## EXHIBIT 33

to the

JOINT OPPOSITION OF THE GAWKER DEFENDANTS AND THEIR COUNSEL TO PLAINTIFF'S EMERGENCY MOTION TO CONDUCT DISCOVERY CONCERNING POTENTIAL VIOLATION OF PROTECTIVE ORDER, TO COMPEL TURNOVER OF CONFIDENTIAL DISCOVERY MATERIALS AND FOR ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE

1	IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  MIDDLE DISTRICT OF FLORIDA  TAMPA DIVISION			
2				
3				
4				
5	GAWKER MEDIA, LLD, et al.,	: :		
6	Plaintiff,	: :		
7		: CIVIL 8:15-cv-1202-T- : NO.: 24EAJ		
8	vs.	: : DATE: July 2, 2015		
9	FBI, et al.,	: : TIME: 9:00 a.m.		
10	Defendant.	: : PAGES: 1 - 94		
11		- :		
12				
13	TRANSCRIPT OF MOTION HEARING BEFORE THE HONORABLE SUSAN C. BUCKLEW UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE			
14				
15				
16				
17				
18				
19				
20	Court Reporter: Lynann Nicely, RPR, RMR, CRR Official Court Reporter			
21	801 N. Florida Avenue Suite 13B			
22	Tampa, Florida 33602			
23	Proceedings recorded and transcribed by computer-aided stenography.			
24				
25				

1		APPEARANCES
2		
3	For the	Plaintiff:
4		
5		SETH D. BERLIN, ESQ. Levine, Sullivan, Koch & Schultz, LLP
6		1800 L. Street NW Washington, D.C. 20036
7		RACHEL E. FUGATE, ESQ.
8		Thomas & LoCicero, PL 601 South Boulevard
9		Tampa, Florida 33606
10	For the	Defendant:
11		EDIK KENNEMI CMECEDY ECO
12		ERIK KENNETH STEGEBY, ESQ. U.S. Attorney's Office Suite 3200
13		400 N. Tampa Street Tampa, Florida 33602
14		rampa, riorida 55002
15	For the	Intervenor:
16		CHARLES J. HARDER, ESQ. Harder Mirell & Abrams
17		1925 Century Park East Suite 800
18		Los Angeles, California 90067
19		CHRISTINA K. RAMIREZ, ESQ. Bajo Cuva Cohen Turkel, PA
20		Suite 1900 100 N. Tampa Street
21		Tampa, Florida 33602
22		
23		
24		
25		

## PROCEEDINGS

THE COURT: Good morning. The matter that is set this morning is Gawker and Gregg Thomas versus the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Executive Office of the United States Attorney. If I can ask counsel to state their appearances starting with counsel for the plaintiffs.

MR. BERLIN: Good morning, Your Honor, I'm

Seth Berlin with the law firm of Levine, Sullivan,

Koch & Schultz in Washington, I represent the

plaintiffs. Seated with me at counsel table are

Heather Dietrick, the president and general counsel

of plaintiff Gawker Media LLC, and to her left

Rachel Fugate of the Thomas and LoCicero firm.

MR. STEGEBY: Good morning, Your Honor,

Kenneth Stegeby from the U.S. Attorney's Office. I

represent the FBI and the EOUSA. Right next to me

is my paralegal, senior paralegal, Karen Pipas.

THE COURT: Good morning. And probably -well, you know the relationship, Ms. Ramirez knows
the relationship, but in all honesty I probably
should have said before that at one point in history
a long time ago she used to work with me. So in an
effort to disclose. All right. And who is seated
at counsel table behind the government?

- MR. HARDER: Good morning, Your Honor, Charles
  Harder from the law firm of Harder, Mirell & Abrams
  in Los Angeles. We represent the intervenor, Terry
  Gene Bollea, professionally known as Hulk Hogan.
- 5 MS. RAMIREZ: Good morning, Your Honor,
  6 Christina Ramirez of Bajo Cuva Cohen Turkel, local
  7 counsel for Terry Bollea.
- 8 THE COURT: Okay. In an effort of full
  9 disclosure again, Ms. Ramirez used to be my law
  10 clerk at a point in history.

- Okay. Here's how I would see this hearing going again. And Mr. Stegeby, unfortunately you're probably the person on the hot seat to start with.

  I have a number of questions and I would like to ask my questions. After I finished asking my questions, I will give everybody an opportunity to speak if they wish to do so.
  - It is my hope after concluding this hearing that this will be the last hearing regarding FOIA that we have to have in this case, at least prior to the beginning of your trial on July 6th. I'm assuming, Mr. Berlin, your trial is still beginning on July 6th.
- 24 MR. BERLIN: At this time yes, Your Honor.
- 25 THE COURT: Obviously you don't have time to

be attending hearings on this, so it's my hope this will be the last hearing and I can enter some type of order this afternoon. That's my hope.

I would like to begin by just reiterating what has happened since the last hearing the last time that we were here. And I'm sure everybody here probably is well aware, but it's helpful for me and it's probably -- it may be helpful for everyone as well.

At the time that we adjourned our last hearing, which was June 24, 2015, I entered an order which set certain deadlines for the production of certain things. Subsequent to my entering that order, the office of -- the Executive Office of the United States Attorneys and the FBI, I'm going to refer you to as the Government, filed an emergency motion for reconsideration and request for extension of time to file certain things.

I entered a subsequent order which adjusted the dates and gave slightly different dates for some of the production of some of the documents.

In addition to that, there was filed at some point, which was specifically July 1, 2015, a plaintiff's statement regarding defendant agency's implication of newly claimed exemptions and attached

to that was also a declaration of Alia L. Smith.

In addition to that, there was filed by an intervenor, Terry Bollea, a motion to intervene as well as a motion for Protective Order that was filed on June 30th and I did enter an order on July 1st regarding that. I know you know what it says, but I'm just going to summarize. Essentially I granted the motion to intervene so that I could consider the motion for a Protective Order. And in summary my order was this is an issue for the state court judge to protect her own Protective Order and that I'm not going to order the parties to abide by the state court's Protective Order, that's her job. So I'm summarizing, but that in essence is the you bottom line of what I ordered.

I also ordered that a Vaughn index be filed and declarations be filed and those were filed both by the FBI on June 30, 2015 and by the Executive Office of the United States Attorney on July 30, 2015.

I have read everything that has been filed.

Doesn't mean that I still don't have a number of questions, but I certainly have read everything that has been filed.

So I would like to begin, if you don't mind,

2 and I'm going to ask if you could answer some of the questions that I still have as a result. 3 If vou have the Vaughn indexes, would you bring those up I'm in a different courtroom, so there with you. I'm having to move everything around here. I wanted to make sure I have the Vaughn indexes. I've made myself a little cheat sheet here, but I don't know that it's entirely correct. So let me just ask you, 10 I wrote out here that at issue were 1168 pages of responsive documents, three videos and two audio 11 12 Is that approximately correct? CDs. MR. STEGEBY: Yes, Your Honor. 13 14 THE COURT: All right. Also initially all of the 1168 documents and videos were withheld under a 15 law enforcement exemption. You have now stated that 16 17 you are withdrawing the law enforcement exemption 7(a), right? 18 19 That's correct, Your Honor. MR. STEGEBY: 20 THE COURT: I realize you've asserted new

Mr. Stegeby, by asking you to stand at the podium

1

21

22

23

24

25

exemptions. As of June 24th when we were here last, you had withheld 88 documents based on FOIA exemptions, and I'm talking about the FBI, 88 documents based on FOIA exemptions, 285 documents s being duplications, and you have now produced,

- according to this, and I want you to correct me if
  I'm wrong, I'm just trying to help you by saying
  what I found -- produced 795 documents.
  - Now, this number seemed to include some duplications because I couldn't come out to how that was arrived at.

You've produced three videos in which you have redacted a third party voice and image, and you produced two audio recordings by way of redacted transcripts. Again I'm just talking about the FBI.

What's right or wrong with what I just said?

MR. STEGEBY: I believe that is correct, Your Honor. With respect to the number of pages that we may have produced and redacted form, I'm not quite certain that 795 is the exact number, but it's about right.

THE COURT: Pretty close.

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

MR. STEGEBY: It is close, yes, Your Honor.

And we have produced the three DVDs and we also
produced audio recordings two CDs with the audio
recordings in addition to the transcripts.

THE COURT: When did you do that?

MR. STEGEBY: Yesterday, Your Honor.

24 THE COURT: All right. With respect to the 25 Executive Office of the United States Attorney, what

I saw last time were three heavily redacted emails 1 and a copy of some sort of internet news story blog, and that there were 59 documents that were withheld and at that time there were privacy exemptions asserted by the Executive Office of the United States Attorney as well as policy internal documents and that kind of thing.

2

3

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

So I have a note here that on June 26th the Executive Office of the United States Attorney released 10 pages in full and 12 pages were released in part or redacted.

> MR. STEGEBY: That's correct, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. And as of June 30th, I've got this categorical index, you have stated that there are 38 pages that you're withholding in full, and I'm going to talk about that in a minute, and 12 pages that have been released in part as redacted. I really don't know how many pages have ultimately been produced by the Executive Office of the United States Attorney.

MR. STEGEBY: I believe that is correct, Your And I think initially we withheld 59 documents in full and we produced the three emails that were redacted that Your Honor referenced, and then I believe we've released one document in full.

1 So at this time the EOUSA was working on the 2 redacted emails as well as the documents that were withheld in full. 3 THE COURT: Say that again. So what the EOUSA was working on MR. STEGEBY: over -- up until today's hearing was they were 7 reviewing the documents that were withheld in full, the 59 documents, including the -- and as well as the three emails that were redacted. 10 THE COURT: Are you suggesting now they have made any different determinations? 11 12 MR. STEGEBY: No, Your Honor. I'm just 13 summarizing. When you were asking me about the documents that hadn't been produced after the last 14 hearing, that is what they were focused on. 15 16 THE COURT: All right. In the declaration 17 that I think I referred to earlier that the plaintiffs filed of Alia L. Smith, attached to that 18 declaration are some exhibits and I just want to 19 talk about two of them right now, Exhibit C and 20 Exhibit D, I believe. 21 22 Mr. Berlin sent a letter to you, dated 23 June 25th, which in essence he asked you to bring

copies of the documents that were being withheld,

copies of the documents not produced in full, the

24

unredacted DVDs, and then he wrote you an email and that was June 26th and he says, and I'm just going to read that pertinent part, "Yesterday I wrote to you to request that you bring two complete sets of documents to court on July 2nd so Judge Bucklew can review them and order produced --" whatever I guess I determined should be produced -- "and also that you bring the DVDs. I have not yet been advised that the government planned to produced DVDs other than in full and it remains our view that all documents and full DVDs need to be produced."

So here's my question. Did you bring any of such documents to court today?

MR. STEGEBY: Your Honor, I have brought unredacted versions of the documents both from the EOUSA as well as the FBI. I have been unable to get the unredacted versions of the DVD and the audio recordings, but I'm sure we could get that pretty quickly to Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. When you say you've been unable to get them, does that -- what does that mean? Does that mean they're with the FBI some place out of this area or in this area or what?

MR. STEGEBY: No, it's up in West Virginia, but we have means by which we can transfer it. We

- just didn't have enough time to get those DVDs and audio recordings in unredacted form.
- 3 THE COURT: Okay. So you've got the documents
  4 but you don't have the DVDs.
- 5 MR. STEGEBY: That's correct, Your Honor.
- THE COURT: All right. Could I talk with you

  just a moment about the Vaughn indexes that were

  filed?
- 9 MR. STEGEBY: Certainly.

- THE COURT: Just to make an overall comment, and I'm going to talk about both of them, the index that was filed by the Executive Office of the United States Attorney was a whole lot better than the index that was filed by the FBI. I can pretty much look at the index filed by the Executive Office of the United States Attorney and tell what the documents are and make at least some type of fairly intelligent decision regarding exemption; not so with the Vaughn index produced by the FBI. So at any rate, let me just talk about them if you don't mind.
- I guess I'll start with the FBI one first.

  No, it's easier to do the Executive Office first, so

  let me do the easiest one first. You have

understand that the burden is on you as far as the exemption is concerned. It's slightly different with respect to what type of exemption it is, whether it's a statutory exemption, I guess the grand jury would be such an exemption, or whether it's a privacy exemption and then in that interest I think there is a need to weigh the public interest in disclosing.

1

2

3

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

There is also, with respect to product, work product memos and that sort of thing -- well, maybe with respect to almost everything, there is also the issue of have these documents been previously disclosed, are they already a matter of public record, and what does that mean essentially, "public record." But all of those issues I think are the burden then shifts over to the plaintiffs to say okay, this is a document that's been previously disclosed -- some of which they did in their declaration that was filed by Ms. Smith. there is another -- if it has been previously disclosed some place somehow that's a public record, they've got to tell me that, point it out where and So that's my understanding of the burden and the burden shifts.

So with that understanding, I would like to

went back and looked and I think Mr. Berlin or
whoever filed it, perhaps it was Mr. Thomas, gave me
a pretty good definition of what a Vaughn index
should contain. I called it a categorical index
which I thought it was a little looser, but you all
called it a Vaughn index, so I'm going to assume
it's a Vaughn index. It's a detailed roster of
withheld records with particularized explanation for
the asserted exemption as to how it applies to that
record or category or record.

So as I said earlier, I can pretty much tell that by way of what I have from the Executive Office of the United States Attorney, but not from the FBI. So let's just briefly look at this for just a minute and I think I can go through this fairly quickly.

The first exemption has to do with 16 pages and it's been described as an external memo created by the Assistant U.S. Attorney, dated February 28, 2013, contains the factual background and analysis of the legal issues presented by information gathered during the grand jury investigation involving the matter reported to Mr. Thomas's FOIA request. And you've stated both of these exemptions are -- well, one is a privacy exemption and one is

am attorney work product exemption.

It seems to me that this is probably fairly asserted -- and I'll obviously give Mr. Berlin a chance to weigh in -- unless this has been previously turned over, some of this has been previously turned over either through the correspondence with the lawyers for Gawker, for example, or in some other manner has been made public.

The email chain between the Assistant United States Attorney and the FBI dated March 2nd and March 4th in which the agent is seeking the AUSA's guidance regarding how to respond to an inquiry regarding the investigation, and it contains handwritten notes by the AUSA regarding steps the AUSA has taken to resolve the issue, you know, I have interpreted that as an Assistant United States Attorney writing on the email chain, notes on the email chain. Is that correctly interpreted?

MR. STEGEBY: That's correct, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. Again, it seems to me that that is probably properly withheld under B(7) unless it's been previously disclosed.

Then under a single page of handwritten notes dated May 13, 2014 which contains notes regarding

the grand jury investigation, contains the grand jury AUSA's thoughts on information that could not be disclosed during the investigation, again even though as Mr. Berlin points out everybody knows who the grand jury AUSA is, any thoughts or any plans or any notes regarding the investigation it would seem to me that it would be covered under B(7) unless it's been previously disclosed.

Now, the note also contains the name and telephone number of an individual. I'm assuming that's an individual who hasn't signed a waiver and some sort of third party and so unless there is some reason that shouldn't remain private, probably the privacy exemption applies.

I'm just going through and telling you what my notes are after having read this. So you may disagree and Mr. Berlin may disagree.

The next one is a single page of handwritten notes dated August 21, 2013 regarding the grand jury investigation and the content of the note is the result of a phone call between the AUSA and someone in connection with the investigation. Again, even though we all know who the AUSA is, the content, unless it's been previously disclosed, is probably a B(5) exemption.

The next one is an email between the AUSA and the supervisory AUSA -- again, we know who both of those people are -- dated March 8th, 2013 in which the AUSA is seeking advise from the supervisory AUSA on an issue regarding the investigation. The information contained in the document contains references to witnesses to the investigation. The email chain includes an email from an outside source to the assigned AUSA which identifies a witness in the investigation by name and discusses the potential cooperation of the witness with the government. Again, that seems to fall squarely under B(7) unless it's been previously disclosed.

The next is five pages of handwritten notes concerning the grand jury investigation. These notes are dated December 17, December 20, March 22, and April 5, 2013 -- the December dates are 2012 -- notes containing facts that were obtained and developed during the grand jury investigation and the AUSA's impressions. Again, we know who the AUSA is, but as far as notes seem to fall into the B(7) exemption unless they have been previously disclosed.

The next is a draft of an internal memo created by the grand jury AUSA to the U.S. Attorney

Chief of the Criminal Division and others, and again contains references to third parties, agree that it's probably a B(7) exemption unless it's been previously disclosed.

- A single page email from an attorney to the grand jury AUSA and a member of the law enforcement, dated March 8, 2013. That's a little questionable.

  I'm assuming, but maybe that's incorrect, I'm assuming that this is an email from an attorney for a witness?
  - MR. STEGEBY: Your Honor, I would actually have to refer to the document itself to -- I do not remember that. I'm sorry.
- THE COURT: Okay. That's one that I just -- I probably am just -- I put question marks on that.
  - The author of the email discusses some factual details relating to the grand jury investigation that was taking place at the time and provides the names of several third parties as well as information about them. I just put a question mark on that and perhaps that's one I need to look at.
  - The next is a two-page letter to an attorney for a witness in the case that was prepared by the grand jury AUSA, dated November 8, 2013. The letter contains the name and contact information of third

parties and it contains items of interest that were evaluated during the grand jury investigation. Even though you I think said a B(7)(c) exemption, it may be a work product exemption as well. So that probably -- unless someone can tell me that there is a public interest that outweighs that or has been previously disclosed, it's probably a fair exemption.

The next one is a two-page letter that was prepared by the grand jury AUSA on August 8th, 2013 to an attorney who represented a witness in the grand jury investigation. The letter contains the name and/or contact information for third parties, it discusses evidence that was evaluated. Even though you're just asserting a B(7)(c), it may also be an additional exemption, although it's up to you to assert a B(7) exemption. But that's probably a fair exemption unless there is some public interest that outweighs it or it's been previously disclosed.

On page 7 of the Vaughn index is a two-page email chain between the grand jury AUSA and the attorney for Gawker Media as of November 3, 2013 where they discuss the attorney for Gawker's understanding of the FOIA request. The first page of the document contains the grand jury AUSA's

identity and notes on the discussions with members of law enforcement about the FOIA request. And you've said B(7), and I'm assuming that pertains to the notes on the discussion with members of law enforcement. And then you've said a B(7)(c), I'm not sure why there is -- I don't know. If this is another situation where the AUSA printed out an email and wrote on it, I don't know why those notes can't be redacted. And if it's between Gawker, it's been disclosed. So I'm kind of up in the air about that. So I guess I would just need to look at it.

MR. STEGEBY: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Two-page letter from

David Houston to the grand jury AUSA, dated

September 3, 2013. The letter contains the identity

of the grand jury AUSA and third parties. You

produced that in part. I'm assuming that means you

redacted the names of the third parties.

MR. STEGEBY: That would be correct, Your

Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. Well, obviously Houston hs signed the release. So it would seem that unless the third parties have already been produced or it's already been made known or is a matter of public record or there is a public interest that outweighs,

that would seem probably fair.

A single email from the grand jury AUSA to attorney David Houston, dated September 3, 2013, contains the grand jury AUSA's identity and contact information and the identity of a third party. And you've released it in part. I'm assuming you will redact out the identity of the grand jury AUSA, which seems sort of senseless at this point. But at any rate and the identity of the third party? Or do you know?

MR. STEGEBY: I'm sorry, I was looking at it.

I do not know if it contains a third party as well.

THE COURT: Maybe I need to look at that as well.

The next is a released in part two-page letter from the grand jury AUSA to attorney David Houston.

Letter contains grand jury AUSA's name, contact information, and the name of a third party. And you have again got a privacy exemption and I'm assuming it's for the third party.

The next is a single page letter from the grand jury AUSA to an attorney for Gawker Media, dated March 18th, 2014, in which the AUSA informs the attorney of Gawker Media's status in relation to the grand jury investigation. Seems to me that

- that's probably already in the possession of Gawker and frankly that may be one of the documents that I have but I don't know.
- But I'm not quite sure why that's not already

  a matter that's been turned over and a matter of

  public record and why that's been released in part.

  I'm assuming to -- I'm not sure.
- 8 MR. STEGEBY: Your Honor, I would be happy to
  9 talk about 7(c) once we're --

THE COURT: All right, let me just finish,

I've got two of more. A two-page letter from grand
jury AUSA to attorney David Houston, dated

November 8, 2013, and attachment letter contains the
grand jury AUSA's identity and the identity of other
third parties. The attachment contains the identity
of a third party and information relating to a bank
account.

First I can understand how information relating to a bank account and third parties might be a privacy issue even though David Houston signed a waiver. Unless there is some sort of public interest that requires disclosure, they have been otherwise made a matter of public record.

A two-page email chain that contains communications between grand jury AUSA and a

representative of attorney David Houston's office, contains the identity of the grand jury AUSA, the identity of a third party who relayed Mr. Houston's message to the grand jury AUSA and the identity of a member of law enforcement. Again, this seems to me that this might be something Gawker has, that was my -- I wrote that note there for some reason. But you've claimed a privacy exemption.

So in summary, some of these appeared -- this is a much better index than the FBI. Some of these appear to be warranted and perhaps at this point without Mr. Berlin on behalf of Gawker weighing in either on public interest or previously disclosed or something of that sort, some of them -- a couple of them I can't really tell and probably need to take a look at the documents.

All right. Your turn.

MR. STEGEBY: Yes, Your Honor. It seems like one of the concerns that the court has is whether a document has been produced or a name been made public and that that might defeat the privacy interests of that person. But there is case law out there that states that even if a document is shown publicly with the names of certain people or they have been published in any other way, that doesn't

- necessarily waive their right to privacy.
- THE COURT: There is case law to the contrary,
- 3 too.
- 4 MR. STEGEBY: Oh, certainly, certainly. But
- 5 it would be our position that the AUSAs and the
- 6 third parties involved in this case, even though
- 7 some people might think they know who they are, some
- 8 people might know who they are, that doesn't
- 9 necessarily mean that they have a reduced or
- 10 nonexistent privacy interest in being identified in
- this particular case and in these documents that we
- 12 have withheld.
- 13 THE COURT: Okay. Do you agree that -- you
- assert the exemption and if it's been previously --
- if there is a -- let me say this differently. For
- example, with the privacy exemption, then the burden
- shifts over -- the burden is on you to establish the
- exemption, but then the burden shifts over to the
- plaintiff to say okay, public interest outweighs
- 20 **that**.
- MR. STEGEBY: That certainly would be the
- case, yes, Your Honor.
- 23 THE COURT: All right. And as far as previous
- disclosure, matter of public record, that's also up
- to the plaintiffs to say no, no, this has been

- 1 disclosed.
- 2 MR. STEGEBY: That is correct, Your Honor, and
- 3 then it certainly is up to the Court to decide which
- 4 way to go.
- 5 THE COURT: Okay. Let's talk about the FBI
- 6 index for just a minute, which is much more
- 7 troubling. The FBI index, which they -- you didn't
- 8 do this, right, the FBI did this.
- 9 MR. STEGEBY: That's correct, Your Honor.
- 10 THE COURT: Which the FBI states is a
- 11 categorical Vaughn index. I am assuming that this
- is an index of all of those documents that were
- 13 withheld in full.
- MR. STEGEBY: Yes, Your Honor, I believe that
- is true.
- 16 THE COURT: This index contains a description
- of records categorically denied to the plaintiff.
- So we don't have any released in part business here;
- they're all withheld in full.
- MR. STEGEBY: Yes, Your Honor, that's my
- 21 understanding.
- 22 THE COURT: Okay. All right. Then if you
- don't mind just take a look at this with me for just
- a minute. The first document category, Category 1,
- is electronic communications, non-internal, non-FBI.

- And it's a private -- there are three private

  Twitter account screenshots. Frankly I didn't even

  know there was such a thing as a private Twitter

  account, but I've been informed there is such a

  thing. So I'm assuming this is just a screenshot

  somebody has gotten off of a phone or something like

  that.
  - MR. STEGEBY: Your Honor, if I may explain sort of the process we've been through over the past week. I have received all of these documents from the FBI. I received them approximately 7 o'clock last night.
- THE COURT: Okay, you haven't seen them.

MR. STEGEBY: I have not had a chance to go through the 1200 documents.

my thoughts. All right. First of all, I don't know why the date is redacted. You don't say -- the FBI doesn't tell us what the dates of those are; they have just simply said that they're private Twitter account screenshots, they have given us a Bates stamp number, and they have asserted an exemption. These are privacy exemptions. I don't have enough information to decide what that is or anything about that. So there is no way I can rule on that without

- 1 looking at it.
- MR. STEGEBY: And Your Honor, I believe the
- 3 Bates pages listed here are the ones referenced in
- 4 the documents that were produced to the court via
- 5 email.
- 6 THE COURT: Ah.
- 7 MR. STEGEBY: So we certainly could take a
- 8 look at that.
- 9 THE COURT: I didn't think -- see, I
- 10 misunderstood. I thought what you filed with the
- 11 court were those documents turned over to the
- 12 plaintiffs.
- MR. STEGEBY: I believe that is correct, Your
- 14 Honor. And we believe that based on the Court's
- order, we were ordered to submit to the court the
- same documents that we produced to the plaintiffs to
- the court.
- THE COURT: Because this hasn't been produced.
- MR. STEGEBY: I'm sorry?
- 20 THE COURT: This hasn't been produced.
- MR. STEGEBY: I'm sorry, I misunderstood Your
- 22 Honor. I do have the unredacted versions, so this
- document should be in there. There may be some
- issues with respect to corresponding the Bates
- stamps that are placed here with the Bates stamps I

- put on the documents last night. But the documents
  appear to be in order, so documents that have been
  withheld are in the unredacted version. So it
  should not be too difficult for me to figure out
  which you document they refer to.
- THE COURT: Okay. So just so we're clear,
  what you gave me on my chambers email address was
  what you produced to the plaintiffs.
- MR. STEGEBY: Yes, Your Honor.

- wanted to get some sort of feel for how much redaction there was. And I mean I sort of scanned through them, but obviously I didn't spend a whole lot of time looking at each one and all that kind of thing. But my purpose was just to see how much redaction was. But these documents you didn't file in the chambers email.
- MR. STEGEBY: That's correct, Your Honor.
- 19 THE COURT: All right. Okay. Well, suffice
  20 it to say I don't have enough information to make
  21 any kind of determination on that.
  - The next is legal memorandum, investigation of review and legal analysis. I don't know -- I do have a date, 2/28/2013, so I'm assuming this has to do with the grand jury investigation, but I don't

know who -- what -- who is doing the investigating,

I don't know whether -- who is doing the legal

analysis, I don't know if that's something that the

United States Attorney's Office was doing, I don't

know if it's something the FBI was doing.

You said there is an interagency and a privacy exemption. I don't know why there is a privacy exemption, maybe there is somebody's name in there, but just suffice it to say I don't have enough information.

The next one is photographs and images, and here we have two undated, one dated 11/1/12, and it says "photographic image." I don't know if it's of a witness, I don't know if -- I mean, I just don't have enough description. I don't know if it's a -- what? Image of a person? I'm assuming, but I don't know. You've claimed privacy exemptions. Is this somebody that hasn't signed a waiver?

And then the image of CD containing the apology. I think somehow my law clerk happened to know what this was, so I think I know what this is, maybe because it's referenced at Gawker 562, but really it's not properly described either.

The next one is document category IV, which is correspondence, but I don't know, is this an email

- correspondence, is this a letter correspondence, I

  don't know who it's between, I don't know enough to

  make any kind of intelligent decision regarding any

  kind of privacy exemption on this.
- The next one is -- it says database report
  results print-out. E agent report. Law enforcement
  database results. What's an E agent report?
- 8 MR. STEGEBY: I honestly don't know, Your
  9 Honor.
- 10 THE COURT: Well, I don't know either. And
  11 the next one is "Received Property Documents." And
  12 it says "check related information." Again, I have
  13 no idea what we're talking about.

15

16

17

18

19

- The next one is "forms regarding consensual monitoring." It says "FD 759, approval for electronic monitoring not requiring a court order." The date has been redacted, so I don't know what dates these are. I'm assuming it has something to do with the grand jury, but I don't know that. I don't know what FD 759 is. What's that?
- MR. STEGEBY: I have not seen it, Your Honor.
- 22 THE COURT: Well, this sounds like this may be
  23 something that is exempt, but I don't know, I can't
  24 tell. And there are a bunch of those.
- Then let's go on down to document Category 8,

federal grand jury information. The first one -the dates are all redacted for some reason, I'm not
sure why that's the case, but they are. And then
they are described as follows. First of all there
is a cover letter in response to federal grand jury
subpoena. I don't know if it's a cover letter from
an attorney, I don't know if it's a cover letter
from a witness, I don't know if it's a cover letter
that an AUSA wrote. I don't know.

So it's true that there is a statutory exemption for the grand jury, but I'm not sure this falls into that without more information. And in essence, Mr. Stegeby, my comments are going to be slightly different, but the same with all.

The next one is a response to federal grand jury subpoena. And I don't know from who, is that a witness, I don't know if it's documents, I don't know if it's some sort of letter, is it from an attorney. And I'm just going to say the same thing over again and again. The dates are all redacted.

So if you'll move over to page 4, it says

Sealed Court Records, Redacted. The date is

redacted and it says "sealed court record." I don't

know, are we talking about here in federal court,

are we talking about in state court, are we talking

- about something was filed pursuant to the grand jury
  investigation and was filed with the overseeing
  grand jury judge? I don't know. I don't know. So
  I don't have enough information.
- The rest are similar thoughts. There are 285
  duplicate pages and they have listed those duplicate
  pages. I'm assuming that this means -- but you need
  to correct me -- that the originals were turned
  over?

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

- MR. STEGEBY: I believe that is the case, Your Honor. I have not been able to verify that with the FBI. They sent us a letter yesterday talking about the various documents that they had produced and how many documents and which ones were not produced and so forth.
  - So when they have told us that they had a bunch of duplicate documents, that is what I believe they did.
- 19 THE COURT: I understand the duplicates, but
  20 then they list them. So I guess I'm assuming -- but
  21 that's my question. Does that mean they're
  22 duplicate documents of documents that have been
  23 turned over?
- MR. STEGEBY: That would be my belief at least, Your Honor. But like I said, I have not been

able to verify that with the FBI.

THE COURT: All right. Unfortunately for me this probably means that with respect to most of these documents I'm going to have to take a look at the documents.

MR. STEGEBY: Yes, Your Honor. And if I may explain the difference between the FBI declaration or index and the EOUSA index. Typically what happens when we get a FOIA request in, they go through, they do the search, they find the responsive documents, they tell the person, the requester, how much it's going to be and do you accept the charges. And once they do, they process the various documents. They assert certain exemptions if applicable. And in most of the FOIA cases that I have been involved with, they create a Vaughn index which is a page by page, line by line, like the EOUSA did. The number of documents they had were obviously a lot smaller than for the FBI.

The FBI, when they assert a 7(a) exemption, it is sufficient with a categorical declaration, which takes a lot less time than -- because it's document by document as opposed to page by page.

Normally when an agency goes through documents to redact them, they do that first and then they

1 create an index after and a declaration afterwards.

2 In this case the FBI simply didn't have time enough

3 to go through page by page and then create an index.

So what they -- it appears to me, I have not

verified this either with them. It appears to me

that they went through, they focused first and

7 foremost on the documents themselves to go through

8 and redact them and they were going to go back and

9 do an index if so ordered to create a more detailed

Vaughn index as opposed to a categorical one.

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

So that's why we received a categorical index from them as well as a declaration that was a little bit more detailed than prior declarations from Mr. Hardy. So that is why there is not more information in this categorical index.

THE COURT: Let me ask you another question.

In the declaration of Alia Smith that was filed,
they have given us in Exhibit B some examples and
one such example is an email string, one involving

Jason Shearn and David Houston. Another is a letter
written to Mr. Houston by Sara Sweeney. Another
is -- well, those are the two documents they have
shown. These are documents that they have. These
are documents -- in fact, the letter from Assistant
United States Attorney Sara Sweeney to Mr. Houston

is attached in full. Yet when it was turned over,
we have Sara Sweeney's name blanked out; we have the
type of investigation blanked out even though it
says the Davidson investigation on the one that's
already been disclosed; we have the content or the
name of Sara Sweeney blanked out, and it just -this just seems sort of senseless.

- MR. STEGEBY: Yes, Your Honor. Again, like I mentioned before, just because your name has been disclosed before doesn't mean that you lose the right to assert that privacy right in future FOIA litigation or FOIA administrative proceedings.
- Second of all, I believe that the documents that Your Honor is referring to were part of the exhibit that we submitted --
- 16 THE COURT: They were in the declaration.
  - MR. STEGEBY: Yes, Your Honor. And when I looked at those documents, I believe that those documents are part of an exhibit or a part of a declaration by Mr. Berlin in state court in support of their fifth motion to compel Mr. Hogan or Mr. Bollea to release the information that he wanted.
  - So it's actually not our office, as far as I could tell based on the sequence of the documents,

- that produced it; in fact it was Mr. Berlin instead.
- Maybe he has an explanation for it, maybe I'm
- 3 incorrect because the affidavit by Mr. Berlin
- 4 references Exhibit A and B, and A is not attached; B
- is attached. It looks disjointed. So I don't know
- 6 if all the documents were included in it.

But the bottom line is that it appears that it

was not us who actually published that, although we

attached it to our response to their summary

judgement motion.

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

Okay. All right. Just a couple THE COURT: comments on the July 1st filing by Gawker objecting to the newly claimed exemptions, and I'll talk about that with Mr. Berlin. But it was somewhat disconcerting to me that -- we talked about this at the last hearing because at that time you told us that even though the only exemption that had been asserted was a law enforcement exemption, that that didn't mean that there were not other exemptions that were not going to be asserted, that -- I'm summarizing -- it's just easier if there is a law enforcement exemption to say okay, it's a law enforcement exemption, and then you don't have to worry about going through and asserting the other exemptions.

But it is somewhat disconcerting, it seems
like we're doing what I said that I didn't want to
do, that okay, let's look at this exemption; if that
doesn't work, let's go over to this exemption and
see if that works. Which although perhaps
disconcerting, distressing and something that just
seems to me sort of a waste of time, in the long run
I'm going to come down and I'm not going to say you
can't assert it, so that's just my thought.

I also wanted to say that I see my job here as simply trying to address the FOIA requests, the exemptions, and determining what else should be disclosed. And even though in their most recent filing Gawker has said that there may be a public interest short and aside from the fact they need these documents for the litigation beginning July 6th, they need the documents for the litigation. And certainly we have been on some sort of expedited schedule based on that understanding.

It would seem to me that I see my job as trying to make that decision as quickly as possible and then we'll deal with the summary judgment and so on later, at least not today.

You mentioned -- no, maybe it was in the declaration, Mr. Stegeby, and this is sort of a

- question I was going to ask at the end, but I might
  as well ask it now. The declaration indicated that
  the government -- the FBI was going to file some
  sort of motion for summary judgment. Plaintiffs had
  filed a motion for summary judgment, but that the
  FBI was going to file a motion for summary judgment.
  But nobody said that in the response; that was just
  in the declaration.
  - MR. STEGEBY: Ordinarily we would absolutely file a motion for summary judgment and we have spoken about it in some detail. Based on the very condensed schedule here, we didn't think it was feasible. If we would have filed it yesterday, the plaintiff would not have had a chance to respond and the Court wouldn't have a chance to consider it, so we chose not to. If Your Honor wants us to do it, we can do it in relatively quickly.

Is that something the FBI intends to do?

- THE COURT: I was just wondering what you intend to do. Okay. Can I talk to Mr. Berlin for just a moment?
- MR. STEGEBY: Your Honor, may I address a couple of issues first that you mentioned?
- THE COURT: Sure.

MR. STEGEBY: It seems like Your Honor has

- some concern about the waiver of underlying
  exemptions. I just wanted to mention that I read
  plaintiff's submission with respect to the possible
  waivers. They cited two different cases that shows
  that a waiver may occur. Those cases are very
  different from the current case and in fact there is
  a case from the Middle District here that
  distinguishes the first case that they cite, the
  first one --
  - THE COURT: Are we talking now though -- be a little bit more specific. Are you talking about grand jury or are you talking about public domain, what are you talking about?

MR. STEGEBY: Well, Your Honor, one of the cases they relied upon was Ray. That's the first case they cited. And that case dealt with, I believe, exemption B(6). And after they had litigated it for about two years, the court denied the exemption for the government. Then at that point once they got a bad ruling, the government asserted I believe it was 7(c) and it could have been another exemption. And the court denied it based on the untimeliness of the assertion of the underlying case. It was years too late.

Then the other case I think is called Mydok or

Mydak. That case involved an assertion of
additional exemptions on appeal after they had
litigated in district court. So the untimeliness
that plaintiff is attempting to rely upon with
respect to a potential waiver of our now current
exemptions simply doesn't apply.

- We informed the court, we informed plaintiffs that there were possible underlying exemptions. We had discussions about bifurcating --
- 10 THE COURT: Well, at the last hearing you did.
  - MR. STEGEBY: Yes, and I had been in touch with plaintiffs before about that when we were looking to -- seeking an extension of time to respond to them. Obviously we realize and are mindful of plaintiff's situation with respect to the trial that's coming up.
  - So in the end it didn't turn out that we filed a motion for bifurcation, it was part of the declaration that we attached to one of our filings.
  - But nevertheless, we have not raised the underlying exemptions in an untimely manner. We have done that as quickly as we could.
- 23 THE COURT: Okay. I think I said that's -24 things are all in the eyes of the beholder, but I
  25 understand your argument.

- 1 MR. STEGEBY: Thank you, Your Honor.
- THE COURT: Thank you.

Mr. Berlin, I asked Mr. Stegeby to tell me

what had been turned over and when. I went through

my list that I had put together, compiled, and let

me just ask -- I don't want to go through each thing

with you again, but let me just ask you what you

received and when you received it.

MR. BERLIN: Very well, Your Honor, thank you.

First we received -- well, first on Monday there

were some DVDs sent of the videos sent to Judge

Campbell that originally supposed to go -- Judge

Case is away in Montana, so they went to Judge

Campbell. I'll come back to this in a minute.

Judge Campbell called in counsel for the parties yesterday -- sorry, Tuesday, and had us review those materials, which I want to come back to.

Then we received, when you received them on the court docket, we received the indexes and the affidavits. And then lastly we received yesterday afternoon, probably about 2 or 3 o'clock in the afternoon, an electronic file of the documents.

Apparently they were Fed Exed from somewhere in Virginia or West Virginia where the FBI's document

folks are, to us. The Fed Ex didn't arrive or was sent for afternoon delivery so it missed the noon deadline, and to his credit Mr. Stegeby got them to electronically transmit a copy and made them available on disk. And we also got two audio -- two disks of audio files --

THE COURT: And transcripts.

MR. BERLIN: And transcripts. Those were among the documents. Just as a housekeeping matter, I don't know that it matters hugely, you did ask whether or not we were provided with the duplicates. Curiously, because it probably takes more time than just copying them, we didn't get the duplicates and each time a duplicate was in the stack, there is a form that the government fills out that says this is a duplicate of earlier pages, which may explain things like that I was always wondering about how it would take 66 hours a week and some additional weekday shifts to go through 1100 pages, but I've learned a lot.

So that's what we got. And I think that's should be it. We did get -- that's the FBI.

From the EOUSA we got the 24 pages, I think it was, on Friday, plus the ones that had been produced previously, the three mostly redacted emails and the

one news article that we had gotten previously. We got no more documents from the EOUSA, just the Vaughn index log that Your Honor saw. We got an explanation of why we hadn't gotten more, but we got no more pages.

THE COURT: Okay. Let me -- an overall question that's occurred to me the whole time I've been looking at this. A lot of these documents you have. A lot of these redacted names you know. It seems almost an exercise that we're all spending a great deal of time, effort, in attempt to get this done before the trial starts on July 6th, when a lot of it you already have, a lot of it you already know, a lot of the redactions you're fully aware of who it is.

MR. BERLIN: Well, Your Honor, let me try and answer that. We have a much, much smaller set of documents. So in the state court litigation, after some motions practice that went on for a while, the plaintiff there, Mr. Bollea, was ordered to give us his communications with the government. That's a portion of what we have. And we've been able to pick from that as examples, hey, here's a document we already have, here's a document we gave to you, here's a document that you attached to Mr. Hardy's

declaration and filed in open court; why is this a secret? We're giving you those as examples.

But I will say and it's fair to say, Your
Honor, that I will say that having gotten the
documents, I was in court all day yesterday in state
court in pretrial proceedings for this trial that's
starting Monday and when I got back to my hotel late
last night, had a chance to go through some but not
all of these documents, and there is a lot of
information in there that was new to us. And the
redactions -- in many instances you can sort of
guess who it is, but the document is a lot less
useful in that context if it's got a big white box
there. The documents --

THE COURT: Why? If you can guess who it is.

You know, I don't know what you intend to do with
these documents. I don't know if this is just
simply for your educational purposes for trial, if
you intend to introduce these documents, and
obviously it would seem to me that may be a problem
in light of the state court judge's discovery
deadline. But why is that problematic if you aren't
going to actually introduce those documents in
court?

MR. BERLIN: Well, we would very much like to

1 introduce those documents in court and ask witnesses 2 about them and we're not -- it's very difficult to ask a witness about a document, tell me about what 3 -- this document seems to say blank did such-and-such on blank date -- it's just -- it's very difficult to ask the witness questions like that. And in this instance, so, for example, we have documents, this is a -- none of this is a secret, we put this in our papers, this is a 10 situation where Mr. Bollea had sexual encounters with Mrs. Clem with Mr. Clem's blessing. 11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

Mr. Clem has talked about this on the radio, there's been news reports. The third page, it's Gawker number 5, is a newspaper article that says that, that the FBI had in its file and yet the FBI says well, you know, he has a privacy interest to assert and it's just — it reminds me, there was that old film with Robin Williams, Good Morning, Vietnam, Adrian Cronauer, and there were these two guys who sat outside where the news came in and they blacked out everything and everybody around knew that it was true but it was just this fiction. And that's what we're dealing with.

THE COURT: I see your point, but I also think, why do you care? You know who it is.

MR. BERLIN: Because -- this is in all seriousness, Your Honor. Let me try and answer this question. The same thing is true with the names of the agents, which is interesting and I want to come back to the names of the agents because there is an issue with this production that's more serious than some of the things that we've talked about so far.

We also know, because the government has disclosed it, that the person that they were looking at in this investigation is this person Keith

Davidson. That's also in -- now in the public court file and was the subject of news reporting. This is not private in any reasonable -- you know,

Mr. Stegeby's argument is that things get disclosed and they're still private. I mean, that's like Through the Looking Glass.

Why do I want to know? Let me tell you about this, Your Honor. I have to pause for a minute because I'm under, as Your Honor knows, I'm under an order in the state court and the state court order says that these documents are to be treated as confidential and given to Mr. Bollea for 30 days. So I'm limited in what I can say in open court, so I'm going to try and proceed judiciously.

I don't know if Your Honor had a chance to

- 1 look at the documents or the substance --2 THE COURT: No. You're talking about the ones 3 that were turned over? MR. BERLIN: Yes. Not that you should, I just -- but --THE COURT: No, I didn't. 7 MR. BERLIN: But what these documents show, and then I'll come back and I can talk a little bit about the exemptions and the indexes, but let me tell you what our concern is, Your Honor. 10 11 this investigation what we know is that Mr. Bollea -- this is not -- I'm not treading on 12 secret ground here. What we know is that Mr. Bollea 13 14 came with his lawyer, Mr. Houston, to the FBI and asked for an investigation, which they conducted. 15 And what we know from Mr. Hardy's last declaration 16 is that part of this investigation yielded three 17 18 DVDs that have encounters involving the three key participants in this -- Mrs. Clem, Mr. Bollea, and 19 20 for portions of it Mr. Clem. 21 Each of those people has testified 22 differently, they have all said different things 23 about what actually happened, when it happened, how
  - And so one of the reasons why we said we would

often it happened, whether -- what was known.

24

like to get -- we started by just saying look, we thought we would find, which we eventually got in yesterday's stack, statements by Mr. Bollea and his lawyer, and to see whether what he was saying to the FBI matched what he is saying in our lawsuit.

Turns out, without getting into the specifics, they don't, that we have essentially under oath testimony to the FBI and we have under oath testimony in our case directly at odds with one another. So we have a situation -- and it's very unfortunate that this is two days or one business day before we're supposed to start a trial on this matter, but we have a situation where the key participant, the plaintiff, is telling us one thing under oath and telling the FBI something else.

So this is why we're asking -- and you can't use that document to impeach a person if there is a bunch of blanks in it that somebody is saying well, that's private even though it's already public.

So that's the documents. But then we have the DVDs. So we went and in this instance one of the documents that Mr. Bollea produced to us was a document in which Mr. Davidson had prepared a summary transcript of what was on these DVDs. And we've been looking at it and we've been saying look,

- 1 this would appear to be reliable because 2 Mr. Davidson did this presumably in his own interests, there was another witness who produced a 3 different summary transcript that had different things where the two matched. So we looked at the transcript and said geez, we'd really like to be able to authenticate this because it has some very interesting things that are useful to our case and to understand why Mr. Bollea was bringing the case 10 and whether his claims that he was damaged by what Gawker did, which was publishing a minute and 11 41 seconds of a video, in fact caused the damage 12
  - So we said let's try and add that to the FOIA request. So we had both of these things, we wanted his statements, the documents, and we wanted these, if they had them, these videos.
  - So then as Your Honor knows, and I just said, we went to the court on Tuesday to look at the videos and --
- THE COURT: The state court.

that he was claiming in the case.

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

22

23

24

25

MR. BERLIN: The state court, yes, thank you for clarifying. We went to the state court to look at the videos. And I went with a couple of lawyers from my team, Mr. Harder was there with Mr. Houston

- 1 and Mr. Turkel.
- THE COURT: Who are the lawyers for Terry
- 3 Bollea?

- MR. BERLIN: Yes, who are the lawyers for

  Mr. Bollea. Sorry. So we were escorted with the
- 6 disks into a room and so the first disk -- I want to
- 7 take these out of order if I could.
  - One of the disks we looked at and the FBI, as you may recall, Mr. Hardy had an affidavit in which he described three disks with three -- on each disk there was a sexual encounter. So one disk had a minute and 14 seconds of footage showing -- and I don't think I'm violating any confidences by saying it had no people it in, right, it was just a shot of a room, bedroom with a bed, and it was a minute and 14 seconds.
  - So when we came back I contacted Mr. Stegeby
    -- who has been trying, as I think is obvious, he's
    not the person who is with the documents, he's been
    trying to get the information -- to say look, this
    does not match what this affidavit says.
  - Now, I asked Mr. Stegeby about it this morning; he said that he was able to get some clarification and that may have been some redaction issues. He actually had to talk to Judge Campbell

to get confirmation that it was okay to release the disks in the manner that was agreed upon, which I think he was trying to be careful, and he represented there was a problem with one of the disks. So there appears to be a problem.

For purposes of our case and whether this production s complete -- which is really what I'm trying to tell you the background, but as you said your role in this process is to figure out whether this production was properly made or not. Key documentary evidence appears to be missing. And that's was interesting, but not the most interesting part.

Then we watched another disk, it's about

45 minutes, and we take out this transcript -- I

take out this transcript that's been prepared by

Mr. Davidson and I'm reading along and I'm watching

what's going on in the tape and there is a

description. Sometimes it's description of things

that are happening, sometimes it's description of

conversation.

THE COURT: I'm not following you. And perhaps I just don't know enough about it. Are we talking -- it was my -- are we talking about the CDs or are we talking about the DVDs?

MR. BERLIN: DVDs. So this is video footage.

There are three DVDs. I've already talked about one which I think is complete. So we watched the second one and I'm watching it with Mr. Davidson's transcript which describes in some instances activities and in some instances conversation, and it's got time codes periodically, and we're going along, and I'm saying okay, check, check, and it matches, everything that I'm seeing matches what's on the transcript.

Then I watch the last of the disks which we watched. The last of the disks, the first 15 minutes matches the transcript of Mr. Davidson exactly. Then at approximately 15 minutes through the transcript, the audio shifts. The video continues to match. So I watch the rest and what's described as happening matches perfectly, but the audio is the audio that is from a portion of the prior disk.

So there has been a situation where we have audio that's been put on the disk and it appears to be incomplete. And Mr. Harder and Mr. Turkel,
Mr. Houston, who as you can see in the documents was -- we talked about this earlier, was involved in the contact with the FBI, sort of shrugged and said

well, that's interesting. And it turns out that
there is some -- that on the transcript, right, for
the portion, there is something that is particularly
of sensitive and of interest to us in the case and
that is the portion that has been overdubbed, if you
will, with the audio from the earlier CDs. So we
have two CDs with two different video and for a
portion of it the audio is the same. So we were
left --

THE COURT: Why is that their problem, if they have turned over to you what they have?

MR. BERLIN: Well, maybe it is what they have and maybe it isn't what they have. So if I can finish my tale and I'm sorry to -- if you'll indulge me, I will try and tie this up.

THE COURT: Go ahead.

MR. BERLIN: So this is perplexing to us because we believed, until we watched them, that these DVDs were going to match these transcripts.

And the third one, which we're missing, appeared to be -- although we can't tell because we didn't get it, the third one with the minute and 14 seconds, the one that was missing appears to be, based on the transcript, matches a version of what Gawker got.

Gawker got one DVD from which it made this minute

- and 41 seconds of excerpts, and that one matched.
- 2 So we've now seen at some point two and a half DVDs
- 3 that match this transcript. So we're sort of saying
- 4 well, this is interesting.
- So then we go back to our -- I go back to my

  hotel and there is these audio tapes. And one of

  the audio tapes is of a session in which -- I'm only

  going to talk about the part that is relevant to the

  production here because I don't want to violate the

  state court order in any way. One of them is an

  audio tape of a meeting in which Mr. Davidson is

  present and Mr. Bollea is present and Mr. Houston is
  - THE COURT: I think that was something that was turned over and something I glanced through, so.
- MR. BERLIN: So in this meeting --

present, about these DVDs.

13

14

15

20

21

22

23

24

- 17 THE COURT: Of course I didn't read it for any
  18 content and I don't have any idea about what value
  19 it has.
  - MR. BERLIN: It is our understanding that at the end of this meeting the government took possession of the three DVDs that we're talking about. And in this meeting where you can hear the audio, you can hear the audio of Mr. Bollea and Mr. Houston and Mr. Davidson watching these DVDs

including the audio that is matching the transcript but doesn't match the audio that we heard yesterday.

1

2

3

7

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

So when you say to me what does it matter if they gave you what they had, I want to understand how it is that between that moment when the FBI took possession of those DVDs and when I saw those tapes in Judge Campbell's anteroom on Tuesday, that audio got changed.

When you ask me -- I know you're going to ask me at some point in this argument, "What is the public interest beyond your litigation?" Your Honor, this thing is -- it smells like bad fish. Right. And I've got a situation where I have been trying for 18 months to get documents, not only to defend my client and also to understand what happened. And now I have a situation where when I finally get them, I'm missing one, I've got a second one where the audio doesn't match, and the audio doesn't match at a key moment. And then I have the audio -- I have a video where the audio doesn't match at a key moment, and then I have an audio for the last minute that anybody besides the government had these where there is different audio that you can hear on the tape. Right?

THE COURT: Well, I'm not sure what you're

suggesting. Are you suggesting the government altered the tapes or deleted --

MR. BERLIN: I don't know, Your Honor, but let me tell you this. When the government comes and says I don't want to tell you who any of the agents are and I don't want to tell you anything about this and I want to white out everything, right, there is a problem here.

What I'm going to ask you for, just so we're clear about this, is that the audio -- we have a problem. We have documents where the integrity of the document is now called into question. And your job, right, as you articulate it -- I don't want to tell you your job; you tell me your job. But as you articulate it, Your Honor, is to make sure that we get a proper production from the government of what we're entitled to and we don't get what we're not entitled to. That's the -- you're the one that adjudicates that.

What I am trying to say in this proceeding -and I want to come back, this is -- there are issues
with exemptions and some of those specific documents
that you addressed. But my biggest concern now is
that I have a situation where there is a document
that has been produced to me that is representing

this is the video, and there is a different document that has been produced to me this is the audio of us listening to the video, that are different.

And I'm not suggesting -- look, I don't want to impugn anybody at the FBI or in the U.S.

Attorney's Office or in Winchester, Virginia where they review them, or anywhere else, right --

THE COURT: You are.

MR. BERLIN: Well, I'm not trying to do that deliberately, I'm just trying to say that at the end of the day we were not getting -- there's a question about the integrity of the documents that we got.

And it is over a key portion of audio footage that if you were to review the documents that were provided to you in your chambers, you would see is something that in my judgment Mr. Bollea has used the arms of the federal grand jury to try and suppress, and that I didn't know -- I didn't know that the FBI was in the business of doing that.

THE COURT: Of doing what?

MR. BERLIN: Of trying to -- of essentially trying to use arms of the federal government to help people -- you know, we've all done or said things that we wished we hadn't. But I didn't know you could down to your local FBI office and say hey, can

you prosecute this or investigate this to try and keep that from coming out. And that is what I think is going on here and that is wrong.

THE COURT: Well, I would be very surprised if that's what's going on here. I realize why it's in your best interests to say something like that, but I would be very surprised to say that's going on.

MR. BERLIN: Look, all I know, right, and some of this requires some review of the records to be able to say more than I can say in court because the substance of this is I've got my hands tied so I'm dancing a little bit here.

But the bottom line is it was very concerning to me and to Gawker to get a DVD -- to get three DVDs produced where one was supposed to have an encounter on it and only had a minute and 14 seconds of empty bed, and one had an audio track that was duplicated from another video at a key moment, and then third to get an audio CD where you can hear that same DVD with a different audio and they're listening to it. Coupled with, right, testimony in our state court case where both Mr. Bollea and Mr. Houston denied ever having looked at those videos.

So this is really like I don't -- what I'm

- 1 going to ask you for, I started to say this, what 2 I'm going to ask you for, and I know Your Honor was hoping to end this today, but in FOIA cases, it 3 doesn't usually happen, but in FOIA cases, because usually you can just resolve these things on the exemptions, but where they are fact issues, parties 7 are entitled to discovery and this seems like we've got to do a little discovery to find out what happened to my --
  - THE COURT: All right. We're not going there, we're not doing that. So I'm going to have to take about a 10-minute break because I've got to go cancel my dentist appointment at 11 o'clock, which I have good and bad feelings about it, frankly; I hate going to the dentist.
- 16 MR. BERLIN: Then you're welcome.

10

11

12

13

14

15

21

24

- 17 THE COURT: So give me about 10 minutes and let's come back and talk about what we're really 18 here for. So we're in recess until 10:30. 19
- 20 (Recess was taken from 10:21 until 10:29 a.m.)
- MR. BERLIN: I tried to let your assistant 22 I wasn't sure, given your apparent 23 ambivalence for going to the dentist, whether that would be good news or bad news, but I did want to let you know that the Second District Court of

- Appeal -- with plenty of notice before Monday's

  trial, I might add -- has vacated the trial judge's

  trial order and there will be no trial commencing on

  Monday. If that helps you get to the dentist, I'm

  happy to come back at a different time.
- 6 THE COURT: I already cancelled.

10

11

12

13

14

15

- 7 MR. BERLIN: I apologize for their and our 8 unfortunate timing.
- 9 THE COURT: Okay. So there is no trial date.
  - MR. BERLIN: As far as I can tell there is no trial date. And for what it's worth, Your Honor, the opinion is something like 14 pages and I haven't read it, I just read to the bottom, so I don't actually know what the directions are about what to happen next and we'll have to wade through that and sort that out.
- 17 THE COURT: All right. Let me just go back to
  18 Mr. Stegeby for a minute.
- Mr. Stegeby, have you looked at -- I feel like
  I can breathe a sigh of relief here as far as
  timing. Have you looked at the DVDs, have you
  listened to the CDs and -- have you done any of
  that?
- MR. STEGEBY: Your Honor, what I've done is
  when I received the DVDs, the videos, I opened them

to make sure that they were properly openable before we produced them to plaintiffs, and when I opened it I also clicked, fast forward through it, every 10, 15 seconds or so. So I haven't watched the entire video is the bottom line, but I understand what the content of it is.

THE COURT: Okay. Do you understand what Mr. Berlin is saying with regard to the concerns that he has about either they have been altered or something has happened maybe in the redaction or there is some problem?

MR. STEGEBY: Your Honor, my understanding is that the FBI has — there are two different types of files, video files, different formats. Two of them the software that the FBI had was able to redact whatever needed to be redacted. The third file was of a format that could not be redacted properly in the way that Mr. Berlin had asked me to convey to them that he wanted, which means blurring out the face and minimize the redactions of the audio related to the video. And that was possible with two of them.

I didn't listen to the audio, so I don't know how that works, whether they just bleeped it out or cut it out, but they did blur out the face of the

1 third parties.

With respect to the last video, their software could not do that. Their only option was to redact both the video and the audio and that is why the FBI left one minute and I believe 14, 15 seconds or so, and it's only of the bed, there are no people there.

7 THE COURT: Okay. So they redacted the entire 8 thing.

MR. STEGEBY: Yes, Your Honor, except for the first one minute and 14 seconds or thereabouts. We have inquired of the FBI for more information about it, so we're pushing hard to figure out what's going on with this.

THE COURT: Okay. All right. Mr. Berlin, this seems like something we can now, because of the time, we can work out.

MR. BERLIN: I would agree, Your Honor. Look, one of the things that I have -- when you have key documentary evidence, right, you have three participants in the underlying events, we're not one of them, and you have key documentary evidence, you want the documentary evidence so you can find out what happened.

I will say that my understanding again from the audio of the participants watching this, we have

an audio disk of them watching it, there is watching a tape which at the end they say oh, this must be the one that Gawker has. And I will say that if the third tape with the minute and 14 seconds is, as I would suspect, the one that ultimately was provided to Gawker -- not by the government obviously, but was ultimately provided to Gawker -- that one should have been able to have been produced with much more fulsomeness because for the bulk of that recording there are only two people in it and they have both provided waivers. So there is an issue there which is something we could probably sort out.

And I will say this, I said this last week when I was before you, Mr. Stegeby in his office, Mr. Flynn, they have been great to deal with, they have been very responsive, it is quite clear to me that they are not the ones in the driver's seat in terms of how this production is being made or making these indexes, and I don't want to in any way -- I want to express my appreciation on my behalf for their efforts. And I believe that now that the time pressure is off, that maybe it makes sense to try and get to the bottom of what -- with their help, of what happened with these two disks that are -- over which there are questions.

And I want to be clear, Your Honor, I'm not -and I really mean this. This is suspicious, but I'm
not intending to malign anybody. I'm just saying
hey, this is suspicious. I hear Mr. Harder laughing
behind me. But that's the reality, right, we've got
a tape, transcript, an audio; things don't match;
you say to yourself these things ought to match, can
we try to get to the bottom of that. That's what
lawyers do, we try and get to the bottom and get to
the truth of things. And that's part of this
process.

And for your purposes your job I think is just to make sure that we have get the proper production.

And if it's not proper, to make sure that that happens, and that's why we've brought this proceeding.

THE COURT: I agree. Let me ask you a couple of other questions. And what I think how I'm going to resolve the DVD/CD controversy now that we have more than a day or an afternoon, is to have Mr. Stegeby look at it and see what the problem is and maybe that can be resolved short of court intervention here.

MR. STEGEBY: Your Honor, if I may, as I mentioned earlier, I don't believe we have the

- actual raw DVD yet, but we will get it as quickly as
  possible and I will review it and work with the FBI
  to find out what happened.
  - I just wanted to let the court know we have tried to produce information in this case as quickly as possible.
- 7 THE COURT: I know you have.

- 8 MR. STEGEBY: And my understanding is that
  9 this is simply a technical glitch, we'll get to the
  10 bottom of it.
  - THE COURT: Okay. I want to go back,

    Mr. Berlin, to a couple of things. I think you

    correctly pointed out in one of your filings as far

    as the privacy exemptions that the Court has to

    weigh the public interest in disclosure against the

    privacy exemption request.
    - But it's up to you to tell me what the privacy -- I mean what the public interest is. And I realize that without the documents, that may be somewhat difficult. But generally what is the public interest in the disclosure of these allegedly privileged because of privacy documents?
- MR. BERLIN: Well, Your Honor, when you asked

  Mr. Stegeby this and laid out the test -- and I'll

  put aside the waiver issue which I'll talk about for

a moment in a minute -- the first question before
you get to the public interest is is it private,
right. So the first thing that we're saying -- and
most of what other focus has been in the paper, the
papers that we submitted yesterday, and we submitted
those prior to having any documents, so it was just
to talk in general terms about what the issues are.
But there are redactions of people's names who are
well known who have talked about this on the radio
in the case of Mr. Clem, where there is many, many
news reports. There are in the case of Mr. Davidson
that's been put in the court record in this case and
has been the subject of news reporting.

THE COURT: In this case?

MR. BERLIN: In this case, yes, Your Honor.

Mr. Hardy's first declaration attached a letter

which described Mr. Davidson as the target of the

investigation, gave the investigation number, and

that was one of the examples we gave you.

When you asked me essentially why are we bothering you for this if you already have the information. There is a great deal of information we just got. So it was -- it was not stuff that we had in any significant respects. But --

THE COURT: Yeah, but see the problem is that

- I don't know all of that. You know it; I don't know

  it. So short of us going through each document and

  you telling me that, I have no idea.
  - MR. BERLIN: Here's the -- you asked about the test, Your Honor. The exemption in the first instance is to be applied by the government and then of course as reviewed de novo by you. Unlike an exemption 3, which is a statutory exemption, something for grand jury materials, which I'll come back to in a moment.

- The privacy exemption is supposed to be done by the government. What the government has done here is taken the position that is contrary to the statute which is to say any time a person's name appears for any reason in any context -- there is a page on which my name is redacted, Your Honor, okay.
- THE COURT: Anybody that hasn't signed a waiver.
  - MR. BERLIN: Anybody that hasn't signed a waiver, their name gets redacted. That's basically the approach that the operation in Winchester, Virginia, or West Virginia, wherever they are, has taken.
  - I would respectfully submit that that is not what is contemplated by the statute because there is

-- if you have in your own file a news report where
Bubba Clem is talking about his involvement in this,
you can't just simply say there is a name we don't
have a waiver, that's the end of it, right? You
have to ask the question, which we would ask you to
make now, but they're in the first instance obliged
to do this, to say is this private and is there
public interest.

In every single example, for 1168 pages or whatever the production was, and in every single assertion of this in Mr. Hardy's declaration, the answer has been this is private and this is not public interest. And they have not done any actual balancing. They have basically taken a blanket position that if there is a name and we don't have a waiver, we're cutting that out. I'm saying to you --

THE COURT: Is it their job to do the balancing or is it your job to point it out and then my job to do the balancing?

MR. BERLIN: In the first instance the statute requires them to do that balancing. At this point they have done it; with apologies for dumping it on your desk, it's now your job.

But I want to say to you that the starting

point where we were when we got these documents,

which is there is a box around every person's name,

you know, look, there are people where I say okay,

here is a person who didn't sign a waiver, there is

sensitive information, it's something that is

actually private, right, but that's the deal.

Now, let me give you another example. So we talked about Mr. Davidson, we talked about Bubba the Love Sponge Clem. You've got the names of agents, U.S. attorneys, right? The notion that -- I mean this in a respectful way to you as a government official, to Mr. Stegeby, to everybody who is a government official. The performance of a government official's job in their work is generally not something in which they have -- the statute refers to personal privacy, in which they have a personal privacy interest, right? So if you --

THE COURT: Not even a law enforcement officer who is doing an investigation?

MR. BERLIN: Certainly if you have an undercover agent, you have a clandestine spy. But a routine investigation that's over, right -- and look, if you said to -- it depends on the circumstances, of course. If this were an investigation into a gang that murders law

enforcement agents, you could say all right, yeah.

But this is an investigation into a sex tape. And
the motion that there is a personal privacy interest
in protecting that doesn't make any sense to begin
with and it particularly doesn't make sense in a
context where the names of the people involved have
already been disclosed. Mr. Shearn is in the court
record courtesy of Mr. Hardy. Ms. Sweeney is in the
court record courtesy --

THE COURT: And I agree.

1

2

3

7

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

In the balancing of this -- and I MR. BERLIN: will say to you, this part I would put off. suspicions about these DVDs turn out to be more than a technical problem -- and I have some suspicions but I'll leave it be -- then who is involved has a different issue, but we can reserve on that until we get to the bottom of that. But the primary thing is we have a situation where we have the government saying we're going to do an investigation into Mr. Davidson at the behest of Mr. Bollea, doing that investigation. Apparently we know now there may have been grand jury proceedings, we don't know what they were, but they're asserting grand jury protection, so I'm assuming some proceedings. are references to subpoenas by the grand jury and so

forth, so we've used that process. And then at some
point there is no prosecution. At some point we
know from last week there is now another
investigation by a state agency which last week was
grounds for asserting a law enforcement exemption,

this week it wasn't.

- You know, there are a number of things here where -- and even apart from Gawker's interest as a litigant, Gawker's interest as a news organization, having spent a lot of money to get to this point, has an interest in understanding, okay, how is the government operating. And that's what the point of the public interest part of this --
- THE COURT: Say that again. Because I was going to ask you to please tell me what the public interest is again. What do you -- what are you saying is the public interest?
- MR. BERLIN: The public interest -- in general in the cases when you get to this point, putting aside -- I'm making you the first point that a lot of this is not private, right, so there is a privacy balance against that.
- But when we get to the public interest prong, right, the main point of FOIA is to allow the public to understand how the government is operating.

THE COURT: I agree with that. But that's not your reason for doing it.

MR. BERLIN: There is a difference between why we originally came here and what we're ultimately trying to find out. When I came here 18 months ago when I filed FOIA request or had Mr. Thomas file a FOIA request, it was to get statements by Mr. Bollea and if there was any documentary evidence to get that. Right. This is basic discovery for a lawsuit.

We now have a situation where over the course of that time we now have a situation where we know a lot about it and we -- at least Gawker as a news organization is left scratching its head saying how is this that the government is operating. And maybe there is good and valid reasons, but the whole point of this statute is to be able to scrutinize those reasons.

THE COURT: I realize that and I realize what FOIA is and I realize the purpose of the statute and I think I said when we were here last, that's really not your purpose and I'm not sure that it's my job at this point to evaluate why you make a FOIA request. So I really -- the government raised the fact you're doing it for litigation purposes, but

I'm not considering that.

Let me ask -- I want to change subjects a minute. I want to leave the privacy and the public interest behind for just a moment. When we get to the cases that the information is already in the public domain, I think that your understanding and my understanding perhaps may be different as far as what that means being already in the public domain.

Because if something has been in a news report, I'm not sure -- or something has been blogged about or tweeted about or something, I don't know that I would consider that under what I've looked at as far as the case law is concerned as being in the public domain.

So I would like to hear what your thoughts are regarding public domain. And let me just -- I made some notes, so let me just go back and be a little more specific.

I pulled this from one of the cases. Publicly disclosed information that has been specifically officially acknowledged, made public through an official document disclosure or something like that. It's not something that somebody may have -- somebody may have written about in a newspaper story somewhere. Anyway, I don't even know how the

government would know something like that.

It has to be -- maybe something filed in court. Maybe the information filed with the declaration, for example. But I would like to hear what your understanding is of public domain, the public domain doctrine.

MR. BERLIN: Sure. I think it's -- in many respects the public domain -- the name of the doctrine is a bit of a misnomer because you have to go back to the statute. The statute is saying we protect interests and personal privacy. They have asserted exemption 6 as a catch-all, but that's basically on the language for medical records and other similar records and I don't think we have anything in this case that is exemption 6 unless you're going to take the position that that applies to everything that names a person, which I think is an overreach based on the language of the statute. You don't have to go any further than that.

But if we talk about exemption 7(c), the question is does a person have a personal privacy interest in this information, right. And maybe the government says okay, prophylactically we'll take the position that any time a person's name is mentioned. But when it gets to the point of

litigation and it's in front of a judge, obviously there is a greater level of sensitivity that you can bring to that question than perhaps somebody in the records division at the FBI. And the question is does the person have a personal privacy interest in this information.

And I would say to you two things: One is that the personal privacy interest that a person has of saying, you know -- let's use Bubba Clem, for example. Having a personal privacy interest in saying I was somehow connected to this thing with my now ex-wife and Mr. Bollea. If you're on the radio talking about that day after day after day, and the government has in its records reports that tell you that, it is hard to say that that person has a personal privacy interest in being linked to those events, right.

I mean, you think about this -- you know, we just prosecuted the Boston Marathon bomber, right.

I mean, that's a much greater example. But the people involved in that, there were some people who were prosecuted and you may remember there was another student who was somehow connected that they went to Rhode Island to fetch. Sort of a bit player, right? At some point you lose your personal

- privacy interest in this even if it turned out that 1 2 you got the wrong person or whatever, right? that's the first piece of this, which is if it's 3 known widely, it's not -- there is no longer a personal privacy interest. And then the government's motion of well, even if it's widely 7 known, somehow we can put that back in the bottle and we still don't have to disclose it -- it's counterintuitive, doesn't make any sense. 10 The second is a more narrow subset of that, 11 which is has the government disclosed this. And in 12 this instance we have disclosures by the government with respect to Mr. Davidson, with respect to 13 14 Ms. Sweeney --15 I agree with that --THE COURT: MR. BERLIN: So that's the narrower version, 16
- 17 but the larger version is if it's not private, you can't --18

20

21

23

24

25

- My concern that I struggle with --THE COURT: and I don't disagree with if it's been with filing or it's a part of the court record or something of 22 that sort.
  - My concern is your analogy to Mr. Clem talking about it on his radio show. I don't know that. the fact that somebody -- it may have been in some

newspaper story somewhere someplace or some, you know, on the internet sometimes someplace.

MR. BERLIN: Let me make a suggestion, Your Honor, because we're now operating in a different posture than we were when we walked in this morning, which is, you know, we got these documents at 3 o'clock yesterday and we had to come in and say -- and make some showings, right. And in our statement yesterday we were literally giving examples without even knowing what there was, but just having seen a few redacted documents from the EOUSA.

What I would propose -- and you're right, you're not -- you're not necessarily supposed to know. Your clerks may know about a certain thing, you had mentioned the apology, right, that's another example of being on the air talking about this. But you're not supposed to know necessarily. And now that we have a bit more time, for the ones that are not released by the government directly, we should be -- we're happy to come in and make a showing and give you that information so that you can make a proper decision without having to take my word for it that Bubba Clem is a radio DJ who has talked about this a lot. You know, I can bring you transcripts and audio and you can make a

1 determination about whether or not that's truly private or not.

2

3

7

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

THE COURT: Okav. Let's do this, let's talk about where we go from here now. And you're right -- and I'm going to ask you, Mr. Stegeby, the same Things have changed because I already had dates and a timeframe worked out about how we were going to -- how I was going to deal with in this light of the trial starting on July 6th. But now it's not starting on July 6th.

So what would you propose? He has copies of the documents. They're clearly -- I think I need to look at those documents and I'm hoping he'll give me those documents to look at this morning. Mr. Stegeby has indicated he's going to go back and look at the DVDs and the CDs and the transcripts and see if he can figure out why it doesn't match and if it's something that they can resolve. So it would appear to me that those two things can definitely occur.

You also have now the luxury, Mr. Berlin, of looking at whatever has been disclosed and determining whether there is any concern regarding the redactions, which you haven't had before. how would you suggest we proceed?

MR. BERLIN: Well, at some point, as Your Honor knows, Mr. Stegeby called before filing his motion for reconsideration and for an extension and asked me for an extension, and I said, which I will reveal in this court, that I'm always the kind of a lawyer that would work out a reasonable schedule except that I have no choice here because I have a trial in a week.

So I'm happy to work out a reasonable schedule with Mr. Stegeby for having him get the DVDs and look at them, get you the documents if there is documents you're going to look at, to be able to look at them, and let's look at the redactions, have us make a showing if there are things where our position is these things are not private not because they have been released in a court record, which you would have, but for other reasons which you might not have before you so we can make that showing. And to get all that done and to come up with a reasonable schedule for doing that.

The only footnote about this is that my understanding -- and again, I haven't read the full 14-page order -- is that the Second District Court of Appeals order directing the rescinding of the trial order does not specify when -- at least the

part I read didn't catch my eye about when it needed to be reset. And if it gets reset -- if it gets reset 30 days from now, that's going to affect the schedule. If it gets reset for several months from now, that's going to be a different timetable and that will I think get sorted out reasonably soon.

So the only thing I would say is I would like to give Mr. Stegeby and the court a reasonable time so nobody is working at breakneck speed, but I would like not to have it extend so far so that if it turns out that the trial is set soon, we're not in this situation again at the eleventh hour because that seems like a problem.

THE COURT: Mr. Stegeby?

MR. STEGEBY: Your Honor, it sounds reasonable what he says. My goal in working with him on a schedule would be to ensure that we follow normal FOIA procedures and this --

THE COURT: Has not been normal.

MR. STEGEBY: Yeah. Normally we have a little bit more time than this. But I understand his concerns about the trial being rescheduled within a relatively short period of time. So we'll work --

THE COURT: If I were the judge, I would want to reschedule it in a short period of time. But.

MR. BERLIN: And that may happen. So, you know, I would ask -- for example, if Mr. Stegeby, he's got to look at these three DVDs, assuming he could get them early next week and look at them at some point next week, that would seem -- over the course of the week, it would seem like by the end of next week we ought to be able to do that.

And I think for my purposes by the end of next week we ought to be able to look at the documents we have and get you something. If he wanted to go into the following week, we would certainly have no objection to that. But that seems like -- and you already have -- he needs to just get you the redacted documents, is that what you're asking the third thing was?

THE COURT: No, I'm asking him to give me -both, withheld and redacted. I wanted the ones that
are in the Vaughn index that weren't turned over
that he said he brought today. And if he brought
them, might as well just give them to me and I can
go ahead and look at them.

MR. STEGEBY: On that point, Your Honor, I just want to say in open court that we will provide the documents to you for in camera review and we would object to any production directly to --

THE COURT: Well, it was my understanding you would give them to me.

3 MR. STEGEBY: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Stegeby, estimate for me how long you think it's going to take you to get with the FBI, look at the tapes, figure out if there is a problem or that's the way it was intended or -- give me a timeframe.

MR. STEGEBY: A week.

THE COURT: Okay. All right. Then what I'm going to do is I'm going to adjourn the hearing, I'm going to ask you to give me copies of the documents for an in camera review. I'm going to ask you to take a look at the DVDs and the CDs to see if it's something that occurred when the FBI redacted or if that is what it is.

And then why don't you all give me just a proposed schedule for anything else that you think as far as asserting any kind of objections to the exemptions.

MR. STEGEBY: Certainly. And one more point about the unredacted documents. The FBI informed us that they have withheld the grand jury documents. I just wanted to let the Court know that. What I saw was some inserts where it says "withheld grand jury

1 documents." So there are some records --2 THE COURT: Okay, well, give me what you have and then I will be able to make sense out of it. 3 MR. STEGEBY: Yes, Your Honor. 5 THE COURT: Okay. Thank you. Mr. Harder? 6 7 MR. HARDER: Yes, Your Honor, may I be heard? MR. BERLIN: Before we get to that, can I just ask a follow-up question about the scheduling on a housekeeping matter? 10 11 THE COURT: Yes. 12 MR. BERLIN: Did you want to -- are we going to come back here or will you just set a hearing if 13 14 you need to hear from us? 15 I'm probably going to have to set THE COURT: a hearing, but I would like to see what I have 16 17 first. And after I hear from you. MR. BERLIN: Okay, very well. 18 THE COURT: I mean, obviously if your trial 19 schedule changes, that may adjust everything. 20 21 MR. BERLIN: Right. Before I sit down, Your 22 Honor, if I just may address one last thing about 23 the documents that you went through this morning. We understand that there is grand jury protections 24 25 and there is protections in legal memoranda written

by an Assistant U.S. Attorney, and the only thing 1 2 that we would really ask for in that is that in some of those instances what we'll really interested in 3 -- I'm not interested in what the Assistant U.S. Attorney is thinking, that's the deliberative process part of this. What I am interested in are 7 facts. And oftentimes a memo may start with the fact section and say here are the facts. Like I'm interested in facts. So if there is factual disclosures that can be made as you're reviewing 10 11 those documents, if I might plant a seed in your head about that, that would be the kind of thing 12 13 that we would like.

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

And in some instances -- in a couple of instances Your Honor raised the question of whether certain things were protected as work product but they were correspondence to third parties and there's a question in that regard about whether those things are private at this point or protected work product. If I send somebody a letter, I think I no longer have any work product protection in that, and I just wanted to raise both of those things.

So I appreciate that before I sit down and we'll try and get our part and Mr. Stegeby's part

- done hopefully over the next week or so. And would you like a report or something from us to tell you what happened?
- THE COURT: Yeah. What I would like, if you
  do a -- you can call it a notice of filing or
  whatever you would like, and tell me the agreed to
  dates, if you have agreed to dates. And if you want
  to address that issue or if you want me to conduct a
  hearing, you can address it orally, just let me know
  what you want to do.
- MR. BERLIN: Thank you very much, Your Honor.
- MR. STEGEBY: Just one more thing. I just
  wanted to let Your Honor know that we plan on filing
  a motion for summary judgment.
- MR. BERLIN: There had to be some cost of having an extension of the trial. That's it right there.
- THE COURT: Thank you. Mr. Harder?
- MR. HARDER: Thank you, Your Honor. Very
- 20 briefly, I just wanted to address a few points. The
- 21 first one is that -- and I wrote the quote
- Mr. Berlin said: "Mr. Bollea has used the arms of
- the federal government to suppress."
- 24 THE COURT: I ignored it.
- MR. HARDER: I didn't, Your Honor. Nothing

could -- I take it personally. My client would take

it personally once he hears this --

THE COURT: You're sort of grandstanding. We don't need that kind of thing. It doesn't have any effect on me whatsoever.

MR. HARDER: I understand, Your Honor, but we also have members of the press in the audience and I can't let this go unaddressed.

Nothing could be further from the truth and I think it's shameful for someone to make a statement like that and I've never heard in 18 years of practicing law anyone make such a statement.

The second thing, Your Honor, is I just want to address the issue of the DVDs that went to Judge Campbell. Judge Campbell reviewed those DVDs, counsel reviewed the DVDs, we had a motion in limine yesterday and she granted the motion and those DVDs are out of trial. I just wanted to make that clear because this whole lawsuit is about getting discovery for purposes of the trial in the state court. Well, those DVDs are out. The judge found that there is massive problems with the DVDs and they're just not relevant to the case because the case doesn't pertain to the content that's on those.

THE COURT: Well, that's certainly her

1 decision.

MR. HARDER: Also, Your Honor, Mr. Berlin talked about that he's trying to -- he's doing all this discovery in order to get to the bottom of why Mr. Bollea really brought the lawsuit. Well, we had a motion in limine on that issue, namely what his motives or alleged motives were for bringing a lawsuit. The judge granted that motion in limine as well; that's not allowed to be heard.

So the point is from our perspective and we recognize that a lot has been done and a lot is going to be done and we're not standing in the way of that. But from our perspective a lot of this is really is a side show. It's a lot of -- it's much ado about nothing.

But when you look at the underlying -- there are two underlying matters. One is that Gawker played a one minute 41 second excerpt of my client naked and having sex. The second is that separately my client was the target of an extortion. And so he had a few options at that point. The option he decided to take was to go to the FBI and seek prosecution of the extortionist.

The FBI had Mr. Houston communicate with the extortionist and set up a sting and that's what

- these audio CDs are and that's where these DVDs come from and that's where these alleged transcripts come from.
  - Mr. Berlin is saying, well, these DVDs aren't reliable and these DVDs have problems with them and the audio is all over, and then he accuses the FBI and my client of having something to do with it, which couldn't be further from the truth.
    - These DVDs came from an extortionist, someone who is trying to get money out of saying these DVDs contains certain content, a content that you're going to want to make go away with a big check.

      Well, none of that is reliable.

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

- So I'm just adding just some context here because I feel like some of it is either not being addressed or is being glossed over.
- Two other things, Your Honor. One is apparently the government produced a big chunk of materials to the other side at 2 or 3 p.m.

  yesterday. We haven't gotten any of that.
- THE COURT: You're not a party to this
  lawsuit.
- MR. HARDER: Well, actually, Your Honor, the protocol that is called for under the state court action is --

- THE COURT: That's fine, you take it up with the state court judge.
- MR. HARDER: Well, Your Honor, it's that

  materials that get -- well, I thought Your Honor

  entered an order that you're going to be following

  that protocol such that when DVDs get produced --

THE COURT: Yeah, I did, we did that. With the DVDs that's -- and actually that was at Mr. Berlin's request or Mr. Thomas's that they be turned over to Jim Case or I guess if he wasn't available, to the judge. And certainly we'll do that, yes.

MR. HARDER: Yes. And that also calls for my office and my side getting a copy of whatever gets produced because up until a few minutes ago we were one day away from a trial. Mr. Berlin is receiving 700 pages of documents and audio CDs that he says is all relevant to our lawsuit, but we were about to go to trial without having gotten any of that information. And the protocol that was agreed to by the parties and entered by the court was -- and this court as well --

- THE COURT: No, the state court.
- MR. HARDER: The state court. Is that we were to get a copy. So I would request if it's not too

- much trouble, Your Honor, that we are an intervenor,

  we would like to receive a copy of documents and

  materials that come from the FBI and go to the

  Gawker parties.
- 5 THE COURT: Mr. Stegeby?

- MR. STEGEBY: Your Honor, I would take the position that Mr. Bollea can use the state court system to get copies of whatever we produced to Gawker rather than Your Honor ordering us to submit materials to a third party.
- THE COURT: Yeah, that's my thought, too. You take it up with the state court judge. If she orders them to produce it, they have to produce it.

  That's her problem.
  - MR. HARDER: That's fine, Your Honor. One final thing, Your Honor, is the reason we're intervening is because of the privacy aspects of the content that's at issue. Both the DVDs which have video and audio, as well as the audio CDs which Mr. Berlin was saying -- I haven't heard them myself, but he was saying that there was audio from the secret recordings in a bedroom that were on the audio CDs of the meeting with Mr. Davidson.
  - My point is, Your Honor, this is all highly, highly private information, it was a secret filming,

and there has been interest among the members of the press to get access to that information. We would request that the court do whatever means it has available to ensure that information being disclosed from the government to the Gawker parties does not find its way into -- at least with regard to the recordings, does not find its way into the public domain because that would be a disaster from our point of view and it's what our whole state court lawsuit is all about and it would be unfortunate if a party in a state court lawsuit is able to bring a federal court lawsuit and undo that when we are seeking in the state court action which is a permanent injunction from the video and audio and all aspects of the secret recording to ever be shown to the public.

1

2

3

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

THE COURT: Well, I said this in my order, but I suggest you take that up with the state court judge. The items that I am ordering produced or that they have produced were pursuant to a FOIA request and that's what FOIA is, it's something the public "is entitled to."

If that violates the state court judge's

Protective Order, you need to take that up with the

state court and she can certainly -- she has

jurisdiction over Gawker and they're a party in her 1 2 lawsuit and she can certainly tell them what to do 3 or not do. MR. HARDER: I understand, Your Honor. The state court judge doesn't have jurisdiction over the 5 press making inquiries with the federal court, 7 though; that's why I was bringing this up with you. THE COURT: Well, if you're concerned about them making inquiries with me, I'm not going to talk 10 with them about it. MR. HARDER: Well, I mean, with the federal 11 12 court to try to -- or with the FBI to try to obtain 13 these same materials. 14 THE COURT: That's between the FBI and the 15 press. 16 MR. HARDER: Okay. Thank you, Your Honor. 17 THE COURT: Thank you. Okay. I'll enter a short order after we are adjourned. 18 Mr. Stegeby, could you give me what you have? 19 20 Copies? 21 MR. STEGEBY: Yes, Your Honor. 22 And actually you can just give THE COURT: 23 them to my law clerk, Ms. Kirkwood, over here. MR. STEGEBY: Your Honor, they're Bates 24

25

stamped and there are three binders that is from the

```
Then I have a small manila folder from the
       FBI.
1
 2
       EOUSA.
              THE COURT: Okay. Thank you very much.
 3
                                                          All
       right. We're adjourned.
 5
              (The proceedings adjourned at 11:10 a.m.)
 6
 7
 8
 9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
```

1	CERTIFICATE
2	
3	STATE OF FLORIDA )
4	COUNTY OF HILLSBOROUGH )
5	I, Lynann Nicely, RMR, CRR, Official Court
6	Reporter for the United States District Court, Middle
7	District, Tampa Division,
8	DO HEREBY CERTIFY, that I was authorized to and
9	did, through use of Computer Aided Transcription,
10	report in machine shorthand the proceedings and
11	evidence in the above-styled cause, as stated in the
12	caption hereto, and that the foregoing pages,
13	numbered 1 through 94, inclusive, constitute a true
14	and correct transcription of my machine shorthand
15	report of said proceedings and evidence.
16	IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand in
17	the City of Tampa, County of Hillsborough, State of
18	Florida, July 10, 2015.
19	
20	
21	
22	Official Court Reporter
23	
24	
25	