IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

FOR THE DISTRICT OF UTAH

CENTRAL DIVISION

United States of America,

Plaintiff,

Case No: 2:23-cr-00010-HCN

VS.

Plastic Surgery Institute of Utah, et al.,

Defendants.

## STATUS CONFERENCE VIA ZOOM BEFORE THE HONORABLE HOWARD C. NIELSON, JR.

Date: June 4, 2025

Time: 1:00 p.m. to 2:40 p.m.

Reported by Teena Green, RPR, CRR, CBC

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June 4, 2025 1:00 p.m.

## PROCEEDINGS

THE COURT: All right. Good afternoon. We're here for a status conference in *United States v. Plastic Surgery* Institute of Utah, et al. That's Case No. 2:23-cr-10. The purpose of this hearing is to address Dr. Michael Kirk Moore's and Kristin Jackson Andersen's motion to continue the trial.

Let's start with appearances of counsel for the record, though.

First, counsel for the United States.

MR. BOUTON: Good afternoon, Your Honor. Bouton, Jacob Strain, and Sachiko Jepson for the United States of America.

THE COURT: Are all three of you here?

MR. BOUTON: Yes.

THE COURT: All right. Welcome, Mr. Bouton,

Mr. Strain, and Ms. Jepson.

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All right. Counsel for Plastic Surgery Institute.

MR. BARNHILL: Good afternoon. Brian Barnhill for Plastic Surgery Institute.

THE COURT: Welcome, Mr. Barnhill.

Counsel for Dr. Moore.

MS. NESTER: Good afternoon, Your Honor. Kathy Nester and David Drake here on behalf of Dr. Moore. And Dr. Moore is also present.

THE COURT: All right. Welcome, Ms. Nester. 1 2 Welcome, Mr. Drake. And, welcome, Dr. Moore. 3 MR. DRAKE: Thank you, Judge. THE COURT: Okay. And then counsel for Ms. Andersen. 4 5 MR. BRASS: Good afternoon, Your Honor. Ed Brass 6 appearing for Ms. Andersen. 7 THE COURT: Welcome, Mr. Brass. It's good to see you 8 being able to be here. 9 MR. BRASS: Thank you. I actually really appreciate 10 that right now. Thanks. 11 THE COURT: Very good. Do we have any counsel for any of the other 12 13 defendants? 14 MS. ANGELOS: Your Honor, Kris Angelos for Sandra Flores. 15 16 THE COURT: All right. Welcome, Ms. Angelos. 17 Any other lawyers on the call, other than -- I have a law clerk and some court personnel, but are there any other 18 19 representative of counsel that need to enter an appearance? 20 All right. Hearing none. Okay. 21 MR. BOUTON: Your Honor, I'm sorry to interrupt. I 22 would just draw to your attention that we do have Agent Ashley 23 Collins from HHS on the call. THE COURT: Okay. Thank you. 24 25

Well, it would not be true to form in this case if we

didn't have a little bit of drama, so I guess I should not be surprised. On November 26th, 2024, after I granted Dr. Moore's motion to revoke the detention order that had been issued by the magistrate judge, I granted Dr. Moore's motion to continue the trial from January 2025 until this July, primarily because counsel for Dr. Moore, David Drake, had some medical issues scheduled and we wanted to facilitate his recovery, which would have likely conflicted with the January 2025 trial date.

I issued -- then we proceeded on the understanding that we'd go to trial in July. And I issued the trial order for that trial just over a month ago, on May 2nd, 2025.

We now have a motion from Dr. Moore to continue the trial. In support of his motion, counsel for Dr. Moore represents that on May 21st, 2025, the prosecution disclosed for the first time to defense counsel over 200 pages of government contracts between the federal government and the manufacturers of the vaccines.

Counsel for Dr. Moore argues that these documents are relevant to Dr. Moore's defense because they shed light on whether the vaccines shipped to Dr. Moore's office were federal government property at the time of their disposal.

And counsel for Dr. Moore represents that additional time is necessary to retain an expert to analyze the government contracts and to determine who should be subpoenaed to testify about these contracts and to serve trial or document

subpoenas on these out-of-state government officials.

Plastic Surgery Institute joins the request for a continuance. Ms. Andersen also moves to continue the trial. In addition to incorporating by reference the arguments made in Dr. Moore's motion, counsel for Ms. Andersen represents that additional preparation time would be welcome because of the medical issues he's been dealing with since March 2025, which rendered him physically unable to work on a full-time basis from that date until the present.

Okay. That's my understanding of the motions before me. I note as well that Dr. Moore filed a reply in support of the motion yesterday, and then I believe it was this morning the government filed a sur-reply.

Let's see. I'd like to hear from you all on these motions, but I guess I'd like to start by asking the government some questions about these documents that seem to have, you know, caused -- or at least are the stated reason for the request for continuance.

Now, based on the government's response, my understanding is that the government intends to use the vaccine contracts to establish the price of the vaccines, not whether the government owned the vaccines when Dr. Moore allegedly disposed of them.

Am I right about that, Mr. Bouton, or whoever wants to speak for the United States?

MR. BOUTON: Yes, Your Honor. I don't know if you had time to review the sur-reply that was filed.

THE COURT: I did. Briefly, but I did.

MR. BOUTON: So, yes, that was the purpose. We had determined in trial preparation that our former CDC witness could not testify to the exact pricing of the vaccines, and so we scrambled to find a witness who could do so. It took some time and we were able to find one that was identified on May 15th, I think four days before we had to exchange witness lists.

We spoke to Dr. Disbrow, he's a Ph.D, on the next day, the 16th, the Friday before that deadline for the first time and confirmed that he could testify to this. But he indicated that he would need to use these contract documents to do so to support his testimony and to be sure he had the right numbers.

We received them for the first time on May 19th. And we indicated in our exhibit list that they would be forthcoming under seal the next day after we had worked the issue out with ASPR, who produced them. We turned them over on May 20th. It was less than 24 hours that we had them in our possession before they went to the defendant.

THE COURT: All right. Well, I'm not really interested in argument just yet, I'm really just interested in the answers to my question. Okay, and you've answered that, so

it's price.

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So I guess my next question is, if these contracts are only to establish price, what evidence or testimony will the government offer to prove beyond a reasonable doubt that the vaccines were federal government property when Dr. Moore allegedly disposed of them?

MR. BOUTON: Most of that evidence, Your Honor, would come through the CDC witness who was involved with the program and Operation Warp Speed who can testify that the government funded and obtained the vaccines and distributed them exclusively through the CDC.

Evidence would also include the CDC COVID-19 vaccination program provider agreements, including the one Dr. Moore and Ms. Burgoyne signed that indicate these were being distributed pursuant to a collaborative agreement with the Utah Department of Health and Human Services.

We would also have evidence from Mr. Lakin from the Department of Health and Human Services. His first MOI was produced last July, I believe, when we replied to the motion to dismiss, and he talked about how the vaccines were ordered through the CDC system and distributed directly to the providers. The cards themselves were emblazoned with the HHS and CDC logos.

THE COURT: No, I understand. And all of these things, apart from the contract, it sounds like pursuant to --

maybe there's a question, pursuant to Rule 16, you identified these witnesses and provided the relevant documents to the defendants and as you kind of knew about them you intended to use them. Is that right?

MR. BOUTON: Yes, Your Honor. The only thing new is these pricing documents that we do just want to use to show the pricing, assuming the defense will not agree that they're worth at least a dollar. If they want us to prove the exact amount, we will.

THE COURT: Okay. Now, I think before, and you repeated it today, you indicated that the reason you did not go forward with Mr. Duggar is that he lacked personal and accurate knowledge so you replaced him. But I guess at that point, you were not planning to use any contracts to verify or support his testimony. Correct?

MR. BOUTON: Yes, Your Honor. We did not believe that we would need this kind of documentation. We thought he was capable to testify to the exact pricing. We interviewed him and his numbers appeared off, and he admitted that he wasn't certain what the exact pricing was. And so we had to find someone who knew.

THE COURT: All right. And I guess my question -- so you replaced him with Gary Disbrow?

MR. BOUTON: I'm sorry, Your Honor, just for that issue.

THE COURT: Oh, so Mr. Duggar is testifying on other issues, but just not about --

MR. BOUTON: Yeah, a lot.

THE COURT: Yeah, right. So this Mr. -- I guess you called him "Doctor," if we're going to call Ph.D.s doctors, whatever. Some of my Ph.D. friends say it stands for fake doctor, Ph, you know, but regardless -- and, well, I won't continue on that.

But I guess for -- you know, you testified that Dr. -- or Mr. -- Gary Disbrow wanted to use these documents. But does he have personal knowledge of the pricing?

MR. BOUTON: My understanding is he was involved in the program and knew that they purchased them. I think he had to rely on the documents to know the exact pricing. But he was someone who was familiar with them and was involved in the contract, I don't know if it's enforcement or the program, so he had access to the documents. I believe he may have approved some of them. But he had some involvement with them. He just needed them to I guess refresh his recollection as to the exact amount.

THE COURT: I guess --

MR. BOUTON: -- to rely on them is what he said.

THE COURT: I guess my question is that. I mean is this a matter of where you would need them to refresh his recollection or is it a matter where you'd be using him as the

foundation to get the contracts in and then relying on the contracts for the price? I'm just trying -- it might make a difference, and that's why I'm trying to understand exactly what's going on here.

MR. BOUTON: Our intention, Your Honor, was just to have him testify as to the pricing of the vaccines, what the United States paid for them. He wanted to use the documents. We would be comfortable not using them, if that is an issue.

THE COURT: I mean would you be comfortable -- I mean does he have enough knowledge that you could ask him and, if he didn't recall, you could just refresh his recollection with them without introducing them into evidence? Do you think it's that sort of thing, or do you think he actually would need -- I guess the question is if he knew or knows, you could refresh recollection; if he doesn't know and you actually need the contracts to come in and he's just kind of providing foundation for them. Those are potentially two quite different scenarios.

Do you understand what I'm getting at, Mr. Bouton?

MR. BOUTON: Yes, I think so, Your Honor. And that's a difficult question. In my brief interactions with him, it was strongly suggested that he would want to rely on them.

Could I show them to him? Has he gone through and already done the review. Could I show them to him and refresh his recollection so he could give us the exact number if it was necessary to provide an exact number? Yes. I definitely think

it was his preference to use them. And so I'm not entirely comfortable saying he would go forward without them.

THE COURT: Okay. No, I understand. I guess, I mean in trying to understand the concerns voiced by Dr. Moore and by the co-defendants, or some of the co-defendants, I guess -- I mean I think part of the concern is there is -- I mean, in these heavily redacted documents, there is language that talks about title transfers, and things like that. There's language -- I didn't -- there's clear language about that in the Janssen contract. There's language about that in the Pfizer contract, though one of the conditions that has to be met is redacted.

The Moderna contract has language that deals with title of some things, so it's not clear the Moderna language covers the vaccines or not. And I guess the concern -- again, I don't want to put words in the defendants' mouth.

I guess, you know, one concern would be if you are intending to use these contracts to establish ownership or transfer of title from the pharmacies to the government, number one, they're not complete on that issue; and number two, it's kind of a new thing that, you know, is kind of out of the blue.

If it's just the issue that you've talked about before pricing, I guess one of the things I was trying to get at is, you know, if you replaced Mr. Duggar on this issue because he didn't have personal knowledge, presumably you were

looking for someone who did have personal knowledge, so why do you need the documents?

And then I guess if it's just the pricing information, you know, why do you need all of 200 pages? I mean the pricing information is a fraction of that.

MR. BOUTON: I would agree, Your Honor, that we don't. We think very few pages in those documents are relevant. We just wanted the information as to pricing and they gave us more than I thought we really needed. But we disclosed everything we received because we felt we had to.

THE COURT: Sure. Sure.

MR. BOUTON: I do think there are only a few pages that are relevant to the pricing issue, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. I understand. Okay. I guess I'd like to -- those were the questions I had to try and just understand what was going on here. I mean, as far as you're concerned, your need to use the documents is just driven by your witness's desire to rely on them?

MR. BOUTON: Yeah.

THE COURT: If he felt like he had personal knowledge just to testify to the pricing and he didn't need them, you would be comfortable relying on his testimony?

MR. BOUTON: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay. And presumably, you know, if he were able just to use them just to refresh recollection without

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them being entered into evidence, you'd be comfortable with
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     that?
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               MR. BOUTON: Yes, we would, Your Honor.
               THE COURT: And if defense consented, because -- and
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     I mean there's issues with rule of completeness and stuff, you
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     would be willing to, you know, rely on just the portions of the
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     document that just --
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               MR. BOUTON: Yes, Your Honor, dealt with pricing.
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               THE COURT: All right. I guess with that, I'd like
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     to give counsel an opportunity to be heard further on the
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     motions.
               Ms. Nester, I guess you filed your motion first,
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     before Mr. Brass, so I'll let you speak first, or your
     colleague, if you want.
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               MS. NESTER: Thank you, Your Honor.
               THE COURT: I've read your motion and your reply
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     brief.
             You don't need to belabor everything you said, but --
               MS. NESTER: Sure. So, first, I certainly accept
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     Mr. Bouton's representations that he disclosed the documents
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     right away. These are officers of the court, I know them to be
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     ethical people. I don't question that they're not being
     truthful about that.
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               The problem is that the document doesn't just serve
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the purpose of establishing pricing, which just -- I know if

Your Honor even had a chance to glance at them, there are no

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individual prices listed. So I guess they're going to do math and try to figure out how many vaccines they bought and the total they paid these pharmaceutical companies, and come up with some formula to figure out what the value per vaccine was.

I mean there could be an argument that that was a service contract, not purchasing price of the product, the way I read it. But I mean, again, I'm just going to fess up that I am not a contract lawyer. I am certainly not a government contract lawyer. I barely passed contracts in law school.

I have looked at it to the best of my ability. It appears to me to have common UCC -- what I vaguely recall in the back of my brain about the UCC from law school, that it has the freight-on-board type language in there. I guess you saw it as well because you just referred to it. And that may play an important role to the defense.

So I appreciate that they only want one thing out of that document, but I think there's issues in that document that are helpful to the defense in terms of exactly who had a possessory interest in these products at the time they were delivered to Dr. Moore's door, which is going to be a key element of the case, and pricing is going to be a key element of the case. We're certainly not going to stipulate to a key element of the crime needed to convict our client.

I do question how this individual, either Duggar or Disbrow, are going to talk about things that they've heard the

government did through hearsay. I certainly will object to that. I know you can see that on the horizon. But I assume they'll figure out a way around that, or they'll try.

But my concern is this. I thank them for disclosing this. It absolutely was their duty to disclose it. I talked about these documents with Mr. Strain two years ago when I was first on the case. We talked about the need to have to look at these contracts.

So we've all known that -- you know, that this is a complicated issue about who possessed and owned this property. That's what this whole case is going to come down to. And I just need time to go get a contract lawyer who's smarter than me that works at a fancy firm that makes more than me to read these things, tell me what they say in terms of the UCC terminology, because I don't know that, help me understand.

And I may want to litigate some of these redactions. Because here's my problem. You know, I'm not going to stipulate to the authenticity of these documents. And they've redacted every signatory to the document, so I don't even know how to call or interview people to question whether these are the original versions, whether this is the final, final, final version, if there have been amended versions. I can't even follow up on that because they've redacted who the signatories are.

So all I'm saying is, Your Honor, you know, we were

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pushing to trial, my client wants this over with as much as
anybody does. But it is more important to try this case fairly
than quickly. And at this point, we've had a major
introduction of issues that require expert investigation. And
I simply don't have time before July, especially not under the
terms of your court order.
         THE COURT: All right.
         MS. NESTER: That's it.
         THE COURT: Okay. Thank you, Ms. Nester.
         All right. Mr. Brass, would you like to be heard on
the motions at all? Again, I've read your motions, so you
don't have to --
                    No. I have nothing to add, Your Honor.
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Thank you, thank you for the opportunity.

THE COURT: Okay. Let me do ask you this, though. I mean, are you -- I mean, obviously, especially if we get into the issues -- apart from the issues that Ms. Nester has raised with these contracts, do you feel like you're going to be up to trial in July, first of all?

MR. BRASS: I believe that based on how I feel today. I don't feel great today, to be honest with you. This is an interesting condition I've never had in my life, but I improve every single day, so I anticipate by July I'd be just fine.

THE COURT: Right. And leaving aside this -- you know, what Ms. Nester characterized as a new issue, do you

feel, apart from that, that you don't have enough time to prepare?

> MR. BRASS: No, I think I do.

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THE COURT: Okay. All right. Thank you.

Okay. And would counsel for -- I guess it's Mr. Barnhill for Plastic Surgery.

Would you like to be heard on it?

MR. BARNHILL: I'd just join Ms. Nester's same arguments. I looked at the contracts as well. I tried to make sense of the documents. And to her point, whether they're amended or whether they're final, who the signers were, I couldn't decipher from the documents themselves who I would need to speak with.

And I join in the fact that there are a lot of issues that are raised within the contracts that I feel like I need to have a better understanding of what the arrangement was on the ownership, and was it -- were they conveyed to Utah for their distribution or -- since it's so redacted, there was no flow to reading through the documents to even try to decipher what was trying to be conveyed in the documents.

So I'd just join in her arguments. I think these are important issues that we need time to address and talk to some of the witnesses that could provide foundation, provide personal knowledge.

THE COURT: All right. And Ms. Angelos, I assume

your client, Ms. Flores, doesn't really have a dog in this fight, but do you have anything to say?

MS. ANGELOS: No, Your Honor. That's correct, we do not have a dog in this fight.

THE COURT: All right. Okay. And I guess I'll give -- Mr. Bouton, I'll give you a chance to respond.

As I said before, I mainly was interested in your answers to the questions, but now I don't know if you want to speak more broadly to kind of the arguments that are being made. I welcome hearing what you have to say.

MR. BOUTON: Thank you, Your Honor.

For Sandra Flores, I do think there is an issue that wasn't addressed in the briefs, that she has a diversion agreement, which I believe was set to expire at the end of next month. So a continuance could affect -- I'm unclear as to the enforceability, what happens after 18 months, when she's complied, to what extent she is still bound by her obligations to cooperate that underlie the agreement. So a continuance beyond where the case is currently set could have implications for her testimony. So I do think there is a concern about Ms. Flores, even though Ms. Angelos may not have thought about that.

I don't know if she wants to respond to that, before I move on.

THE COURT: Do you have anything off the top,

Ms. Angelos, or is that something you'd need to think about?

MS. ANGELOS: Your Honor, as I read the diversion agreement, it will be done in 18 months, which will be at the end of July. I don't anticipate that it is going to affect Ms. Flores's testimony or her testifying. And I anticipate if the diversion agreement is complete and she is off and the case is dismissed, that the Government will still have perjury or obstruction charges if she doesn't testify truthfully. So I don't necessarily think it affects it, but I understand the government has concerns.

THE COURT: Okay. Understood.

All right. Why don't you continue, Mr. Bouton.

MR. BOUTON: Thank you, Your Honor.

Ms. Nester has suggested that the contracts don't show the numbers clearly, but I think they do. If you look at the final NFP pricing for Janssen on page 1, it says "Price per regimen of 750."

On Pfizer, on page 6, it lists the kinds of vaccines and their per-unit amounts, 24, 35, 24, 10, 24, 10, whatever they are.

And on the Moderna document, on pages -- I think starting at page 3, it lists a unit price, which is the per-vaccination price. That is backed out of the larger amount, but it is pretty clearly and cleanly identified.

And these are the documents that Mr. Disbrow

indicated he used to confirm the pricing. So I do think the pricing can be clearly identified without using all of the pages. I was frankly surprised to get 53 pages. I thought they were only going to give me -- fewer, because they were -- they had concerns about the confidentiality of the agreements, and they still do. I believe the Court is probably aware that we filed a motion to seal and propose an alternative of them testifying that it's over a dollar or just to the amount because ASPR -- what is it, the Administration or Agency for Strategic Preparedness -- was concerned about publicly identifying the exact amounts even in trial, which we explained to them may be necessary. So I do think you can use just a few pages of these documents to get the pricing information.

Now, as to whether this is fair, right, or the Speedy Trial Act would authorize a continuance, I think the answer is no. Because there would have -- the defense would have to show that they had exercised due diligence in pursuing this issue.

And the issue that they say they want to use these extraneous parts of the contracts for is the issue of whether the property at issue, the vaccines and the vaccination record cards belong to the United States.

Well, that's not a new issue. That's something the defense admits they raised two years ago that they had concerns about. It's an issue they specifically vetted and litigated starting last July in their motion to dismiss, where one of

their main arguments on page 1 was, "Counts 2 and 3 must be dismissed because the property that the defendant is accused of converting," meaning the vaccines and cards, "did not belong to the federal government at the time." They argued they instead belonged to the State of Utah.

So they had been exploring this theory and researching it and litigating it and arguing it. It came up at the hearing on October 18th. And when the Court initially indicated it would continue the trial to July 7th, seven or eight months ago, Mr. Bronster, who was representing Dr. Moore, along with Mr. Drake at the time, indicated he would need more time to conduct discovery and to interview witnesses. And the Court indicated, "You should get on it if you need discovery and you anticipate it." Your Honor anticipated it would be done by April 21st before the status conference, and it doesn't look like they've done it.

If they had really thought there was something to this defense, which they had already raised and have known about for over two years, they would have sought the discovery. I don't believe it's an excuse to say, "Well, we think because it's confidential now, a FOIA request would have been ineffective." Well, it doesn't look like one was made. And if one had been denied and they really were pursuing this because they believed it was a viable defense, they would have come to the Court, to Your Honor, and tried to compel the disclosure.

The fact that these documents have some other language about an issue we haven't raised doesn't resurrect or excuse the failure to pursue this for months and months, if not years. So I don't believe -- the United States does not believe that the defendants have exercised due diligence or can show due diligence in pursuing this theory.

The United States is not suggesting they haven't been diligent in preparing for trial, litigating this case. They thoroughly vetted the necessity defense. They're getting ready. They've had time. They're very competent and experienced. It looks like they just chose not to look into this and now this is an excuse for one more trial continuance, which would be, at a minimum, a fifth.

I mean there were two other times when the trial was continued and just set for a status conference and not set. So arguably, this would be the seventh trial continuance, based on the theory that they've had time to explore, would be our position, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Understood. How are you going to get this in at trial, just out of curiosity?

MR. BOUTON: To get what in, Your Honor?

THE COURT: The documents in. It sounds like the defense is not going to stipulate anything in terms of (inaudible).

MR. BOUTON: The intent that we believe that

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Mr. Disbrow can authenticate them based on his position at the agency and familiarity with them that show that they're real, that these are actual pricing documents, agreements between the United States and the manufacturers.
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THE COURT: Okay. So --

MR. BOUTON: And they accurately reflect the pricing. He would say that.

THE COURT: Yeah, so he can authenticate them in that respect. Understood. Okay.

MR. BOUTON: That would be our intention, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Okay. Thank you, Mr. Bouton.

Ms. Nester, do you want to respond to any of that, or reply, I guess?

MS. NESTER: Super briefly to something Mr. Bouton said.

So we did not know that the military was who did the deal with the pharmaceutical companies until we got these contracts. So my client did submit a FOIA seeking the original documents for the origin of the purchase of the vaccines and was told it would take 18 months. But it wouldn't have worked because we did not know -- I don't think the United States generally knows that the military was the one who did this contract.

So we would not have even had the knowledge to submit it to the right agency. We were trying to get it through the

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Department of Health and Human Services, which is wrong. So I mean that's a closely-held fact that none of us knew. And I'd bet, you know, Mr. Bouton and Mr. Strain and Ms. Jepson may not have known that either until they saw these contracts, because that's not publicly known.
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So I just want to make sure you don't think that we were failing to -- I mean there's no way we could have gotten this, even on our very best day of advocacy. And I think they would have been denied to us anyway. They've been redacted in the form they've been given to us. So I just want to make sure the Court's aware of that.

And I think that while it's true we've had this they're since the beginning, we haven't had these documents until now. So that's the position we're in.

So that's all I have.

THE COURT: And just to be clear, by (inaudible) is this -- Mr. Bouton has mentioned the name of the agency or the --

MS. NESTER: It's the Department of Defense that entered into the contract with the pharmaceutical companies, it was the military.

THE COURT: Where are you getting that from?

MS. NESTER: At the very top of the contract, at the top of it.

THE COURT: Which one, the Pfizer one? There's

three.

MS. NESTER: I think it's on all of them, if I remember correctly. I don't have them right in front of me, but, yeah, these are military contracts. Which is one of the reasons they want this confidential, because I don't think they want people to know that, for whatever reason, I don't know. And I don't think military documents are even covered by FOIA, as far as I understand it. I don't think I can send a FOIA request and ask for our nuclear plans against Russia.

THE COURT: So there's an attempt to redact, for sure. But I guess I'm trying to --

I'm trying to see what it is in the contracts that you're looking at. I'm not saying you're wrong. I'm just trying to see what it is you're looking at.

MS. NESTER: So I think that even the Government's motion conceded it, because that's one of the things they did not want to come out in trial. I mean maybe it was on an e-mail that I got or on the motion, but the Government's specifically trying to protect that from disclosure, so I think they would concede it.

MR. BARNHILL: Your Honor, I can point you to page 5 of the Janssen contract, it's the first one I pulled up.

Page 5 identifies the agreement is entered into between the United States of America, represented by the Department of Defense, contracting (inaudible) New Jersey. Advanced

Technology International is a consortium management firm of the --

THE COURT: Yeah, I see that. Yeah. Okay. Thank you.

Okay. Sorry, I interrupted you, though, Ms. Nester.

MS. NESTER: That's it. That's all I think I want to respond to.

MR. DRAKE: Judge, I had a question, if I may be heard. If not, I know Kathy's been designated as the representative for Dr. Moore.

THE COURT: It's a status conference. If you have something to ask, you can do it.

MR. DRAKE: Judge, at the time these documents were presented to the witnesses for their recollection -- or, excuse me, to refresh a recollection or for authentication (inaudible) be in a redacted form because at some time the problem we've all had with looking at these documents is they're so heavily redacted. There are a number of ways judicially that we could get around redaction, such as non-disclosures, sealing. But I'd like to see the documents in full. Because under Brady and rules of procedure, anything that's mitigating to the defendant should be disclosed. And we can't tell what's mitigating to the defendant. But I'm sure there are because the documents in question involve ownership.

And so my first question is, I (inaudible) but my

first question is, how would these be presented to the witness? And, secondly, we, as defendants' attorneys, need to be able to see the portions that are redacted. And, you know, so if there's some way judicially that we could do that, in camera, whatever, we could come up with something.

MS. NESTER: And if you notice, we're not objecting to the Government's -- sorry, my last trial was in state so I keep wanting to say state. And when I'm in the state, I say government. I can't stop myself. But we're not going to object to their request to seal it from public view as needed for our country's security. We're not going to be unreasonable about that.

THE COURT: Yeah. I know it is unusual to have documents at trial -- well, it's unusual to have documents at trial that are redacted at all, but it's especially unusual to have ones that are redacted in a form that -- I mean Mr. Bouton represents that he doesn't even have the non-redacted -- and counsel doesn't even have access to -- I mean even in the case of classified information, there's special procedures and so forth to govern that. And we don't generally allow things to go forward to trial without -- with redactions, even for national security stuff that's classified.

Do you want to speak to that, Mr. Bouton?

MR. BOUTON: Yes. I mean looking at page 5 of this document, it does indicate the agreement is entered in between

the United States of America and they're represented by the Department of Defense. My understanding, consistent with the interview of -- the most recent interview of Chris Duggar, is that this was part of Operation Warp Speed where general -- I don't know if it was Milley -- the general was in charge of running it and funding the development of the vaccines and then the purchase and controlling the distribution of them.

So it's not surprising to me that there would be reference to the DOD or the Department of Defense in here. But I think the language that's cited by the defendants indicates it is an agreement between the United States, they're just acting through a particular agency to do the deal.

That said, it's not our intent to use this to prove it belongs to the United States of America, although I think it would help do that. It really was just to have competent testimony as to the pricing that is apparently in dispute.

I mean, I don't know. You raise an interesting issue,

Ms. Nester. I mean I don't want to -- I guess there's a

small -- I guess there's a possibility I'm mistaken on this,

but I'm pretty sure DOD is not exempt from FOIA. I think there

are specific exemptions for FOIA for things like national

security and military information that are probably more likely

to be invoked by the Department of Defense and many other

agencies. But, you know, I mean my -- I almost -- I spent time

at DOJ at times when these issues matter, and I'm pretty sure I've seen FOIA issues come up through DOD. But, again, it's been a long time so I wouldn't want to swear to that. But I don't think there's a categorical exception for DOD, I think they're subject to FOIA same as other agencies, though FOIA does have a number of exemptions that, you know, can cover sensitive military sorts of things.

But am I wrong about that, Mr. Bouton, or do you know?

MR. BOUTON: I do not know, Your Honor. I haven't tried to issue a FOIA request to the DOD.

THE COURT: Yeah. Yeah. Okay. Well, I -- go ahead.

MR. DRAKE: I'm sorry. There's one other thing. And I didn't mean to interrupt. I'm sorry.

There's one other thing. In looking over these documents, and as Mr. Barnhill said and Ms. Nester, we think that these documents also contain evidence that we're seeing now. We're seeing this for the first time, but there's enough of a hint there that we see that these documents may show mitigating circumstances for our client, in that the origin of the vaccine and the government dispossessed themselves of the vaccine and these contracts and this sort of thing. So I think these contracts that were just given to us by the Government are going to be helpful for us. And on that basis, I'd like to assert — reassert on our motion for continuance, because if

they do in fact do that, then I think we're entitled to go through that and use them for ourselves.

THE COURT: So I'm trying to understand. You said on that basis you want to reassert your motion to continue?

MR. DRAKE: I'm sorry. What I meant to say, Judge, is that I think the documents may be -- the documents produced may be useful to defense strategies.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. DRAKE: But we're unable to ascertain that totally because of the redaction. But -- in other words, Judge, I can see how you're going in your statements and questions, and I didn't want to have these documents excluded if they are going to contain something that's mitigating.

THE COURT: Yeah. Well, it seems to me -- and I don't want to get too far ahead of myself, but it seems to me the way to think of this may depend on what exactly the Government's planning to do with them. You know, I would be very concerned if the Government was planning to use them to try and show ownership, you know, based on, you know, the timing of the disclosure.

I am far less concerned to the extent the Government is just trying to establish pricing and it's just a question of whether you think you could maybe dig something out of them that would be helpful to you.

Because it's one thing, you know, for you to be --

have ample notice and time to meet the Government's case-in-chief, you know, in terms of developing your own arguments. You know, I think that the Government's Arguments do have some traction with regard to -- you know, you've mentioned that these contracts must have existed for -- you know, from the start of the case. And, you know, you haven't, as far as I can tell, made any serious attempts to get them.

So I guess those are two different things, in my view. But I guess -- I mean I think how these are used at trial matters a great deal. And that's why I've been kind of trying to explore that. And I mean I would be most comfortable, I guess, if these were just being used to refresh recollection and not coming in at all, unless the defense somehow wanted to introduce them.

But you're not sure, Mr. Bouton, about that, it sounds like.

MR. BOUTON: I would have to phone a friend with Mr. Strain and ask him his recollection, because he was on the call with Mr. Disbrow, or the Teams meeting, to see what he thinks.

THE COURT: Yeah, I mean the thing is, I mean -MR. BOUTON: If you'd like him to chime in,
Your Honor, he may have a better --

THE COURT: Yeah, we will in just a moment. I mean I quess the other possibility would just be redacting them

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heavily even further and just -- not redacting, but just like introducing the pages, the relevant pages. I guess, you know, the defense could object to that, and I'm not going to -- I'm not going to rule in advance on the issue. I think the defense may have objections, under the rule of completeness or I don't know what, to them coming in at all.
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But, you know, I'm not sure how easy it's going to be for you to get these in if you're trying to actually get them introduced, but I don't want to prejudge that issue. I haven't really thought through all the permutations, though.

MR. BOUTON: Understood, Your Honor. And I would add that they did not object to those exhibits by their deadline --

MS. NESTER: We didn't have them.

MR. BOUTON: -- to reserve authenticity. Although that was not, in my view, allowed by the pretrial order.

MS. NESTER: We didn't have them yet.

MR. BOUTON: Yes, you had them on the 20th --

MS. NESTER: But not at the time you did your list, I don't think.

MR. BOUTON: We produced the list on the 19th and the documents on the 20th, and the objections to our exhibits were due last week.

 $\ensuremath{\mathsf{MS}}$  .  $\ensuremath{\mathsf{NESTER}}$  : We objected on the grounds of authenticity.

MR. BOUTON: Yes, but really the trial order did not

allow you to reserve those objections, other than 402 and 403. But I guess that's a different issue.

THE COURT: Whoa, whoa, whoa. I mean that's something we can discuss. I mean I -- you don't have to make objections based on 402 and 403, you can make those at trial. But the purpose of the trial order is to flesh out other issues besides those.

MR. BOUTON: Yes, Your Honor. That was my understanding. But my understanding was only 402 and 403 were accepted, so authenticity objections ought to have been made already.

THE COURT: It sounds like she did, is what she's saying.

MS. NESTER: Yeah, I did.

THE COURT: I can't rule on that. But I mean I think you're right, Mr. Bouton, but I think Ms. Nester is saying -- she's not disagreeing with you, she's just saying but she did make that objection.

MR. BOUTON: Just to all of them by reserving it.

MS. NESTER: Except for like three of them. I mean we are not going to make you call the bank representatives to get bank records in and we're not going to make you call the department of -- the Utah corporations, whatever it's called, to get the --

THE COURT: Okay. Well, I understand what you're

saying now, Mr. Bouton. You're saying it wasn't like a document-specific objection, it was a general objection. I haven't looked at how the objections were presented, so I'm just not going to opine on that. But I think I understand what you're getting at.

All right. Okay. Well, that's -- okay.

Mr. Strain, did you have something you wanted to say?

MR. STRAIN: I don't really have a ton to contribute. My vague memory of our interview with Mr. Disbrow weeks ago is that he was involved in the negotiations, that he was in the room when these prices were determined, and that he can testify competently about them. But Mr. Bouton's right, those contracts were -- I mean he relies on them. To the exact extent, I'm not sure. We'd have to do more follow-up.

THE COURT: Okay. All right. That's helpful. I mean, I guess -- I guess -- I mean, as I said, I think there's two distinct issues here. One is, you know, to the extent, you know, one relates to the defense (inaudible) kind of explore -- you know, to the extent it might help the arguments they want to make. The other is, you know, whether they could properly come in or be referenced just for the purposes of, you know, establishing pricing. And I think those are related but slightly different issues.

I mean I guess the government, Mr. Bouton, is comfortable going forward on the understanding that you may

have a fight to get these documents in? And --

MR. BOUTON: Yes, Your Honor. As long as my colleagues are nodding their heads in agreement, I would say yes, they appear to be on board with that.

THE COURT: Right. And I mean it's the defenses' -- I mean, again, I mean would you even want them out, though, is the question I have for the defense? Maybe you don't know the answer to that right now.

MS. NESTER: I don't know. I need an expert to help
me figure that out.

THE COURT: Okay. Any other thoughts about -- any other thoughts about the motion to continue?

MR. BOUTON: Your Honor, I guess I would ask if -- well, no. No.

MS. NESTER: Your Honor, I would also just point out -- I don't know if you've had a chance to look at it yet, but I think the Government has noticed six witnesses. They think they're going to finish their trial in four days. I think originally we had talked about blocking this case out for three weeks. I don't think any of us think that anymore. I think at most this case would take two weeks and probably less. So we're not talking about a huge -- we're not talking about a huge inconvenience of pushing this case off for a couple more months.

All of the witnesses -- of the six witnesses they've

noticed, one of them's not -- maybe it's seven, I can't remember. One of them's not necessary anymore because we're stipulating to the authenticity of the corporate records, three of them are just people that are local that live here, and then they have their two experts. So I mean the expert wasn't even retained until a few weeks ago. So I just don't think it's going to be a huge ordeal for us to push this trial and maybe set it -- when we reset it, only set it for two weeks.

I know we have -- probably the jury stuff has gone out. I don't know how soon you send that out. So that's the only thing I think that would be probably a pain to reschedule, but the rest of it's not.

THE COURT: Right. I mean there's administrative issues and that's -- you know, those alone, of course, are not a basis for a continuance. But I understand the points you're making. Though I guess one thing I wanted to be clear about the timing is, when I set a trial or when I'm asking for time -- I think we went over this in October when we talked about this trial schedule -- I'm not just looking at -- I'm not just adding the time for the Government's case-in-chief plus the time for the Defense's case-in-chief, I'm trying to build in time for jury selection and jury deliberations. In some cases, that may not be a significant factor. I think jury selection in this case could easily take a couple of days.

MS. NESTER: I think you're right.

THE COURT: And I don't know that jury selection -that we can assume that it won't take a couple days or more
either. I think that has to be built in. And that's one
reason I'm kind of reluctant to reduce the scheduled trial time
much.

MS. NESTER: Okay.

THE COURT: I would much rather have the jury be able to come in early and go home earlier than I told them that they might have to stay than to have what I've had happen before where they end up having to stay a few days past what I told them because they're still deliberating or something. So that's part of what's going on there.

I think this case -- I mean if this were a simple like, you know, felon in possession of a firearm case, you know, we probably could assume that the jury selection and jury deliberations -- we don't have to build in multiple days for those things, but I'm not sure that's true here.

MS. NESTER: You're probably right.

THE COURT: Yeah.

MR. BOUTON: I would just clarify, Your Honor, if I may, that we do have nine witnesses. And the only one who would be brief is Mr. Disbrow.

THE COURT: Right. Well, he might be brief, it sounds like --

MR. BOUTON: At least our intentions were to put him

on briefly.

THE COURT: Your direct examination will be brief, is what you're saying?

MR. BOUTON: Yes.

THE COURT: Yeah, yeah, I understand. But you still think you need how long for your case-in-chief, Mr. Bouton?

MR. BOUTON: We think we could get done in a week, if jury selection took one day. We think five or six days for our case-in-chief.

THE COURT: And that's building in time for jury selection?

MR. BOUTON: That was building in one day for jury selection. So that's two days. Five to seven.

THE COURT: I'm really skeptical about that, honestly. I mean it seems like this is going to be a -- it wouldn't surprise me if jury selection took a little longer in this case than it sometimes does. I mean I just don't know in advance. But the case does seem to implicate issues on which people have fairly strong views, you know, and that's something we're going to want to look at to try and make sure we can get a fair jury that's fair to the Government, that's fair to the Defense.

And it's the kind of case where also not only are there a fair number of strong views, but they run in different directions, you know. So I think both of you are going to --

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I'd be surprised if the jury pool didn't present a fair number
of individuals that both sides -- you know, that -- I don't
think each side is going to be completely happy with views of
all of the jury pool. Let's just put it that way.
         MR. BOUTON: Fair enough, Your Honor.
         THE COURT: I don't know that, but it's just an
assumption and a guess. All right. I need a -- okay. I
quess -- let me just see something.
         Well, I appreciate your arguments. I need about five
minutes, if you could just stand by. Don't cut your
connections. You can turn off your microphones and your video,
but stay on Zoom so we don't have to try and corral everybody
again.
          (A recess was taken.)
          THE COURT: All right. I'll welcome everybody back
now.
         Okay. Thank you for your patience. I appreciate all
of your arguments today and your answers to my questions.
They've been very helpful.
          I've carefully read the briefing, the motions, the
response, the reply, the sur-reply. I've also carefully
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considered the points counsel have made today.

I'm going to deny the motions to continue.

violation here, given that the Government represents -- and I

First of all, I don't think there is a Rule 16

don't have any reason to question its representation -- that the trial team did not have these contracts in their possession until just, you know, about 24 hours before they were provided to the defense.

And as, of course, everyone knows, 16(a) -- and I don't know if I'm going to get all the numbers right, I think it's (a)(1)(E) for documents and objects, requires production "[u]pon a defendant's request, the government must permit the defendant to inspect and to copy or photograph . . . documents . . . if the [document] is within the government's possession, custody, or control and . . . the item is material to preparing the defense . . . [or] the government intends to use the [document] in its case-in-chief at trial." Well, also or if it belongs to the defendant.

Here, you know, I think that there's not a violation, given that it was not in the Government's -- and by that I understand it to mean the prosecution's -- custody or control.

Also, I note that the Government's intended use of the document does not introduce or inject a new issue into the case. The Defense has long known that the Government intended to introduce testimony regarding the price the government paid for the vaccine. The Government represents that the only use it intends to make of the documents is to support testimony regarding the price of the vaccine.

I do want to be clear that I'm open to limitations on

the document that would enforce -- you know, make sure it's used only for that purpose; for example, things such as admitting only portions of the documents. I also am not going to rule in advance as to potential objections to the documents coming in at all.

All right. Now, because the Government is not using it to establish ownership and because there's not a Rule 16 violation, against that backdrop, I cannot find that Dr. Moore's counsel reasonably needs additional time to prepare for trial, taking into account the exercise of due diligence based on the production of these documents.

Counsel for Dr. Moore represents that as far back as 2023, defense counsel discussed with the prosecutors in this case the need to trace the ownership of the vaccines all the way back to the manufacturers.

Further, the existence of contracts between the vaccine manufacturers and the government is no secret. Indeed, it should have been obvious to defense counsel that such contracts must have existed.

Nor is the -- you know, and counsel today mentioned the involvement of DOD. But, again, the fact that the operation -- you know, the vaccines were developed as part of Operation Warp Speed is also a matter of public record and long has been.

It follows, I believe, that the defense has had years

to investigate the contractual relationship between the vaccine manufacturers as well as when, whether and how the government took title to the vaccines from the manufacturers, if it did. I guess, "when, whether and how" is what I said, I guess that covers if it did.

At our hearing in October, defense counsel indicated the need for additional discovery. And I told them to get right on it and that I anticipated that it would be done by the spring.

Now, to be sure, Dr. Moore's motion includes the conclusory assertion that "the defendants were not able to obtain the [][contract] documents" the Government recently disclosed "either through FOIAs or subpoenas" "[b]ecause of the confidential nature of the [] documents." But counsel for Dr. Moore does not describe the efforts the defendants actually made to obtain the documents.

You know, there was a reference today to a FOIA request, but apart from that -- but it's not clear to what extent the defense followed up on that, other than to say it would have taken 18 months. And it's not clear by that whether Ms. Nester meant that they abandoned the request or whether it's still pending or what. But apart from that, it's not -- I don't have any representations or indication that the defense made any efforts to obtain the documents, despite having years to explore the issue of whether the vaccines were government

As far as I can tell, there's no indication in the record that the defense ever even asked the prosecution, you know, for the documents, or that the prosecution would not have attempted to provide them if the defense had made such a request.

Certainly, FOIA is subject to various exemptions but, you know, the court does have subpoena power. There's -- you know, if there were -- you know, if the defense was encountering road blocks and they thought these contracts were genuinely important to their defense, it's not clear to me why that could not have been brought to the attention of the court.

Because Dr. Moore had ample time to explore whether the vaccines were federal government property when Dr. Moore allegedly disposed of them, I cannot find that counsel for Dr. Moore has exercised due diligence in investigating this issue.

Further, having reviewed the documents on which Dr. Moore bases his motion for a continuance, and to be sure, they're redacted and not complete, but I do not see anything in the documents that seems at all likely to support an argument that the government did not obtain title to the vaccines at the time they were delivered to Dr. Moore, or even anything that suggests that additional exploration of this issue is warranted.

Rather, to the extent the documents address the issue, they appear relatively straightforward. As would be expected, the contracts state that the government took title --well, the Janssen contract states that the government took title when the vaccines were delivered to vendor-managed inventory, or to a site designated by the government and the government accepted delivery in writing -- that's the Janssen contract at 47 -- or when the government provided pre-approval documents to the manufacturer confirming availability of vaccine doses. That's Pfizer at 50.

It thus appears to be candidly that the defense has no reasonable good faith basis for thinking that further explanation in the contracts on this issue would be helpful. Rather, it seems that they seek to engage in a fishing expedition on the off-chance that something might turn up, especially given that the defense has had ample opportunity to explore the issue.

I thus conclude that denying the request for additional time to analyze and consult an expert regarding these documents would not be a miscarriage of justice.

In addition, although I appreciate that Dr. Moore is willing to waive his right to a speedy trial, I must consider "the public's interest in a speedy trial." I'm quoting there from *United States v. Williams*, 511 F.3d 1044 at page 1058 from the Tenth Circuit in 2007.

Given the significant resources that the Government has expended in complying with the operative trial order, and indeed with the previous trial order for January, for the January 2025 trial date, I conclude that the public's interest in a speedy trial outweighs the ends-of-justice factors that

the defendants have identified under the Speedy Trial Act.

I so find.

Further, I believe that the parties understood, in November 2024 when I set the current trial date, that we were setting a firm trial date that would be continued only for truly unforeseen circumstances. But Dr. Moore has long been aware that the Government must show ownership of the vaccines to convict the defendants under Counts 2 and 3. Indeed, its motion to dismiss questioned the Government's ability to make that showing, albeit on somewhat different grounds.

It follows, I conclude, that Dr. Moore's continuance motion is not based on truly unforeseen circumstances.

And again on that point, I note that, you know, even at the time I denied the motion to dismiss and we set this trial date -- though there was some subsequent movement back and forth in connection with the detention -- but, you know, we originally set this trial date in the October hearing. You know, there was an understanding that additional discovery might be necessary, and I was very clear that, you know, that needed to get done.

All right. Now, I do have some concerns about counsel for Mr. Andersen, his health condition. But he does represent that, you know, he believes he will be able to proceed by the July trial date and that, apart from this issue that I have addressed, he does not anticipate any other problems being ready for trial. So for that reason as well, I don't think that's a basis for a continuance, additional time -- you know, reasonable time necessary for effective preparation.

For all of these reasons, I cannot find that a failure to grant a continuance would work a miscarriage of justice or deny counsel the reasonable time necessary for effective preparation, taking into account the exercise of due diligence. And I thus cannot find that the ends of justice served by granting the requested continuance outweigh the best interest of the public in a speedy trial.

For that reason, trial will begin, as scheduled, on July 7th, 2025. Again, to be clear, my ruling is premised on the understanding that the Government will attempt to use the document only to show the pricing and not to attempt to show that the government took title to the vaccines. And I am open to various possibilities for enforcing that or ensuring that that is the use to which the document is limited. You know, whether that's reducing the number of pages that are actually admitted into evidence to those that are related to pricing and

not those involving title, or to perhaps, you know, using it simply to refresh recollection, if that works, without having it given to the jury at all.

I'm also -- as I said before, I am not ruling in advance that the document is even admissible. I'm not -- you know, the defense may have arguments that it can't be properly authenticated, they may have arguments that it can't fairly be admitted under the rule of completeness. I don't know what's been preserved or what arguments might be made, but I'm not intending to rule on those at this time.

But on that understanding, the motion to continue is denied.

All right. Are there any other matters that -- well, first of all, any questions about that?

MR. DRAKE: Judge, if I may --

MS. NESTER: Can you let me go first, David?

THE COURT: Let's go Ms. Nester first and then Mr. Drake.

MS. NESTER: Your Honor, one thing I would ask now is that -- we got the documents after our expert deadline had expired. I believe I'm going to need a rebuttal expert to explain these documents in a way that is understandable to the jury. And I think we're entitled to do that. But because of its late disclosure, I already am past a deadline.

I'm asking to be relieved from that deadline and

allow me to designate late a rebuttal expert. And if you have to go get a fact witness to question these documents in any way, that I be allowed to do late disclosure of those witnesses as well.

THE COURT: That seems -- I mean I'm not going to grant that based only on what you just said, but it seems like there might be something to what you're saying. I'll consider a motion that kind of elaborates on the points you're making.

MS. NESTER: Okay. I'll file one. Thank you.

THE COURT: But again, to be clear, I don't think just what you said is enough. But I do think -- it may be the seed of a reasonable argument, but I'd want to give you the chance to elaborate that a little bit.

MS. NESTER: All right. Thank you.

MR. DRAKE: And, Judge, what I would ask is if we could have the redaction removed and then we could be put under -- that we show it to no one, we don't even share it with our clients, sign a non-disclosure agreement or whatever would be comfortable for the Court, so that we can see the whole of the documents. Because I have an issue with pricing and ownership, and I think the two are inextricably related. So if we could do something with the redaction, I'd really appreciate that.

THE COURT: I'd like to hear the Government's view on that. I mean, what do -- again, it's not often that we allow

evidence in to trial that even the lawyers are not allowed to see.

MR. BOUTON: Yes, Your Honor, it is unusual. But there was much pushback from ASPR in providing this to us. We got more than I thought we would get. I thought we would just get pricing pages. And they have concerns based on confidentiality agreements with the manufacturers, as I understand, and other issues about this information being made public.

We did try to -- we made them aware that there was a protective order, right, that we have discovery obligations in the case, and that defense counsel would be bound by the protective order to use it only for the case and not to publicly disclose it. They still had extreme reservations and provided us the documents only in this form.

THE COURT: Okay. Well, I mean does the protective order that's in place allow attorneys' eyes only designations?

MR. BOUTON: I think we would need more specific language and an order from the Court to allay their concerns that these be shared with them, and that it be attorneys' eyes only for counsel. They were not entirely comfortable, just based on the protective order that's in place, which is why they gave us the redacted versions.

THE COURT: Yeah.

MR. DRAKE: Judge, I'm willing to sign whatever. I

have no intent whatsoever to disclose this to anyone, and I'd be bound by anything that the government wants to have me sign, and I'm sure Ms. Nester would.

MS. NESTER: Well, maybe not anything.

MR. DRAKE: Well, I mean within the context of what we're saying.

But, Judge, one problem, they have this witness on the stand and the signature's redacted, so he can't even tell if he signed it or not. I mean that's the problem.

But I think, as I said before, it would be a great benefit if we could have an unredacted version. And I'd be willing to sign whatever protective order is necessary not to share it with anyone except maybe co-counsel.

THE COURT: Well, why -- I think that's -- I'm reluctant to allow a document to come in that counsel has not seen.

But Mr. Bouton, do you want to speak to that?

MR. BOUTON: Maybe.

THE COURT: Well, you raised your hand, which is why
I was --

MR. BOUTON: Yeah, I was considering whether I could respond to it. I mean there is a concern with this of just allowing more fishing expedition with the documents. Our position is the redacted portions have never been in our control or possession, I haven't seen them. We don't know what

they are so this would be, in a sense, expanding the discovery.

But I understand the Court's concerns about the rule of completeness.

THE COURT: I even -- can I even allow a document to be sealed or redacted in trial without making findings that

MR. BOUTON: Probably not, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. That might be a problem for you, then, if we can't figure out how to get an unredacted version that at least I can see and at least the attorneys can see.

MR. BOUTON: We're definitely willing to go back to ASPR and address the Court's concerns. And if the Court is ordering us or ordering them to produce the unredacted version pursuant to an attorneys' eyes only protective order, I'm sure we would comply. But it might take something like that.

THE COURT: Yeah. Yeah. Well, it seems like it might be warranted, given where we are right now.

What's your basis -- I mean other than that you don't have it, but I mean that's -- that's a tricky argument at this point.

MS. NESTER: Your Honor, can I jump in?

THE COURT: Yeah.

it's properly redacted? I mean --

MS. NESTER: I've done litigation before -- and I think both Mr. Bouton and Mr. Strain may have as well -- but I've done top-secret litigation before where we had to use SCIF

and follow the CIPA and all that stuff, or CIPA, or whatever it's called. And even those cases require that unredacted top-secret national security documents be given to the attorneys to read in their unredacted form. And a lot of times the government has to make a call: Is it more important to you to prosecute this person or is it more important to you to prosecute this person or is it more important to you to keep this document sealed? And that's your call. And they've had to drop cases because they would not unseal terrorist-related documents, and they just had to drop it. And I mean that's happened and that's not --

THE COURT: Thank you, Ms. Nester. I alluded to that earlier and I'm well aware of all that.

MS. NESTER: Yeah.

yeah, I think I -- I do think we need a protective order. And I think for starters it should be attorneys' eyes only. But I do think if you're actually going to use this at trial, I think we have to be in a position to evaluate what it says and whether the redactions are proper, and so forth. So I do think we need a protective order and I do think we need the unredacted documents. So, yeah, I do think that is an order I would be willing to make. But I'd also like counsel, to the extent the current protective order doesn't have like attorneys' eyes only provisions -- I thought it did, but I might -- it's been a while since I've had to look at that.

But maybe the parties could propose a specific agreement or a specific modification to the current agreement, and by that I mean the protective order. So like propose an attorneys' eyes only protective order or an amendment to the current one, if it's needed, to just allow for that kind of designation. And then I guess I would allow the, you know, counsel to propose for me an order just requiring the production of an unredacted version of the documents, subject to an attorneys' eyes only declaration. And then I'll decide, you know, if there's -- we'll go from there.

But, yeah, I mean I do think, to the extent the Government intends to introduce this at trial, that that -- you know, it's -- I think that's probably requisite for both me and defense counsel to be able to at least see what the entire document says.

Whether or not Ms. -- you know, the defense is able to use it in any way, I don't know. As I said, I think it's something of a fishing expedition. At least in the unredacted version I don't see anything that looks like a fruitful line of inquiry, but there's a lot of redactions.

MR. BOUTON: Understood, Your Honor. And I do think if we were to tailor a protective order that specifically addressed these documents it would allay some of the concerns that ASPR raised.

THE COURT: But I mean Ms. Nester is right, I mean

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even if it's like top-secret, alphabet-soup-code-word kind of
stuff, you know, you can't just not have -- you can't have it
introduced at trial in a redacted form without the judge or the
defense ever having a chance to see it.
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MR. BOUTON: Understood, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Yeah. Anything else?

MR. BOUTON: Not from the United States, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. And I don't even know if this is an appropriate question, Mr. Bouton, and I -- and you don't have to answer, but I just --

MR. BOUTON: Now I'm worried, Your Honor.

THE COURT: I hope you got a -- I hope you've done your political due diligence on this case, because we're putting a lot of effort into this and I -- you know, I hope (inaudible) is really okay with this going forward.

> MR. DRAKE: That's a good point, Judge.

MR. BOUTON: I have reason to believe that they are, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. Well, I'm not going to push you on that, I just -- you know, if we're going to put all this effort into the case, you know, I want to make sure that, you know, we're not on a fool's errand, as it were.

But, again, you said you've got -- I'm not going to require more than what you just said. I just wanted to flag that issue, just to make sure. I'm sure you're aware of the

1 need for that. 2 Judge, we were planning on having RFK MR. DRAKE: 3 come in and testify. I'm just kidding. THE COURT: I didn't see that on your exhibit list. 4 5 MR. BOUTON: He was not on the witness list. 6 MR. DRAKE: He'll be a rebuttal witness, Judge. 7 THE COURT: All right. Very well. Again, as I said, 8 I don't really even want to like press you or ask about that, I 9 just wanted to make sure that -- I'm sure that's something 10 you're sensitive to and aware of, so --11 MR. BOUTON: Yes, Your Honor, I understand we're devoting significant government and private and judicial 12 13 resources on this case. THE COURT: Right. Right. Understood. Very good. 14 15 I appreciate that. Any other matters we should address at this time? 16 17 MR. DRAKE: Judge, is now an inappropriate time or an appropriate time to tell the court reporter we're requesting a 18 19 transcript of today or do I do that with her directly? 20 THE COURT: You can do it directly. 21 MR. BOUTON: Nothing from the United States, 22 Your Honor. 23 MS. NESTER: Your Honor, do you know when you're

going to get us that first round of questionnaires that got

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sent out?

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THE COURT: Real soon. I was waiting until after
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     today, actually.
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                                   Thank you, Your Honor.
               MS. NESTER:
                           Okay.
               THE COURT: Yeah, it doesn't seem like there is a
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     huge amount of dispute among the parties. It seemed like there
     was maybe one or two that struck me as relatively minor issues.
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     But it seemed like you'd reached -- you know, that there were
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     some additional proposed questions, but there wasn't much
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     controversy.
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               Am I wrong about that?
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               MS. NESTER: No. I think we kind of just each had
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     questions we were worried about. But we also have the pending
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     motions in limine, which the sooner we can -- are you
     anticipating us arguing that at the pretrial? Because the
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     sooner we know that, the better for our defense.
               THE COURT: Yeah, I was anticipating addressing those
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     at pretrial.
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               MS. NESTER: Okay. Perfect. Thank you.
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               THE COURT:
                          Okay. Anything else?
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               MR. BRASS:
                          Not for me.
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               THE COURT: Okay. All right. Well, thank you.
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     that case -- I guess I didn't ask everyone specifically, but
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     I'm not seeing any hands or anything, so I'm assuming
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Thank you, again. And court is adjourned. (2:40 p.m.)

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everyone's done.

## CERTIFICATE OF COURT REPORTER

This is to certify that the proceedings in the foregoing matter were reported by me in stenotype and

5 thereafter transcribed into written form;

That said proceedings were taken at the time and place herein named;

I further certify that I am not of kin or otherwise associated with any of the parties of said cause of action and that I am not interested in the event thereof.

In witness whereof I have subscribed my name this 4th day of June 2025.

15 Teena Green, RPR, CSR, CRR, CBC