| 1        | SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK                      |
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| 2        | COUNTY OF NASSAU: TRIAL TERM: PART 3                        |
| 3        | In the Matter of JESSE FRIEDMAN,                            |
| 4        | Petitioner, INDEX NUMBER:                                   |
| 5        | 4015-13<br>- against -                                      |
| 6        |   |
| 7        | KATHLEEN M. RICE, in her official Capacity as the           |
| 8        | NASSAU COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY,                            |
| 9        | Respondent.   |
| LO       | Mineola, N.Y. 11501<br>June 28, 2013<br><u>APPLICATION</u>  |
| L1<br>L2 | BEFORE:   |
|          | HONORABLE F. DANA WINSLOW, JUSTICE                          |
| L3<br>L4 | APPEARANCES:  |
|          | TAM OFFICE OF DONALD MIDN                                   |
| L5       | LAW OFFICE OF RONALD KUBY Attorney for Petitioner           |
| L 6      | BY: RONALD L. KUBY, ESQ.<br>BY: LEAH BUSBY, ESQ.            |
| L 7      |   |
| L8       | NASSAU COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY<br>Attorney for Respondent  |
| L9       | BY: ROBERT A. SCHWARTZ, ADA<br>BY: JUDITH R. STEINBERG, ADA |
| 20       |   |
| 21       |   |
| 22       |   |
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| 25       | CHERYL D. CHESTER, CSR RPR<br>Official Court Reporter       |

1 THE COURT: For the record, the first matter before 2 we begin is in the form of an announcement, and congratulations as well. Our esteemed court reporter's son 3 has just been hired to start work in September by the 4 5 District Attorney's office. Does that present a problem for 6 the petitioner? 7 MR. KUBY: Only in a general idealogical sense, not in terms of this case. 8 9 THE COURT: Was that a yes or a no? 10 MR. KUBY: It was a no, Judge. 11 THE COURT: I thank you so very much. 12 And with equal concern to the District Attorney's 13 office, do you have an objection or a comment with respect 14 to that particular issue? 15 MR. SCHWARTZ: Certainly not, your Honor. 16 THE COURT: The next item on the agenda is one that 17 is going to be, in large part, conducted by Mr. Bagnuola. 18 Mr. Bagnuola has received several applications. He's the 19 one who knows, because everyone is referred to him if they 20 ever tried to contact the Office of the Press. 2.1 understand that there have been some applications produced. 22 At this point, Mr. Bagnuola, would you kindly read 2.3 off and then present to me the applications, and then I will

get the positions of each of the parties.

MR. BAGNUOLA: Both media outlets that presented

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| 1  | these agreed to pool if anyone asked for that. They're    |
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| 2  | filming or, excuse my vernacular, shooting with a still   |
| 3  | camera.   |
| 4  | Mr. Drew Scott made an application to have a              |
| 5  | camera. Uli Seit, from the New York Times, still          |
| 6  | photographer, make a request to take still photographs in |
| 7  | the courtroom.  |
| 8  | THE COURT: We will start off with those two.              |
| 9  | Petitioner, any objections?                               |
| 10 | MR. KUBY: None.   |
| 11 | MR. SCHWARTZ: No objection, your Honor.                   |
| 12 | THE COURT: Thank you. Without objection, we will          |
| 13 | go through the process of setting it up. Mr. Bagnuola, do |
| 14 | you have any other applications?                          |
| 15 | MR. BAGNUOLA: If you could give me five minutes to        |
| 16 | have them set up in the jury box.                         |
| 17 | THE COURT: Any other applications at all from             |
| 18 | anyone? That is the extent of the applications?           |
| 19 | MR. BAGNUOLA: That is the extent.                         |
| 20 | THE COURT: Anybody else in this courtroom have any        |
| 21 | recording equipment or visual equipment, taking pictures, |
| 22 | cameras, anything that they wish to use? The Court does   |
| 23 | have to be aware of the presence, and certain rules will  |
| 24 | exist about how to proceed with the press. Anybody?       |
| 25 | All-right. At this point I see cameras come               |

| 1  | through the door. This is the News?                          |
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| 2  | MR. BAGNUOLA: Correct.                                       |
| 3  | VOICE FROM THE AUDIENCE: Correct.                            |
| 4  | THE COURT: You need about five minutes?                      |
| 5  | MR. BAGNUOLA: Five minutes, please.                          |
| 6  | THE COURT: If you would kindly start your setup.             |
| 7  | I won't ask either the petitioner or the respondent to       |
| 8  | provide us with entertainment for the next five minutes. I   |
| 9  | think that thoughtful introspection may, in fact, be helpful |
| 10 | if you want to take advantage of it. Thank you.              |
| 11 | I want to inform everybody here that someone from            |
| 12 | the Daily News has appeared as well to take photographs      |
| 13 | only. Any objections?  |
| 14 | MR. KUBY: None.  |
| 15 | MR. SCHWARTZ: None, your Honor.                              |
| 16 | MR. BAGNUOLA: There is only one other person.                |
| 17 | Rather than exclude her I will bring her in.                 |
| 18 | VOICE FROM THE AUDIENCE: I am from the Associated            |
| 19 | Press. I want to make sure we will have access to pooled     |
| 20 | photography.   |
| 21 | VOICE FROM THE AUDIENCE: I am with the Great Neck            |
| 22 | Record. I am wondering if I can use a smart pen?             |
| 23 | THE COURT: You may use a smart pen or a                      |
| 24 | not-so-smart pen, anything you would like to do to record,   |
| 25 | except electronically. Then I would have to circumscribe,    |

| 1  | or may have to circumscribe, because we have a court        |
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| 2  | reporter who is fully capable of recording every single     |
| 3  | word.   |
| 4  | MR. KUBY: Judge, since I am old I think didn't              |
| 5  | know what a smart pen is. Is a smart pen actually a video   |
| 6  | recording device?   |
| 7  | THE COURT: It is a recording device. We use smart           |
| 8  | pens here as well for other things but recording.           |
| 9  | So you are intending to record; is that correct,            |
| 10 | ma'am?  |
| 11 | VOICE FROM THE AUDIENCE: Yes, sir. I was hoping             |
| 12 | to.   |
| 13 | THE COURT: All-right. You recognize that there              |
| 14 | will be a recording available to you through the feeds that |
| 15 | are being established at this point?                        |
| 16 | VOICE FROM THE AUDIENCE: Yes, sir. And when, your           |
| 17 | Honor, would those be available?                            |
| 18 | THE COURT: Pardon me?                                       |
| 19 | VOICE FROM THE AUDIENCE: When would those be                |
| 20 | available.  |
| 21 | THE COURT: Mr. Bagnuola?                                    |
| 22 | VOICE FROM THE AUDIENCE: After we are finished              |
| 23 | here.   |
| 24 | MR. BAGNUOLA: At the conclusion.                            |
| 25 | (A discussion was held off the record.)                     |

| 1  | THE COURT: You are satisfied with receiving the              |
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| 2  | feed that would be available. And I think, though you have   |
| 3  | the smartest pen in the world, that you're going to find     |
| 4  | proper recordation done as it has been set up by Mr.         |
| 5  | Bagnuola.  |
| 6  | There is something else, Mr. Bagnuola?                       |
| 7  | MR. BAGNUOLA: I was under the impression that we             |
| 8  | were going to pool the still photography. The photographers  |
| 9  | have to check with their editors first.                      |
| 10 | THE COURT: If you have, and this is the only                 |
| 11 | exception, so that is acceptable to you?                     |
| 12 | VOICE FROM THE AUDIENCE: I guess my question is,             |
| 13 | is there a fee attached to this?                             |
| 14 | THE COURT: I'm not in charge of fees.                        |
| 15 | VOICE FROM THE AUDIENCE: As far as I know                    |
| 16 | THE COURT: In fact, the Court can order that there           |
| 17 | be no fee attached.  |
| 18 | VOICE FROM THE AUDIENCE: Thank you, your Honor.              |
| 19 | THE COURT: You are more than welcome, ma'am.                 |
| 20 | (A discussion was held off the record.)                      |
| 21 | THE COURT: The Associated Press, because of the              |
| 22 | pooling requirement, maybe others as well, has withdrawn its |
| 23 | application to share the photographs and will not be using   |
| 24 | them. But that doesn't mean they don't have access to        |

anything and everything else that is produced in the course

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of this proceeding.

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All-right. I think that the briefest overview would be appropriate before we begin. I am not going to go back to the mid '80's, '85, '86, '87, '88 and so on, except to say that the Friedmans, both Arnold and Jesse, among others, were in fact convicted and sentenced. In one case in 1987 in the federal prison system, and then in 1988, in December, with Jesse Friedman.

Thereafter, Jesse Friedman, who is the petitioner in this case, served a sentence until 2001. Then he was In 2003, thereabouts, a movie was made. then, thereafter, an application in the nature of a habeas corpus proceeding was commenced in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of New York. then that determination was in turn appealed, resulting in a 20-10 determination by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, which denied the application for habeas corpus relief but did provoke certain reactions from the public and from Mr. Friedman, as I understand it. That, in turn, led to the district attorney at that time establishing an integrity review panel, and the dates are not exactly clear, and a case advisory panel. The Court wasn't aware of the case advisory panel until recently.

The petitioner did make an application before this Court commencing in December, approximately, going through

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to April and the appeals. It was based upon a refusal by the appeals board to permit a FOIL, Freedom of Information Law review of the full records maintained in connection with the Jesse Friedman case. Two letters were sent by counsel for Mr. Friedman. And then, thereafter, when there was a continual denial because of a exhaustion of remedies at the time that the second letter was denied by the appropriate board in Nassau County, the matter was brought to this Court's attention.

And the Court's earliest view of this particular case was in April of this year. It was in the nature of an Article 81 proceeding to reverse and require -- reverse the determination of the district attorney's office and the police department, if there was overlap, and to have a withdrawal of the plea that was entered by Mr. Friedman, as an end result, being frustrated at that point in time because there was insufficient information according to petitioner.

The first time that this Court had the opportunity to have a conference on the record with everyone was June 4th, at which time the Court was informed by Mr. Schwartz that there would be available the report that was started in 2010. It would be a report made available by June 28th, today. I asked for and received the report. I asked for it at that time, and received the report on Monday, June 24th

of this year.

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Since that time a great deal else has happened. There has been communication to assure that there has been adequate, appropriate communication between the petitioner and the respondent with respect to timing, production of documents, and other administrative matters. And there has in fact been a call -- there had been two calls, one visit by Mr. Schwartz of the district attorney's office to bring, to make available certain documents. The documents that were initially provided to the Court were provided electronically and were taken directly off the Nassau County District Attorney's website. However, the Court reached a bit of an impasse when it saw that there would be close to 1,000 pages in the appendix, and did make the request that might be overburdensome, could the district attorney work out a more effective way? And Mr. Schwartz assisted, and I thank Mr. Schwartz for his assistance in this matter and his capable and rapid response.

So, from time to time the following were received during this week. First, the electronic report that was just mentioned. Second, was an un-redacted duplicate, hard copy, excuse me a redacted hard copy of that report. And that was by the following day. And that is, please don't stand up and hold it up because it would put a strain on the strongest of people, and I certainly put you in that

category but don't want to test your strength at this time.

We did receive, then, the appendix in redacted form.

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Having looked at both the advisory panel report and the report denominated as the executive summary by Miss Rice, and the appendix that we received in multiple volumes, the Court came to the conclusion there was very little that it could do without an un-redacted portion of this report. So it made its request. And, once again, the district attorney's office complied immediately, and within a day did provide a redacted portion, which except when actually used by this Court has remained under lock and key.

Something else happened during this period of time as well. It is going to be confined to a characterization rather than a more explicit description. The Court received three unsolicited letters from different people who may have been involved in one fashion or another in this case. The Court has temporarily placed that, as well, under seal and has kept it under lock and key.

As of today the Court is extremely interested in finding out certain issues, and is going to do it in reverse fashion. Mr. Kuby, you're not going to have the first word in this case. Mr. Schwartz, I would ask if, in fact, there is a difference in the information that was supplied to the integrity panel and the information supplied to the advisory panel, could you enlighten us what that difference was?

1 MR. SCHWARTZ: Thank you, your Honor. 2 THE COURT: Thank you. 3 MR. SCHWARTZ: Before I answer that question directly, I would just also like to add that we supplied the 4 Court, upon request, with un-redacted copies of all of the 5 witness statements in this case. 6 7 THE COURT: You did. And if it wasn't clear when I said un-redacted appendix, these were witnesses who were 8 9 described with a number, number 2, 8, 12, 26, 25, whatever 10 it is, absolutely supplied, and the Court looked at it as 11 part of the appendices. 12 MR. SCHWARTZ: You assured the district attorney's 13 office that those too would absolutely remain under seal and 14 be kept confidential. 15 THE COURT: And they will be and are right now. 16 MR. SCHWARTZ: Okay. 17 With respect to your question of whether all the 18 materials that were seen by the advisory panel, that was a 19 subset of the records that were available and seen by the review team. The review team, being the executives in the 20 21 district attorneys office that conducted the actual 22 investigation. They, of course, had access to the entire 2.3 Jesse Friedman file. THE COURT: I have that reputation, I'm afraid well 24

deserved, of breaking in from time to time just for

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clarification. I want to be sure that I understand what you are saying. Are you saying that there is a difference between the review panel and another panel that the district attorney's office had, and they reviewed different documents?

MR. SCHWARTZ: We like to refer to the members of

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MR. SCHWARTZ: We like to refer to the members of the district attorney's office that actually conducted the investigation as the review team. I think it's easier to remember it that way. The four independent experts that guided the investigation, oversaw the investigation, gave advice and counsel to the investigation, that is the advisory panel.

THE COURT: Yes. So is this a question of terminology? There were two or there were three separate entities?

MR. SCHWARTZ: Two. One team, one advisory panel.

THE COURT: All-right. I didn't understand it quite that way a minute ago but fine. Please continue.

MR. SCHWARTZ: Okay. The review team, which consisted of members of the district attorney's office, had access and saw more documents than the advisory panel did. For example, there were literally several thousand pages of letters that we received that Jesse Friedman had written. Those were supplied to the review team, the district attorney's office. They culled through all of these

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letters. The vast majority of those letters did not contain any information relevant to the re-investigation, and so they were not shared with the panel. Some letters that were relevant were, of course, shared with the panel, and they were seen by the panel.

There are historical documents. There are legal papers.

THE COURT: Historical documents? I am not quite so sure --

MR. SCHWARTZ: I will explain, your Honor. There are legal papers that have been filed in connection with the original Article 440 motion in state court, things of that nature. I don't know that the advisory panel has seen all of those legal papers. I think they saw the bulk of them. Surely everything that is referenced in the report and everything that is in the appendix — just to be clear, the report refers to more documents than are in the appendix.

THE COURT: The Court noted that, and that was going to be a question, because there was a seeming gap in the numbering in a couple of places.

MR. SCHWARTZ: There was what we found to be a logical reason for that. The appendix was just getting too large. Documents that -- there were legal documents. The original Article 440 papers that were filed, those were kept out. Some of it was kept out for just the sake of keeping

1 the appendix within reasonable size. There were other 2 documents that were kept out because we felt that they would be unduly salacious, your Honor. We didn't want to make 3 them available to the world. 4 5 THE COURT: Unduly salacious? 6 MR. SCHWARTZ: Yes. I am specifically referring to 7 a story that Mr. Friedman possessed and/or wrote while he was in prison. 8 9 THE COURT: That was kept from them because? 10 MR. SCHWARTZ: Excuse me, your Honor, it wasn't kept 11 from the panel, it was kept out of the appendix. 12 THE COURT: But the panel saw it? 13 MR. SCHWARTZ: Yes. It's referenced in the report. 14 Everything referenced in the report the panel saw. That is 15 important, your Honor. Everything referenced in the report, 16 whether or not it's in the appendix, the panel saw. 17 THE COURT: Including witness statements and affidavits in which the witnesses received numbers rather 18 19 than a name? 20 MR. SCHWARTZ: They saw redacted copies of the 21 witness statements. 22 THE COURT: All-right. And could you please just 2.3 inform us what you mean by redacted. Redacted in what way? 24 MR. SCHWARTZ: The identity of the victims was blacked out.

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1 THE COURT: Nothing else was blacked out except the 2 identity of the victim, as you have characterized it, right? MR. SCHWARTZ: Do you have information, Mr. Kuby? 3 MR. KUBY: It's not my turn. 4 5 THE COURT: Exactly. I thank you very much for helping me out, but please don't help me. 6 7 MR. SCHWARTZ: I don't believe Mr. Kuby would have any idea what was redacted from those reports. The best I 8 9 can tell, your Honor, is that nothing of substance was 10 redacted from the reports. There may have been some other 11 information that would reveal the identity of the victim, 12 something other than their actual name. I have people here 13 in the courtroom that I could consult with and I could be 14 more explicit, but that is all I know standing before you 15 now. THE COURT: Who made the determination of 16 17 substance? MR. SCHWARTZ: That would have been the review 18 19 team. 20 THE COURT: Okay. And the review team consists of 2.1 senior district attorneys, ADAs? 22 MR. SCHWARTZ: Members of the district attorney's 2.3 executive staff, your Honor. All are very seasoned, very 24 experienced prosecutors.

THE COURT: And they were all prosecutors, or was

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there at least one or more special investigators?

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MR. SCHWARTZ: I believe the review team had available to it investigators who work for the office to help with various tasks. But they certainly didn't make any substantive decisions about what the advisory panel would see or what would be redacted from documents.

THE COURT: Who made that decision is where I started the question. Who made that decision?

MR. SCHWARTZ: That would have been the members of the review team. Most decisions were made jointly by all or some of the members of the review team.

THE COURT: Okay. But not including the investigators and others who were actually members of the team as well, at least as the Court understood it, there was one special investigator who was a member of the team who was not an assistant district attorney. I just want clarity, that is all.

MR. SCHWARTZ: My understanding, I don't want to play a game of semantics, is that the review team consisted of executive assistant district attorneys. They had the resources of the whole office. That does include, of course, non-ADAs. But certainly, Judge, no ADA or non-executive made substantive decisions about what should or should not be redacted from the report.

THE COURT: Either collectively or individually?

Collectively meaning with everybody else, or individually?

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MR. SCHWARTZ: That is my understanding.

THE COURT: All-right, next. Go ahead.

MR. SCHWARTZ: I forgot the question now, your Honor.

THE COURT: All-right. I wanted to be sure that the record is very clear, and I'm clear, as to the difference, if any, and I think we've seen some differences, of the information that was provided to the review team and the information that was provided to the advisory group, the four members of the advisory group. What was the difference in what they got? Because, quite frankly, and I'm sure that you recognize that an advisory group, like any expert, and you've seen that enough I know, Mr. Schwartz, is only as good as the information that they have and are utilizing in reaching determinations and opinions.

MR. SCHWARTZ: I want to reiterate that the advisory panel's function was, had more to do with the process, the standard of review that would be applied to make sure that the investigation was moving in the right direction, to offer suggestions about other areas of inquiry too. I wasn't part of the review team, your Honor. I don't know, frankly, but that is my understanding, to give guidance, to give suggestions, to make sure that the investigation was being conducted fairly. You can read from

1 their letter that --2 THE COURT: I have. 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 minutes. 11 12 13 14 continue down this line. 15 16

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MR. SCHWARTZ: -- that is what they did. The core investigation, the fact finding, was done by the review And they, of course, had access to the entire file. Whether they utilized it all, I don't know.

THE COURT: Let me be sure that I understand that. Are you saying that the advisory panel had access to all --

MR. SCHWARTZ: No, your Honor. In fact, the one thing that they did not have access to was grand jury

THE COURT: Anything else?

MR. SCHWARTZ: The review team did.

I would like to make a point, Judge, before we

THE COURT: Certainly.

MR. SCHWARTZ: I think that this is an important issue that is getting missed here. This is an Article 81 proceeding, to review the determination made by the district attorney's office that we would not turn over the records sought by Mr. Kuby pursuant to the Freedom of Information Law, as we know it FOIL. That request from Mr. Kuby was for records that were shown to the review panel. And that is important, your Honor. I think that has gotten lost here.

That is all that was in that FOIL request, copies

of records that were shown to the review view panel. In essence, Mr. Kuby wanted to be on the same footing as the review panel. He wanted to see or have access to everything that the review panel was seeing. He never asked for the entire case file.

MR. KUBY: Excuse me, Judge, this is just categorically wrong.

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THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Kuby. And I will say that the application that I've seen from Mr. Kuby does seem to go beyond what you say.

MR. SCHWARTZ: Yes, it does, your Honor. That is an important part of this proceeding. He's asking for things now that he never asked for in his FOIL request.

THE COURT: That you may blame on this Court to the following degree. This Court felt that it was extremely important to have the review panel's report in hand so that it could be used as a basis for the district attorney's office, and for Mr. Kuby to proceed further if they are going to.

It may, in and of itself have been sufficient, and it may not be sufficient. I haven't heard from Mr. Kuby yet. But I know that there is a question, one way or the other, insufficient or not. But until we have it, there is no way that we could ever know. So, I did ask, and on consent everybody agreed. We're not going to pursue some of

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the particularity requested by Mr. Kuby until I get that, so long -- until I get the report, so long as it doesn't exceed June 28th. And I am commending you for making it earlier.

Thank you.

MR. SCHWARTZ: I have no issue with that, your Honor. Where I am concerned we're getting far afield, is that we're focusing on documents and records that were seen by the review team. Those are documents that are being requested now, but were not requested under FOIL.

Therefore, one of our arguments, among many, is that request was never instituted and it's not properly before the Court.

Now, we haven't submitted a formal response yet.

THE COURT: And you have every right to, and I will not ever consider a final determination in this case with respect to the Article 78 issues until you have presented your response.

MR. SCHWARTZ: I think it's until we submit our response, and the Court can consider these issues, that requesting additional disclosures is premature.

THE COURT: I will differ with you, and haven't differed greatly so far, on this particular point. Because in order for this Court, I'm assuming that Mr. Kuby will say the same thing but he doesn't have to. This Court did need to have as much information as it could that would lead to a proper education, and therefore, a proper determination.

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And that is why if we are to consider the advisory panel of value, and their finding, then it's necessary to know what it was that the advisory panel was looking at, and how they reached their conclusion. And that is why we've spent the time that we have, just trying to be sure that there isn't a disconnect.

MR. SCHWARTZ: But, your Honor, the wisdom of the underlying conviction here is not before this Court.

THE COURT: Absolutely correct.

MR. SCHWARTZ: The findings of the review team, supported by the advisory panel, are not before this Court. In an Article 81, brought after a FOIL denial, the issue is whether, and it's solely whether we properly applied the exceptions. That is the issue here.

THE COURT: You think it's a 78 issue entirely?

MR. SCHWARTZ: Article 78, that is the issue now.

THE COURT: Article 78 and the 78 exceptions therein.

MR. SCHWARTZ: That is the sole issue, whether we properly applied the exceptions. I understand Mr. Kuby has, separate and apart from that, two other applications. One is an application before this Court saying, under Civil Rights Law 50-B, where I'm not entitled to see the identity of sex crime victims, I can make a proper showing. And I'm asking the Court to make an exception and allow me access to

these materials. That is separate and apart from the file.

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In fact, what we do submit in our papers, it's an oral motion, this is not even the proper court for that application. It should be heard in County Court where the criminal proceeding was heard.

The other application by Mr. Kuby is for grand jury materials.

THE COURT: I am sorry. Has the jurisdiction of this Court been appealed in some fashion that I'm unaware of?

MR. SCHWARTZ: When we submit our papers we are making an issue of the jurisdiction, not with respect to Article 78 as it applies to the FOIL determination, but we are saying the 50-B determination, and the grand jury issue, should be heard across the street because that is what the statute says.

THE COURT: I also many have to spend a great deal of time on what appears to be semantics. This Court is faced with, as the district attorney has herself said, integrity, integrity of the process, the integrity of the process, as demonstrated by the investigation of the panel, as demonstrated by the advisory panel's seeming agreement with the panel itself, with the review team itself. Those are the things that this Court is supposed to examine. This is part of the Article 78, not just yes or no, and then let

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the Appellate Division decide. No. This is something that this Court is undertaking, as it understood from everybody from the very beginning, to determine whether or not there is a basis to have disclosure of certain documents made to Mr. Friedman.

MR. SCHWARTZ: Ultimately that is the issue regarding the 50-B and the grand jury. But the reason why I say it's better to be heard in County Court, is because that is the Court where Mr. Kuby, Mr. Friedman's new 440 motion will be brought. The motion to vacate the conviction, which he has assured us is forthcoming, will be heard over there, not before your Honor.

You look perplexed, your Honor.

THE COURT: The reason why I look perplexed is I am. The reason why I am perplexed, is because this Court has got to determine the Article 78 before the petitioner proceeds further. Either they're going to get additional information, which they hope is going to be supportive of their contentions, or they're not going to get that information.

MR. SCHWARTZ: What, in essence, you seem to be doing is making a determination in deciding whether or not you're going to turn over these documents. You seem to be making a determination whether you believe the conviction was sound or not sound. And, respectfully, I would submit

that is not the issue that is before this Court. An Article
81 on FOIL is to determine whether we correctly denied --

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THE COURT: Mr. Schwartz, and then we can end this and go on to another topic altogether. This doesn't sound greatly different than the issue presented to the Second Circuit Court of Appeals in which it made the determination that the statute of limitations had run by 64 or 65 days, and it would not allow for the withdrawal of the plea. And went on from there to say it has serious questions about the nature of the conviction. And it was the district attorney, after receipt of that decision, who decided to establish this very same review time, review process, including the advisory panel. So that is why I am not deviating from what has been presented to me in any fashion.

All-right, sir. Is there anything else that you think should be clarified with respect to the documentation that has been provided to this Court, redacted and un-redacted?

MR. SCHWARTZ: I would like to reserve my right if anything else comes to mind, but I think that is it for now, your Honor.

THE COURT: Absolutely. You certainly have those rights. You certainly have the opportunity, in your response, in writing, to demonstrate what your position is in the fashion you believe to be most effective.

Mr. Kuby, sir?

MR. KUBY: Thank you, Judge. Well, it was a long and fascinating colloquy. I would like to go back to the question, at least the question that I heard you asking, which materials were presented to the -- I am going to call them the outsiders versus the DA's office, if I may do that. Which materials did the DA's office review that were not provided to the outsiders?

From what I heard Mr. Schwartz saying, I think that is absolutely correct, from what I know of the process and after the process ended. I do have access to the outsiders. I do know a bit about what happened out there. Mr. Schwartz has stated, quite honestly, that the initial determination of what the panel should see was made by the district attorney's office. So you already had this very substantial filter put in place, that whatever gets shown to the panel, we're going look at it first and make a decision as to whether or not the panel really needs to see this.

Mr. Schwartz said well, a lot of this is just because there are so many pieces of papers and these folks are really busy. To a certain extent that is true. What he did not tell you is that the district attorney's office invoked its rights, both under the grand jury section of the CPL not to reveal the grand jury minutes, as well as their 50-B rights to not reveal to the panel anything that would

tend to identify sex abuse victims.

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So the same screen that they're applying to me is the screen they applied to the outsiders. There was no court order ever sought to show good cause as to why the outsiders should see this material. Although I did specifically ask that the chief assistant district attorney go to court and get an order so you can show it to the panel and you can show it to us. If you come in and say there's good cause, and we agree there's good cause, I can't imagine that any judge is going to say no, I'm not convinced of that. I think that in most cases the court would defer to the parties on that determination, provided that there were proper safeguards in place for no further disclosure. The DA's office refused to do that.

The DA's office uses 50-B as a shield, has consistently been used not just against our desire to have some information, but also in determining what they think the outsiders should see. I don't believe the Court used the phrase garbage in garbage out, but certainly that principle. A determination is only as good as the evidence on which it's made, is certainly relevant here. If you look at the advisory committee statement, they acknowledge that they did not review the evidence. In fact, I think until you got it, Judge, you are the first person in 25 years who doesn't get a pay check from them who has ever taken a look

at it.

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They're dancing around the question. But I suggest a simple way of proceeding to the Court. They take everything that was given to the review panel and they hand it over with a little index. Then they take everything that the DA's office reviewed, that is one pile. It is what the outsiders saw. The other pile is what the insiders saw. And I know that the insider pile will be substantially larger and contain substantially more information of precisely the type that will help us establish good cause. The Court can then review that body of documents that the DA's office decided they weren't going to bother the pretty little heads of their advisors with. Because while I can't know the details of what they fail to provide because, of course, it's all opaque, I do know that many, if not most, of the original police reports were not provided to the members of the outside team. So that is one way to proceed.

Now, the DA's office made a shockingly disturbing statement to the Court that in many ways, I think, characterizes, better than I can, the flaws in this process and, frankly, some of the disingenuousness. The DA's office took the position that they were not going to include the so-called salacious material. If the Court reads the papers, even if the Court doesn't, the salacious material they are referring to were eight pages of incest and

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bestiality and child porn that they supplied to members of the press this week in response to the press making a FOIL request. So they weren't going to offend their tender sensibilities, but as soon as the press say hey, we would like bestiality and incest porn, they handed it right over. So they're not sparing everybody's sensitivities here. They're more than willing to hand it over.

The real reason they didn't include this has nothing to do with the content of these documents. Because we actually got these documents last night, after the New York Post ran a huge story about Jesse Friedman writing incest and child porn in prison based on the FOIL documents they got. If the DA's office -- that was the fastest turnaround for FOIL. We haven't gotten a single piece of paper from them in two years. But the press said, please send us some bestiality and torture porn, it's online within 48 hours. Amazing what they can do when they try.

What they did not include is the fact that they left out the word "not" in their submission. That is to say, we can now establish Jesse Friedman did not write that pornography. The reason we know that is through a fairly brief search, admittedly a somewhat unpleasant one, online. We were able to determine this pornography exists online. It is credited to a person with another biline, and has nothing to do with Jesse Friedman's authorship. Moreover,

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if you look at the document, I don't know if you have, they wanted to spare your tender sensibilities, it was clearly written on a fairly decent word-processing device. And Jesse Friedman, in prison until 2000, had a crummy little Smith Corona. So, accordingly, he didn't write it. The DA's office could have figured it out if they cared to, as could the outsiders.

Jesse Friedman did not possess it. The reason we know Jesse Friedman did not possess it, is we have the actual inmate misbehavior report that charged him with possessing this material. And the disposition says "not guilty". Here is a copy for the Court. Here's a copy for the DA's office. That actually says not guilty in two different places. Admittedly, Judge, this was done, the original document was done on that triplicate thermal paper of a generation ago or two generations ago.

It's not that easy to assume the Court has done 78's before on prisoner possessions. Jesse Friedman was charged with possession of this pornography. He was also charged with unlawful possession of inmate legal material, and offering legal assistance in exchange for money or favors. He was charged on July 13, 2000. He had a hearing commenced on July 26, 2000 and July 27, 2000, and he was found not guilty. The last page, which is the computer printout of the DOC's inmate report, indicates that

adjudication. It shows he was, in fact, found guilty of two charges relating to possession of another prisoner's legal material, but makes no mention of pornographic bestiality, incest pornography, because he was found not guilty of it. He didn't possess it. THE COURT: Hold it. You are saying that the absence of a determination is equal to a negative determination; is that right? 

MR. KUBY: No, although I could because I think --

MR. KUBY: My Latin isn't good, but I think inclusio -- by including this you exclude it.

THE COURT: I am sure you could.

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THE COURT: I would suggest you stay away from Latin.

MR. KUBY: What I will say is, if you actually look, and admittedly it's difficult to see -- maybe the DA's office in their investigative efforts may be able to get another copy of the specific handwritten adjudication, which contains the three charges, unauthorized assistance, unauthorized possession of legal material of another prisoner, which is the third one, and literature, which is the charge referred to on 7-13.

There are handwritten notations from the hearing officer. Guilty of the first count, which is unauthorized assistance. Number three, guilty of giving another

1 prisoner, possessing his legal materials. As to the 2 literature, which is referenced in the 7-13 report, it is written not guilty. In fact, the not guilty is written 3 twice. Now, when it goes to the computer system it doesn't 4 5 list all of the charges for which you were acquitted. 6 computer disciplinary record just illustrates what the 7 primary document shows. This was just a complete and utter and total falsehood that served no purpose whatsoever in 8 9 terms of what we are actually trying to find out here. THE COURT: Why don't we then go to what we are 10 11 trying to find out?

MR. KUBY: Moving on to what we are actually going to find out, our obligation is to show good cause as to why we should have these documents under 50-B (2)(b).

THE COURT: Before you begin, under Civil Rights

Law 50-B, who is the victim? Who is a victim? Is a victim

a person who made a statement at one time or another to law

enforcement, recanted thereafter, and is willing to come

forward? Is that person a victim?

MR. KUBY: I think in the issues of the law, although this doesn't help my position --

THE COURT: Go right ahead, because I have looked at various cases and I haven't seen, in the eyes of the law, the question. Go ahead.

MR. KUBY: I think that there are two arguments.

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One is, I am sure the DA's office will make it, unless and until the conviction is overturned by a court of competent jurisdiction that person remains a victim.

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Then there is the common sense interpretation, which is somebody who allegedly made statements when he was eight-years-old in response to improperly, admittedly improper techniques used by the police at that time, and has now come forward, as did Kenneth Doe, who fully recanted as a grown man and says you know, I have always felt bad about this. I didn't like what happened. But let me tell you these things never happened, they never happened.

THE COURT: And is that person a victim on a common sense basis?

MR. KUBY: Of course not on a common sense basis.

THE COURT: A legal basis you think he might be?

MR. KUBY: I think, you know, the prosecution can make an argument certainly, and it's not incredible or disingenuous, that you retain your status, your legal status, unless and until the conviction is overturned, since it was the conviction -- why should I argue against myself? Ask them.

THE COURT: Because -- hold it.

MR. KUBY: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Thank you very much. I'll do the questioning. Thank you.

1 MR. KUBY: Okay.

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THE COURT: The issue of the Alford or the modified Alford plea was something that I probably spent more time on than I had to but considered seriously. And it is the case that I am interested in determining if there were, let's say, 20 are 30 people who were questioned, is it the questioning, is it the interrogation, is it the testimony before the grand jury, is it something else from your perspective? I can ask, I know that I will receive an answer from the district attorney's office.

MR. KUBY: Let me both directly answer your question, try to be as intellectually honest as I can to be subject --

THE COURT: Please underline that, ma'am, as honest as he can be. Okay?

MR. KUBY: If I'm going to take the position, which I think is legally acceptable and supportable, you remain a sex crime victim by virtue of the adjudication of guilt of the offender. That is, if Jesse Friedman still stands convicted of 13 counts involving 13 victims, I think that it would certainly be consistent to say that what makes those people victims is not what they've said subsequently or whatever is said at other times, what makes them victims is the fact there are criminal convictions against Jesse Friedman.

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Similarly, and by the same token, the fact that many other, or some other people may have come forward, the DA's office sort of opaquely refers to and says, me too. It was terrible and awful. There were all these things going on. Those things in issue are not victims. The total number of victims that we are dealing with here are actually 16 people, because one of the charges was withdrawn.

THE COURT: That would mean 17 minus 1 is 16, or 14 minus 1 is 13, or some other figure altogether?

MR. KUBY: I think that their chance -- the prosecution, when we had our very first conference and they sort of oddly insisted that the people who they're trying to protect the identities of, people they are trying to protect, that we're not supposed to know. They insisted that we have to serve all of those people which, of course, completely undercuts the notion that we don't know their identities. It's sort of an odd thing to insist in the Article 78 proceeding brought to obtain these documents.

THE COURT: The Court rules, so the record is clear, there is nothing in the 50-B that requires either side, they just have to be served and notified. And that was the ruling, correct?

MR. KUBY: That's exactly right, Judge. I said they should do it. They said we should do it. I believe the Court said Mr. Kuby, you brought this thing. So why

THE COURT: I am interested in hearing what you

don't you serve the people you can serve. If there are any people you can't serve, take it up with the DA's office.

We served everyone by name. We know their names, addresses, where they work. The People are protecting nothing at this point except the statements and other things which are not protected under 50-B, except to the extent they're there to protect the identities. Once we know the identities, then they're really protecting nothing.

We went ahead and served those people, because we all agreed at that conference the total size of the community and universe. This was the first question the Court asked, what is the size of the universe of people who need to be given notice here? The prosecution said 14 is the universe. When went back through the indictment we realized there were another three people that testified against Arnold Friedman, and those resulted in convictions. We added those. You asked that. Three months ago you answered it.

They cannot -- they can do whatever they want.

They should not be allowed to come back and say oh, there is a whole bunch more other people that we have to spent another like three or four months giving notice to. We will delay further and maybe we will run out of Judge Winslow before the hearing is over.

think should transpire here, after knowing full well that
the district attorney's office has a right to respond to
your Article 78 request.

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MR. KUBY: Thank you, Judge. First thing I would like to do is just submit to the Court, and a copy for the prosecution, a letter dated today. I actually finished writing it much earlier today. I will give you the original which briefly makes the, recapitulates the good cause argument, tying it to the Second Circuit's decision, because that is where the good cause comes from. I understand the prosecution doesn't like what the Second Circuit said. They want a rejoinder. Fine. It doesn't change what the Second Circuit said. So this is for the Court.

(A document was handed.)

THE COURT: Thank you, sir.

MR. KUBY: There are some original documents in there. That is not an exhaustive treatise. Out of abundance of --

THE COURT: Caution?

MR. KUBY: -- caution, I make reference in this submission to the November 30, 1988 letter, which specifically states who the complaining, then complaining witnesses were. And it lists them by the doe name. And next to the doe name is the real name. We've had this since November 1988. We never revealed these names, not because

we are not required to, but because there is no mandate against us. It seemed like the decent thing to do. So to the extent there is any question as to who and for how long we have actually known the identities, the only thing that they are allowed to protect, that letter illustrates that.

And so I think that the prosecution probably wants that copy placed with the other un-redacted documents.

THE COURT: Speaking of redaction, the record will reflect that this is a letter from the district attorney's office dated November 30, 1988 to Mr. Peter Panero, which the Court recognizes as counsel for Jesse Friedman on that date, and thereabout that time. I don't have the second page to it. I don't know whether or not there is something more or less.

MR. KUBY: I don't either. I assume the DA's office has it in their files. I assume it won't give it to me because it will tell me the names of the people on the front page that I have. But that -- it serves as further confirmation. I promised the Court last time I would supply the list of the affidavits of service.

THE COURT: Thank you.

MR. KUBY: Everybody who has been referenced by name has been noticed. I do have a copy for the district attorney's office.

(A document was handed.)

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1 MR. KUBY: In terms of documents, the last one I 2 would like to submit is the un-redacted Kenneth Doe letter. That has Kenneth Doe's actual name, Kenneth Doe's e-mail 3 The objection that I made was to the way Chief 4 Assistant District Attorney Singas dealt with Kenneth Doe, 5 the way that Mr. Doe perceived he was being intimidated. 6 7 The prosecution has this. I sent it to them on May 24th. I would like the Court to have the un-redacted copy as well. 8 9 THE COURT: Are you talking about a contemporaneous 10 communication between Kenneth Doe and Miss Singas? 11 MR. KUBY: He is listening to Miss Singas' voice on 12 his office answering machine, then he responded to it 13 contemporaneously. 14 THE COURT: Contemporaneous today, within the last 15 few months, years? 16 MR. KUBY: I'm sorry, Judge, I didn't understand 17 what you were saying. Mr. Doe submitted his -- well when 18 the Court, when we had agreed on the procedure to serve the 19 common interest --20 THE COURT: This was a pretty easy question I 21 thought. Can you give me some kind of a time frame? 22 MR. KUBY: May 20, 2013 he submitted this letter to 2.3 the conviction integrity team. A day later, in specific violation of his specific request to not be contacted at 24

work, or at all except or through one e-mail address, Miss

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Singas violated that specific request and called him at his office and left a detailed message, within which she explained that she needed to explain to him, more or less, the consequences of his decision, not the consequences, the implications of his decision to recant.

I would be happy to submit that to the Court under separate cover. But this is my letter to Miss Singas, and the original Kenneth Doe statement to the panel. The one I submitted to the Court and the one that I've given to other people has substantial redactions because they do tend to identify him.

THE COURT: How do we proceed from here?

MR. KUBY: The People have had this since the beginning of April. I know they were hoping the day would come when they didn't have to answer. And I have been a lawyer long enough to know I never want to do anything before I have to. Presumably they had a good running start. They, again, rephrased this jurisdictional argument, and they want to tell a State Supreme Court Justice that he has no jurisdiction here. I mean fine. It's not an argument that I've ever felt particularly comfortable making, particularly since I am making it to the person deciding it.

They have been talking about this for three months. I think they should be given two weeks, maybe three weeks to submit anything and everything they wish to submit to the

Court in response to our petition, and we be given a couple of weeks after that to reply. And then the matter is sub judice before you.

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THE COURT: Submitted at least, is that what you are saying, sir?

MR. SCHWARTZ: Your Honor, I feel compelled to respond to some of the statements that Mr. Kuby made.

THE COURT: I knew you would.

MR. SCHWARTZ: He stood before your Honor and insisted Mr. Jesse Friedman did not write and/or possess the statement that was seized from him by correction officials. And he indicates on a form that is illegible that he was found not guilty of that offense. Whether or not he was adjudicated not guilty, we have strong evidence supporting our assertion that he did write and/or possess that statement. And I would like to quote from a letter that Mr. Friedman wrote to his uncle Howard:

"I wrote what turned out to be a short story. I did not set out to write it as such. I was bored. I was lonely. (I was horny.) I had an intriguing dream. Wanted to put it on paper mostly because I could not get the idea out of my mind and the only way to eject an idea is to put it on paper. Then I forgot about it. Unfortunately, I can't share what I wrote with anyone. In all honesty it is pornographic, very pornographic. Hey, I was bored. I know

there are a lot of writers who can earn the dollars to eat by selling pornography. And it gives them the freedom for other writing. But I did not write it to sell. I wrote it to get it out of my mind, and because some day I would like to share it with Charles. Other than that, I doubt anyone will ever read it. But I wrote it. What else was there to do Friday with my life?"

MR. KUBY: I want to respond to that, of course.

THE COURT: Before we go any further, we're starting to get more and more information as time goes on. Has any of this information, from your perspective, been shared? Maybe Mr. Kuby didn't share the information with respect to the disposition of the internal disposition of the inmate, but since there was a communication to you or to someone else was that ever shared before this moment?

MR. SCHWARTZ: Shared with Mr. Kuby?

THE COURT: Yes.

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MR. SCHWARTZ: I am not aware if it was or wasn't.

And I am not aware if this, where this letter came from,

whether we got it directly from the uncle or we got it from

someone else. I can get that answer to you if you want to

give me a moment.

THE COURT: In terms of giving you a moment, you're going to have some time. But I think that we have taken the global and made a microscope out of this particular

incident.

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MR. SCHWARTZ: Your Honor, it was important.

Certainly aspersions were cast upon my office alleging that we made allegations that Mr. Friedman possessed and/or wrote this story and, in fact, it wasn't true. I felt it was important to let the Court know that, in fact, we did have strong, sound reasons for coming to the conclusion that Mr. Friedman did, in fact, write and/or possess that.

MR. KUBY: I'm sorry, Judge.

THE COURT: No. Thank you very much, Mr. Kuby. If you would kindly take a seat.

Mr. Schwartz, who on the review team, the advisory panel, saw this packet, the actual, purported letter or note written by Mr. Friedman? And then thereafter the follow-up, which included the determination that was seemingly made by the corrections department. And then after that the letter that you have in your hand right now. Did any team or panel ever see any of those documents?

MR. SCHWARTZ: The review team and the panel both had the inmate's behavior report explaining that the story was found in Mr. Friedman's, what they call a contraband locker. And he was cited for violating directive 4572.

THE COURT: And the disposition, was that also disclosed?

MR. SCHWARTZ: I want to answer it this way, your

1 Honor. 2 MR. KUBY: The answer is no. 3 THE COURT: Thank you. MR. SCHWARTZ: The disposition was included. 4 5 not quilty that Mr. Kuby refers to is not legible. Mr. Kuby 6 wrote that in. It may or may not, in fact, be accurate. 7 MR. KUBY: I'm sorry, Judge. Why don't you put me under oath. He just accused me of forging a document. 8 9 They're the ones to do that, Judge, not us. 10 MR. SCHWARTZ: I made no such allegation. 11 THE COURT: Hold it. Neither one of you are going 12 to shout like this at each other in this courtroom. 13 There will not be outbursts such as this. 14 MR. KUBY: Apologies. 15 THE COURT: I thank you for that. 16 Now, it is the case that you have said that Mr. 17 Kuby was the person who wrote not quilty, right? Did I 18 misunderstand you? 19 MR. SCHWARTZ: I may have misspoken. What I meant to say is, it is handwritten in. I don't know if it was Mr. 20 21 Kuby, someone from his law office, someone from the Friedman 22 team, but it's handwritten in because it's illegible in the

printed form. For whatever reason, I am not even saying

document this morning before coming to court. I never saw,

it's not accurate, but it's not legible. I read the

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1 on my copy, the words "not guilty". The first time I saw it 2 was in a copy that Mr. Kuby handed to me. MR. KUBY: May I just try to clarify what these 3 documents are? I'm not going to go back and forth on this. 4 5 THE COURT: For one minute. That is something that took place in July, purportedly took place on July 13, 2000? 6 7 MR. KUBY: This? THE COURT: Correct. 8 9 MR. KUBY: Correct, July 13th. 10 The inmate misbehavior report, which is the 11 accusation of unlawful or illegal activity in the prison, 12 it's the charge. What they did not show to the outsiders, 13 and have not disclosed, was the adjudication of the charge, which was not guilty. That is found in several places. 14 15 It's found twice in the actual adjudication report. I know 16 that they don't know much about what goes on inside the 17 prisons they send people to but in 2000 --18 THE COURT: And you do? 19 MR. KUBY: Unfortunately, I know a bit more than 20 they do. 21 THE COURT: They do from hearing it from others and 22 not from personally participating. 2.3 MR. KUBY: I have actually spent more than a couple of nights, but let's not go into my youth, please. 24

THE COURT: I would avoid that in all cases, I can

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tell you.

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MR. KUBY: These forms are thermo triplicate forms; that is to say, it was the step after carbon paper. And there are three or sometimes four sheets. And they're filled out by hand by the corrections staff.

And these findings are consistent with, in fact do represent the determination of the hearing officer. I suppose we could know that in a couple of different ways.

out, because in your response, Mr. Schwartz, the Court has an expectation that you're going to address this very issue. And we're going to have a legible form of the disposition or adjudication of the charges made. And you, because you're going to have an opportunity to reply, will be able to do so. So we don't have to go any further with surmise and conjecture.

Next. Did you have something else that you needed to say, Mr. Schwartz?

MR. SCHWARTZ: I was going to respond to a number of other statements made by Mr. Kuby, your Honor.

THE COURT: That can't wait until you respond to the Article 78; is that correct?

MR. SCHWARTZ: It can. I just wanted to make sure that no other orders were going to be issued before that time. If the next thing on board is for us to submit our

1 response, then I'm fine with sitting down, your Honor. 2 THE COURT: Now, have you seen any orders that were issued sua sponte or were issued, in this case, in any 3 fashion? The answer to that is rhetorical because the 4 answer is no. All-right. 5 MR. SCHWARTZ: I did receive certain requests to 6 7 have materials brought by the end of the day. THE COURT: Oh, yes. 8 9 MR. SCHWARTZ: I gave them. 10 THE COURT: I will say with a certain amount of 11 pride, that when this Court has ran into an impediment, in 12 that it could not make accurate determinations because the 13 information wasn't here, it did reach out with letters, 14 carbon copied to Mr. Kuby, saying please provide it. I have 15 to have it. This is the information that you have in one 16 particular form. And I thanked you for your immediate 17 response. So, your Honor, if we can have three 18 MR. SCHWARTZ: 19 weeks to submit our response, we will do so. 20 THE COURT: Two weeks for a reply? 21 MR. KUBY: Yes. Unfortunately I don't have my 22 calendar. 2.3 THE COURT: We have a calendar over here. 24 MR. KUBY: Okay. People's response by Friday, the 25 19th, or Monday the 22nd?

| 1  | MR. SCHWARTZ: I would appreciate the 22nd.                  |
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| 2  | MR. KUBY: I have no objection.                              |
| 3  | THE COURT: By the 22nd. And I'm assuming that               |
| 4  | this is of July; is that correct?                           |
| 5  | MR. KUBY: Correct. We will have our reply in on             |
| 6  | the 5th of August.  |
| 7  | THE COURT: How close is that to Labor Day?                  |
| 8  | MR. KUBY: A few weeks.                                      |
| 9  | THE COURT: Two weeks away from Labor Day. I don't           |
| 10 | think   |
| 11 | MR. KUBY: I have my reply in by the 5th of August.          |
| 12 | THE COURT: Oh, the 5th of August. Excuse me. I              |
| 13 | stand corrected. The 5th of August it is. The 19th for the  |
| 14 | DA's office, the 5th of August for the reply.               |
| 15 | Is there anything else that this Court has to               |
| 16 | address before we adjourn?                                  |
| 17 | MR. SCHWARTZ: I believe you said July 19th and we           |
| 18 | agreed to the 22nd.   |
| 19 | THE COURT: The 22nd. You are absolutely right.              |
| 20 | The 22nd. It was initially the 19th. And you preferred to   |
| 21 | have that weekend that you could use to work, and of course |
| 22 | you can.  |
| 23 | MR. SCHWARTZ: Thank you.                                    |
| 24 | THE COURT: Anything else?                                   |
| 25 | MR. KUBY: Is there some time you would like to see          |

| 1  | us all again?  |
|----|--|
| 2  | THE COURT: There may be some time. If you two, or                |
| 3  | any combination thereof, wish to have a conference with the      |
| 4  | Court, the Court would be more than happy to oblige              |
| 5  | telephonically, electronically, in the courtroom. Just ask.      |
| 6  | MR. KUBY: Fine. Thank you very much, Judge.                      |
| 7  | THE COURT: Absolutely.   |
| 8  | MR. SCHWARTZ: Thank you, your Honor.                             |
| 9  | THE COURT: Thank you all very much. I thank you.                 |
| 10 | This matter is adjourned at this point.                          |
| 11 | Insofar as anybody speaking to the press, would you              |
| 12 | kindly do so outside in about two minutes. Mr. Bagnuola is       |
| 13 | taking over at this point.                                       |
| 14 | (Whereupon, this matter was concluded.)                          |
| 15 | 000  |
| 16 | <u>CERTIFICATE</u>   |
| 17 |  |
| 18 | I, Cheryl D. Chester, Official Court Reporter, Supreme           |
| 19 | Court, Nassau County, N.Y., do hereby certify that the foregoing |
| 20 | is a true and correct transcript of the proceedings.             |
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| 24 | Cheryl D. Chester, CSR, RPR                                      |
| 25 | Official Court Reporter  |