but I saw that there was something that you had a little difficulty discussing before or maybe didn't really want to discuss in public. I understand that. So, I'm just curious what it is or whether it would affect this trial.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I would -- I'm okay discussing it at the bench, if that's okay.

THE COURT: Sure.
Come on up, sir.
(The following occurred at sidebar out of the presence of the prospective jurors)

THE COURT: Hi.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I have a stepson who was arrested on drug charges. He was living in New York City at the time. He took one-and-a-half years.

Sorry. It's emotional.
THE COURT: Take your time.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: We've lost contact with him, mostly.

Anyway, he was arrested. I got him a great law firm. He couldn't speak coherently. He had conspiracy theories. We found a lawyer that specializes in people with mental illness. He ended up being incarcerated at the M.C.C. because he broke his parole.

He actually got an offer. We had lined up Hazelden and everything. Going into court, we just told him, "You just have to say yes." He said no. He spent time in prison. He came back. Now, he wants to go there. He spent nine months there. He came back. He was on a visa. Basically, I had to write a letter to the Court that
there's no support system in the United States and he has family in Iceland. He got out on time served. We took him to the plane and he went off.

It was hard at times. The DA was aggressive at times, but everybody was playing a role. The way I view the system after that is he would have died if he hadn't been arrested. He got a chance. I told him, "If you stay on the right path, it's going to be fine."

Can I type this up? It's better.
THE COURT: It's okay.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I know he was sober for at least 12 months, but I don't know anything more.

THE COURT: You don't what?
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I don't know anything more.
I have great respect to the judge and DA. The defense attorney was great. Even though the system is hard, there are elements that help.

THE COURT: That was handled here in this courthouse?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Southern District.
THE COURT: Suffolk County?
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Southern District.
I was living in Connecticut at that time. He was living in New York.

THE COURT: Are there any follow-up questions?

MS. NECHELES: I'm sorry to pry, but is there anything about that that would make you feel like you couldn't be fair in this case?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Absolutely not, no.
MS. NECHELES: Okay.
THE COURT: Anything?
MS. HOFFINGER: No.
THE COURT: Thank you, sir.
(The following occurred in open court in the presence of the prospective jurors)

MS. NECHELES: Juror 483, I just wanted to ask you the same:

Do you have any opinion about President Trump?
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I do not.
MS. NECHELES: Anything about this case that would affect your ability to be fair?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: No.
MS. NECHELES: Juror 647?
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: No. I have to separate the outside world and make all decisions based upon what is presented to me by the witnesses, the attorneys, and the judge.

MS. NECHELES: Okay.
Do you have an opinion about President Trump?
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: There's been so much thrown
around for the last few years that I simply have disregarded as much as I can.

MS. NECHELES: Have you posted on social media about President Trump?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Not that I can remember. I post mostly about sports.

MS. NECHELES: Okay.
You don't remember any posts about him?
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I don't know. I might have said something. I don't really know. I don't recall. I don't post that much.

MS. NECHELES: Have you attended rallies or events opposing him?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: No.
MS. NECHELES: So, you don't think that you have posted negative things about him?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Not that \(I\) can remember.
MS. NECHELES: Thank you.
Juror 456?
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes.
MS. NECHELES: That's a nice number.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yeah. It's actually B-456, which sounds like "3456." So, you just have to remember.

MS. NECHELES: Are you going to play it today?
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Did I what?

MS. NECHELES: Are you going to play it today? PROSPECTIVE JUROR: No.

MS. NECHELES: Sir, do you have an opinion about
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President Trump?

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PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yeah. I mean, I think
everybody here has an opinion. I know we're kind of like going around it in different ways, but it's an informed opinion. I have split family and split friends. I've lived in a lot of different states--blue/red. Yeah, I absolutely have an opinion, but not one that I would think is going to affect my ability to objectively judge this case in any way.

MS. NECHELES: What is that?
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: What is what?
MS. NECHELES: What is your opinion?
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I think I'm not in agreeance with a lot of policies, as many people here have cited, but it's also something that \(I\) have had to take a step back and really talk to a lot of people that are close to me that, for some reason, that is connecting with. I think, in some ways, that's at least the reason that I feel that I'm still here and I want to still be here. It's metaphorical for how I would objectively judge this case; right? You need to take both sides and there does need to be a burden of proof in order to prove guilt. If there is that burden of
proof, beyond a reasonable doubt, that's the way you need to go; right? If it's not there, it's not. The system is in place for a reason.

THE COURT: Ms. Necheles, are you just about done?

MS. NECHELES: Yeah, just a few more. THE COURT: Very quickly.

MS. NECHELES: Okay.
If I could just ask Juror 800 --
What's your number?
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: 561.
MS. NECHELES: Okay.
Do you have an opinion about President Trump?
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes.
MS. NECHELES: Have you posted about him?
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I probably posted a handful of times around the 2016 election and around the insurrection.

MS. NECHELES: Okay.
You have something of a strong opinion about him; right?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I would say it's fairly negative.

Actually, I've been thinking about this the last couple days. When I was young growing up in New Jersey,
for me, I wanted to come to New York. I wanted to be successful. I probably said, "Oh, I'm going to live in Trump Tower." That was a positive symbol for me.

Now, throughout these past years, beyond disagreement with the policies, mostly, on a social level--which I don't even know if he's behind; I think he just pushes those to stay in power--it's more just a negative rhetoric and bias against people that he speaks about, which I think is the most harmful. There's a difference of saying those things when one is up for election and trying to be an opponent versus governing the country and continuing to make it divisive because of that. So, that is my strongest opinion about that, which makes it negative because \(I\) think it's a negative rhetoric.

MS. NECHELES: Well, you've expressed a strong dislike of him; right?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yeah. Well, that's my perception based on him speaking.

MS. NECHELES: Okay.
You continue to hold that feeling of strong dislike for him?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Based on his rhetoric, yes. Now, I'm also a very reasonable, fair, and I think an unbiased person. My job is here to understand what is the law, what constitutes breaking the law, and
what is the evidence there that shows that.
MS. NECHELES: Thank you for your honesty.
I just want to ask:
Does anyone else here, who \(I\) haven't been able to
get to, have a strong dislike or a strong opinion about
President Trump?
(NO HANDS RAISED)
MS. NECHELES: Anyone up there?
(NO HANDS RAISED)
MS. NECHELES: Over here?
(NO HANDS RAISED)
MS. NECHELES: Thank you.
THE COURT: Thank you, Ms. Necheles.
Jurors, the attorneys will have some time now to review their notes and make some decisions. So, I'll ask you to please step outside.

Please remember my instructions:
Do not discuss this case with anybody.
(At this time, the panel of prospective jurors exited the courtroom)

MS. HOFFINGER: Judge, would it be possible for us to have the lunch break to consider our challenges here?

THE COURT: I can't do that. The reason is, as you know, the other panel was here since 11:30. Realizing that we were not going to get done, I actually excused them
and told them to come back at 2:00. So, when they come back at \(2: 00\), \(I\) really don't want to keep them waiting.

I'll give you some time now to review your notes and then we'll go through the challenges now.

MS. HOFFINGER: Okay.
MR. BLANCHE: Can we leave or do we need to stay in the courtroom?

THE COURT: There's no reason to leave. You can do it over there.
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(RECESS TAKEN)

THE SERGEANT: Come to order.
Part 59 is back in session.
MR. STERN: Your Honor, could we just get a
little clarification on the order we're going to do this
in. Will we do it one by one for the alternates?
THE COURT: One by one.
MR. STERN: Both for cause and peremptories?
THE COURT: Cause/cause and
peremptory/peremptory.
MR. STERN: Thank you.
THE COURT: Let's get started.
Looking at Seat number 2 --
MS. HOFFINGER: Can we have just one more moment,


THE COURT: Can you use the microphone, please. MS. NECHELES: Yes.

THE COURT: Thank you.
MS. NECHELES: Sorry about that, your Honor. THE COURT: That's all right.

MS. HOFFINGER: This woman had strong feelings about President Trump. She made statements like he enables homophobic and racist comments. That's pretty strong language. So, we would ask that --

THE COURT: Say that again. He enables what?
MS. NECHELES: Homophobic and racist comments.
MS. HOFFINGER: Your Honor, I don't believe she said that about Mr. Trump. She talked about some of his followers, but she said she would not hold him responsible for that and that has nothing to do with what happens here in the courtroom. It would not affect her opinion of him and she could put it out of her mind.

THE COURT: I may be mistaken, but I don't remember her saying that, using those words. Do you have something you could show me?

MS. NECHELES: I don't have the transcript, but we have it in our notes.

I agree. She said that this is what enables his followers.

THE COURT: Did she use those words?

MS. NECHELES: Yes, she used those words. I'm pretty sure, your Honor. We have it in our notes.

THE COURT: Why don't we bring her in.
Let's bring in Seat number 3, 706 .
MS. HOFFINGER: Your Honor, I believe she said there were people in the boxing community that, sometimes, expressed those opinions.

THE COURT: We'll clarify.
MS. HOFFINGER: Okay.
THE COURT: Let's bring her in.
(At this time, Prospective Juror B-706 entered the courtroom)

THE COURT: Hi.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Hi.
THE COURT: Thank you for coming back in.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Sure.

THE COURT: I just wanted to clarify some of your responses.

You said some things about Mr. Trump and his followers. Can you just walk us through that one more time, please.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Sure.
I think the difficult thing about
President Trump--and, again, I haven't necessarily paid attention to his rallies or watched any of that--but \(I\)
think that the people that -- it's almost like they're devout to him. It seems as if they typically acted in a way and feel emboldened by his rhetoric in order for it to be permissible to discriminate against others or utilize his rhetoric as a citation to kind of embolden them to act in a specific way that \(I\) disagree with.

THE COURT: When you say "others," you're referring to any specific group of people?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yeah. The things that you referenced at the beginning of jury deliberations--gender, national origin, and things of that nature.

THE COURT: When you use the word "rhetoric," can you describe a little bit more what you mean by that.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I think people use his
Facebook. A lot of people use his tweets. It's been a while. There were different speeches made about the "both sides" thing or just utilizing President Trump as like a justification or permission to act accordingly the way that they have.

Does that make sense? I hope that helps.
THE COURT: I think I understand what you're saying.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: All right. THE COURT: What \(I\) want to understand--and I think what the attorneys would need an assurance of--is how
you would be able to separate a person who is sitting here as a defendant and a person that you're referring to who has used rhetoric to cause others to behave in a certain way. So, how can you give us an assurance that you would be able to separate the two and decide this case solely on the evidence and the law? Can you do that?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I can do that just on the basis that I think these are issues that are outside of this courtroom. I think another juror had referenced that. These interactions or these individuals that I've interacted with personally don't have any credibility within this courtroom. That's not what we're evaluating. We're evaluating this case based on the evidence. My job, as a juror, is to follow the evidence to a credible verdict.

THE COURT: I think you also had mentioned something about conversations or comments within the boxing community.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes.
THE COURT: Can you tell me more about that.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: It just seems--and this is specifically within 2016--it was just these inner demons that people had been battling with regarding homophobia or allowing women within the ring. I don't know. Things like that, people felt emboldened by what President Trump was
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    saying to discriminate against me as a woman or
    discriminate against others on the basis of gender, sexual
    orientation, or things of that nature.
    THE COURT: Did you have conversations with
    others within the community about this?
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    PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Within the fighting
    community?
    THE COURT: Yes.
    PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yeah. I mean, people talk
    about it all the time. I'm not embarrassed of who I am. I
    believe that I'm valuable in any space. It was just
    something that would come up, but there were all these
    issues within that community before and I'm sure now, too.
    THE COURT: Okay.
    Ms. Necheles, do you have any follow-up
    questions?
    MS. NECHELES: No, I don't.
    THE COURT: People, do you have any follow-up
    questions?
    MS. HOFFINGER: Do you think you could set aside
    whatever you heard in the boxing community or have heard
    and give both sides here a fair trial?
    PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes.
    MS. NECHELES: Your Honor, could I actually --
    THE COURT: I'm sorry?

MS. NECHELES: Could I actually ask a question? THE COURT: Sure.

MS. NECHELES: Thank you for your honesty.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: No problem.
MS. NECHELES: Are these kind of comments things that continue to come up or that you continue to hear from other people?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: As I said before, I haven't been involved in the fighting community in a while. I had to kind of give that up once I got out of school, graduated, and all that or even following (REDACTED). You can't go while you're doing all that. So, no, I haven't really engaged with it very much.

MS. NECHELES: In the fighting community?
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Correct.
MS. NECHELES: But, in your community, do people make comments about President Trump?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Not within the (REDACTED) and not within the community either. I live in Hell's Kitchen. It's a very progressive space.

MS. NECHELES: All right.
Thank you.
THE COURT: Thank you very much for coming back. PROSPECTIVE JUROR: No problem. THE COURT: Appreciate it.
(At this time, Prospective Juror B-706 exited the courtroom)

THE COURT: Ms. Necheles, do you maintain your challenge for cause?

MS. NECHELES: Yeah.
Your Honor, I would note that one of the things she just said is that she feels that President Trump made comments that enabled discrimination against her personally. When someone comes into this case with that kind of baggage, I understand that she says she could put her prejudice aside, but that's the way she's viewing the world and the way she's going to be evaluating the evidence including evidence that talks about people that are accusing President Trump of doing all sorts of wrongdoing including allegations that --

THE COURT: Did she say something that he had done affected her personally? Did she say that?

MS. NECHELES: Yeah. She just said that he enabled discrimination against her.

THE COURT: People?
MS. HOFFINGER: I don't believe that's what she said. I believe that she said that there were some issues in the boxing community but that she was comfortable in any space. She also said it was before Mr. Trump became President.

I think she was very candid here. She was very open. She was comfortable saying what she had heard on the outside, but she was also--I thought--very straightforward and comfortable in saying that it would have no impact on her here in terms of being a fair juror and that she would decide this case solely on the evidence in this case. I just don't think -- I didn't see from her any kind of a visceral reaction or any kind of a really strong reaction whatsoever to Mr. Trump.

THE COURT: Well, I definitely agree with your assessment and description of her presentation. I don't believe she's being disingenuous. I do believe that she's credible.

Having said that, I just think that, to ensure finality with this case, it's best to err on the side of caution. Looking at her answers as a whole--especially her repeated use of the word "rhetoric" and when I asked her what she meant by that--I think the safer course is to grant the challenge for cause.

Seat 4 was excused.
Going to Seat 5, People, any challenge for cause?
MS. HOFFINGER: No, your Honor.
THE COURT: Defense, for cause as to Number 5?
MS. NECHELES: No, your Honor.
THE COURT: Peremptory challenge, People?

MS. HOFFINGER: One moment, please, your Honor. (People consulting with co-counsel)
(Pause in the proceedings)
MS. HOFFINGER: No, your Honor.

THE COURT: Defense, peremptory challenge?
MS. NECHELES: Can we have just one minute?

THE COURT: Sure.
(Counsel consulting with co-counsel)
(Pause in the proceedings)
THE COURT: Counsel, this is just the third seat.
You really should be ready for this one.
MS. NECHELES: No challenge, your Honor.
THE COURT: Seat 5 becomes Alternate number 3.
Seat 6, any challenge for cause from the People?
MS. HOFFINGER: No, your Honor.
THE COURT: Defense, for cause?
MS. NECHELES: No, your Honor.
THE COURT: Peremptory challenge, People?

MS. HOFFINGER: No, your Honor.
THE COURT: Defense, peremptory challenge?
MS. NECHELES: Yes, your Honor.
THE COURT: Seat 7, any challenge for cause from
the People?
MS. HOFFINGER: No, your Honor.
THE COURT: Defense, for cause?

MS. NECHELES: No, your Honor.
THE COURT: Peremptory challenge, People?
MS. HOFFINGER: Yes, your Honor.
THE COURT: Seat 8, any challenge for cause from
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    the People?
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MS. HOFFINGER: No, your Honor.
THE COURT: From the defense for cause?
MS. NECHELES: No, your Honor.
THE COURT: Peremptory challenge, People?
MS. HOFFINGER: No, your Honor.
THE COURT: Defense, peremptory?
MS. NECHELES: No, your Honor.
THE COURT: Seat 8 becomes Alternate number 4 .
Seat 9, is there any challenge for cause from the

MS. HOFFINGER: No, your Honor.
THE COURT: Defense, for cause?
MS. NECHELES: No, your Honor.
THE COURT: Peremptory challenge, People?
MS. HOFFINGER: Yes, your Honor.
THE COURT: Seat 10, is there any challenge for cause from the People?

MS. HOFFINGER: No, your Honor.
THE COURT: Defense, for cause?
MS. NECHELES: No, your Honor.

THE COURT: People, peremptory?
MS. HOFFINGER: No.
THE COURT: Defense, peremptory?
MS. NECHELES: Yes, your Honor.
THE COURT: Seat 11, any challenge for cause from
the People?
MS. HOFFINGER: No, your Honor.
THE COURT: Defense?
MS. NECHELES: Yes, your Honor.
THE COURT: For cause?
MS. NECHELES: Yeah, for cause.
THE COURT: Okay.
MS. NECHELES: Your Honor, this juror has posted on Facebook some things about President Trump. In addition, I specifically asked him and pushed him on the expressed issue of, "Have you ever attended an anti-Trump rally," and he said, "No, absolutely not," and he has. He attended a rally right when President Trump was elected--at least that's one I know about because he posted that there was a massive anti-Trump rally in New York City at

United Nations. He posted a lot of those things.
THE COURT: He posted that there was one.
MS. NECHELES: And he posted pictures of himself.
THE COURT: Okay.
Can you show me what you're referring to?

MS. NECHELES: Yes, your Honor.
(Handed to the Court and the People)
(Pause in the proceedings)
MS. NECHELES: If you look starting on Page 2 --
THE COURT: Well, I'm going to start on Page 1.
MS. NECHELES: Okay.
(Pause in the proceedings)
THE COURT: I'm looking now at Page 2.
(Pause in the proceedings)
THE COURT: It says, "Enormous crowd. Great
signs. I love New York."
There's another picture beneath that. It says,
"From the massive anti-Trump rally in New York City at United Nations at One United Nations Plaza." He took a picture of the crowd and one of the signs, which contains profanity.

On the next page, he posted a picture of someone holding a sign. Underneath it, he wrote, "My sentiment exactly."

There's another one on the same page. I don't really see any relevance to the very last one. I don't see any connection to your client.

People, would you like to be heard?
MS. NECHELES: Your Honor, could I just correct what I said before because I misspoke?

THE COURT: Sure.
MS. NECHELES: When I said that there were pictures of him, what \(I\) meant to say is that he tags himself that he's at United Nations at

One United Nations Plaza. He tags himself as being at this rally.

THE COURT: Okay.
People?
MS. HOFFINGER: Your Honor, first of all, on the first page, the posts from 2016 are clearly jokes. Borowitz Report is a humorous report. It's 2016.

The 2017 posts, much of these seem to deal with issues having to do with equality. I understand that you may want to bring him in to question him again, but these are from 2017 and they're more -- they appear, at least, to be more about the issues.

However, he also said he could put aside anything from the past.

He said he didn't recall whether or not he had posted. I don't believe he said he didn't post. I think he said he wasn't sure what he had posted.

Of course, there's a question about whether this is also actually his posts, which you might ask, but he said he would absolutely only decide this case based on the evidence here.

So, no opposition if you want to bring him back in to ask him.

THE COURT: I'd like to bring him in, B-647. Do you have a copy that you could hand to the gentleman?

MS. NECHELES: I just marked up my copy.
THE COURT: I'll hand him my copy, which is not marked up. I just need a copy that I could look at and follow.

MS. NECHELES: Do you want my copy?
THE COURT: Please.
(Handed to the Court)
(Pause in the proceedings)
THE COURT: Thank you.
(At this time, Prospective Juror B-647 entered
the courtroom)
THE COURT: Good afternoon, sir.
Thank you for coming back in.
Sir, I just wanted to clarify some of your responses to make sure that we fully understand them.

Now, I recall that you were asked whether you had ever posted on social media about Donald Trump and I believe your response was that you were unsure and you don't remember. Is that a fair assessment?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yeah. I did post, but, yes,
that's what I said.
THE COURT: Okay.
So, I'm going to show you some posts. I just want you to let me know if that is -- if those are your posts and if you remember those.
(Handed to Prospective Juror B-647)
(Pause in the proceedings)
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: It's 2016. I don't remember, but \(I\) guess they're mine.

THE COURT: Does that look like it's your--I
don't know what you even call it--account?
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I mean, I guess it is. I don't remember. It's a long time ago.

THE COURT: Okay.
If you could, turn the page and look at the next page. That appears to be a rally that took place in January of 2017 . Do you recall attending that rally?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I did go because I wanted to take pictures. I went. It was right by my house. So, I just went downstairs and took pictures.

THE COURT: Okay.
Then, you wrote some comments underneath some of the pictures.

The first one, you wrote, "Enormous crowd. Great signs. I love New Yorkers."

Do you have a particular interest in signs?
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: In signs?
THE COURT: Yes.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I just thought the signs were
really interesting. So, I took a group of pictures of them.

THE COURT: Okay.
Then, the one underneath, you wrote, "At
United Nations."
Then, on the next page, you took a picture of one sign and, underneath it, you wrote, "My sentiment exactly." Do you remember that?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yeah, sure. I think I still agree with that.

THE COURT: Tell me a little bit more about that.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Well, it says, "Equality over oppression," yeah.

THE COURT: I think it says, "Equality feels like oppression to the privileged." Is that what it is?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yeah, I think so. I still agree with that.

THE COURT: Okay.
Then, the photograph that you took underneath that was, "All oppression creates a state of war and this is no exception." Do you agree with that as well?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Pretty much.
THE COURT: Okay.
Counsel, do you have any follow-up questions?
MS. NECHELES: If I could, sir, you consider this an anti-Trump rally; right?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: No. It was a -- I thought of it as a women's rights rally. I felt I should -- It was right by my house. So, I went down. I more thought of it as a women's rights rally.

MS. NECHELES: Maybe I can remind you:
If you look on the second page of this handout, on the bottom picture, do you remember posting saying, "From the massive anti-Trump rally in New York City?" PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Well, yeah. Whatever's here is here. I don't deny taking the pictures, no. MS. NECHELES: If you turn to the next page, when you said the sign -- it was the Women's March that these pictures were taken at; right?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yeah.
MS. NECHELES: Okay.
So, when you say, "All oppression -- In the picture that you took, "All oppression creates a state of war and this is no exception," you agree that it's the oppression of women?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes.

MS. NECHELES: This is a march protesting against how Donald Trump treats women?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I don't remember it being particularly for that reason. I thought it was just a general issue.

THE COURT: You said that you live right down the street from there?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I live right down the street from there.

THE COURT: Okay.
People, do you have any follow-up questions?
MS. HOFFINGER: No, your Honor.
THE COURT: Thank you very much, sir.
You can step out.
(At this time, Prospective Juror B-647 exited the courtroom)

THE COURT: Ms. Necheles, do you maintain your challenge for cause?

MS. NECHELES: Yes, your Honor. I think this person said it was his sentiment exactly. He considered it an anti-Trump rally and he said he still believes this.

THE COURT: People?
MS. HOFFINGER: I don't think this is sufficient for cause, your Honor. He didn't really attend the rally. He said it was in his neighborhood. He went out to take
pictures. He said, from his view, it was a women's rights rally. It was not so much an anti-Trump rally but a women's rights rally. In fact, one of the quotes on one of the posters is a quote from Simone de Beauvoir. This is clearly a women's rally. That is, for sure, his explanation of what his interest was in attending it and taking pictures. He's a New Yorker. He's a teacher. He felt it was a New York moment. He went out to take pictures. He agreed with, by the way, the women's rally sentiment, "Equality for Women." That doesn't mean that these are anti-Trump sentiments, your Honor.

THE COURT: Again, \(I\) found him to be very credible.

I don't know that these sentiments are anti-Trump sentiments.

He actually stood by them. He said he still feels the same way.

My concern is that his representation today is that he thought of it more as a women's rally and, yet, underneath one of the photographs, he wrote, "From a massive anti-Trump rally in New York City."

Again, I think too many people have worked too hard to get the case this far to jeopardize it. I'm going to grant your challenge for cause.

Seat 12 was excused.

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Going to Seat 13, People, any challenge for cause?

MS. HOFFINGER: No, your Honor.
THE COURT: Defense, for cause?
MS. NECHELES: No, your Honor.
THE COURT: Peremptory challenge, People?
MS. HOFFINGER: No, your Honor.
THE COURT: Defense?
MS. NECHELES: Yes, your Honor.
THE COURT: Seat 14, any challenge for cause,
People?
MS. HOFFINGER: No, your Honor.
THE COURT: Defense, for cause?
MS. NECHELES: Yes, your Honor.
If I could pass up some tweets of his or social media. I believe it's tweets.
(Handed to the Court and the People)
(Pause in the proceedings)
MS. NECHELES: This person stated, when I asked him questions -- he didn't volunteer, but, when I pressed him and asked him questions, he admitted that he has a dislike of President Trump. I think he said he had a strong dislike. The language in the tweets is extremely strong. I think --

THE COURT: Can you direct me to a page.

MS. NECHELES: If you look on Page 4, there is a post by Donald Trump, @realDonaldTrump, from 2020. He writes underneath, "The fake news is the fake CNN chyron. Ignorance is believing that CNN actually ran this. Ignorance is not stopping to think if this video is accurate. Not surprising from anyone who voted for current
President, who continues to defend his egomaniacal sociopathic incompetence."

Then, on the next page, there's a number of people who say negative things about President Trump and this juror says, "I do believe that he actually is the devil. Otherwise, what is the answer?"

THE COURT: All right.
Let me hear from the People.
MS. HOFFINGER: Your Honor, I think we should just bring him in and confirm that's it's him. If it is, then we have no objection.

THE COURT: I just want to confirm that this is him.

Let's bring him in, 561.
(At this time, Prospective Juror B-561 entered the courtroom)

THE COURT: Good afternoon, sir. Thank you for coming back in.

I just wanted to show you a printout and see if
this is your social media account.
(Handed to Prospective Juror B-561)
(Pause in the proceedings)
THE COURT: Would you just confirm whether it is or not?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: The top is my -- I believe is my Facebook image, but none of these posts underneath it.

THE COURT: Do you recognize any of these posts?
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: No. These are not my posts.
MS. NECHELES: Your Honor, if we could turn --
THE COURT: One second.
If you take a look at Page 5, there appear to be three entries or three posts there. Is the bottom one from you? It appears to have the same bicycle.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I don't recall posting that. I may have. It was four years ago.

THE COURT: On the next page, there's another one with a bicycle. Do you remember posting that?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Honestly, I don't think this is my post. Where it says, "The earth is not round. It's square. I build the bestest," that's not mine. I didn't post that.

THE COURT: Well, going back to Page 4, that's the June 19th of 2020 post that says, "Not surprising from anyone who voted for current President, who continues to
defend his egomaniacal sociopathic incompetence." Does that describe your feelings at that time?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I don't remember posting that.

THE COURT: But does that describe your feelings at that time?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I wouldn't say it's too far off base.

THE COURT: On the next page, there's a post from June 4th of 2020 where it says, "I do believe that he actually is the devil. Otherwise, what is the answer?" Does that describe your feelings?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: At that time, yeah, I may have felt that.

THE COURT: Thank you very much, sir.
You can step out.
(At this time, Prospective Juror B-561 exited the courtroom)

THE COURT: People, do you still oppose the challenge for cause?

MS. HOFFINGER: No opposition, your Honor.
THE COURT: Your challenge for cause as to Number 14 is granted.

Seat 15, any challenge for cause from the People? MS. HOFFINGER: No, your Honor.

THE COURT: Defense?
MS. NECHELES: No, your Honor.
THE COURT: Peremptory challenge, People?
MS. HOFFINGER: No, your Honor.
THE COURT: Defense?
MS. HOFFINGER: I think they're out of them. MR. STEINGLASS: Judge, I don't think they have any.

THE COURT: One second.
(Pause in the proceedings)
THE COURT: Seat 15, B-557, becomes
Alternate number 5.
The defense is out of peremptory challenges for Seat number 5.

Looking at Seat 16, any challenge for cause, People?

MS. HOFFINGER: No, your Honor.
THE COURT: Defense, for cause?
MS. NECHELES: No, your Honor.
THE COURT: Peremptory challenge, People?
MS. HOFFINGER: Can we have one minute,
your Honor?
THE COURT: Sure.
(People consulting with co-counsel)
(Pause in the proceedings)

MS. HOFFINGER: Yes, Judge, peremptory challenge. THE COURT: Peremptory challenge as to Seat 16 ? MS. HOFFINGER: Yes. THE COURT: All right.

Looking at Seat 18, any challenge for cause, People?

MS. HOFFINGER: Yes, your Honor. He seemed to indicate a question about whether there were different standards of proof for different people in the case. I was concerned about that. I don't know if you want to question him further, but it was odd and it is certainly contrary to the law.

THE COURT: Well, I do recall that he asked a question. There's no doubt about that. He was kind of asking, "Can everybody have their own standard?" Then, I believe that you answered and I believe that he said he understood and agreed.

MS. HOFFINGER: Sure.
THE COURT: So, do you have a challenge?
MS. HOFFINGER: I'll withdraw the challenge for cause, your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you.
Does the defense have a challenge for cause as to Number 18?

MS. NECHELES: No, your Honor.


I want to thank the entire crew for working through lunch like this. I appreciate it. We'll take a long lunch today.
(At this time, the panel of prospective jurors entered the courtroom)

THE COURT: Jurors, thank you for waiting so patiently.

The clerk of the court is going to call out a few numbers. If your name is called, it means that you have been selected to sit as a juror in this case. Please come up with your belongings. A court officer will show you where to sit.

Please remember that seat. That will be your seat for the remainder of the trial.

THE CLERK: Alternate 2, B-441.
Alternate 3, B-616.
Alternate 4, B-624.
Alternate 5, B-557.
Alternate 6, B-620.
THE COURT: Those of you in the audience, thank you very much for your service. You're excused.
(At this time, the unselected prospective jurors exited the courtroom)

THE CLERK: Are the remaining jurors satisfactory to the People?

MS. HOFFINGER: Yes, they are.
THE CLERK: To the defense?
MS. NECHELES: Yes.
THE CLERK: Will the unsworn jurors please rise and raise your right hand.

Do you solemnly swear or affirm that you will try the case of The People of the State of New York against Donald J. Trump in a fair and impartial manner and, to the best of your ability, render a true verdict according to the law and evidence? Do you swear or affirm?
(AFFIRMATIVE RESPONSE FROM JURORS)
THE CLERK: Thank you.
You may be seated.
THE COURT: Jurors, we've now completed jury selection for this case. I expect that we're going to begin the trial itself on Monday.

I'd like to start here in the courtroom at 9:30.
As you know, that means that you need to arrive earlier than that so that we can get started at 9:30.

I also want to let you know now that, because of the Passover Holiday, we're going to work through lunch on Monday and stop at 2:00. So, we're going to call it a day at 2:00. The same thing will happen on Tuesday--we're going to work through lunch and stop at 2:00.

Before I excuse you, I just have some
instructions:

Please do not discuss this case either among yourselves or with anyone else.

Please continue to keep an open mind as to the defendant's guilt or innocence.

Please do not form or express an opinion as to the defendant's guilt or innocence.

Do not, at any time during the trial, request, accept, agree to accept, or discuss with any person the receipt or acceptance of any payment or benefit in return for supplying any information concerning the trial.

You must promptly report directly to me any incident within your knowledge involving any attempt by any person to improperly influence you or any member of the jury.

Do not read, view, or listen to any accounts or discussions of the case reported by newspapers, television, radio, the internet, or any other news media.

Do not attempt to research any fact, issue, or law related to the case whether by discussion with others, by research in the library or on the internet, or by any other means or source.

I emphasize that, in addition to not speaking face-to-face with anyone about the case, you must not communicate with anyone about the case by any other means
    including by telephone, text messages, e-mails, chat rooms, blogs, and social websites.

You must not provide any information about the case with anyone by any means whatsoever. That includes the posting of information about the case or what you're doing on the case on any device or internet site including blogs, chat rooms, and social websites.

Finally, you must not Google or otherwise search for any information about the case, the law which applies to the case, or anyone involved in the case including the attorneys, the defendant, or myself.

The court officers are going to give you some instructions and we're going to exchange information with you.

We'll reach out to you if there's any change in the scheduling for any reason. I ask you to please reach out to us and let us know if you're going to be delayed for any reason. There are 18 jurors in total. We cannot start until every single juror is present. So, if you're going to be delayed for any reason, please give us a call and let us know.
(HAND RAISED)
THE COURT: If you have a question, you can ask the officer.

Thank you.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline & Page 154 \\
\hline 1 & You can step out. \\
\hline 2 & (At this time, the sworn jurors exited the \\
\hline 3 & courtroom) \\
\hline 4 & THE COURT: Two brief things: \\
\hline 5 & First, I have asked the clerk of the court to \\
\hline 6 & reach out to the other sworn jurors just to make them aware \\
\hline 7 & that we're going to break at 2:00. I don't think that they \\
\hline 8 & were previously aware of that. So, I want them to kind of \\
\hline 9 & coordinate. \\
\hline 10 & Second, I would like to start up at 3:15. At \\
\hline 11 & 3:15, we'll have our Sandoval hearing. \\
\hline 12 & Counsel, can you hand up the sheet, please. \\
\hline 13 & (Handed to the Court) \\
\hline 14 & (Pause in the proceedings) \\
\hline 15 & THE COURT: Thank you. \\
\hline 16 & * * * * \\
\hline 17 & (At this time, a luncheon recess was taken and \\
\hline 18 & the trial adjourned to 3:15 p.m.) \\
\hline 19 & * * * * \\
\hline 20 & (At this time, Vincent M. Geraldi, III was \\
\hline 21 & \multirow[t]{5}{*}{relieved by Susan Pearce-Bates as Senior Court Reporter)} \\
\hline 22 & \\
\hline 23 & \\
\hline 24 & \\
\hline 25 & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
(AFTERNOON SESSION)
THE CLERK: Case on trial continued.
THE COURT: Good afternoon everyone.
MR. STEINGLASS: Good afternoon.
MS. HOFFINGER: Good afternoon.
Your Honor, I have an application. It's about
five-minutes long to seal four exhibits.
THE COURT: Sure.
MS. HOFFINGER: With your permission now or after
the Sandoval Hearing.
THE COURT: You can do it now.
MS. HOFFINGER: Thank you, your Honor.
Your Honor, we are asking that four Exhibits be sealed. These are contact lists contained in Michael Cohen's cell phones, AT\&T and Verizon phone records.

Together these exhibits comprise many, many
thousands of pages, Your Honor. They contain extensive personal identifying information, Social Security numbers, dates of birth, phone numbers, home and work addresses, and email address.

These are relating to the witnesses, the defendant and his family, former employees, Trump Organization folks, and many, many individuals who have nothing to do with this case.

These exhibits are being offered by us for
summary exhibits to provide phone numbers and email
addresses for relevant witnesses. And then we intend to
    show publicly just a few selected pages with the
    appropriate redactions for personal identifying
    information.
    We have discussed this with defense counsel and
sought their consent to sealing the records. They have not
agreed, despite the fact that these contain scores of
materials related to third parties.
    Frankly, I don't have -- not heard any good
reasons not to seal them, but that where we are at this
point.

I am happy to hand up to the Court a proposed order for these and I can give you some color to the exhibits if you wish.

THE COURT: Let me hear from the defense.
You can hand up the proposed order.
MR. BOVE: Thank you.
To clarify, we do not object to redaction of personal identifying information in these exhibits, which \(I\) understand, based on that proffer, are the cell phone contacts for Michael Cohen's phone and a voluminous set of phone records from AT\&T and Verizon.

So we consent to the redaction. We think that's appropriate.

What's not appropriate because this is a public courtroom and a public trial, is to seal trial exhibits. And what's really going on here, Judge, is that the People have marked as exhibits extremely large documents without regard to whether the specific contents line-by-line are relevant and admissible at the trial.

So the reason that Ms. Hoffinger is representing that there are parts of these documents that contain PII of third parties who are not relevant to the proceedings, is because that part of the exhibit -- is because that part of the exhibit is not admissible.

So we object on that ground. We don't think there is a basis for sealing because these portions of the exhibits are not admissible.

And so, again, public trial. There is a First Amendment Right of access. President Trump has a Sixth Amendment Right to a public trial and we don't consent to sealing any exhibits.

THE COURT: All right.
MS. HOFFINGER: Your Honor, these exhibits, just to give you a some additional color on the particular exhibits, I can hand up selected pages from the exhibits as well. I have some for defense counsel, if they like.

The problem, your Honor, here is that the redactions in this case would be extremely, extremely
burdensome. There are thousands and thousands of pages.
To give you have an example -- I will give you have an example, the phone contacts in Michael Cohen's phone contain 39,000 contacts.

And many, many of them relate to individuals that are not relevant. And as a back drop, if your Honor wishes for us not to seal them, we would redact wholesale anything that relates to third parties in those exhibits and only provide the relevant contacts.

Obviously, if we are showing them, we will redact personal identifying information.

In terms of telephone records, the AT\&T and Verizon records, just as an example, I handed up a report which is one of seventeen reports. These are all for relevant individuals or witnesses.

Your Honor, the problem is that in those reports they are also calling scores of people that have nothing to do with the case and to comb through many thousands of pages.

So in one of those reports, People's Exhibit 400, we are talking about seventeen reports, at least four of them are over 9,000 pages long.

It's an almost impossible task, Your Honor, to comb through them and only pull out the relevant calls without exposing -- I mean, obviously, numbers and

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}
information that relate to people whose information should not be exposed.

The easiest thing to do, your Honor, would be to seal the three sets of records and allow both parties to show whatever pages they want to show that are relevant and redact the appropriated personal information from them.

I think it's a fairly simple procedure, your Honor.

MR. BOVE: Judge, that whole argument was just couched in terms of what's relevant.

The People are only permitted to offer at trial what is relevant. They are obligated to redact what's not relevant because it shouldn't be coming into evidence.

The People have been investigating this case as, your Honor knows, since 2018. On a Friday before trial starts to stand up and say that it would be too much work for them to do, to call out what's relevant and admissible at trial, is outrageous.

MS. HOFFINGER: No, it's not calling out.
THE COURT: It sounds like to me like they have already identified what's relevant.

They are not asking now for permission for time to do that. They have identified what they intend to introduce.

MR. BOVE: Judge, my understanding --

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MS. HOFFINGER: That's correct.
THE COURT: Am I right?
MS. HOFFINGER: Yes. That's correct. We are only showing, intend to so show, what's relevant.

THE COURT: I think the easiest way to deal with this, I think, I really don't see the issue here.

I think the easiest way to deal with this is to grant the application and if there is anything that you want to introduce, anything you believe that's in there that should be sealed, that should not be sealed, you can bring it to my attention and deal with it then.

I am not going to require the People to literally redact 39,000 contacts and that's just the contacts that doesn't even have to do with the phone records.

It's an absurd condition to impose on the People and the easiest solution is -- don't interrupt me.

MR. BOVE: I am not interrupting you.
THE COURT: You are. Have a seat.
I am going to sign the order. If there is
something you want to introduce and believe is relevant, you can bring it to my attention. I am signing the order.

I will hand this back to you.
MS. HOFFINGER: Thank you, your Honor.
THE COURT: All right. Let's move on to Sandoval.

So this is a defense motion. I will hear you. MR. BOVE: Yes, your Honor. Thank you. We object to the use during any cross-examination of President Trump to each entry in the People's March 10, 2024, Sandoval Notice and I am prepared to address those row by row.

THE COURT: Sure. Go ahead.
MR. BOVE: So the first proceeding referenced in the notice is James versus Trump.

This is the trial that was before Justice Engoron and sort of the first cell, the first part that the government would offer to cross-examine President Trump relates to Judge Engoron's findings at the conclusion of the trial. That's the document referenced at 1688, and then at the top cell; and then also Justice Engoron's summary judgment findings which are on page two and the document references 1531, and those should not be used, cannot be used to cross-examine President Trump should he testify at this trial for at least five reasons.

First of all, \(I\) think this is most important and nearly dispositive.

The Appellate Division has stayed in significant part all that the substantive relief, with the exception of the monitorship, that Justice Engoron granted here. These findings that the People seek to use to cross-examine

President Trump are very much subject to dispute and the First Department stay reflects a finding of likelihood of success on the merits.

So, right there we think that's reason enough to exclude these. There are other procedural issues that make this even more dubious as a basis for cross-examination.

The first, to state the obvious, Justice Engoron was making findings by a civil preponderance standard.

Second, the main charge, the main claim in that case, the violation of Executive Law 6312 has no scienter requirement. So Justice Engoron wasn't required to make any finding respect to President Trump's state of mind and that also dilutes whatever probative value --

THE COURT: One second. Let me just clarify.
I agree that 6312 has no scienter requirement when it comes to misdemeanor type offenses. If there are to be felony level offenses, there is a requirement.

What were the findings here? Was it a misdemeanor, felony or what level?

MR. BOVE: I am not sure.
THE COURT: Okay. That's your argument and you need to find out.

MR. BOVE: We will clarify that point.
The next point is there are similar charges in the case before Justice Engoron. So the ones that are at

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issue here, the violations of Penal Law 175.10 and the risk there is the propensity interest. That if the government is permitted to cross-examine President Trump with respect to the Justice Engoron finding, the jury may infer that if it happened before Justice Engoron, based on the civil preponderance standard, which is very much subject to dispute on appeal, that it also happened beyond a reasonable doubt in this case.

We think that's another strong basis for excluding these.

Finally, this was a 10 or 11 -week trial before Justice Engoron. A very, very factually dense proceeding. We dispute the outcome.

Even setting that aside, President Trump would be prepared, obligated, to respond to cross-examination on this issue and then we are down a rabbit whole of a different state of facts. The evidence is the allegations are old and they are not probative of anything that's relevant to President Trump's testimony.

THE COURT: That's only true if you were to go into the facts of the case, right?

I am sure you are asking that we not go into the facts of the case.

MR. BOVE: No, we are not asking that.
THE COURT: You are not asking that?

MR. BOVE: Our position is if there is going to be cross-examination on the issue, President Trump must be permitted to respond to the underlying claims that led to this finding.

THE COURT: That's a different side of the argument.

If the People are going to say, listen, we want to cross-examine Mr. Trump on this finding and in a typical Sandoval Decision the Court reaches a balance, right?

They try to balance the scales, and usually what the Court might say is this, you can ask were you convicted of this on such and such occasion, on such and such year, without going into any other facts.

Now, if the Defendant then wants to bring out the facts themselves, they can go ahead and do that. But I don't know if the People are asking that we go into the facts because that would be like having another trial within a trial and we are not going to do that.

MR. BOVE: My concern is that if President Trump is cross-examined regarding this finding that's subject to a stay right now by the First Department, that there would be a necessity for him to explain and dispute the underlaying claims that are subject to the stay.

THE COURT: That's interesting. What you are describing is no different than what any other defendant

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feels what he needs to do when he takes the witness stand.
Do they want to defend it?
Yes, they do. Do they want to explain it? Do they want to open the door?

That's up to the defendant.
If the Court rules you can ask, for example, were you convicted of, I don't know, burglary in 2017, a felony, and the answer is either yes, or no, or if they want to say yes, with an explanation, that's up to them. I think the same thing would apply to your client here on the Sandoval issue.

MR. BOVE: I understand. I think it's still relevant to Your Honor's consideration. That's all I have for the first issue on the merits conclusion by Justice Engoron.

THE COURT: Is there a response?
MR. COLANGELO: Thank you, your Honor. Matthew Colangelo for the People.

Let me address the arguments defense counsel just made as to items, one and five on the People's Sandoval Application. And let me note, first, that as findings of persistent fraud or illegality, these determinations by Justice Engoron are paradigmatic examples of cross-examination for impeachment.

Category number five, row number five, that was a
summary judgment determination on the Attorney General's claim of repeated and persistent fraud and then the post-trial judgment, your Honor, was an opinion post-trial opinion and findings of fact related to persistent and repeated illegality that included persistent and repeated falsification of business records, conspiracy to falsify business records, issuance of false financial statements, conspiracy to produce false financial statements and conspiracy to commit insurance fraud.

It is hard to think of something that is more squarely in the wheelhouse of appropriate impeachment examination of a testifying defendant as to his credibility then a finding by a judge of persistent and repeated fraud and illegality in a transaction of business in the State of New York over a period of years.

Defense counsel mentioned, your Honor, that the Appellate Division has, I believe, he said stayed the findings.

I think that is incorrect. After we served our Sandoval notice, it is correct that the Appellate Division issued a Partial Stay of Judgment. I have a copy of the Stay of Judgment that we can hand up if your Honor would like to see it.

THE COURT: Please.
MR. COLANGELO: The Stay of Judgment, your Honor,
as you will see, which was issued on March 25 th, says nothing, whatsoever, about the merits.

The defendant sought a stay pending appeal under CPLR 55 19C and the Appellate Division is authorized to stay judgment pending appeal in its very broad discretion and considering a range of factors, which includes exigency, hardship or the merits.

Now where the Appellate Division didn't say anything one way or the other as to whether it was staying it on the merits, and where it, in fact, left in place and declined to stay a 175 million-dollar-disgorgement penalty, I think that's a very strong suggestion that the Appellate Division did not have any fundamental problems in the liability finding.

One other point as to the risk of propensity, I think that your Honor very well made the point that because this is an underlying civil determination I think the risk that the jurors will mistake cross-examination on these findings as evidence of those propensities of criminal conduct is less than in almost any other Sandoval case.

Ordinarily, the defendant is cross-examined on a criminal conviction. Here his credibility would be impeached on the basis of underlying civil findings, your Honor.

Thank you.

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THE COURT: All right. Shall we move onto the next one?

MR. BOVE: Yes, your Honor. Thank you.
The next entry on the People's Sandoval Notice is the October 25th, finding of Justice Engoron.

This document entry, 1598 on the list, this relates to one of Justice Engoron's findings relating to the Gag Order in that case. That is a civil contempt finding.

We are just -- I think we respectfully disagree with the government that when we start to introduce different burdens of proof, and ask the jury to evaluate judicial findings on different standards, that there is not just a very significant risk of confusion here. And so, on that basis, we oppose this is entry number two in the Sandoval Notice.

I also want to note, there has been some back and forth in the in limine practice about whether findings by the US Attorney's Office with respect to Michael Cohen are admissible to impeach his credibility during cross-examination.

We are talking about a judicial finding here and I understand that, I think that the extent that there is a finding that the government can impeach President Trump with respect to Justice Engoron's findings, it's hard to
understand how we would not also be able to impeach Mr . Cohen with Judge Furman's findings.

THE COURT: We are not going to mix apples and oranges right now. We are going to stick with this issue.

People, would you like to respond?
MR. COLANGELO: Yes, your Honor.
First, as the Court knows as well, a testifying defendant can be cross-examined as to his credibility, not only on a criminal conviction, but on any prior immoral, vicious or bad act.

But in many ways, the fact that the People can find ourselves exclusively to judicial determinations of prior immoral, vicious, illegal and bad act conduct, is a reflection of our extremely tailored in our approach.

It would have been appropriate to propose a wide range of other conduct that didn't result in a judicial finding. So defense counsel's objection that a civil determination somehow makes this less probative of the defendant's credibility than more, \(I\) think is simply wrong.

Then second, your Honor, as to the actual determination we are talking about here, and this is the second row in our application, and defense counsel was right, this is reflected in the Court's Order at document number 1598 issued on October 26 th.

Your Honor, the People seek to cross-examine on

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two findings related to this Court Order.
The first, is that after leaving the courtroom during the civil fraud trial, when the defendant made comments that, as reflected in this order, violated Justice Engoron's restriction on extra judicial speech, the Court held a civil contempt hearing.

He put the defendant on the stand. The defendant raised his right hand and took an oath to tell the truth. And then, as the Court found in his opinion, he lied.

It is very hard, very hard to think of something more probative of a testifying defendant's credibility then a prior finding by a judge in a courthouse 200 yards from here, if not closer, six months ago that the defendant's testimony, quote, rings hollow and untrue.

So, the findings of false testimony in front Justice Engoron, the People submit is not even a close call.

Thank you, Judge.
MR. BOVE: I will move on to the next entry, Judge.

This is document 1584, on page two of the Sandoval Notice. This is another finding by Justice Engoron and this one has some additional complicating features that \(I\) think push it over the line to being admissible.

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It is another civil contempt finding. In addition to that, the order itself, sort of leaves open the possibility that the conduct that was found to violate the Gag Order may have been quote, inadvertent or due to negligence.

And in that respect, I think Justice Engoron was focused on the possibility that third parties may have made an error, and inadvertent error, in leaving the questioned posts up.

I think he actually addressed that explicitly in reference to employees or agents of President Trump.

There is not, I submit, a finding in that order of causation. And in this setting where the government is arguing that the charges in this case are based on accomplice liability, introducing that sort of causation concept in order to have them evaluate this finding by Justice Engoron, makes this one too attenuated, too remote and it shouldn't be admissible to cross-examine President Trump.

MR. COLANGELO: Your Honor, I think a fair reading of the Justice Engoron's order makes it clear that he was acknowledging the possibility -- let me state that differently.

He acknowledges defendant's position that the violation was inadvertent by way of staying his hand in

> Susan Pearce-Bates, RPR, CCR, RSA Principal Court Reporter terms of financial sanctions he was going to impose, and he imposed only a nominal fine \(\$ 5,000\).

Reading the Court's opinion in full makes clear that Justice Engoron believed that he had, and he did, very directly instructed the defendant in an October 3rd Order not only to cease from making threatening and personally identifying statements about the Judge's Principal Law Clerk, but also to remove all posts about the law clerk that he had made.

When those quotes did not come down within seventeen days, the Judge held a contempt finding and issued his order, but I don't believe, your Honor, that acknowledging the defendant's position wasn't the violation, it was inadvertence, and by imposing a reduced financial sanction is at all a conclusion that the judge believed the conduct was unintentional.

THE COURT: Let's go.
MR. BOVE: Thank you, Judge.
The next two matters in the People's Sandoval Notice are the Carroll matters before Judge Kaplan in the Southern District of New York and I think that they sort of breakdown into two parts.

And there are three issues that sort of, that overlap in all of them that cause this to be unacceptable as a basis for impeachment should President Trump testify.

> Susan Pearce-Bates, RPR, CCR, RSA Principal Court Reporter

The Sandoval notice speaks to the defamation claims at issue in this case. But really to address the nature of those claims requires consideration of events that we very much dispute that did not happen, that Ms. Carroll dates back to the 1990s. And those are too attenuated and too far back in time to call into question President Trump's credibility at this trial.

In addition, I think that there are some open questions, some moving parts right now in terms of what the government's case in chief will look like with respect to the types of evidence that they are going to offer in support of their case in chief.

Meaning, the testimony from Ms. Clifford. The testimony from Ms. McDougal, whether and to what extent the Access Hollywood tape will be admitted, and because all of these issues sort of bring up this idea of what is the government's theory on this case, at this trial.

Are they presenting evidence?
Are they making arguments about sexual misconduct?

I don't think so. We haven't heard that so far.
I think there is some suggestion in what Ms.
Clifford has said publicly that she might be trending towards saying that should she testify at this trial. But I think the People on the other side of that line are not
alleging an impropriety. And to bring up Ms. Carroll's allegations at this trial sort of pushes the salaciousness on to another level.

Again, this is a case about documents, Judge. THE COURT: How about if we don't deal with the allegations and just deal with the findings.

MR. BOVE: I think that, from my perspective, from our perspective, it still presents this question of, President Trump is confronted with findings and then forced with a decision about how to respond to those findings and explain to them.

And it sort of brings up these facts again and these facts are unduly prejudicial and should not be a basis for cross-examining him at trial.

MR. COLANGELO: A few responses, your Honor.
First, as the Court knows, in balancing the factors that the Court must consider, or one of the most important considerations, is whether the unnecessary exclusion of important impeachment topics, would itself distort the fact-finding process and prejudice the People.

That's an important consideration as well. The determinations that the People would illicit to impeach the defendant's credibility if he testifies, relate to defamation in 2019 and in 2022. That's not remote.

The elements of a defamation claim under New York

Law include, that the statements are false, and they were published with actual malice, which requires showing either knowledge of falsity, or reckless disregard for the truth.

So, again, this is an extremely tailored request. This is a, in one instance, a finding by a jury, and in another instance, a finding by a judge that the defendant defamed E. Jean Carroll by lying and by publishing defamatory statements with actual malice.

That's critical evidence that the jury ought to be able to consider in assessing the defendant's credibility if he testifies.

As to the concern regarding the potential prejudicial effect of the underlying sexual assault verdict, I think the proposal your Honor identified is a reasonable one. That determination, that jury verdict that the defendant sexually assaulted Carroll, could be elicited only to the extent necessary to establish it as an element for the defamation claims and the damage judgments.

It doesn't need to go further than that, Judge.
MR. BOVE: The next entry, Judge, relates to the Trump versus Clinton case in the Southern District of Florida and the document provided and cited in ECF 302.

This is just another situation where there is a judicial finding that is very much disputed. There is a whole core of underlying facts and -- and this is all in a
context where the government is not without other concededly admissible material to impeach President Trump.

He has spoken a lot. They are already -- his writings are all over the government Exhibit list. They are not constrained.

This is so far afield from what this case is actually about, and raises -- and so attenuated to his actual credibility, when you get down to what actually happened in that case, we are just taking a -- a case about documentaries in 2017 and bringing up civil claims and findings in a totally separate set of facts.

THE COURT: So, if I heard you correctly, you are saying that some of this, or all of it is in dispute?

Did you begin by saying that?
MR. BOVE: Yes. This is another situation like the Carroll case that we just spoke about. Like Justice Engoron's finding where there is a pending appeal. There is very much a dispute, Judge. THE COURT: And what the Court wrote here, apparently, quote, here we are confronted with a lawsuit that should never have been filed, which was completely frivolous, both factually and legally, and which was brought in bad faith for an improper purpose.

Mr. Trump is a prolific and sophisticated litigant who is repeatedly using the courts to seek revenge
on political adversaries.
He is the mastermind of strategic abuse of the judicial process and he cannot be seen as a litigant blindly following the advise of a lawyer. He knew full well the impact of his actions.

That sounds like it's squarely within Sandoval because if that's not Sandoval, I don't know what is.

MR. BOVE: If there -- this were the only entry on the People's Sandoval Notice, I do understand the point, but it's not.

And these things do have a compounding effect when we are talking about a series of civil findings, all subject to appeal, all disputed.

And this one, I think to me, is far over the line in terms of the prejudicial effect relative to what the government has access to for concededly admissible impeachment and whether they really need this and the confusion it will introduce at trial.

THE COURT: You refer to all the other evidence the People have, your client's posts, tweets, writings, but that's evidence that the People will seek to introduce, which the defense is going to dispute.

You are not consenting to any of that.
I don't think that you can compare that type of evidence with the Sandoval information that the People want
me to permit them to use. It's two different things.
The fact that the People may have a lot, or a little evidence, has very little to do with whether or not Sandoval applies or doesn't apply and to what extent. I don't see the connection between the two.

Forgive me. I think that the analogy that you are drawing is more akin to Molineux.

Now, there is law under Molineux that says that the Court should consider the extent to which the People need that evidence. That's definitely part of Molineux, although that isn't strictly written into Sandoval, the Courts do consider that when they are balancing the requests. But I don't think that the mere fact that they have a lot of evidence that they seek to introduce should preclude them from being able to also seek a favorable Sandoval Ruling.

MR. BOVE: It doesn't preclude them from seeking the ruling and we recognize that the Court has some discretion.

When I speak about the necessity that the Court assess this application in context of the whole record, one of the cases that I am referring to is the Court of Appeals decision in Bennett, BENNETTE. It is sounds like -- it looked from, your Honor's nod, that you are familiar with it.

THE COURT: I am not, actually, very good with case names. Go ahead.

MR. BOVE: I had to write it down myself.
There the Court of Appeals said, one of the relevant factors is whether the defendant is, quote, capable of being impeached by the use of other less sensitive instances.

So, that's the basis for my argument. And this one, in particular, where there is no factual overlap, again, the allegations in this Southern District of Florida lawsuit, which is subject to appeal, and the events in this case, what we are really doing is piling things on and introducing conclusions that distracts the jury's attention from what's really the issues.

THE COURT: I don't think factual overlap is a factor that the Court needs to consider in a Sandoval Ruling.

The People.
MR. COLANGELO: Judge, just a couple of responses to that.

Defense counsel mentioned People versus Bennette. The Court of Appeals there also said, in a case where the defendant's credibility was an important issue at the trial, there is a particular need to allow the people to admit evidence that will permit the jury to assess the
defendant's credibility if he chooses to testify.
This is a case where, as you have seen, in dozen of filings from the defense team, and as you heard, from the voir dire over the last couple of days, that the defense intends to make witness credibility a centerpiece of the trial.

So, in a case where credibility is and will be as core, as it is in this case, that's an argument for permitting the use of this Sandoval evidence, not for excluding it.

Bennette also, your Honor, is the case that \(I\) mentioned where the Court held that it, quote, must also consider the potential prejudice to the prosecution and the fact-finding process of denying the jury access to probative, perhaps even crucial evidence of the defendant's credibility.

The quote you read from the Federal Court's sanctions order, sanctioning the defendant and ordering him to pay nearly \(\$ 1\) million in legal fees for filing frivolous bad faith lawsuit that should never have been filed, that's critical evidence of the defendant's credibility.

Two more points your Honor.
The defense counsel mentioned several times that the findings are disputed. There is no acceptance of responsibility proviso that the People are aware of in Sandoval doctrine that allows the testifying defendant to be impeached only to prior bad acts that he owns up to. So, it's unclear to me how the disputed nature of some of these finding is at all relevant to the core determination.

Second, defense counsel said that this determination, the sanctions finding of a million dollars for filing a frivolous and bad faith lawsuit, was too far afield.

On the E. Jean Carroll findings, he thought the facts might be too close. So that's a little bit of a heads I win, tales you loose argument. They can't both be right.

There is sort of a goldilocks problem here where the defendant wants to keep all of this the evidence out.

THE COURT: Thank you.
MR. BOVE: Next, we have on the list, People versus Trump Corp.

So this is a case, that as your Honor knows, involve similar charges, and it raises the same propensity risk that I talked about earlier when we have evidence relating to another case involving a 175.10 violation and the risk in that impeachment and the jury draws a propensity of the evidence because it happened in that case, it must have happened here. And that's one of the
things that we are concerned about.
But more importantly, the government in that case was pretty clear that those charges were not about President Trump and the transcript from September 12th of 2023, there are several statements along those lines.

One from Mr. Steinglass, our theory of this case has never been that Mr. Trump himself was a high managerial agent. That's at page nine.

Page 51 on the same day, Ms. Hoffinger, this case is not about Donald Trump. It is about his companies. So Donald Trump is not charged here.

So that's another factor that we ask the Court to consider when evaluating whether, and to what extent, this is a permissible basis for impeachment at this trial, given the risk of confusion.

I think there is another complicating factor here and that's that there is a bit of a witness advocate problem because this is another case that's subject to appeal. The jury's verdict is disputed.

And this is a situation where, presumably, one of the prosecutors cross-examining President Trump, should he testify at this trial, would be one of the same prosecutors who presented that case and advocated its merits to the jury before.

That introduces another complicating feature,
which is yet another basis to keep this out as cross-examination.

MR. COLANGELO: Let me respond on the facts and the law, your Honor.

As your Honor knows because you presided over that trial, there was colloquy between the parties and the Court during summations. And my colleague, Mr. Steinglass, argued extensively on summation in response to defense arguments that in their summation where the defense argued that the defendant in that case, Allen Weisselberg, had gone rogue, the People argued at length that Mr. Trump, the defendant here, knew about the scheme to defraud, conspiracy, criminal tax fraud and falsifying business records at issue in that case.

I can hand up the colloquy with the Court, your Honor, I can pass a copy over to defense counsel. And the -- there is a colloquy between the Court and defense counsel at pages -- it runs from about pages 3023 to 3032. But your Honor's ruling is at page 3030.

I am satisfied with the explanation he, referring to Mr. Steinglass, has articulated, and I agree the defense has attempted to demonstrate somehow these defendants went rogue. It was actually McConnelly and Weisselberg. It was just their own thing and the argument has been it was not even both of them, but one of them. I think it is fair for
the People to respond and say, they didn't go rogue and then on to the next page, this is how we know the owners of the corporation knew about it.

Now, obviously, the owner of the corporation was Mr. Trump. And also included from the excerpt in the summation that I handed up is about 80 pages from Mr. Steinglass' summation, transcribed where he argues at length as to how the evidence at that trial shows that the defendant knew.

Under the Court of Appeals decision, People v Mattiace, that's at 77 NY 2d, 269, testifying defendant can be cross-examined on the corporate criminal convictions of a corporation that he owned or close to controlled.

As to the witness advocate problem that defense counsel identified, we don't see any plausible issue here. That's a rule of professional responsibility that applies where the attorney would be a fact witness on the matter where he or she is also an advocate.

Here, as you will see from our notice, the People are proposing to cross-examine the defendant if he testifies about the fact of the conviction, of the criminal convictions, for the Trump Corporation and Trump Payroll Corporation.

There is no plausible witness advocate problem there, Judge.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline & Page 185 \\
\hline 1 & Thank you. \\
\hline 2 & THE COURT: Thank you. \\
\hline 3 & (Whereupon, Principal Court Reporter, Susan \\
\hline 4 & Pearce-Bates, was relieved by Senior Court \\
\hline 5 & Reporter, Vikki Benkel.) \\
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(Whereupon, Principal Court Reporter Susan Pearce-Bates was relieved by Senior Court Reporter Vikki Benkel)

THE COURT: Okay.
MR. BOVE: The last entry on the list, Judge, is on Page 2 carrying over to Page 3, relates to James versus the Trump Foundation.

This settlement, Judge, expressly was initiated based on the judge's urging in that case, that's the word used in Attachment 9 in the People's notice. This element also states explicitly, that stipulation is not intended for use by any third party in any other proceeding and is not intended and shall not be construed as an admission of liability by Respondent.

So for both those reasons, Judge, we don't think this is a permissible basis for cross examination, it does not speak to President Trump's credibility and this one should stay out.

MR. COLANGELO: Judge, I could clarify and address that.

There are several stipulations that were appended to our notice. To be clear, those stipulations were included only to give notice to the defense, because they're incorporated by reference in the judge's finding, which was a finding by Judge Scarpello, not a stipulation, that quote,
and this is at Page 5 of the Court's decision and order at Attachment 9, that the parties stipulated to dissolution of foundation and to certain relief but left open for the judge the question whether Mr. Trump breached his fiduciary duty to the foundation. And if so, what penalties should be owed.

Page 5 of the document Tab 9, the judge held, as a director of the foundation, Mr. Trump owed fiduciary duties to the foundation, he was trustee of the foundation's charitable assets. A review of the records, including the factual admission being a final stipulation, establishes that Mr. Trump's fiduciary duty to the foundation and that waste occurred to the foundation.

Those fiduciary duty breeches included allowing his campaign to orchestrate a fundraiser. Allowed his campaign instead of the foundation to direct distribution of the funds. And using the fundraiser's distribution of the funds to further Mr. Trump's political campaign.

And quote and later in the same document, this is now Page 6 of the Court's finding, the Court held, quote, as stated above, I find that the 2.823 million dollars raised at the fundraiser was used for Mr. Trump's political campaign and disbursed by Mr. Trump's campaign staff, rather than by the foundation, in violation of the following provisions of state law.

That is a judicial finding, Your Honor, not a stipulation.

We note the stipulations only because they form part of the factual foundation for the judge's conclusion.

Thank you.
THE COURT: Do you agree?
MR. BOVE: I agree with the point about the way
that documents are structured. But I think my point remains
that the reason that -- the only reason this would be probative is that the order was entered based on the stipulation. The stipulation has no restrictions, so it does not say much of anything about President Trump's credibility, should he testify.

THE COURT: Do you agree that the decision and order is not governed by those restrictions?

MR. BOVE: Yes.
THE COURT: And it is within that decision and order that the Court makes certain findings regarding your client; am I right?

MR. BOVE: I understand, Judge.
THE COURT: Anything else on Sandoval?
MR. BOVE: No, Judge.
THE COURT: I just want to ask a follow up question.

You mentioned several times that on some of these
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cases you either dispute the findings or are going to
dispute the findings or the cases are going to be appealed.
Is it your position because a case is being appealed or
might be appealed, that therefore cannot be used on
Sandoval?
MR. BOVE: Not categorically, Judge.
But I do think it is very salient consideration
for Your Honor's exercise of discretion. I think it came up
on both sides in today's argument, there are ranges of type
of Sandoval evidence from a final criminal conviction to
allegations from a witness. Some are stronger and more
probative of credibility than others. Disputed findings
from civil cases based on the preponderance of evidence
standard are less probative because they are less conclusive
than some types of evidence. And I understand the point on
the other side.
That is our position.
THE COURT: It is not your position merely because
they are being appealed or might be appealed cannot be used?
MR. BOVE: Not categorically.
THE COURT: People, do you have any case law, any
citations you can refer to regarding the use of not criminal
matters? I know that they can be used, but in this
courthouse normally we are dealing with prior convictions,
so this is a little but unusual.

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Do you have anything that I can rely upon?
MR. COLANGELO: I think, Your Honor, the broadest
case is probably People v Duffy, which allows cross examination where there is a reasonable basis in fact that prior immoral or bad acts conduct occurred, that is 36 NY2d 258.

I am not sure I have a copy of that to hand up, Your Honor, we can send it up.

THE COURT: We also began the Sandoval hearing without actually discussing the standard and what Sandoval, what the standard is.

Would you like to go into that?
MR. COLANGELO: The truth is, Your Honor, that I am sure you have held more than your fair share of Sandoval hearings and are familiar with the standards, but if the Court would like us to identify.

Obviously the People are authorized to, in the exercise of the Court's discretion, to inquire about prior bad acts where probative of the defendant's credibility if he testifies.

It is the defendant's burden to show that the prejudicial effect of any such evidence would so far outweigh the probative value of that evidence on the issue of credibility as to warrant its exclusion.

So applying that standard where the defendant has
the burden to show that any prejudicial effect would so far outweigh the probative value as to warrant the exclusion, our position would be that each of the items we identified in our notice is sufficiently probative and insufficiently prejudicial as to warrant it's exclusion.

THE COURT: Thank you.
Anything else from either side on Sandoval?
MR. BOVE: No, Your Honor, thank you.

MR. COLANGELO: Nothing for the People, thank you.
THE COURT: I am going to reserve decision on Sandoval, you will have a decision Monday morning.

We have a little time left today, so there are a couple of matters that \(I\) would like to take up, this has to do with some of the pre-motion letters that \(I\) have that have been filed, motions that have been filed. So I am going to go through some of these. There are a number that remain on this undecided by the Court, I would like to address some of those right now.

First addressing the presidential immunity argument pre-motion letter. Defense pre-motion letter was dated April \(16 t h\) of '24. And in that letter the defense requests that the letter, together with the original motion dated March 7th of ' 24 , be relied on by the Court and be considered defense full submission.
Is that right?

MR. BOVE: Yes, Your Honor.
THE COURT: And then the People responded on April 18th of '24 and the defense argument in substance are that the Court should preclude the following items under the theory of presidential immunity.

One, People's Exhibit 81, the executive branch personal public financial disclosure report that Mr. Trump submitted to the Office of Government Ethics on May 15 th, 2018.

Two, People's Exhibits 407 G and 407 I, the 2018 social media posts to Twitter that Mr. Trump used while president.

And third, witness testimony regarding President Trump's official acts during his first time in office. For example, the anticipated testimony from former white house staffers about communications Mr. Trump had while in office.

The defense also argued that the request is timely, unlike the pretrial motion which was denied as untimely. And the argument goes that because CPL 255.10 does not apply to motions to preclude evidence, Trump also is not required to raise evidentiary objections prior to trial.

The People responded that the Court should adhere to it's April 3, 2024 ruling and reserve judgment on the evidentiary objections until trial.

Vikki J. Benkel

People also argue that defendant should have raised these issues in his motion in limine and that he forfeited his right to request a pretrial advisory ruling by not raising them then.

This Court's reasoning in the decisions that has been handed down previously remains the same, they are unchanged, the defendant could have raised these arguments at the times that the motions in limine were filed, but did not. Defense could have raised the argument and still relied upon the Supreme Court's decision on presidential immunity ruling coming after the motions in limine deadline. But because the defendant was already briefing the matter, the defense was already aware of the matter and aware of the issue, for whatever reason chose not to raise it at that time. We are going to wait until trial and you can make your objections at that time.

Both of you have already made your arguments in the letters, so the Court will decide it at the time of trial when the objection is made.

So that matter is decided and will not be addressed any further.

Second pre-motion letter that I would like to refer to has to do with the limiting instruction regarding Cohen pleads to FECA and AMI non prosecution agreement.

The defense filed its pre-motion letter on April
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18th of '24.
The People have not yet responded.
Basically what the defense has done is submitted proposed language to be used, and I have accepted that and I am waiting for the People to do yours as well.
MR. STEINGLASS: Judge, we don't necessarily see the need to respond to the pre-motion letter with another pre-motion letter. This seems like a relative routine matter that could be handled orally.
I can give you my response in three sentences.
THE COURT: Okay.
MR. STEINGLASS: The Court said in its motion in limine, and I quote, if requested, the Court can give the jury a limiting instruction explaining the purpose for which Cohen's plea and AMI conciliation agreement may and may not be considered. That is on Page 6 of Your Honor's ruling on the defense motions in limine.
The defense proposal fails to inform the jury a significant purpose for which the plea may be considered. The fact is that a jury may consider the guilty plea to the extent it impacts on Michael Cohen's decision to break from the defendant after months of lying at the defendant's behest.

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We discussed this at great length on Monday.
We are not telling them, contrary to the
defendant's suggestion, the instruction that we propose, which \(I\) believe is also included in the defense letter, but which I am happy to hand up.

THE COURT: Please.
MR. STEINGLASS: Yes.
The prosecution's proposal is not telling them that the guilty plea should be considered for that purpose, just that it may be considered for that purpose. Which was the whole point of the Court's ruling, which is to instruct the jury what the plea may and may not be considered for.

So for that reason we believe that our proposal is more accurate.

THE COURT: All right.
The Court will consider both proposals and can come up with its own decision or limiting instruction.

The third matter, this is the pre-motion letter filed in connection with the presence of counsel argument. The defense filed their pre-motion letter on April 16th of '24. It appears that the defense wants to brief this issue again, am \(I\) right, or at least you did not ask for the letter to be treated as a submission.

MR. BOVE: The letter can be treated as our submission, Judge. It flags arguments that we hope to make based on the testimony as it comes in during the trial.

THE COURT: All right.

And the People responded on April 18 th of '24 and requested until today to file their official opposition.

Is that still your intention to file that or would you like to respond now on the record?

MR. COLANGELO: Your Honor, we did intend, if the Court would permit, to submit something in writing at the end of the day.

THE COURT: Okay, thank you.
In substance the defense argument is that Mr. Trump believes that his conduct was legal because;

One, Cohen as an attorney negotiated payments in question and obtained compensation from Trump based on these negotiations.

And second, Mr. Trump was aware that Pecker had consulted with AMI counsel in connection with the transactions.

I will wait for the People to hand their submission and \(I\) will hand down a decision or ruling from the bench next week.

Next, dealing with the motion or the pre-motion letter to reargue or clarify the Court's ruling precluding DANY from arguing -- the Court's decision on the defense charge that DANY be precluded from arguing that Penal Law Section 175.10 enterprise at issue in this case is anything but the one DANY specified in the indictment.

This one the defense asked that the letter be treated as their submission.

The People responded on the same date and asked that their letter also be treated as a submission and that they rest on that letter.

The defense argument in substance is that the defendant's original motion sought to prevent DANY from making a prejudicial constructive amendment of the indictment through evidence and argument that the divergent material from operative allegations.

Defense goes on to say the Court found that there was no legal relevance that the distinction between President Trump and the Trump Organization for purposes of legal sufficiency, but that the reason he does not apply the defendant's constructive amendment argument.

Defendant also seeks clarification on the Court's cautioning the defense not to raise this argument again to the jury.

The People in their opposition present that this is the third time that the defense is attempting to argue constructive amendment, that the indictment expressly mentions both the defendant and the Donald J. Trump Trust. That the People did not make any change to the factual theory and that the Court's order is clear with respect to the warnings that the defendant not raise the argument
again.

This Court agrees with the People, that the defendant's argument regarding the constructive amendment is denied.

This is, \(I\) believe, the third time that it has been raised.

Again, the defense has asked for clarification. The Court has made numerous efforts to clarify this, raising yet another point, this is the last thing that \(I\) will deal with today.

That is that defense cannot continue to submit pre-motion letters or motions or requests to reargue or requests for the Court to reconsider every single one of its decisions in its omnibus decision and motions in limine and other pretrial motions. At this point what is happening is defense is literally targeting individual decisions one by one by one by one in filing pre-motion letters.

As the People suggested a minute ago, that has to end, okay, there comes a point where you accept my rulings. My rulings are what they are. I have entertained the motions, I have entertained your argument in good faith, I have handed down decisions, but at some point you need to accept the Court's rulings.

The Court's decision on the motions in limine is clear, the Court's decision to the omnibus motions is clear,
there is nothing else to clarify, there is nothing else to
reargue. We are going to have opening statements on Monday
morning, this trial is starting.
    Anything else?
    MR. STEINGLASS: For the same reason, Judge, there
is yet another pending motion regarding the Access Hollywood
tape, which is for the exact reasons that Your Honor just
stated, yet it is the third bite at the apple, having
already litigated in both motions in limine then again on
Monday then we got yet another pre-motion letter which seeks
to reargue it.
    We are not going to bother to respond, we think
your ruling has been clear and for the reasons you just
said, this is just dilatory.
    THE COURT: I am reading now the letter from Mr.
Blanche dated April 17th. I will read the first paragraph.
    Dear Justice Merchan, we respectfully submit in
pre-motion letter seeking reargument of the Court's April
15, 2024 clarification of the March 18, 2024 in limine
ruling.

So your April 17th letter sought to reargue the
clarification that I made on April 15th, which I made
following my decision on March 18th to the motions in
limine.

This is an example of the type of thing that has
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been going on. There is nothing to reclarify here, nothing
to address here, the Court has made its ruling, the tape
does not come in. The People are allowed to refer to what
was said on the tape. And I am not going to repeat
everything else that we have transcripts for and I already

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ruled on.

MR. BLANCHE: Your Honor, we put that motion in
because the People asked the Court to reexplain or to
clarify its decision this past Monday morning.

They started the proceedings off before the jury came in asking Your Honor to clarify what we believed was a clear decision regarding the Access Hollywood tape and the evidence on the Access Hollywood tape. They did that by putting an E-mail on the screen, as the Court will recall, asking the Court to clarify that they can put that \(E\)-mail in with the text of the Access Hollywood tape.

That in our view was inconsistent with the Court's ruling. The reason why we asked for clarification of Your Honor's clarification was because of what the People did on Monday.

THE COURT: Did I not explain the Court's decision on Monday?

MR. BLANCHE: No, Your Honor, respectfully there was back and forth, they did not bring this up to us beforehand that they would do that on Monday morning, of
course, so when we went back and thought about what Your Honor had said regarding the deposition, Your Honor's original ruling said that it would not come in, then the clarification saying that in essence a transcript of the recording could come in. We believed that was inappropriate and was inconsistent with Your Honor's ruling, which is why we asked permission to reargue.

THE COURT: Would you like to respond?
MR. STEINGLASS: This sounds suspiciously like the half an hour we spent debating this on Monday and laid out defense points, the prosecution points and Your Honor ruled. Yet we are faced with another motion to reargue or renew with no new facts, no misapprehension of law, just another tactic.

We ask you to reject that.
THE COURT: How is it that you believe, help me understand why the transcript of the tape would violate or run counter to my decision?

MR. BLANCHE: Your Honor, our understanding of Your Honor's decision, there would be testimony through witnesses about the crisis that was going on during the campaign when the Access Hollywood tape was leaked or released and that crisis resulted in a lot of things, including a decision made by Mr. Cohen, that is why we are here, it caused them to change the way they were preparing
for debate, there was a lot that happened.
That the introduction of the fact that there was a very salacious tape that caused the campaign to panic or whatever word the witnesses will describe, was enough for Mr. Cohen to explain what happened.

That is what we understand Your Honor's ruling to mean. That is what we are preparing for. Not that an E-mail would be introduced that has actually the text of what was said. That is better than the audio tape, Your Honor, of course, we very much agree, that is better than a deposition where it is read out, but it is still in our view is more than what Your Honor's decision had allowed for. Which is why we asked for clarification.

THE COURT: Anything else from the People?
MR. STEINGLASS: Not unless you are entertaining this again.

THE COURT: He is asking for clarification, is there anything else that you want to offer?

MR. STEINGLASS: I will not get into the merits of it again, because \(I\) think we laid this all out very clearly on Monday. I will just say that we understand Your Honor's ruling to mean that the tape itself was, because it contained the defendant's voice and his person and walking off the bus was too prejudicial for the jury to hear those words in the defendant's voice, we asked you to clarify why
we thought the transcript was admissible and the importance Of admitting the transcript incorporating by reference everything I said on Monday, and most importantly both sides had a full and fair opportunity to be heard on that on Monday and raised the same prejudice arguments that they are raising now. And Your Honor ruled on that.

So that is why we oppose this serial motion practice of relitigating issues that have been decided. There is absolutely nothing new about their argument now nor does anything about what Your Honor said on Monday require one iota of clarification.

THE COURT: All right.
So just to make sure we are all on the same page, I will go back and reread the transcript from Monday, I will see exactly what \(I\) said there and whether \(I\) in anything \(I\) said there, is inconsistent with my prior rulings.

I can tell you now that the Court's main concern with the introduction of the tape was that the jury would hear your client's voice, see your client's face, observe your client's mannerisms and everything that goes with seeing a video and hearing the words that were uttered. My concern was that would be extremely prejudicial and that's the main reason why I wanted to keep the video itself out.

But I will go back, I will go back and reread the transcript.

If you have a page number you can direct me to now, that would be helpful.

If not, I can find it myself.
MR. BLANCHE: I don't have one now, but we can provide it to Your Honor.

MS. NECHELES: Can I raise another thing?
The openings are on Monday, then the People will call their first witness, of course we don't want any delay, we want to be ready to cross-examine that witness. So I wanted to renew the request that we get at least the name of one witness.

If the People are concerned about my client's tweeting about it, they can give the name of the witness to the attorneys and order that we not share it with our client.

But we don't want to be delaying the trial, there are 20 witnesses or so on their list, it is just impossible to have the materials for everybody here and to be ready to go. In the last trial we had the names of the witnesses.

THE COURT: Whether you get the name or not, you will not delay the trial.

MS. NECHELES: We don't want to.
THE COURT: You won't.
People.
MR. STEINGLASS: I will say two things.

First, unless Your Honor orders us differently, we are not supplying the name of the witness to a defendant who contumaciously violates this Court's order by tweeting about the potential witnesses in this case.

What we are prepared to do is say two things:
One, you are not getting to cross on Monday of anyone.

And two, we will provide to defense counsel the name of the witness that will testify on Monday morning on Sunday. And if that should be tweeted, that will be the last time we provide a courtesy.

THE COURT: The request was made yesterday and raised in terms of courtesy. You were asking the People to extend the courtesy.

The People's response was compelling.
You are requesting that the People turn over information that they are not required to turn over yet, when at the present moment there is a contempt hearing scheduled for Wednesday with ten counts, ten counts of contempt.

Now, I understand your argument yesterday and I understand your argument now, it would be for counsel's eyes only, I get that. But \(I\) still think that under the circumstances the People's response is understandable, I will not compel them to do anything.

They now offered that they will turn over one name on Sunday. They also represented you will not get to cross examination on Monday, that is good enough.

I will see you Monday.
MR. STEINGLASS: One thing, you said that the contempt hearing was Wednesday. I think maybe you misspoke, I think we rescheduled that for Tuesday. I want everybody to be clear about that.

THE COURT: You are right, I stand corrected, it is Tuesday at 2:15.

Sir, can you please have a seat, thank you.
I am corrected again, it is Tuesday at 9:30.
So what I have to do is make sure that I tell the jurors on Monday to not come in at 9:30 on Tuesday.

MR. BOVE: We have a procedural application.
Our response in connection with that hearing is due at five p.m. In order to allow us to confer with the People regarding necessary redactions, we ask permission to submit unredacted copy to the Court at five, pending that discussion with the People.

MR. STEINGLASS: No objection.
THE COURT: All right, the People --
You said objection?
MR. STEINGLASS: I said no objection.
THE COURT: Now the public filing will be
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