**THE COURT:** Is the government ready to proceed?

MR. RUSHING: We are, Your Honor.

**THE COURT:** Defendants ready to proceed.

MR. MIKAL WATTS: Yes, sir.

MR. MCCRUM: Yes, sir.

MR. HIGHTOWER: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Very well. Bring in the jury, please.

## (JURY IN AT )

THE COURT: Thank you. Please be seated. Good morning, ladies and gentlemen. The parties have indicated to the Court that they are ready to proceed. I was working late and have prepared the instructions on the law. Now, these are the instructions on the law that you must follow in returning your verdict in this case. I will shortly read those instructions to you prior to closing arguments. I have, however, taken the liberty of making copies for each of you ladies and gentlemen of the jury so that you may follow along with me as I read the instructions, and I will allow you to take those back to the jury room with you during your deliberations. Stanley, will you provide each members of the jury with a copy of the instructions.

Members of the jury, in any jury trial, there are, in effect, two judges. I am one of the judges, and the other is the jury. It is my duty to preside over the trial and to decide what evidence is proper for your consideration. It is

also my duty at the end of the trial to explain to you the rules of law that you must follow and apply in arriving at your verdict.

First, I will give you some general instructions which apply in every case, for example, instructions about the burden of proof and how to judge the believability of witnesses. Then I will give you some specific rules of law about this particular case. And finally, I will explain to you the procedures you should follow in your deliberations.

You, as jurors, are the judges of the facts. But in determining what actually happened, that is, in reaching your decision as to the facts, it is your sworn duty to follow all of the rules of law as I explain them to you.

You have no right to disregard or give specific attention to any one instruction or to question the wisdom or correctness of any rule I may state to you. You must not substitute or follow your own notion or opinion as to what the law is or ought to be. It is your duty to apply the law as I explain it to you, regardless of the consequences. It is also your duty to base your verdict solely upon the evidence, without prejudice or sympathy. That was the promise you made and the oath you took before accepted by the parties as jurors, and they have the right to expect nothing less.

During your deliberations, you must not communicate with or provide any information to anyone by any means about this

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case. You may not use any electronic device or media, such as the telephone, a cell phone, a smart phone, iPhone, Blackberry or computer, the Internet, any Internet service, any text or instant messaging service, any Internet chat room, blog or web site such as Facebook, My Space, LinkedIn, YouTube or Twitter to communicate to anyone any information about this case or to conduct any research about this case until I accept your verdict. In other words, you cannot talk to anyone on the phone, correspond with anyone, or electronically communicate with anyone about this case. You can only discuss the case in the jury room with your fellow jurors during deliberations. I expect you will inform me promptly if you become aware of another juror's violation of these instructions.

You may not use these electronic means to investigate or to communicate about the case because it is important that you decide this case based solely on the evidence presented in this courtroom. Information on the Internet or available through social media might be wrong, incomplete or inaccurate. You are only permitted to discuss the case with your fellow jurors during your deliberations because they have seen and heard the same evidence you have. In our judicial system, it is important that you are not influenced by anything or anyone outside of this courtroom. Otherwise, your decision may be based on information known only by you you and not your fellow jurors or the parties in the case. This would unfairly and

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adversely impact the judicial process. The indictment or the formal charge against the defendant is not evidence of guilt.

Indeed, a defendant is presumed by the law to be innocent.

Each defendant begins with a clean slate. The law does not require a defendant to prove his or her innocence or to produce any evidence at all, and no inference whatever may be drawn from the election of a defendant not to testify.

The government has the burden of proving a defendant guilty beyond a reasonable doubt, and if it fails to do so, you must acquit the defendant. While the government's burden of proof is a strict or heavy burden, it is not necessary that a defendant's guilt be proved beyond all possible doubt. It is only required that the government's proof exclude any reasonable doubt concerning the guilt of a defendant.

A reasonable doubt is a doubt based upon reason and common sense, after careful and impartial consideration of all the evidence in the case. Proof beyond a reasonable doubt, therefore, is proof of such a convincing character that you would be willing to rely and act upon it without hesitation in making the most important decisions of your own affairs.

As I told you earlier, it is your duty to determine the facts. To do so, you must consider only the evidence presented during the trial. Evidence is the sworn testimony of the witnesses, including stipulations, if any, and the exhibits. The questions, statements, objections, and arguments made by

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the lawyers are not evidence.

The function of the lawyers is to point out those things that are most significant or most helpful to their side of the case, and in so doing, to call your attention to certain facts or inferences that might otherwise escape your notice. In the final analysis, however, it is your own recollection and interpretation of the evidence that controls in the case. What the lawyers say is not binding upon you.

During the trial I may have sustained objections to certain questions and/or exhibits. If so, you must disregard those questions and/or exhibits entirely. Do not speculate as to what the witness would have said if permitted to answer the question or as to the contents of any exhibit. Your verdict must be based solely on the legally admissible evidence and testimony.

Also, do not assume from anything that I may have done or said during the trial that I have an opinion concerning any of the issues in this case. Except for the instructions to you on the law, you should disregard anything I may have said during the trial in arriving at your own verdict.

In considering the evidence, you are permitted to draw such reasonable inferences from the testimony and exhibits as you feel are justified in the light of common experience. In other words, you may make deductions and reach conclusions that reason and common sense lead you to draw from the facts which

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have been established by the evidence.

Do not be concerned about whether evidence is direct evidence or circumstantial evidence. You should consider and weigh all of the evidence that was presented to you.

Direct evidence is the testimony of one who asserts actual knowledge of a fact, such as an eyewitness. Circumstantial evidence is proof of a chain of events and circumstances indicating that something is or is not a fact.

The law makes no distinction between the weight you may give to either direct or circumstantial evidence. But the law requires that after weighing all of the evidence, whether direct or circumstantial, you be convinced of the guilt of a defendant beyond a reasonable doubt before you can find him or her guilty.

I remind you that it is your job to decide whether the government has proved the guilt of a defendant beyond a reasonable doubt. In doing so, you must consider all of the evidence. This does not mean, however, that you must accept all of the evidence as true or accurate.

You are the sole judges of the credibility or believability of each witness and the weight to be given to the witness' testimony. An important part of your job will be making judgments about the testimony of the witnesses who testified in this case. You should decide whether you believe all, some part or none of what each person had to say and how

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important that testimony was. In making that decision, I suggest that you ask yourself a few questions: Did the witness impress you as honest? Did the witness have any particular reason not to tell the truth? Did the witness have a personal interest in the outcome of the case? Did the witness have any relationship with either the government or the defense? Did the witness seem to have a good memory? Did the witness clearly see or hear the things about which he or she testified? Did the witness have the opportunity and ability to understand the questions clearly and answer them directly? Did the witness' testimony differ from the testimony of other witnesses?

These are a few of the considerations that will help you determine the accuracy of what each witness said.

In addition, no matter what language people speak, they have the right to have their testimony heard and understood. There have been witnesses in this trial who have testified with the help of a Vietnamese interpreter. The interpreter is required to remain neutral and to translate between English and Vietnamese accurately and impartially to the best of the interpreter's skill and judgment. You must evaluate interpreted testimony as you would any other testimony. That is, you must not give interpreted testimony any greater or lesser weight than you you would if the witness had spoken English. Keep in mind that a person might speak some English

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without speaking it fluently. That person has the right to the services of an interpreter. Therefore, you should not give greater or lesser weight to a person's translated testimony based on your conclusions, if any, regarding the extent to which that person speaks English.

Your job is to think about the testimony of each witness you have heard and decide how much you believe of what each witness had to say. In making up your mind and reaching a verdict, do not make any decisions simply because there were more witnesses on one side than on the other. Do not reach a conclusion on a particular point just because there were more witnesses testifying for one side on that point. You will always bear in mind that the law never imposes upon a defendant in a criminal case the burden or duty of calling any witnesses or producing any evidence.

Where a defendant has offered evidence of good general reputation for truth and veracity, honesty and integrity, or character as a law abiding citizen, you should consider such evidence along with all the other evidence in the case.

Evidence of a defendant's character, inconsistent with those traits of good character ordinarily involved in the commission of the crime charged, may give rise to a reasonable doubt, since you may think it improbable that a person of good character with respect to those traits would commit such a crime.

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If scientific, technical or other specialized knowledge might assist the jury in understanding the evidence or in determining a fact in issue, a witness qualified by knowledge, skill, experience, training or education may testify and state an opinion concerning such matters. Merely because such a witness has expressed an opinion does not mean, however, that you must accept this opinion. You should judge such testimony like any other testimony. You you may accept it or reject it and give it as much weight as you think it deserves, considering the witness' education and experience, the soundness of the reasons given for the opinion, and all other evidence in the case.

You will note that the indictment charges that the offenses were committed on or about a specific date. The government does not have to prove that the crime was committed on that exact date, so long as the government proves beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant or defendants committed the crime on a date reasonably near the dates stated in the indictment.

Are you here to decide whether the government has proved beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendants are guilty of the crimes charged. The defendants are not on trial for any other act, conduct or offense not alleged in the indictment. Neither are you called upon to return a verdict as to the guilt of any other person or persons not on trial as a defendant in this

case, except as you are otherwise instructed.

If a defendant is found guilty, it will be my duty to decide what his or her punishment will be. You you should not be concerned with punishment in any way. It should not enter your consideration or discussion.

Certain charts and/or summaries have been received into evidence. You should give them only such weight as you think they deserve. On the other hand, certain charts, summaries and/or other demonstrative aids, such as power points, have been shown to you solely as an aid to help explain the facts disclosed by the evidence, that is, testimony and other documents in the case. These demonstrative aids are not admitted evidence or proof of any facts. You should determine the facts from the evidence that is admitted.

A separate crime is charged against one or more of the defendants in each count of the indictment. Each count, and the evidence pertaining to it, should be considered separately. The case of each defendant should be considered separately and individually. The fact that you may find one or more of the accused guilty or not guilty of any of the crimes charged should not control your verdict as to any other crime or any other defendant. You must give separate consideration to the evidence as to each defendant.

I will now instruct you you on the specific elements of the offenses charged in the indictment.

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In count one of the indictment, the defendants are charged with a violation of Title 18, United States Code, section 371. Section 371 makes it a crime for anyone to conspire with someone else to commit an offense against the laws of the United States.

A conspiracy is an agreement between two or more persons to join together to accomplish some unlawful purpose. It is a kind of partnership in crime in which each member becomes the agent of every other member.

The defendants are charged with conspiring to commit the crimes of mail fraud, wire fraud, identity theft, and aggravated identity theft. I will explain the elements of those crimes later on in these instructions. In order for you to convict a defendant of the crime of conspiracy, the government must prove each of the following beyond a reasonable doubt:

First, that the defendant and at least one other person made an agreement to commit the crime of mail fraud, wire fraud, identity theft, or aggravated identity theft as charged in the indictment; second, that the defendant knew the unlawful purpose of the agreement and joined in it willfully, that is, with the intent to further the unlawful purpose; and third, that one of the conspirators during the existence of the conspiracy knowingly committed at least one of the overt acts described in the indictment in order to accomplish some object

or purpose of the conspiracy.

You must determine whether the conspiracy charged in count one of the indictment existed, and if it did, whether the defendant was a member of it. If you find that the conspiracy charged did not exist, then you must return a verdict of not guilty on the conspiracy claim, even though you find that some other conspiracy existed. If you find that a defendant was not a member of the conspiracy charged in the indictment, then you must find the defendant not guilty on the conspiracy claim, even though that defendant may have been a member of some other conspiracy.

One may become a member of a conspiracy without knowing all of the details of the unlawful scheme or the identities of all of the other alleged conspirators. If a defendant understands the unlawful nature of a plan and scheme and knowingly and intentionally joins in that plan or scheme on one occasion, that is sufficient to convict him or her for conspiracy, even though the defendant had not participated before and even though the defendant played only a minor part.

The government need not prove that the alleged conspirators entered into any formal agreement, nor that they directly stated between themselves all of the details of the scheme. Similarly, the government need not prove that all of the details of the scheme alleged in the indictment were actually agreed upon or carried out. Nor must it prove that

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all of the persons alleged to have been members of the conspiracy were such or that the alleged conspirators actually succeeded in accomplishing their objectives.

Mere presence at the scene of an event, even with knowledge that a crime is being committed, or the mere fact that certain persons may have associated with each other and may have assembled together and discussed common aims and interests does not necessarily establish proof of the existence of a conspiracy. Also, a person who has no knowledge of a conspiracy but who happens to act in a way which advances some purpose of a conspiracy does not thereby become a conspirator.

Your verdict as to count one for each defendant, whether it is guilty or not guilty, must be unanimous. Count one accuses each defendant of committing the crime of conspiracy in four different ways.

The first is that each defendant conspired to commit the crime of mail fraud. The second is that each defendant conspired to commit the crime of wire fraud. The third is that each defendant conspired to commit the crime of identity theft. The fourth is that each defendant conspired to commit the crime of aggravated identity theft.

The government does not have to prove all of these for you to return a guilty verdict on this charge. Proof beyond a reasonable doubt on one is enough. But in order to return a guilty verdict, all of you must agree that the same one has

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been proved. All of you must agree that the government has proved beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant conspired to commit the crime of mail fraud, or all of you must agree that the government has proved beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant conspired to commit the crime of wire fraud, or all of you must agree that the government proved beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant conspired to commit the crime of identity theft or all of you must agree that the government proved beyond a reasonable doubt that the conspired to commit the crime of identity theft or all of you must agree that the government proved beyond a reasonable doubt that the conspired to commit the crime of aggravated identity theft.

Further, a conspirator is responsible for offenses committed by another conspirator if the conspirator was a member of the conspiracy when the offense was committed and if the offense was committed in furtherance of or as a foreseeable consequence of the conspiracy.

Therefore, if you find a defendant guilty of the conspiracy charged in this count, count one, and if you find beyond a reasonable doubt that during the time that the defendant was a member of that conspiracy, another conspirator committed the offenses in the other counts, I will discuss in these instructions in furtherance of and as a foreseeable consequence of the conspiracy, then you may find the defendant guilty of the other counts, even though the defendant may not have participated in any of the acts which constitute the offenses described in the other counts.

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The defendants are also charged with multiple counts of mail fraud in violation of Title 18, of the United States Code, section 1341. In order for you to convict a defendant of this crime, the government must prove each of the following beyond a reasonable doubt:

First, that the defendant knowingly devised or intended to devise a scheme to defraud, that is to unlawfully obtain money and/or property; second, that the scheme to defraud employed false material representations or false material pretenses or false material promises; third, that the defendant mailed something or caused something to be sent or delivered through the United States Postal Service for the purpose of executing such scheme or attempting so to do; and fourth, that the defendant acted with a specific intent to defraud.

Now, a scheme to defraud means any plan, pattern, or course of action intended to deprive another of money or property by means of false material representations or false material pretenses or false material promises.

A specific intent to defraud means a conscious, knowing intent to deceive or cheat someone.

A representation, pretense or promise is false if it is known to be untrue or is made with reckless indifference as to its truth or falsity. A representation, pretense or promise would also be false if it constitutes a hall of truth or effectively omits or conceals a material fact, provided it is

made with the intent to defraud.

A representation, pretense or promise is material if it has a natural tendency to influence or is capable of influencing the decision of the person or entity to which it is addressed.

It is not necessary that the government prove all of the details alleged in the indictment concerning the precise nature and purpose of the scheme. What must be proved beyond a reasonable doubt is that the defendant knowingly devised or intended to devise a scheme to defraud by means of false or fraudulent representations, pretenses or promises that was substantially the same as the one alleged in the indictment.

It is also not necessary that the government prove that the mailed material was itself false or fraudulent or that the use of the mail was intended as the specific or exclusive means of accomplishing the alleged fraud. What must be proved beyond a reasonable doubt is that the use of the mail was closely related to the scheme because the defendant either mailed something or caused it to be mailed in an attempt to execute or carry out the scheme.

The alleged scheme need not actually have succeeded in defrauding anyone. To cause the mail to be used is to do an act with knowledge that the use of the mail will follow in the ordinary course of business or where such use can reasonably be foreseen even though the defendant did not intend or request

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1 the mail to be used.

Each separate use of the mail in furtherance of a scheme to defraud by means of false or fraudulent representations, pretenses or promises constitutes a separate offense.

The defendants are also charged with multiple counts of wire fraud in violation of Title 18 of the United States Code, section 1343. In order for you to convict a defendant of this crime, the government must prove each of the following beyond a reasonable doubt:

First, that the defendant knowingly devised or intended to devise a scheme to defraud, that is to unlawfully obtain money and/or property; second, that the scheme to defraud employed false material representations or false material pretenses or false material promises; third, that the defendant transmitted or caused to be transmitted by way of wire communications in interstate commerce any writing tort purpose of executing such scheme; and fourth, that the defendant acted with a specific intent to defraud.

A scheme to defraud means any plan, pattern, or course of action intended to deprive another of money or property by means of false material representations or false material pretenses or false material promises.

A specific intent to defraud means a conscious, knowing intent to deceive or cheat someone.

A representation, pretense or promise is false if it is

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known to be untrue or is made with reckless indifference as to its truth or falsity. A representation, pretense or promise would also be false if it constitutes a hall of truth or effectively omits or conceals a material fact, provided it is made with the intent to defraud.

A representation, pretense or promise is material if it has a natural tendency to influence or is capable of influencing the decision of a person or entity to which it is addressed.

It is not necessary that the government prove all of the details alleged in the indictment concerning the precise nature and purpose of the scheme. What must be proved beyond a reasonable doubt is that the defendant knowingly devised or intended to devise a scheme to defraud by means of false or fraudulent representations, pretenses or promises that was substantially the same as the one alleged in the indictment.

It is also not necessary that the government prove that the material transmitted by wire communications was itself false or fraudulent or that the use of the interstate wire communications facilities was intended as the specific or exclusive means of accomplishing the alleged fraud. What must be proved beyond a reasonable doubt is that the use of the interstate wire communications facilities was closely related to the scheme because the defendant either wired something or caused it to be wired in interstate commerce in an attempt to

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execute or carry out the scheme.

The alleged scheme need not actually succeed in defrauding anyone.

To cause interstate wire communications facilities to be used is to do an act with knowledge that the use of the wire communications facilities will follow in the ordinary course of business or where such use can reasonably be foreseen.

Each separate use of the interstate wire communications facilities in furtherance of a scheme to defraud by means of false or fraudulent pretenses, representations or promises constitutes a separate offense.

The defendants are also charged with multiple counts of identity theft in violation of Title 18 of the United States Code, Section 1028(a)(7). In order for you to convict a defendant of this crime, the government must prove each of the following beyond a reasonable doubt:

First, that the defendant knowingly transferred, possessed or used a means of identification of another person; second, that the defendant did so knowing it was without lawful authority; third, that the defendant knew that the means of identification belonged to a real person and not a fictitious person; fourth, that the defendant had the intent to commit or to aid or abet or in connection with any unlawful activity that constitutes a violation of federal law or that constitutes a felony under any applicable state or local law; and fifth, that

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the unlawful transfer, possession or use of the means of identification was in or affected interstate commerce, including the transfer of a document by electronic means or the means of identification was transported in the mail in the course of the unlawful transfer, possession or use.

Defendants are also charged with aiding and abetting the commission of the offense of identity theft. Title 18 of the United States Code, section two provides that proffer commits an offense against the United States or aids or abets the commission of an offense is punishable as a principal.

Therefore, the guilt of a defendant in a criminal case may be established without proof that the defendant personally did every act constituting the offense alleged. The law recognizes that ordinarily anything a person can do for himself or herself may also be accomplished by him or her through the direction of another person as his or her agent or by acting in concert with or under the direct of another person or persons in a joint effort or enterprise.

If another person is acting under the direct of the defendant or if the defendant joins another person and performs acts with the intent to commit a crime, then the law holds the defendant responsible for the acts and conduct of such other persons just as though the defendant had committed the acts or engaged in such conduct.

Before any defendant may be held criminally responsible

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for the acts of others, it is necessary that the accused deliberately associate himself or herself in some way with the crime and participate in it with the intent to bring about the crime.

Of course, mere presence at the scene of a crime and knowledge that the crime is being committed are not sufficient to establish that a defendant either directed or aided and abetted the crime unless you find beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant was a participant and not merely a knowing spectator. In other words, you may not find any defendant guilty unless you find beyond a reasonable doubt that every element of the offense as defined in these instructions was committed by some person or persons and that the defendant voluntarily participated in its commission with the intent to violate the law.

Even if you do not find that a defendant himself or herself committed identity theft, you may still find him or her guilty of identity theft if you find that he or she aided and abetted the commission of identity theft. For you to find a defendant guilty of this crime, you must be convinced that the government has proved each of the following beyond a reasonable doubt:

First, that the offense of identity theft was committed by some person; second, that the defendant associated with the criminal venture; third, that the defendant purposefully

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participated in the criminal venture; and fourth, that the defendant sought by action to make the venture successful.

To associate with a criminal venture means that the defendant shared the criminal intent of the principal. This element cannot be established if the defendant had no knowledge of the principal's criminal venture.

To participate in a criminal venture means the defendant engaged in some affirmative conduct designed to aid the venture or assist the principal of the crime.

Finally, the defendants are charged with multiple counts of aggravated identity theft in violation of Title 18 of the United States Code, section 1028A. In order for you to convict a defendant of this crime, the government must prove each of the following beyond a reasonable doubt:

First, that the defendant knowingly transferred, possessed, or used without lawful authority, a means of identification of another person; second, that the defendant did so knowing it was without lawful authority; third, that the defendant knew that the means of identification belonged to a real person and not a fictitious person; and fourth, that the transfer, possession or use was during and in relation to committing the crime of mail fraud or wire fraud.

You may also find a defendant guilty of aggravated identity theft if you find that he or she aided and abetted the crime of aggravated identity theft, as we have already

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discussed with respect to the government's allegations of identity theft. Your verdict as to each of these aggravated identity theft counts, whether it is guilty or not guilty, must be unanimous. These counts accuse each defendant of committing the crime of aggravated identity theft in two different ways. The first is that each defendant committed the crime of aggravated identity theft during and in relation to committing the crime of mail fraud. The second is that each defendant committed the crime of aggravated identity theft during and in relation to committed the crime of aggravated identity theft during and in relation to committed the crime of wire fraud.

The government does not have to prove each of these for you to return a guilty verdict on these charges. Proof beyond a reasonable doubt on one is enough. But in order to return a guilty verdict, all of you must agree that the same one has been proved. All of you must agree that the government has proved beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant committed the crime of aggravated identity theft during and in relation to committing the crime of mail fraud, or all of you must agree that the government has proved beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant committed the crime of aggravated identity theft during and in relation to committing the crime of wire fraud.

Now, the word willfully, as that term has been used from time to time in these instructions, means that the act was committed voluntarily and purposely, with the specific intent to do something the law forbids; that is to say, with bad

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purpose, either to disobey or disregard the law.

The word knowingly, as that term has been used from time to time in these instructions, means that the act was done voluntarily and intentionally, not because of mistake or accident. You may find that a defendant had knowledge of a fact if you find that the defendant deliberately closed his or her eyes to what would otherwise have been obvious to him or her. While knowledge on the part of a defendant cannot be established merely by demonstrating that the defendant was negligent, careless or foolish, knowledge can be inferred if the defendant deliberately blinded himself or herself to the existence of a fact. However, this instruction does not lessen the government's burden to show, beyond a reasonable doubt, that the knowledge elements of the crimes have been satisfied.

Commerce includes travel, trade, transportation and communication. Interstate commerce means commerce or travel between one state, territory or possession of the United States and another state, territory or possession of the United States, including the district of Columbia.

The terms means of identification means any name or number that may be used, alone or in conjunction with any other information to identify a specific individual, including any name, social security number, or date of birth.

Now, to reach a verdict, whether it is quilty or not quilty, all of you must agree. Your verdict must be unanimous

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on each count of the indictment. Your deliberations will be secret. You will never have to explain your verdict to anyone.

Copies of the exhibits that have been admitted into evidence will be provided to you. However, as I stated at the beginning of the trial, you will not have typewritten transcripts of the record available to you.

It is your duty to consult with one another and to deliberate in an effort to reach agreement if you can do so. Each of you must decide the case for yourself, but only after an impartial consideration of the evidence with your fellow jurors. During your deliberations, do not hesitate to reexamine your own opinions and change your mind if convinced that you were wrong. But do not give up your honest beliefs as to the weight or effect of the evidence solely because of the opinion of your fellow jurors or for the mere purpose of returning a verdict.

Remember at all times, you are judges, judges of the facts. Your duty is to decide whether the government has proved each defendant guilty beyond a reasonable doubt.

When you go to the jury room, the first thing that you should do is select one of your number as your foreperson who will help to guide your deliberations and will speak for you here in the courtroom.

Verdict forms for each defendant have been prepared for your convenience. Ladies and gentlemen, what that refers to in

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the instructions is a series of verdict forms that have been prepared in advance for your use during deliberations.

The foreperson will write the unanimous answer of the jury in the space provided for each count of the indictment, either guilty or not guilty, and will answer any other question on each verdict form as necessary. At the conclusion of your deliberations, the foreperson should date and sign the verdict.

If you need to communicate with me during your deliberations, the foreperson should write a message and give it to the Court Security Officer. I will either reply in writing or bring you back into the courtroom to answer your message.

Bear in mind that you are never to reveal to any person, not even to the Court, how the jury stands numerically or otherwise on any count of the indictment until after you have reached a unanimous verdict. Now, ladies and gentlemen, the parties will now be permitted to make their closing arguments. I will remind you that arguments of counsel are not evidence. They are intended solely to point out those portions of the evidence that they think are important. The government bears the burden of proof in this case. Therefore, they are permitted to go first and permitted to go last with the defendants being given an opportunity to make their closing arguments in between.

Mr. Rushing, you may begin your closing arguments on

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behalf of the government.

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MR. RUSHING: Thank you, Your Honor. Your Honor, may
I have the screen on also, please, sir. If it please the
Court.

You have heard all the evidence that you will be considering this week. The judge has given you now the instructions that you will use to decide this case also. It is our job as attorneys to give you a summary at the closing of what we think we have proven in this case. Of course, you know who the actual defendants are in this case, and we know that Mr. Watts, Mikal Watts, was the head of a large attorney mass tort law firm there in Texas. His brother, David also worked there as a mass tort coordinator, and Wynter Lee also worked with him. We know those parties and their particular involvement in this particular case. We know that shortly after the oil spill that Mikal Watts decided to actually participate in that. He contacted Eloy Guerra, and Eloy Guerra talked to him and they decided to try to locate fishermen involved in the case, and the thought was to locate as many as they could in the short period of time as they had to. also decided to get someone else involved in the case, which was Greg Warren with IP Development, but they also needed to have a local counsel in Mississippi because Mr. Watts was in Texas. So at that point in time, they found Anders Ferrington. You saw him in court here the first week. Mr. Ferrington was

an attorney from Jackson, Mississippi, a very young attorney, out of law school not that long before he became involved with Mr. Watts. And I submit to you his only job at that point in time, when he became involved with Mr. Watts' endeavor, was to actually participate in funneling money from Mr. Watts' law firm to Eloy Guerra and Greg Warren and Kristy Le.

We know that Mr. Ferrington told you that was his job. In fact, he told you that whenever the money would come into his accounts, that he was ordered or directed, rather, to take out a thousand dollars for himself and send the other money to IP Development. You will also remember that shortly thereafter the oil spill occurred, that Mr. Watts began sending money to Anders Ferrington. It was a very short period of time after the oil spill itself. That money, of course, went into Mr. Ferrington's account and went directly back into Mr. Warren's account of IP Development.

What is important in this case to remember also is in a time period in 2010, the total money involved was a little over \$10 million. I think what is important to think about is where that \$10 million went to that Mr. Watts submitted to Greg Warren, Eloy Guerra and Kristy Le and Abbie Nguyen. If you see on the screen there, approximately 5.7 of that ten million went to Greg Warren. 3.6 million went to Eloy Guerra, and Kristy Le and Abbie Nguyen's account had 1.4 million. We know that Kristy Le and Abbie Nguyen are the ones that actually obtained

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most of the names involved in this particular case, the client base itself, but those are the people that received most of the money involved in this case.

And we know from the actual testimony that each one had a special job to do. Eloy Guerra was basically getting the people together. That was his job. Greg Warren had IP Development. He enlisted Kristy Le to help out with that, rented some office space for them and set up an account there and also began recruiting people. Kristy Le was over the office, and Abbie Nguyen was also involved there recruiting people, and she also was involved in writing checks.

We also know shortly thereafter that the way the Watts law firm worked was they had to do a questionnaire. So in April of 2010, Ms. Wynter Lee sent a questionnaire form to Eloy Guerra and also David Watts. The questionnaire you have seen quite a few times here this week, and it has certain things to fill out as far as a person's name, identity, address, date of birth and things like that.

Now, in May of 2010, also, to help get those questionnaires fixed up and sent back, once they were received here in Mississippi, back to Texas to process, they hired a person by the name of Chris DeLeon. Mr. DeLeon set up a database, as you recall, and his job was to actually take all of the information from those questionnaires and then send that in spreadsheet back to Texas. So there's your connection from

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Mississippi to Texas, sending spreadsheets with information of these people.

It is important to remember also on those questionnaires, some of those were submitted to the Secret Service, along with the actual handwriting of Abbie Nguyen. And the testimony was that some of the writing on those documents, not all of it, but some of the writing on those documents belonged to Abbie Nguyen. That included, of course, the persons who were deceased during the time of the oil spill, as well as some other people whose claims were actually submitted to Mr. Watts and also subsequently to also the Court, the ^ CSSP and also to the BP. Of course, we know the money did actually flow through Mississippi to actually finance the scheme.

What is an important thing to remember also is the speed of trying to get these people. We know in a very short period of time that there were 40,000 clients picked up by Mr. Watts in Mississippi, according to the documentation. That occurred from about — from April, after the oil spill occurred until August, at least August 25th. And you see by the e-mails that we had to show in evidence here that Mr. Watts is trying to get as many people as he could as quickly as he could, and he wanted to get as many as he could, we submit to you, because he wanted to get on the Plaintiff's Steering Committee, which we heard quite a bit about in the last few weeks of this trial.

While these spreadsheets were being sent from Mississippi

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to Texas, Chris DeLeon was seeing certain things happen, he sees certain problems with that. He sees duplicate files. He sees also duplicate social security numbers, appears the handwriting on those documents are the same. That is something he saw down here initially. That information, of course, was submitted to Texas also, and also in Texas, they became aware of some problems also, because, of course, the oil spill happened in April. About as early as June 20th, you recall Mr. Watts' law firm had sent out some actual letters to what he called potential clients. Some of those was the Luces out of Morgan City, Louisiana. If you will recall back in July -rather in June of 2010, Mr. Luc was actually upset with that, so he actually called the law firm and let them know he was not a victim of the crime. In fact, they filed three different claims in his particular name, as you recall. He notified the law firm at that point in time, there is a problem with you. But even with that, even though he sent that letter to them, two years later Mr. Watts actually supplied presentment letters to BP on the Luces, as you recall. And on each one of those, of course, some of the deckhands, if you recall the total amount from the actual loss, it's the same for each person. Now, we know Mr. Watts is still trying to get all of these

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people lined up, but to show you some additional information he has become aware of that affects his database, he had an e-mail from -- it is G-196 in the evidence -- from an employee of his

office there, Emily Jeffcott, where she had talked to other people involved in the oil spill, and they are requesting Mr. Watts' ability to get that many clients because there weren't that many fishermen. So again, it puts notice on Mr. Watts about the actual client base he has got.

In addition to that, Mr. Watts is still trying to get as many as he can, and of course this e-mail, which is G-197, it's an e-mail that they found out that Eloy Guerra had gotten 3,000 fishermen for another attorney. So Mr. Watts e-mails Mr. Guerra and tells him, you know, there's this problem, he is looking for 40,000 clients, which is what he got eventually, and it slows his process down. His whole thing is to get as many clients as he can and as quick as he can. I submit to you that is to get on the PSC.

Even as early as August of 2010, they still become aware of problems with that database, and the problem is, it doesn't pass the smell test because they are trying to get social security numbers off of that. And you see on this e-mail, G-176, that out of 2,510 records of updated social security numbers, 2477 were changing dates of birth. That just does not pass the smell test, according to David Watts, on that. they have notice that this database is corrupt, no good, there are not any clients there.

Additionally, there is another e-mail the next day that causes a problem with how are we supposed to rectify all of

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this information if all of the information is changing on a regular basis?

If you will look at all the e-mails back and forth, you will see that most of the e-mails between these individuals are between Mr. Watts, Eloy Guerra, Greg Warren and Kristy Le, individuals like that. The only time you will see an Anders Ferrington on there, I will submit to you, is when monies are being transferred back and forth.

What is important also to remember is August 25, 2010, Mikal Watts submitted his application to the PSC, and on that application, of course, in the very first paragraph, he is advising at that time he has got 40,000 clients. That is the main thing he is saying to the PSC to try to get on there is the fact he has all of these clients, so he has the ability to get on the PSC, which is a very lucrative position.

To show Mr. Watts still knows something about the problem he has with this actual base, he receives another e-mail back in 2010 from an individual by the name of Dung Pham, and Mr. Pham is sending him an e-mail because he is questioning also why he has become a client of Mr. Watts. Mr. Watts passes it along to other individuals in the law firm, but eventually, even though he has had notice of that since back in 2010, Mr. Watts still submits his presentment letter on that individual back in January of 2013, although he has had information before that that he does not represent him.

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Again, we have other e-mails back and forth that you will be looking at back in the back that shows the knowledge of Mr. Watts of the problems he had with his database.

I want to next talk about the actual falsification of the client packets of the Watts law firm. Before we get to that, if you recall also, we called a number of witnesses, including Crystal Cox and also Kayleigh Stone and other people there. The thing is, people at the law firm there that were receiving these packets in Texas, they saw problems also. They saw social security numbers were used on more than one actual They saw a lot of the times the same name was used on different people with just a small variation in the address or whatever, and they also saw problems with the actual mailings. The problem was, they sent all of these letters to the clients on there, and all of this mail would come back. And the testimony was, by the actual people working there, that that was extraordinary. It was a large amount of returned mail, more than any other case they had had before. raised a red flag to them that something was wrong. they relayed that to people inside the actual firm itself.

Also, Norma Jean Bullard told you she worked there during that time period, and she was told by Wynter Lee to also look at the contracts, and also Joe Navarro told you also, that if information was missing on those client forms, to actually change that information. I submit to you this is verified also

by the Secret Service agent testified who did the handwriting samples, because he said that on those letters that — the questionnaires that Ms. Abbie Nguyen had written, some of the handwriting is hers, but other information is not hers, like a deckhand and things like that also. So that corroborates what these people said about the actual falsification of those records at the law firm.

It is also important to know also that there was a letter that Ms. Wynter Lee wrote, an e-mail, rather, back in January of 2013. This was the time the presentment letters were being sent out, and at that time period, almost two years have passed there, and they have no contact with their clients. They have no information from their clients. There is no documentation in the files to show what these people did, how much money they made, tax records or anything like that. So they decided on the presentment letters to falsify and make up amounts of money these people made during the period of time there. By this e-mail there, you they have got on there they were going to put 83,500 for the actual boat captains, and 45,930 for fishermen.

If you look at all of those presentment letters, which are Exhibits 146A through D, you will see the same consistent numbers on each one of those presentment letters, and they made those amounts up because they can't show these people actually made that money. That was a falsification.

The other thing to think about also, the number of

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witnesses we have called here this past three or four weeks or whatever, and what they told you about the identity theft themselves. They told you they were not victims of the actual theft, the BP oil spill case. They in fact did not authorize anybody to use their social security numbers or personal information to actually apply for any kind of benefit because of the BP oil spill. And also they were not deckhands. The information on the actually questionnaires themselves was false also.

Later on, of course, there was a project started to get the information necessary to complete the plaintiff fact sheets, and other information also. Before that, I want you to think about the actual problem they had back in 2010 with social security numbers, and Ryan Willis. That's a very important part of the case because when they actually got the records at the Watts law firm, they had the issue with all the social security numbers. So then Kristy Le goes and hires someone to actually find social security numbers for her. She hires Ryan Willis, and as you recall, he goes to Denspri. As he goes to Denspri, Denspri was able to actually give him social security numbers by the person's name or whatever. And Kristy Le takes those social security numbers and sends those back out to Watts law firm in Texas.

It is important to remember the total number of actual social security numbers they were looking for. You recall the

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testimony in Exhibit G-210 of the payments from Kristy Le to Ryan Willis for those social security numbers, and if you add all of that up, it is close to \$300,000.

Now, of course, we had Julie Bales testify about Denspri. She told you what her job was there. She actually obtained the information for Mr. Willis and sent it back to him. He sent it back to Texas on that, but it is also important to remember the testimony of one of the defendant's expert witnesses because what they are saying is that the information that was submitted back to them in Texas from Kristy Le had deceased taken off of there, and so she was trying to hide that fact from Watts law firm, is what they are alleging in the case. What you need to think about also is an e-mail, G166, and that e-mail is an e-mail where there is a list of dead people, people who are deceased, from David Watts back to Chris DeLeon, Eloy Guerra and Kristy Le. And in that particular e-mail there it lists five people who are deceased.

Now, we know at this point in time this is supposed to be corrected data from Denspri showing these people are deceased, but even that, we have a list of those five individuals who were deceased at the time of the oil spill. If you go back to G82, 83, 84 and 85, and you will see the dates of birth of those people. 82. Every one of those people there died prior to the oil spill and therefore they were not victims of the oil spill and had no reason to file any claims on that. However,

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back in January of 2013, claims were filed in the name of the Watts law firm. Of those four individuals, and each one of those particular cases Mr. Watts is claiming they are entitled to \$45,930 as a loss because of the BP oil spill. Those will be set forth in G146A through D also that you can see.

We know there is a problem later on that happened with the Phase II where they are trying to go out and locate additional people involved in the oil spill, and on this particular e-mail here, G167, Mr. Watts is talking about the due diligence on this, and John Cracken talked to some individuals, including Eloy Guerra and Greg Warren about how much it will cost to get that information, and they said \$8 million. And of course Mikal is upset with that, which is in G-167, because he said they have already agreed to \$1.5 million to do that.

Also about the case, as far as notice of Mr. Watts involved in the case, are the total amount of people involved in the Gulf Coast oil spill being Vietnamese fishermen. He told you when he took the stand that there weren't 40,000 Vietnamese fishermen on the Gulf Coast. He relayed that to Mr. Watts back whenever Mr. Watts began filing claims with the GCCF. Then additionally, he told Mr. Watts at that time that you have problems with your docket because I've been getting calls from people saying that you don't represent them in this matter, and I have also gotten calls from the hot line, the DOJ hot line about that also.

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Now, of course this case is involving wire fraud and mail fraud too. I want you to think about exhibit G120 when you talk about this case because that is going to be one of the first times that an actual mailing was made from Texas to Illinois, that's to Kirkland & Ellis, of 22,533 purported clients of Mr. Watts' law firm. These were people that were supposed to have been submitted to the Court, as far as the actual MDL itself, the actual litigation itself. There is the e-mail dated November 18, 2010 which sends the information to them. And it contains plaintiff fact sheets of those particular people by David Watts and also by Wynter Lee. is important with that is, whenever that e-mail was sent out with different people on there, it contained four of the dead people. That is Exhibit G82, 83, 84 and 85. When they submitted those particular names back to Kirkland & Ellis to be filed with the Court, those people there had been deceased prior to the time of the oil spill.

In addition to those 22,533 names, you heard the testimony of witnesses who testified at this trial that they were not victims of the actual BP oil spill case. However, their information, their personal information was also submitted by Wynter Lee involving the actual presentation to Kirkland & Ellis and also to the Court.

Where we talked about information that Mr. Watts was aware that they were not in fact clients of his, and again, that is

what is set forth in G-221, and you go back and look at that also, and that's an e-mail from John Cracken to Robert Hilliard talking about the actual clients involved, also to David Watts, Mikal Watts, Eloy Guerra and Greg Warren, where he tells them we don't have 41,000 clients. We have a list of 41,000 names we hope to make it into a client later on. They are aware at that time they have a huge problem with their client base.

In addition to that, David Watts sends an e-mail to them in January 2011, this is early on in 2011, where he didn't trust any of the social security numbers, or the dates of birth or the information because there are a lot of duplicates in the case. And of course that e-mail goes out to Mikal Watts, Greg Warren, Eloy Guerra, Kristy Le all. So he is very well aware they have a problem with the client base involving that.

There is another mailing by Wynter Lee back on January 6, 2011 of 17,469 names in the client packet. On that particular client packet, you heard the testimony of these witnesses here listed on the screen before you. They came and told you they were not victims of the oil spill, didn't authorize Mr. Watts or anybody else to actually supply their name to the court, and they were not victims of the actual oil spill itself. However, their names were submitted. When you go back and look at these cases, each one of these victims that testified, we had a client file for them. If you look at the client file itself, you will see the plaintiff fact sheet, and you see the date on

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there, it corresponds with the November 18, 2011 -- 2011, I believe it was -- 2010, also January 6, 2011, that corresponds with those being mailed out by Wynter Lee to K and D to actually be processed with the oil spill case itself. You will see those particular files in there with those particular dates on that plaintiff fact sheet also, with the personal information on that that they didn't authorize anybody to send out.

Now, there's a problem also, which is G227. We ask you to go look at also. This is a problem concerning the actual database also where they can't actually find the clients on this. And on this particular case, there's an e-mail from Robert Hilliard back to Mikal Watts where he is concerned for the fact that there is an issue with the actual client base itself, and he knows they aren't going to get paid on this. In fact, he actually tries to -- if you look at G227, he actually tries to tell Mr. Watts to actually try to pitch this, the 40,000 clients, to BP, and to get a quick settlement on those outside the MDL, and Mr. Watts says, no, he's not going to do that, he wants to keep them in the MDL. I submit to you the reason he wanted to keep those names in the actual multi-district litigation is because he wanted to try to get a higher settlement with BP to get more money because he had 40,000 clients in that base. If he took those client bases out of there, the actual money paid by BP, I submit to you, by the

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testimony of the witnesses in this case, it would have probably not been as high as it was then.

Mr. Watts also was made aware of the actual problem with the case by exhibit G224. On that particular e-mail from Mr. John Cracken, he talked to Mr. Mikal Watts, and he told them at that time there was a percentage of the names taken from phone books. We know after the witnesses testified that there were in fact at least two names we proved taken from phone books. One of them was Mary Luc, which later found out was Mary Luckett, and her phone number, her address and all was in the phone book, and she was just a victim also. Well, she told you she was not a victim in the oil spill case. The other would be Lucy Lu, who was the dog of an individual that came and testified to you about that also.

Another information on G200 is the actual notification of Mr. Watts from other people claiming he didn't represent them also. Can you look at those also. In addition to that on this particular e-mail, G201. Now, this e-mail is important because this particular e-mail here, it talks about it is from a Khan Tran to Steve Herman and James Roy. You know that Steve Herman and James Roy were on the PSC, the plaintiff's steering committee of the actual litigation. In this e-mail, this person is advising those persons that Mr. Watts has a problem with his actual docket base, and he submits Mr. Watts is committing perjury to the court and is advising these

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individuals of that. What these individuals do that are on the plaintiff's steering committee, they turn around and sent that letter to Mikal Watts and wanted to meet up with him and discuss that about his particular issues. So Mr. Watts is well aware of the problem he has got with his database at this point also.

Now, one of the biggest things involved in this case as far as the actual notification of trying to cover up the actual fraud itself was the information concerning the New York Times article back in April of 2011. If you recall, that's whenever Felix Cao and Nga Nguyen were in that newspaper article where they claimed they were not victims of the actual BP oil spill but in fact their identities had been taken and given to Mikal Watts and Mr. Watts had used that information. After that investigation or that article came out, the Louisiana attorney disciplinary board began an investigation. They called Mr. Watts and said we need to check this out, I need to be involved in trying to find out what is going on here. they did was, they actually began an investigation on Mr. Watts' law firm. They actually contacted Mr. Watts to try to find out from him information concerning his particular clients, especially Nga Nguyen and Felix Cao. And what they do is, they contact Mr. Watts and they ask him to start supplying information to them. If you recall what Mr. Cracken talked about, that Mr. Mikal Watts told Mr. Cracken to take care of

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that, he was too busy doing other things, so Mr. Cracken tries to get the information on those particular clients to send to the Louisiana disciplinary board to stop the investigation. When he does that, he gets a copy of the applications and the questionnaires involving Mr. Felix Cao and also Nga Nguyen, and what he sees on that is there are some actual changes made. He sees, Mr. Cracken does, rather, on the actual employment contract, there's not a name on there in the actual top of it and not a date on there, and the signature you can hardly read because sit too squiggly. He advised David, we need to get this corrected. So they change the actual employment contract on Hien Cao and also on Nga Nguyen. I submit to you that is an effort by them to submit a false document with this information on there to the LADB to stop their investigation. In addition to that, what you recall the investigator with the LADB said, they were trying to set up an actual interview with these people, with Hien Cao and also Nga Nguyen. They were unable to do that for over a year or so.

they would just take an affidavit for him. So what they did was, Mikal Watts and Mr. Cracken and David decided to try to get an affidavit by Hien Cao and also by Nga Nguyen, and what they did was, they went and got an investigator to locate Mr. Hien Cao and also Nga Nguyen, about you you the problem was that they got the wrong person, as far as Hien Cao. During

During that investigation also, they told you they decided

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this whole process, you know the people involved in this trying to stop this early LADB investigation is David Watts, Mikal Watts, Eloy Guerra and Kristy Le and Greg Warren. You see that on the e-mails on the screen also.

In addition to that, what they did was actually contacted an investigator to actually go out and try to locate these individuals to get an affidavit from them. What they did was, they found the wrong person. What they found was, Mr. Cao, who if you remember his testimony was, they approached him and talked to him about it, wanted him to sign an affidavit, the affidavit was prepared when he got there, but he said he did not sign it because he didn't opt in, why should he opt out.

The same thing happened to Nga Nguyen. Ms. Nguyen testified that what she did was, they contacted her numerous times, and she finally agreed to sign the affidavit also. What is important to know, though, is that that affidavit, if you recall what it said, it provided on the affidavit that they were not victims of the BP oil spill and they wanted to withdraw their claim from the BP oil spill and they had not been involved in that. So what they did was, with the affidavit provided for that, they submitted that — I say they did — the Watts law firm submitted it to the actual Louisiana disciplinary board to stop the investigation, but the problem with that was, later on, they actually submitted presentment letters to BP on those same individuals. After they had signed

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an affidavit saying they weren't victims, Mr. Watts of law firm then sends presentment letters to BP saying he was in fact representing them and they were in fact clients on that. I submit to you as far as Nga Nguyen is concerned, that is the actual identity theft as to actually Ms. Nga Nguyen when they submitted her false application to BP.

And if you remember on both of those also, the amount of the money, the loss is \$45,930 for each one of those individuals.

One of the most important, I guess letters you may consider in this case is G228, and that is the actually settlement date or settlement letter concerning the BP oil spill, the night of the BP oil spill, and Mr. Watts sends an e-mail to John Cracken, Max Duncan, Robert Hilliard and David Watts, and in the actual e-mail, remember, it says we settled for \$2.3 billion, whether the proof supports it or not. It is clear Mr. Watts knew at that time when he was negotiating, or other people for him were negotiating the settlement, that he knew he didn't have the proof to actually verify that.

Remember at this time also there are 40,000 claimants Mr. Watts has in this MDL that he is saying are a part of the actual oil spill itself. Also this letter, he talks about the actual — at the very bottom, the bottom line is, despite our shitty cases, we may actually have some leverage if we play our cards right. So he knows these are bad. The last part of

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that, he says hope this makes everyone feel better about our eggshell plaintiff docket. He is aware he doesn't have 40,000 claimants at all. He has 40,000 names only.

We submitted to you earlier on this particular slide from Wynter Lee submitting a letter where he is setting forth the loss amounts of each of the particular individuals, and if you submit these letters to BP -- what he did on this case, he had the 40,000 people in the actual MDL, and they settled with this 40,000 people in the MDL, but instead of submitting those members to the MDL, what did he do? The testimony was he only submitted -- under the Court supervised settlement program, he only submitted 704 names. The lady came and told you there with the actual CSSP that with those 704 names -- out of 40,000, he submitted 704 names, and out of those 704 names, only four have been paid, and four others are still waiting to That shows that there was not in fact 40,000 clients be paid. of Mr. Watts. But what he did anyway, he took those 40,000 claimants that he had, or some of them, out of the actual MDL, and he sent presentment letters to BP. That was back in January of 2013, and when he sent those presentment letters, if you recall, if you add up all the numbers of the actual letters he submitted to BP, the total amount of loss is \$2.3 billion. That is almost as much as the actual settlement was with BP under the MDL.

I want to go real quick about the actual, while I have a

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little time left, about the actual charges in this case, as well as the actual elements of the offense.

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The judge has told you what the elements are with his jury instructions, and we have got a number of counts in this case. Count one, of course, the conspiracy count, and the judge has advised you on what the law is with conspiracy, but I submit to you, if you even just look at the actual part of the actual agreement with the LADB getting those affidavits signed by there, when I say those people, Mikal Watts, David Watts, Eloy Guerra and Greg Warren getting together, and Kristy Le, getting together to try to stop the investigation, I submit to you they have an agreement at that point in time to actually stop the investigation because they want to actually quail the investigation of the other possible claimants they have actually involved in the investigation. I submit to you also that if you go back and look at the facts of the case from the time it began, I will submit to you that probably Mr. Watts didn't know at the very beginning there was a problem. issue was, once he became aware of that problem, he did nothing to fix it. He knew he didn't have any clients back in 2010 when all the information came in about they couldn't find them and the mailings coming back and all the problems that he had with finding social security numbers and things like that also, but he didn't stop there. He still worked forward to present those particular clients to BP and also to the Court for

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Now, count two, of course, through 15, are actually wire fraud counts. Well, mail fraud counts, rather, and on those particular cases, the first one starts back in July of 2012, and it goes up until I think December of 2012. And on those particular charges themselves with the mail fraud, those involve Stacy Lee and Tuyen Le, if you recall their names, they came and testified to you. We have packets for those particular ones, and I think you have the packet numbers on those. Those are mail frauds that occurred back in 2012. I submit to you the reason that those letters were sent to those individuals was to actually legitimate his client base. reason is, before this, before 2012, you know, he had the issue with the Louisiana disciplinary board because he had actually claimed there that he had some clients when in fact he did not. So to actually legitimize his client base because he knows in 2010 he can't get ahold of anybody, no contact in 2011 also, and in 2012, no contact, but he is still sending the letters to these people. I submit to you the letters being given to these individuals and mailed to these individuals are to legitimize his actual base, to try to legitimize his client base and legitimize these people who don't exist as clients of his. When I say legitimize, that was his defense here these last two weeks if you recall because whenever we called a victim up here to testify about what they were actually -- they were not

victims, they had not been a deckhand, and they authorized no one to use their personal identifiers or anything like that,

Mr. Watts ^ come up there and say, well, wait, I have called you. Here's a copy of my logs where I've called you these periods of times, and here is a copy of where I sent you all of these letters also. You do live here, right? It is an attempt by him to legitimize that client base and those clients that don't exist for him. I submit to you that would be a mail fraud for those particular counts as to that indictment also.

The next part of the counts are 17 through 21. Those are wire fraud counts. One of those counts is dated on November 4, 2010, which is count 17, and that is a wire of an e-mail packet from Texas to Gulfport, Mississippi. Now, that is exhibit G127(a). If you look at that, you will see the e-mail itself where it says BP client packet. We know that that client packet was sent from Mr. David Watts back to -- back to Chris DeLeon back in Mississippi. Remember what the situation is, Chris DeLeon is mailing information from Texas -- from Mississippi to Texas and then Texas is sending stuff back to Mississippi to get corrected on that or trying to get additional information on these particular clients. particular mail itself in there is a CD also which is an attachment to the e-mails. I submit to you there is information on that CD that is client information that they are sending back and forth from Texas to Mississippi to get

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corrected. So that would actually be another count of the actual wire fraud, the verification for that particular count there. That does in fact show the Mississippi and of course Texas connection also.

Now, the other counts involving the actual money being transferred, that is money that is being sent from Texas to Mississippi and from Mississippi to the other individuals in this case back in 2010 also to get the database up and running also, as far as the client is concerns. I think based on those particular wires there, those would actually be the wire fraud counts for those particular counts.

Counts 22 through 55, of course, are actually identity theft cases. And when you get your actual form you fill out with the verdict form on there, the judge will have different names out by those people, and each one of the names you will see, which is count number 22, I think is very important because that is going to be count 22, and the packet number for that or the actual exhibit number is G-16. That is a file packet of Nga Nguyen. What that is, that is Nga Nguyen that had the affidavit signed that she was not a client of Mr. Watts but in fact they submitted that particular name to the -- that particular name also to -- as a presentment letter back on November 18, 2010. If you go through each one of those counts there, the 16, 22, through actually 55, you will see that they actually used either the name and social security number or the

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names of the individuals, and all of those people on there came and testified before you that they were not victims of the crime, and they were not actually employed by Mr. Watts, didn't employ Mr. Watts to represent him on the case at all, and they in fact were victims of the actual identity theft also.

The latter counts of the indictment talk about the actual aggravated identity theft, and the judge has told you what that charge is. And that involves all the presentment letters back on January 16, 2013, that were sent to BP, and on those particular counts there, those are going to be the individuals who also told you and came and testified that they were not victims of the BP oil spill case. They were not represented by Mr. Watts, and they were in fact actually — their identity had been stolen also.

Now, as far as the wire fraud, it concerns that one also. If you will recall, that is presentment letters. What those are, those are letters from Mr. Watts' law firm to BP claiming that these people are actually victims — actually clients of Mr. Watts and victims of the oil spill case, when in fact they are not. The presentment letters themselves are fraudulent. Whenever they were mailed to the actual BP by the Watts law firm, that is mail fraud by mailing these particular documents to actually BP. When you go back, you will look at those particular victims on that one, and there's a number of them, I know that, but if you look at the actual packets on those set

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forth in also Exhibit 146(B), 146A through I believe D, you will see those presentment forms in there also. It is clear those people four no connections with Mr. Watts other than their information had been stolen from them, and submitted to BP. Once you go back and talk about this case, think about the actual witnesses who testified before you, that they had their information stolen from Mr. Watts. They didn't give permission to use it, but they took that information, as well as the other defendants in this case, and they sent it to BP and other places also in an attempt to defraud someone. Who were they attempting to defraud? I submit they were attempting to defraud BP at one time, at one point. They also were trying to defraud the Court. We had the same thing occurred by supplying the court, the CSSP, with this actual information about these particular clients, when in fact they were not clients of Mr. Watts, in an attempt to get paid for that.

When you go back and talk about this case, think about all of the witnesses that testified before you about their participation in this but not being victims of the crime, and they never authorized Mr. Watts or Kristy Le or Eloy Guerra or Greg Warren to use their information, but once you go back there and talk about the case, I think there is a decision you can make on each one of the counts, and that is to find each one of the defendants guilty of each one of the counts of the indictment. Thank you, Your Honor.

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THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Rushing. Ladies and gentlemen, you may go back to the jury room to refresh yourselves for a short recess.

## (JURY OUT AT

THE COURT: Mr. McCrum, I believe you have elected to go first.

MR. MCCRUM: Yes, sir.

**THE COURT:** We will be in recess for precisely ten minutes.

## (RECESS TAKEN AT UNTIL ).

**THE COURT:** Mr. McCrum, are you ready to proceed?

MR. MCCRUM: I am, sir.

THE COURT: Bring in the jury, please.

## (JURY IN AT )

THE COURT: Be seated, please. Mr. McCrum, you may make your closing argument on behalf of Mr. David Watts.

MR. MCCRUM: Thank you, Your Honor. May it please the Court, counsel. Good morning, folks. I am privileged to be the first to talk with you on behalf of any of the accused citizens here before you. You are a remarkable jury in way. I have been through a lot of trials. I've been doing this for 30 years, and as a federal prosecutor and representing citizens accused, and after four and a half weeks, it is amazing to see people that are still focused and still attentive. Usually you will see jurors because of family emergencies have to leave.

On behalf of David Watts, his wife Terri, his children, his two children, his extended family who are here and his friends, I thank you, we thank you very, very much, but there is a lot to do and I only have a limited amount of time so let's get to work.

5 6 I feel that we must start with a proper perspective. 7 must begin and approach this thing with what are we going to be 8 thinking about as we walk through this, as you will walk 9 through it in the jury room. The kind of things that, the perspective that you will have. Mr. Rushing said so many times 10 11 this morning, well, you you heard people come in and say they 12 weren't clients, and yet they sent out letters saying they were 13 clients, and that is putting the perspective of the benefit of 14 hindsight. And I think it is so important that we start from a 15 perspective of what did they know then, because that's what we 16 are here to decide, isn't it? What did David Watts know in 17 2010 and 11 and 12. It all stems from that. He didn't have 18 the benefit of hindsight. Did he have the criminal intent that 19 is required, that they have to prove, back in those years? Not 20 negligence, not carelessness or foolishness, not even whether 2.1 or not he has done enough to trust some of these folks. Did he 22 have the criminal, knowing, willful intent. He didn't have the 23 benefit of knowing the bank records and how they were spending 24 this money. They were independent contractors. He didn't have 25 the benefit of the Denspri records to show how they were

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getting these records and omitting stuff and putting it on different names and everything. He didn't have the benefit of the Social Security Administration reviewing all of these things and deciding which were good social security numbers or not. He didn't see any of that stuff until after he was indicted in 2015. That's all the benefit of hindsight.

And so I think with that perspective, and we are analyzing the decisions that were made back then, not on what we know now but what they knew then is what I would like to started. There are two things I think are really critical to remember, and I'm going to focus on two big umbrellas of perspective. One is, the government always has the burden of proof. You know that, but I think if we approach it that way, I think that is the proper prism to look at this through. They always, they have to prove every single element with every charged felony before you can find them guilty beyond a reasonable doubt.

Secondly, the government must prove the required level of thinking. Did David Watts intend, intend, back then, to commit a felony? Now, I think we saw this chart at the beginning of the trial, and these are the different levels of proof that are appropriate in different situations. For example, probable cause, that is a level of proof — if the government wants to come listen to your telephone calls or search your house or rummage through your car or anything else, they have to have a level of proof of probable cause. If in civil cases, if you

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want to sue somebody or if there are great damages, we have heard in civil cases, it's a preponderance of the evidence. If the state wants to come in and take children away from their parents, it is clear and convincing evidence. If after you have heard all of this and you have a doubt, and it's a reasonable doubt, from a reasonable person, they still have not met that burden. They have to exceed that beyond a reasonable doubt in order for anyone in our country to be convicted. So you have seen those, and those are standards. So this is the government's a proof.

You have on the instructions that His Honor the judge gives you, and it is there on page three. It is these instructions. But there are some very, very important things about it that I want to point out. The defendant is presumed by law to be innocent. We know that. We know that since grade school. Don't we? But it is so, so important when we are actually deciding the lives of someone. The defendant begins with a clean slate the judge tells you in instructions. law does not require a defendant to prove his innocence or produce any evidence at all. We did, we did present witnesses and documents and cross-examination. The law didn't require us to and still doesn't. We only did that to show really what the whole story was. But in getting a perspective, we must remember that it's the government's burden, no inference whatever may be drawn from the election of a defendant not to

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And so with that perspective, we then say, okay, what is the government's burden? The government has the burden of proving the defendant guilty beyond a reasonable doubt. If it fails to do so, we find them not guilty. But what is proof beyond a reasonable doubt? Because this is the linchpin, folks. Right here, when you get back on every single element, this is the question that will be asked: Did the government prove beyond a reasonable doubt as to this element? We are going to go over the elements in a minute, and this element, and that element. Proof beyond a reasonable doubt is proof of such a convincing character that you would be willing to rely and act upon it in the most important decision of your life without hesitation. That is the linchpin. Please remember that standard. It is on page three of His Honor's instructions. Because this is the lens on which we decide everything. Our law prevents a finding of quilt unless the evidence eliminates, eliminates, all reasonable doubt, all doubts that a reasonable person can have. You as reasonable people, if you have listened to this and you have a doubt as to what somebody was thinking back then or why they did that, if it is just a doubt and it's based on the evidence after you have listened to weeks of this, that is a doubt that you as a reasonable person may have. Our law requires that all of those doubts, those reasonable doubts be eliminated before we can

find one of our citizens guilty. It is a standard of certainty that we have created in our country to protect ourselves.

The government may stress, and Mr. Kennedy I think is going to get up after all of us talk, and I've heard sometimes prosecutors say, and it's in the instructions, and that doesn't move you have to prove it beyond a reasonable doubt, and that's true, obviously the judge puts it in his instructions because in human affairs, there's always a measure of some unreasonable or imaginary doubts. And you don't have to eliminate unreasonable or imaginary doubts. But if it's a doubt based on reasonableness, after you have heard witnesses or after you have not heard evidence you want to hear, and the government hasn't eliminated that doubt, that is enough for you to hesitate and vote not guilty. That is the perspective.

Now, sometimes people will -- I've heard -- these are all the different things I've heard jurors say. Well, perhaps he is quilty, or you know what, he's possibly quilty. You know, quilt is likely or highly likely. None of those are sufficient. And I spend time on this, folks, because you guys don't -- y'all hear about that phrase but you don't deal with it on a regular basis. Right? So it is important that you grasp it and own it as a concept that we go. It has to be none of those things in the blue. It has to be guilt beyond a reasonable doubt.

Well, another thing that I have heard prosecutors say, and

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they are very, very right, is you can use common sense and reasonable inferences. That also is in the law. And it's So let's think about that. If we are going to talk about common sense and reasonable inferences, does it make sense that David Watts, in 2011 and 2012, he was still trying to find good addresses? If he is a fraudster, if he is supposed to have known that all of this is just trash, and I'm going to commit a fraud, does it make sense that he is still trying to find good addresses for these folks. If we are going to use common sense. Tuesday it make sense that David Watts was still trying to use public databases to find addresses? Would a fraudster do that if he had the intent all along to committed these crimes? Does it make sense that David Watts would invite Kayleigh Stone to secretly listen to a phone conference he is having with Warren and Guerra. These are guys he is supposed to be secretly in a conspiracy with. Right? That is what they have said, that they are involved in some kind of secret conspiracy. Why on earth would you take a chance repeatedly to invite somebody that is not part of the conspiracy and let you listen to the conversations and not tell these guys, hey, man, be careful what you say. I've got somebody here sitting with me. Remember that? That is so, so important to showing what is in his mind. He could care less what they say in front of her because he has an innocent state It doesn't make sense he would do that if he is a

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fraudster. Does it make sense that when agents went into their shop in 2013, that he would tell them everywhere to go to find all the documents you want, and it's stored in Arkansas. didn't know that. The agents didn't know that. They walk in and they ask David Watts. Does it make sense that a fraudster would do that? Wouldn't he want to hide all the dockets and shred everything before the agents can get to them? That's what a fraudster would do but that's not what David Watts did. Does it make since that David Watts and John Cracken and everybody would disclose all of these problems to GCCF, Ken Feinberg, the Plaintiff's Steering Committee, the Court? Would it make sense that from the get-go they are telling them we have all of these problems with the database, with these clients? As a fraudster, you aren't going to do that. You will keep it real secret. You are going to keep it real quiet. So it doesn't make sense that they would do that. A fraudster wouldn't do that. A fraudster wouldn't pay \$10 million for signing up clients. Watts Guerra had a full database of clients along the coast. If they wanted to just put names in order to drum up this client base, why not just use what is in their database? And Matt Archer said you could do it in a couple of minutes. What difference does it make? Why pick real people when they can go -- would a fraudster pay \$10 million to go do this? Absolutely not. Does it make sense that Watts Guerra would send back checks to GCCF with almost of

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half a million dollars? Isn't that the whole point of their alleged fraud is to make money? When they got all of these checks, why not endorse them and put them in the bank and let's go, we got a half a million back. It doesn't make sense. It doesn't make sense they would do all of that. \$10 million spent when Mikal Watts knows he won't get paid from the Plaintiff's Steering Committee if the docket comes up bad. knows that from his experience. Why would he do this? would he invest that much money? It doesn't make sense. Does it make sense that Watts Guerra would send all of these letters and make all of these phone calls to these alleged victims of identity theft? I mean, I'm a fraudster, and I'm going to steal all of y'all's identities, and by the way, I'm going to send you letters and make phone calls to you to tell you that I'm doing that. It doesn't make sense. I would not do that if I'm going to steal all of your identities. I wouldn't send you one letter, much less six, seven, eight letters to all of these folks. It doesn't make sense. If you are going to use common sense, then these create reasonable doubt. Does it make sense that Watts Guerra would invite the GCCF and Ken Feinberg and the chairman of the Plaintiff's Steering Committee to send all of these claims to the Internal Revenue Service? We introduced e-mails here on July 10th of 2010, an e-mail from Emily Jeffcott to Michael Rozen. He's with the Feinberg firm, he is with Ken Feinberg, his partner. He says, Mike, the first

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sentence, by next Friday, Watts Guerra Craft is going to file 25,000 of the commercial fishermen. Look at the first paragraph. Accordingly, we contacted the IRS to determine the process for requesting this information in bulk. Wait a minute, Emily, why didn't Mikal Watts call up Emily: Emily, Emily, Emily, Emily, what are we doing? We are stealing this stuff. You can't go calling the IRS. They are going to catch us. What is she doing?

If that's not enough. Here was another e-mail, on July 14th, send it to Michael Rozen again. Dear Mike, as an update to my previous e-mail, we have since spoken to the IRS's project lead on the Gulf Coast Assistance Project.

She is calling them, talking to them, inviting the IRS to come in and review. Would a fraudster do that? No way. How about this one: Emily copying Mikal, Steve and Roy — these are chairmen of the Plaintiff's Steering committee, Steve Herman and Jim Roy: Mikal and I would like to participate on an ad hoc committee dealing with the following issues. What is number one? Contacting the IRS to develop an efficient means to gather proof of income. Wait a minute, Emily. That means that we are going to have to send all of our database to the IRS with the social security numbers and the names. If I'm a fraudster, that's the last thing I would want. The Internal Revenue Service is the keeper of all the social security numbers. It's ridiculous. It doesn't make sense. These are

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And so we send letters, we invite the IRS to come look. How about this one. We tell Ken Feinberg as early as November 2010, Mr. Feinberg, you are head of the GCCF. Let's put all of these claims on hold. Why? Because we expect material attrition. We are already telling you Mr. Feinberg that our database, we are already expecting a bunch to fall off because we are having some issues with it. We are telling them. If you are a fraudster, you don't give notice to your victim that you are doing that, that there's problems. We still need to get information on our clients. That doesn't make sense. A fraudster wouldn't do that.

So how about this one? This is another -- I don't know any fraudster that would do this. Bringing in outside, independent experts and consultants to dig deeper and determine what happened here. Oh, that's -- wow, how about that. I'm a fraudster. I'm going to keep all of my fraud secret, but you know what, I'm going to go hire all of these Vietnamese cultural experts to go out into this community to these people I have allegedly defrauded and find out how can I get ahold of them. Not only that. I'm going to hire me an attorney ethics expert to review all of my homework and show me what I'm doing wrong. I will even do better than that. I will go hire mass tort experts, or community outreach experts. The W and W, remember those two guys that had W and W? They are all outside

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lawyers that have nothing to do with Mr. Watts. These guys go hire -- Mr. Cracken goes and hires them and says, come and look at everything we have done. Look at the problems we are having, look at the issues we are having, and where we -- because we want to see if you want to be hired to go out and conduct this Phase II. If I'm a fraudster, I'm not going to bring in outside people like this to review my homework, to grade my paper. I'm not going to do it. That doesn't make sense. The moment any member of the government says, use your common sense, these things, if you use your common sense are not indicators of a fraudster. They are just not. That's because Mikal Watts and David Watts and Wynter Lee of this firm were doing all of this stuff because they didn't have the criminal intent all along this way.

So where do we go from here? The government's burden of proof is what to consider. I'm going to go through five projects here that I'll touch upon briefly. The first thing I'm going to want to you consider is did the government prove each element of the crime charged beyond a reasonable doubt. I'm going to touch upon the elements in the Court's instructions here that you will use as a guideline. The next one I want to talk about, I'm going to ask you to consider that the government failed to prove each of its theories. I'm going to touch upon these theories and show you how we had to come forward with evidence to raise doubt about all of those

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theories. Then I'm going to ask you to consider that the government changed its theory four times during the last four and a half weeks as to Mikal Watts' motive to get on the PSC. If that's not an indicator of the shakiness of their case, I don't know what is.

The next one, I'm going to ask you to consider, the government's distorted reliance on an isolated e-mail and other isolated e-mails, when there are four million e-mails that have been seized. Finally, I'm going to ask you to consider the government's flawed and incomplete investigation.

I'm going to hit each one of these, so let's go with the first one. Did the government prove each element of the crime beyond a reasonable doubt? Well, these are the crimes that are charged, and Mr. Rushing talked about them, conspiracy, mail fraud, wire fraud, identity theft and aggravated identity theft.

On each of these crimes, folks, and this is probably the most important thing that I can tell you, on each of these crimes, you are going to find in the language, and I'm going to point it out to you, and you are going to have these instructs with you, you are going to find on each of these that they require a proof of the defendant's thinking. They have to have proved that these guys were thinking in a criminal way. That's what the burden is.

You will see words like willfully, intentionally,

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knowingly, specific intent to defraud, and conscious, knowing intent to deceive or cheat someone. These are all requirements as to the different statutes, and we are going to go over these. These are real key words. I mean, if I had a highlight R and I had the power to do it, I would send these instructions back to you with those highlighted because that is the case right there.

All right. Let's think about this just a little bit. definition of willfully that the judge will give you, has given you, is back on page the -- it's on the last page - - I think it is 16. -- 18. Page 18, this definition of willfully. was committed voluntarily, purposely. It was committed with the specific intent to do something that the law forbids. And that it was committed with bad purpose, either to disobey or to disregard the law. That's a definition of willfully. It is in your instructions. The definition of specific intent to defraud, that's in the instructions. A plan, pattern or course of action intended to deprive another of money or property by means of false material representations, false material pretenses or false material promises. But here's the most important part. A specific intent to defraud is a conscious knowing intent to deceive or cheat someone. That's what they are going to have to prove with several of these crimes.

So let's go in the required elements of conspiracy. There are several elements on conspiracy that you are going to be

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asked to look at and consider. These are in your instructions. Defendant Watts and at least one other person made an agreement to commit the crime of mail fraud, wire fraud, identity theft, or aggravated identity theft.

Number two, and each of these the government will have to have proved each one of these beyond a reasonable doubt. So when you see these elements, each one has to be proved beyond a The defendant Watts knew the unlawful reasonable doubt. purpose of the agreement, joined in it, there it is, willfully, that is, with the intent to further the unlawful purpose. Number three, one of the alleged conspirators during the existence of the conspiracy knowingly committed at least one overt act described in the indictment in order to accomplish the purpose of the conspiracy, which is commit a crime. I submit to you that as we've gone through there, that the government has not proven that there's an agreement to commit -- at not at least on these folks, not on David Watts, Mikal Watts or Wynter Lee. They have not proven that those folks knowingly entered an agreement to commit any of these crimes. As to whether the proof that they knew the unlawful purpose and they joined in it willfully with a purpose to disobey the law or disregard the law with the intent to further these unlawful purposes of mail fraud, wire fraud, et cetera, they did not prove that.

And as to this last one, that they somehow conspired with

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someone else knowingly in order to accomplish the purpose of this illegal conspiracy, they did not prove that. When you go back to your jury room, folks, you look at these three elements of conspiracy, and I submit, any one of those, if you find a reasonable doubt, will be enough to find not guilty, any one of them because in order to find somebody guilty, they have to have proved beyond a reasonable doubt each one of those. Any one of those, not guilty.

All right. The next one, the mail fraud elements. these are all there, but I want to point out in red these knowledge elements that are there. Defendant Watts knowingly devised or intended to devise a scheme to defraud. that word scheme to defraud, that conscious knowing, intent to deceive someone. The scheme to defraud employed false material representations, et cetera. Defendant Watts caused something to be sent for the purpose of executing this illegal scheme. And defendant Watts acted with a specific intent to defraud. Remember the definition that the Court has given you? conscious knowing intent to deceive or cheat someone. have to prove, in order to find them guilty of any one of these mail fraud counts, that it's beyond a reasonable doubt each one of those elements. I submit to you, folks, as to the first one, they did not prove that they knowingly and intended to devise a scheme to defraud. They were not involved in any scheme that involved false material, that they didn't do

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anything for the purpose of executing a fraud, and they surely didn't have — the government didn't show that they had a conscious knowing intent to deceive or cheat someone. Any one of these would be sufficient, but I submit they haven't proved beyond a reasonable doubt all four of those elements. Let's go to wire fraud, and really, it's basically the same thing, folks. It's knowingly devised, the same element, the same element, this is the only difference here, it is by way of wire communications instead of a postal mailing, and it's that one. So it's basically the same four as the mail frauds. And again, they didn't present sufficient evidence to prove beyond a reasonable doubt.

Let's go to identity theft. These are the elements, that defendant Watts knowingly transferred, possessed or used another person's means of identification. Actually, they did prove that. When they submitted claims for people and their names and social security numbers, they actually knowingly transferred, possessed and used another person's means of identification. Got no problem with that. The problem is that you also have to prove they did so knowing it was without lawful authority. The government had to have shown beyond a reasonable doubt that when the Watts mailed this stuff or e-mailed stuff, they did it knowing that they did not have lawful authority by those people, that they knew it.

They had to have known that these means of ID belonged to

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a real person. They had to have had the intent to commit any unlawful activity that constitutes a violation of law, state or federal. I submit to you, folks, and this is just an interstate commerce, and clearly when you e-mail something, it satisfies that. I have no problem with that. The problem I have is that they didn't prove that these folks had the intent -- knowing it was without lawful authority. Nor did they prove they intended to commit any unlawful activity. So those are the elements. You are going to go through. You are going to go through each one of those and look for those mental states o to see if they did. So here we go.

Aggravated identity theft, same, pretty much the same elements. Knowing it was without lawful authority. This is a little bit different, this last one. They have to have proved that they did this during and in relation to committing the crime of mail fraud or wire fraud. Remember that these mail fraud and wire fraud require a specific intent to defraud, a conscious knowing intent to deceive or cheat someone. So when you think about these aggravated identity theft counts, there's not sufficient evidence to prove that they knew sending this stuff was without lawful authority or that it was during and in relation to to committing mail fraud or wire fraud. Those are the elements, folks. Did the government overcome its burden to prove each element of these crimes beyond a reasonable doubt? Absolutely not.

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The second topic I wanted to ask you to consider, the government failed to prove each of its theories. Now, here's some of the theories they have put forth. Watts did not have a reasonable basis to believe there were 40,000 people involved in the fishing industry in the gulf. Mr. Rushing referred to that in his opening argument this morning, that Mr. Feinberg says, there's not 40,000 out there, provides no statistical basis for it, nothing that he relied on, just a statement out of clear blue air. The point is, did these folks have a reasonable basis to think there were that many fishermen out there. What we did is we brought you evidence from several Remember Mr. Allred said he did statistics on Alaska and he extrapolated it to Louisiana and looked at the population. He did that. You remember Ms. Wallis came in and testified she spoke with other lawyers of the amount of fishermen in Louisiana and other states. Remember that Mr. Tameez, the expert came in, that 2/3rds of the shrimpers in the Gulf of Mexico are of the Vietnamese culture. Statistical basis to prove that at least from their perspective, they had a reasonable basis to believe it. But Mr. Rushing just wants to rely on Mr. Feinberg's unsupported theory that there's not 40,000, and that proves it beyond a reasonable doubt. insufficient proof for that flawed theory.

Another theory they put out was that Watts needed 40,000 clients to get on the PSC. We brought you testimony from

Mr. Roddy, remember, that said that Mr. Watts would have gotten on that PSC with one client given his experience. We brought you evidence from Mr. David Bright, if you will remember that, that it wasn't because of 40,000 clients that Mr. Watts got on this PSC. Jim Roy reached out to Mikal Watts through David Bright saying we want you on this, Mikal Watts, you are that experience, we need somebody, this is the most massive tort in American history. We want someone with your caliber on it. The government puts that out that Watts needed 40,000 clients to get on the PSC when there is no evidentiary support of it. It is just a theory. We brought you evidence to raise doubt as to this flawed theory. The government also has a theory that Watts knowingly filed claims on dead people. Now, this is an interesting one. Before we get to that, knowingly filed claims on dead people. I'm going to get to the five people that Mr. Rushing brought up that we actually did a lot of research on. The other dead people is -- remember, that was deleted from Watts Guerra. So that's not supported by Mr. Rushing's deal. Were claims filed on people that could have been deceased? Possibly, but you are still looking at the state of mind on Mr. David Watts, Mikal Watts and others as to whether they knew that, intended to do it to cheat someone, deceive someone. They failed in their proof. Watts knowingly used false affidavits. Mr. Rushing spent a lot of time on that this morning, about that affidavit of Mr. Boveland, remember of

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Mr. Hien Cao and Ms. Nga Nguyen. This is the thing. If you sit there and look at all of that evidence, there is not one shred of evidence that David Watts or Mikal Watts or Wynter Lee or anybody on this end knew anything about how those affidavits were procured. Nothing, nothing. As a matter of fact, to the contrary. The e-mails that we introduced into that regarding that subject is that they were not involved in it. David Watts was not involved in it, and when the e-mails were introduced as far as that signature business, when it was suggested to him, saying you can't have blanks on that, Mr. Cracken writes an e-mail saying, let's fill those in. David Watts submitted an e-mail and tells Mr. Cracken, no way, we are not going to do that. We are sending you you the contract as is. But they don't bring that e-mail out. They just bring out this stuff that there was names put on an e-mail without any proof that David Watts or Mikal Watts or anybody over here knew about that. Nothing. It is pure conjecture on the part of the government, all kinds of doubt on that. That topic in itself is just something to think about.

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The government also said, Mr. Frandsen keeps asking witnesses, why didn't you just knock on their doors? We have to bring Mr. Tameez to say that's not going to work with these folks. You can't just knock on the doors of this community. They aren't going to talk to you. There's a whole history of the Vietnamese culture here. But they just throw that out as

if it's so simplistic, not understanding how mass torts work and not understanding the Vietnamese culture here. government said you should have just dismissed the entire client base. Mr. Rushing brings out a couple of e-mails by a couple of folks, and then he throws out a global statement, and he keeps doing it, they knew there were problem with this client base. They bring an e-mail about Ms. Luc, they knew there was a problem with this client base. Or five of these people -- there are 40,000 people in the client base. You don't just throw out the whole thing with the dishwater just because you have some issues with them. You follow up on those issues. That is a flawed theory. Watts sent mail to people saying, you are an oil spill victim, but then the people came in to say they weren't oil spill victims. That is the benefit of hindsight. When they are sending them letters, they don't know that they are. The government failed on each of these theories that we have gone through.

Consider that the government changed its theory four times during the trial regarding the motive to get on the PSC. At the beginning of the case, they were saying that Watts needed 40,000 clients to get on the PSC so he could make 1/15th of \$600 million. Remember they just put it out there. They put it out there in opening statement, the government did, and then some employee that they brought up says that is what they heard. We had to bring qualified evidence to you in the form

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of witnesses as well as the petition that is actually filed with the Plaintiff's Steering Committee and the Court before Judge Barbier that there are 300 plus lawyers putting in for this money over 94 law firms that are putting in for this money, and yet they continue with this theory that he wanted 1/15th of \$600 million. It is preposterous. The evidence doesn't support it. There's all kinds of doubt there. On August 9th, they changed their theory, three weeks later, saying Watts needed 44,000 clients to get on the PSC in order to enhance his reputation. That's malarkey. His reputation was already stellar. Three weeks later they changed it again saying he needed 44,000 clients to get on the PSC so he could get a bonus for having so many clients. We had to bring on Mr. Perry. There are no bonuses. But yet it came out of the mouth of prosecutors. Later that day on August 12th, they said Watts needed 4,000 clients in order to convince BP to pay on a no-doc, no proof claim. We had to proof that it never has happened, although Mr. Watts offered some proposal for a personal interview as opposed to tax returns or other proof. That's never been accepted and wasn't even accepted then. That's a flawed theory. Next topic, I want to you consider, please, that the

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Next topic, I want to you consider, please, that the
government's distorted reliance on isolated e-mail. Mr.
Rushing brought it up this one. He brings up the -- it's in
the indictment. Paragraph 42, you will see this e-mail. So

far you have sent me 2,510 records of updated social security numbers. Of this, 2477 DOBs are changing. This does not pass the smell test. They throw that out because it's alarming. Well, you knew you had problems with your database. the 40,000. But they don't tell you the rest of the chain. Numerous follow-up e-mails that we have introduced that same day acknowledging several times that he was mistaken. Here's the one right there that they keep citing to. But then right after that, two minutes later, he says, not 2477 but 516. He had made a mistake. But they don't give you that one in the indictment. They only give you this one because it looks so alarming. But he corrects himself. He said, you know what, I miscounted. But he doesn't stop there. He finds another error on his part. Sorry, Mr. Watts, but you kept making mistakes that day. Please confirm I'm loading the corrected files from all of these. He's not even sure of this e-mail he did. That was later that night, at 9:44 that night. Then he follows that up with this e-mail. Here's a list of the files used. all the corrected files. This and series of other e-mails that follow that give context to this alleged smell test e-mail that they keep relying on, and it's incomplete. It's misleading to not refer to these.

All right. So the last one is the government's flawed or incomplete investigation. 4 million e-mails are seized. The government picks one or a few, but there's no e-mail referring

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to an alleged illegal agreement. There's is no evidence of the e-mails of any of these folks that are critical to the analysis of what happened here, no evidence of that. The Denspri/IRB There's no effort by the government to retrieve those records until 2016, this year, five years later. What did they show? They show -- we had to get them through Ms. Alicia O'Neill's subpoena, and we get them and once we analyzed them this year, we find out that the field team was reassigning numbers. Why didn't the government go and investigate this properly? That alone you can consider the investigative inadequacy of the government. I'm not blaming the prosecutors. They can only do what the agents bring them. I've been a prosecutor. These folks just got assigned to the case two months ago. I don't blame Mr. Rushing and Mr. Kennedy. are nice guys. But they can only do what the agents bring them. We don't see any witnesses from any of these 15 members of the PSC or the two PSC chairmen. If Mr. Watts did all of this nefarious stuff to get on there, where is the evidence? The BP litigation, we don't see any review of this 300 lawyers. The government pays no attention to the fact that the Court doesn't care how many clients you had. The Court had its own criteria. And the government didn't use any of these things, no recording, no undercover agent, nothing to see really what is going on. No detailed analysis. Mr. Wigley, poor Mr. Wigley, no detailed analysis of where the 10 million went,

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where the 750 went. He made wrong assumptions of these deposits. He said the 3.1 and the 250 were related to pretenses and promises. They had nothing to do with BP. We had to bring in the records to show that. He led you to believe that Watts lost no money in the BP investment. Of course he lost money. He lost over \$3 million. They didn't ask Hilliard or Cracken too see how much they invested. that mean that Agent Wigley committed fraud right in front of you? No, I'm not saying that. It was human error on his part. That's the problem. There is human error here. But there is human error on some of these things, and they are trying to address it back in 2010, '11 and '12, and they call it fraud. But when Mr. Wigley comes and tells you \$3.1 million related to BP, I quess I could say fraud. He is trying to convince you of something that is not true, if he would have just done his homework. But it's not fraud. It's human error on his part. Mr. Wigley is saying he made assumption regarding that e-mail. Y'all remember the deal how it didn't match up. Mr. Wigley was saying the names in the e-mail were different from the names in the death certificates. He said it was because of the social security numbers, but he didn't know which one was wrong, the social security number of the date of birth. He acknowledged he had doubt as to whether or not these are the same people as the death certificate. Does this mean he committed fraud? Absolutely not.

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They say we didn't do anything about this e-mail. Let me show you. On each of these folks, here is Mr. Hai. Look at all of this. All of these due diligence of how these employees on these times and dates are following up on this e-mail, to find out is this person really dead, and if so, can we get a death certificate. On all of these calls, and this is true on all of these. For the one that is called Lucky Hai, all of these. You will see all the due diligence that the WGC employees did for each one of these five folks. Watts is not sitting down saying we know we have deceased people. We are going to go forward and file claims. They are doing due diligence. They can't dismiss a claim until they know that the person is not their clients. So Watts Guerra Craft did do the follow-up. The required scienter. All of these are critically important.

I have about three and a half minutes left. These are things I want to also consider, please. Consider that the evidence, lack of knowledge of some things. The attorney bar rules, and they are obligations to the clients. The other factors that impacted their thinking. Please consider on the lack of knowledge, Watts did not have access to the social security database. He never did. He had to rely on the field people. Watts did not know -- when I say Watts, David Watts, Mikal Watts. Did not know the field people were deleting deceased notations off of a database. There's no evidence they

1 knew that. Watts did not know the field people were using 2 false data to create fakes questionnaires and client contracts. 3 That is all after the fact. Watts did not know the field 4 people were not investing money into hiring qualified people to do their job. They were spending it on their personal stuff. We didn't know that. Watts did not know what percentage of the 7 database was good versus what percentage had problems. Please 8 consider that an attorney cannot dismiss a claim until he knows 9 for sure. He has to preserve the claims. He has to meet the 10 deadlines. He knows that this BP claim systems builds in a 11 sifting out procedure. He tells GCCF I have a lot of problems 12 with my client base. A fraudster wouldn't do that. He makes 13 full disclosure to every one involved but he still maintains 14 his ethical obligation to preserve the rights of people on his 15 client base. This is the Vietnamese thing. The challenges it 16 posed, the distrust they have, the seasonal shifts, the lack of 17 documented proof, the fact that Feinberg admitted he 18 encountered the same issues. The fact that they had also 19 previously had success with Guerra and Warren. After 20 considering all of these factors, what can you conclude? 2.1 the government really eliminate all doubts about these mental 22 states? Did they? Did they? I wish I had two hours to sit 23 down just at a table to show you all of this stuff. 24 so much reasonable doubt as to each of the crimes charged. 25 They have not met their burden. At the end of the day, I have

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David Watts here. That's who I represent. I represent David and his wife Terri and his kids over there on the second row. At the end of the day, you know, in what area of life, in what area of life do you have to win a battle, and if you win a battle of your life, it is solely based because your opponent hasn't done enough? Usually we have to score more points. this system, though, we have a principle of law that we clutch on and hold dearly that in order to win this battle, we have to show they didn't do -- as good of guys as they are, they just didn't prove that these people knew intentionally that they were doing this. So what did David Watts do in this case? What did they prove that David Watts do? That he kept trying and kept trying and kept trying. Did they prove he had criminal intent, that conscious knowing intent to deceive or cheat someone. There is a last instruction that I want you to think about. And it's in the Court's instructions, where a defendant has offered evidence of a general reputation for truth and veracity, honesty, integrity, character, evidence of a defendant's character, in consistent with those traits of character, that can give you a reasonable doubt. Vote not guilty, folks as to every count for Mr. David Watts.

THE COURT: Thank you for your closing arguments.

Mr. Watts, you may make your closing arguments sir.

MR. MIKAL WATTS: May I proceed, Your Honor.

THE COURT: You may.

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MR. MIKAL WATTS: Ladies and gentlemen, first I want to thank you. We have been at this for a month and you have been a at the risk jury. A lot of 4:00 a.m. to midnight days over the last month, as you might imagine. As I've sought comfort, because I can't even look back at my family, because it is so emotional. I have found some solace in King David's words in Psalm 109: Turn to prayer to be delivered from your accusers. Yet in my prayers, what keeps coming back to me is you, the jury of my peers. If this had happened a thousand years ago, we didn't have this right. In England, where we came from, there was no right to a trial by jury. 801 years ago we had a Magna Carta that established a judiciary that was independent but still no absolute right to a trial by jury. 240 years ago, we fought a war, and yet at the Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia in the summer of 1787, and some states didn't want to guarantee this right. And three guys you may have heard of, a guy named Jefferson, a guy named Washington, and a guy named Madison refused to go along with the ratification of our Constitution until it was put in as an amendment to the Constitution, what we now call the Sixth Amendment and the Bill of Rights. So not only are you the answer to my prayers, you are the only check that our system has against throwing people's liberty away based on false evidence.

You are everything to the people charged here. The Court

told you early on, these defendants are innocent. They are presumed to be innocent under our Constitution unless they are proven guilty to the unanimous satisfaction of a jury beyond a reasonable doubt. He told you, look, this indictment, that you are going to have back there full of the errors that it has, is not evidence of guilt. He told you before an indictment doesn't prove anything. It's nothing more than an accusation. It's not proof of guilt or innocence of any of these defendants. And I would tell you this indictment reads like throwing spaghetti on a wall and hoping something sticks because that's all you have had here.

What I would like to do with my 45 minutes is to take you through the 66 counts of this indictment, these charges, that still survive and explain to you why on each and every one of them I am not guilty. And I don't even like that word. I am innocent on each and every one of these charges. And I want to show you why. Although it looks like spaghetti on the wall —66, my gosh, it is a huge indictment — it is really five complaints. It really is.

The conspiracy claim on the left is saying, hey, you signed up 40,000 clients on purpose to get on the PSC. Second, the wire fraud, you wired money to pay for a Phase II project. Third, identity theft you sent plaintiff profile forms to BP. Fourth, you sent mail to people. And fifth, you presented their claims. This is why we need juries. This is not a

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crime. This is lawyering. It is done every day. Our response is that signing up 40,000 people that we thought were real was to help the victims in the same area where I had already worked on 30,000 people. What the people in the Gulf Coast had been through in the last ten years nobody deserves. We were trying to help people against the company that we knew had all the resources in the world. We were trying to verify the data. That's not wire fraud. We were trying to meet their deadlines as ordered by the Court, as any lawyer should. We were trying to keep them informed as we were required to do. And we were trying to preserve their claims because we knew if we didn't present them, they would be dismissed. That's all we did.

There's 66 counts of garbage. It's not truth. And I'm going to show you that's it's not true. We've got them color coded to kind of keep them together. Was there a conspiracy?

Now, you will notice on each of these, I have five basic responses in the upper right-hand corner. Let me kind of take you through the evidence you have heard on that. There is no agreement that I made, that David Watts made, that Wynter Lee made to participate in some scheme to defraud. As Mr. McCrum told you, I had in my database, 7,872 people from Texas; 20,659 from Louisiana, just finished up the FEMA thing; 14,810 in Mississippi; 3610 in Alabama, over 2,000 in Florida. Just hitting the computer, Matt Archer could have summoned up 40,000 names if that was indeed my goal. Why would I burn up

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\$10 million to get names out of a phone book? ^ I knew that with respect to the GCCF, I was going to have to get those claims through Ken Feinberg.

And so what did we do as part of this scheme to defraud?

Mr. Cracken and I funded — and he did the outreach, to his

credit — some of the preeminent experts in the world in terms

of making claims through a third-party facility like the GCCF.

Each of them got our information, each of them was told about

the problems, each of them was invited to grade our papers.

You can see the level of animosity that existed between what we

were trying to fully disclose to Mr. Feinberg, to figure out a

way we could meet his rightful concerns. There wasn't any

conspiracy to make money with fake clients.

Mr. Cracken was asked point-blank, Can you make a dollar off of 40,000 names in a phone book? He says, They are worth nothing. And he is right. Real people, real damages, real proof before you get a dollar. I knew that. That's why we took you through all of these prior mass torts, information required on court-appointed plaintiff fact sheets in 16 out of 16 previous MDLs, averaged 22 pages long. How are you going to fill those out with respect to phantoms? We took you through several of the previous settlement agreements, all of which were consistent in one respect. You are not allowed, it indicates, without two different forms of photographic ID, to make sure that the people are real. You are not allowed to

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recover a dollar without forms, documentary proof of your damages, either medical records in that scenario, or in this scenario, tax returns, and I knew that.

Mr. Roddy, any lawyer with significant MDL experience would know that you can't pull one over in the MDL process. He says, if, for example, I was in an MDL and the lawyer suggested to me, let's just not use a claims administrator, we would laugh him or her out of the room because it's absurd. It wouldn't work, and more importantly, the Court would never approve it. I knew that. So when you are trying to get into my brain, it doesn't make any sense at all. The idea is that the proof has to be submitted before people are eligible to be compensated, and that's not unusual at all. I knew that. I knew it was going to require two different forms of ID.

There is no evidence whatsoever that Mikal Watts or anybody in his law firm believed, because it is not true, that somehow you are going to get paid based off a bunch of phantoms. This government theory about \$600 million divided up evenly, here is Teri's transcript of the opening statement.

The ceiling of \$600 million is going to be spread among the 15 attorneys. His witness, Kayleigh Stone, I have read the settlement agreement, she says, for these attorneys, roughly \$600 million, to be split equally between them. You know, Proverbs 19:9 says that false witnesses will not go unpunished. I don't know for the life of me what possessed this woman and

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Norma Jean Bullard to come up and sell you the pack of lies they tried to sell you, but what I can tell you is that the contemporaneous records that existed at the time that they wrote showed a completely different story. What I can tell you is despite all the alleged pressure from this investigator that Mr. McCrum hired to make her sign something that she edited and initialed in four different places, there is certainly no evidence whatsoever that he compelled her to put what she put up on LinkedIn. It doesn't make any sense.

Mr. Roddy, is there any validity to the idea that 15 people are going to split up \$600 million? No, sir. just not the way MDL litigation works. We took them through all of these prior court orders that were available to the prosecutors before they tried to sell this soap to you. They either didn't see it or they didn't care because it was inconsistent with their theory of guilt. Would it be valid in any way, shape form or fashion, or even fair to suggest that 15 people are going to split up \$600 million? No, that would be false and misleading. You bet it would be. False and misleading. What is true is that this 1.2 percent of the recoveries achieved through hard work of BP, this \$600 million is going to be split up between 340 different hard-working lawyers, all of whom were on the team, working hard to bring what was at that time the seventh largest corporation in the world to its knees.

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Mr. Cracken assessed that that PSC fee is worth less than \$10 million, and it makes no sense to set 11 million on fire to get less than ten. The first words I told you is that we got ripped off. The first question I asked Mr. Cracken, If the statement was made to the jury by me, I got ripped off, would you agree with that? The answer is yes. And we took you through, and it just -- it turns my stomach how that money that was meant to be used to help the good people of the Gulf was stolen. There's no nice way to put it, folks. They took the financial oxygen that Bob Hilliard, John Cracken and I supplied them and they set it on fire and they starved this project of the resources that it needed to be successful. Gentlemen clubs, hotels, wine, cigars. It makes me so angry, I want to throw up. I got ripped off. The evidence is clear. brought to you Mr. Ploetz, and he summarized, of the 9.9 million in total expenditures, how much were for personal expenses? 4,421,650.48. Oh, by the way, I can't account for another million four. No telling where that went. But the interesting things was, yesterday turned out to be a very interesting day in this trial. Remember when he summarized previously, Hey, I gave them 2.3 million. Anything dealing with payroll I gave to them. But yesterday we found out with respect to Ms. Le that payroll includes \$61,000 for a relative whose main skill appears to be playing basketball out back with Chris DeLeon. Abbie got paid \$95,677. I thought her boss was

very nice. I suspect she's not making that kind of cash over at the beauty salon. David got paid \$38,656, and this is David Le, for three and a half months of work. Will, \$20,186 for five days of work. These so-called business expenses total up to \$294,000. They are robbing the bank, folks. This isn't helping the project. This is absconding with dollars meant to help the project.

Was there a conspiracy that I was a part of? We disclosed these problems to the GCCF, to BP, to the Court, to the PSC, to John Perry, who I had to subpoen but was kind enough to come, to tell you that we told him about these problems because of these theories that kept changing as we went along. The evidence is clear that all of these six different ways we disclosed, we disclosed, we disclosed, that is not the actor of somebody in a conspiracy to defraud. There was no conspiracy that I was a part of. There was no conspiracy that David Watts was a part of. There was no conspiracy that Wynter Lee was a part of. And to the extent that there was a conspiracy to abscond with our money, we certainly weren't told about it. We didn't learn about it until all of us got indicted and with respect to all of these bank records in 2016. And yet when Mr. Wigley comes up here, it's like that was irrelevant.

You saw in opening statement they mentioned my name 600 times, mentioned Greg Warren's name once, Kristy Le's name once. Are you kidding me? It's like we are in a different

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1 trial.

Wire fraud. David Watts and Wynter Lee killed themselves to put together 44,000 packets, and yet your government indicts them, count 17, for sending an e-mail that says, Here's a copy of the maps of these five states, and here's how we can geographically stratify it for Phase II. Count 17 is a joke.

Count 18, you have no evidence before you other than that \$500,000 was sent in good faith to fund what was supposed to be an army of people to go out and meet with these clients and get the information they should have gotten with the 10 million the first time. Feinberg, I even asked him about the 500,000-dollar wire. He says, It wouldn't surprise you. It was going out in the field to pay hundreds of thousands of people. No, that wouldn't surprise me.

In terms of how they spent it, I had no role in that, this \$498,000. Didn't know about it until we got the bank records this year. But disgustingly, disgustingly, after \$10 million evaporates in gentlemen's clubs and casinos and cigar bars, it's not enough. \$750,000 was sent to try to fix the mess, and they take that too. Outrageous. So we send another \$250,000. Mr. Cracken: Yeah, the purpose of it is to reach out to the client base to collect the documents we needed.

Phase II, you can see from the records where it did and did not go. There's no wire fraud, none whatsoever.

Identity theft, a bunch of counts. You know, I've got

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three kids sitting behind me that I can't look at right now because I don't want to lose it. If any one of them had a math test, for example, and they came back and they got 65 out of 66 right, I would say congratulations, that's an A plus. But that doesn't work today, folks. Any one guilty out of some misguided compromise ruins lives forever. There is no evidentiary foundation for one of them.

Let me take you through this alleged identity theft. And I have been very up front. These people had their identities stolen, but not by us, and we proved that over and over again. First of all, with respect to each of these 23 identity counts, we have a signed POA, and a 4506-T. Every one of them. And you've got the packet numbers right there. And yet they want me, 150 miles away, to be converted into some amateur handwriting expert for stuff that I never saw to identify these problems that Norma Jean Bullard tells you she saw, even though she wasn't employed there at the time. It doesn't make sense.

The only evidence you have with respect to these signatures is the cross-examination of their handwriting expert, a fine gentleman, talked about all of these signatures, yes, they are signed — each of them are signed by the same person between the two documents, but they are slightly different. There is no PDF pen transposition of them. There is a Court order to send what we sent. It was due on November 22, 2010, and eventually 45 days after subsequent

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cases came in, which is why you've got some on January 6th of 2011. And there's the order. It is D1-72726. All of the data in the plaintiff profile forms for these 23 people is the same as the data that was provided to Watts Guerra Craft. You remember we called as the first witness, Johnette Hassell, an accuracy rate 99.07 percent, which is less than the error rate of the Social Security Administration. Remember Dr. McGwin, 1.4 percent? So our folks did a pretty good job. I'm sure there's fact wrong here or there, but no criminal intent whatsoever.

She testified as to how that material got from the field into the database. And that David Watts, Wynter Lee, nobody at my firm, played any role in manipulating data. It was all done before we got it. And all you need on that is Ryan Willis, Chris DeLeon and Gerald McGwin. It's abundantly clear what happened, but the government didn't care enough to go find out. We had to find out for you.

When we filed the plaintiff profile forms, we had no notice from any of the 23 that there was a problem. Let me just take you through those real briefly. Count 22, Nga Nguyen, you just heard this lawyer say, aha, she signed an affidavit, but he is indicting us right now for something he is alleging happened in November of 2010, and she signed an affidavit 18 months later. Count 22 has got to fall. All of these letters that were sent, just throw them away. We never

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got any notice back, no calls back. Count 23, Tan Pham, no communications back to the firm. How would we know? Count 24, cue Dong. Do you recall reaching out to the law firm about the letters? No, sir. Did you reach out to any other entity about the letters? No, sir. I'm not blaming these people, but the bottom line is we had no way of knowing they were anything but a legitimate client of the firm. Count 25, Leng Tang. effort by anybody in your family to reach out to the BP or GCCF. No. And this gentleman was a stud. I loved the guy. lot of the people they brought in, fine Americans, great stories, compelling narratives. And yes, they had their identities stolen, but that doesn't justify the government claiming what is not true, and that somehow we were involved in it when they know it's not true. Count 27, Hue Nguyen, never met me before. You probably thought I was just asking these questions to be nice. We have never spoken on the phone, never communicated in writing. The point is, there was never any notice to me or my law firm that there was anything wrong with respect to these people, but yet the theory of the prosecution is, well, we brought them in here and they said they weren't clients. But they did that in August of 2016. In order to convict on this government's case, and you know I like movies from the e-mails you have already seen, it's almost like you have got to be Doc Brown and Marty McFly in Back to the Future. We need a time machine. We have to get from 2010, they have to

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fly the time machine, the DeLorean over here, to listen to Judge Guirola's court in 2016, fly me back to 2010 in order to impart the knowledge we didn't have in 2010. It makes no sense. Your task is what was in our mind back in 2010. Was there a criminal intent? Not after we have exchanged four and a half terabytes of discovery in a criminal prosecution in 2016.

Count 28, Tan Nguyen, we have never met before, never talked on the phone, never written me back. He never called us on any occasion. Count 31, Nghia Hoang, never met, never spoken on the phone, never written any letters. Count 32, the first time you heard about it was when the Secret Service came and talked to you about it.

That is another issue. Mr. McCrum was very polite about one of the things you could consider is errors in the investigation. How about the investigation that just was happening a couple of months ago? Some of these witnesses hadn't ever talked to them, just got a subpoena in the mail. That's not good investigation. That's last minute cramming for the exam that you know is coming on July 18th. They tried to insinuate, hey, we have two people with birth dates 18 months apart, so we had to go through the fact that brothers and sisters in the same house, work on the same boat all the time. Yes, yes, yes,

Count 32, Peter Ho. He didn't even live in the house.

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His ex-wife was there. Yes, she told me about the letters but she never gave me any copies. There's no evidence that Peter Ho ever contacted our firm. She didn't keep the letters, she didn't give it to you, you don't have any knowledge about it.

Count 34, Be Huynh. We've never met, never talked, no letters. Count 45, ^ Chinh Nguyen, never met, never talked, no letters. Count 37, we never met, we never talked. It's like a broken records, but the record is broken by the sheer attempt to throw so many counts on the wall that a little bit of the spaghetti will stick. So we've got to respond to them. Cindy Tran threw all the letters away. She didn't call us.

Vu Hoang threw away nine or ten letters. Mary Luckett, I thought this lady was wonderful. She got ten letters. She threw them in the trash. She got answers — voice mails on her answering machine. She deleted them. No problem with that. But the point is, we never got any notice back that there was an issue. Hung Nguyen, never met, never talked. Count 40. Count 41, Mary Quave, same thing. Count 42, Maria Vu, same thing, threw the letters away, didn't do anything with it. Count 43, Kim Nguyen, same thing, never wrote letters, never called on the phone. Count 44, we never met, doesn't know who did this to her.

This was an interesting point in the trial. It says, Hey, can I point out something? Where it says, Do you speak
English, it says no. And I said, You speak good English. She

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says, my primary language isn't Vietnamese. And I said, of course, you and I have never met before, so I wouldn't have no way of knowing that. And she agreed. It's kind of a fatal flaw with Mr. Rushing's theory. I didn't have a time machine to go to 2016 and know that the language was wrong and come back to 2010. There is no knowledge. Count 45, never met, never talked, never communicated. 46, never called our law firm about this matter. 47, we have the belated government investigation. They came to my house for the first time two or three months ago. First time I ever talked to them. If they can't figure out until two or three months ago, how am I supposed to figure it out six years ago? Anna Do, count 48, didn't know whether she got letters, didn't know whether she got the post card, doesn't recall ever receiving the post card. Never responded. We had no way of knowing. So we had no notice on any of the 23. There was no intent to defraud here, folks. It was to meet a court deadline that lawyers are called upon to do.

Crystal Cox testified about Judge Barbier's plaintiff profile form deadline and that we were doing our dead level best to meet the deadline. Mr. Cracken, he became aware of the Court-ordered deadline for the plaintiff profile form. So we are lawyers. We meet deadlines. It's what you as a client would want us to do if we were your lawyer. There is no evidence of identity theft whatsoever.

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Mail fraud, and this is out of sequence in terms of the counts, but I tried to put them in sequential order, and now they are saying in 2012 — and this one just really sticks in my craw — the idea that a lawyer, meeting his obligation to his clients to communicate deadlines, which we will get sued for not doing, somehow becomes a violation of the federal mail fraud statute is just preposterous. At the very least, one of the reasons we brought all of these lawyers to talk to you is that you have to put yourself in my mind and say why is this guy sending all of these letters? I am sending all the letters because I owe a duty to the clients to communicate the deadlines for them, because in all of these mass tort cases, inevitably there is a small percentage, usually, that don't meet the deadlines, and we have to have the proof that we notified them about these deadlines.

Now, this mail fraud is kind of fishy for another reason. Of the 14 counts of mail fraud between 2 and 15, nine of the 14 are at Stacy Le's address. I found this very strange.

Remember Stacy Le was the person who worked for K & G, did the work with Kristy Le, her cousin was Kristy's best friend, remember, Linda Nguyen was the cousin's name, Linda and can Kristy are friends, best friends. I don't understand for the life of me how if I was involved in this, how did I ever get the name of this young lady's brother who has been in prison for 14 years. If he has been in prison for 14 years, he hasn't

been in any phone books, so we didn't get him that way, and yet everything that has a heartbeat in that house ends up filling out a questionnaire that is sent to me as a claimant in the BP litigation. I thought yesterday Mr. Rushing had some very interesting questions with respect to the one gentleman who came on that was related and said, were there that many on the boat? No. Have you ever heard of X, Y, Z, A, B, C? And yet there are claim forms for all of them. Something is going on here, folks. When the judge says use your common sense, just look at this address. Look at the brother who has been in prison for 14 years. Look at the gentleman yesterday that got paid \$61,000 to shoot hoops with Chris DeLeon.

With respect to the people at that house, there was no notice to our law firm, no notice from Anthony Nguyen, no notice from Thuyen Tran, so it can't be mail fraud. All we did was send letters to meet our legal duty to disclose.

I brought to you one of my — it's like one of my mentors, been doing this a generation longer than me. George Fleming is the only person I can think of that does it with more clients than me, 60,000 at a time, 40,000 at a time, and of course he says you've got to send mail to the clients. They have got to understand what is going on and what the deadlines are. His opinion was, with respect to the 422,000 pieces of mail, the 58,000 live phone calls, the hundreds of thousands auto dials, that in combination, we utilize those communication methods in

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an optimal manner. There is no mail fraud here, folks.

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This aggravated identity theft, this is a little confusing because they have three counts that they call identity theft, and this is counts 49, 53 and 55, and then they have a whole bunch that they call aggravated identity counts. It all deals with the January presentment. There is no dispute in this case that there was a three-year statute of limitations under the OPA, the Oil Pollution Act. There is no dispute that under the OPA you must present in writing 90 days before or your case is going to get dismissed. So our deadline is January 19, 2013. You are sitting there, you know you have a problem with your client base because nobody is calling you back -- I mean, a bunch of them are. We got live people on the phone all the time, but we don't know why we are not getting everybody back, and according to the prosecution's theory, I should just not do anything and submit myself to tens of thousands of malpractice lawsuits for missing a presentment deadline. It makes no sense whatsoever.

I don't believe that anybody has given you any valid information that I really thought that any of these people were going to be paid based on that presentment. It was a place holder to keep their claims preserved until they went through the settlement filter, and I knew that if they didn't show up with the proof of identification, if they didn't show up with the proof of damage, that they weren't ever going to get into

the shoot, and they were going to be filtered out of the case and dismissed, which is precisely what happened. It is the height of paradox to me that these gentlemen can on the one hand say, aha, he only filed 700 of them, and only four of them got paid, that shows X. Don't you just know that if I had filed 35,000 of them for people that didn't exist, we would be strung up with 35,000 different counts. So what we did is, we filed with respect to the people who gave us two forms of identification, we filed with the people who gave us specific instructions to file, and everybody else got filtered out of the system, and their claims are gone, as it should work.

Paul Leftwich, BP's own representative in this case, nice guy, received the presentment a day before the deadline. This information came from the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Feinberg knew it, BP knew it, the Court knew it, and here's the e-mail from Feinberg. It's D1-535. I told him on September 22, 2010, we are going to send you the contracts, 4506-T tax return forms, and we are going to send you the income information from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and Feinberg testified to that. Everybody knew what we were doing. We weren't saying that plaintiff A was different than plaintiff B or was the same. It's a place holder. So we used Bureau of Labor Statistics average wages. Leftwich says, I'm familiar with that. It is done all the time in this kind of litigation.

We had no notice with respect to the three identity theft

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Nga Nguyen, he says, aha, he presented for her. The issue was, and you've got this in the record, there is something called PTO 34 where the judge set up rules where he didn't want to be burdened by this on a daily basis, but this case was dismissed. It was dismissed. Remember the 513 there that they want to pretend? Remember the first week of trial? You would think from all of the interviews that Watts didn't dismiss any of these cases. Any time we got notification of a problem, we put it through a process to get written confirmation, and then we dismissed. That cannot be used as evidence to attribute that you knew all the rest were problematic. So we did what was right over here, we did what was right over here in terms of continuing to pursue our clients' rights and at least put the place holder before the Court so that when they didn't show up with the proof that they needed to achieve under the settlement, they would be filtered out of the system.

Count 53, Mary Quave, met with the Secret Service back in 2013, yet to this day, they can't tell her who did this to her, and yet they want to superimpose onto me the duty to know who did this to her. They have had this investigation going for years longer before they invited me to the party to start looking at the evidence. Count 55, got a couple of letters, but I threw it away, just threw the letters in the trash.

Same thing on the 20 aggravated IDs. Count 74. This is

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the one where you remember I returned the \$475,000 in checks? That is something fraudsters do all the time, right? I sent them back because we couldn't match it to individual names. There is a lady named Cindy Tran coming up. There are 12 Cindy Trans in that database. You have to be able to match it or you're going to send it to the wrong one, and so we talk about that. Count 75, no phone calls, never met me. Still doesn't know who did this to him, and yet I'm supposed to have committed aggravated identity theft on this gentleman. Count 76, first time he learned anything was on is when the Secret Service came and told him. Count 77, threw the letters in the trash, never even opened them. Count 77 even more so, we left him all sorts of messages. He would simply delete the messages. Count 79, Secret Service was the first one that told him anything was up, so it is pretty obvious that they never called me. Count 83, remember the ex-wife told me about the letters but didn't give me a copy of them? 87, yes, I got some letters. No, I don't -- I don't really remember. Why does it feel like we have already done this again? Because we have over in the identity theft. It is part of the spaghetti on the wall. Let's make it look like it is 66 crimes. Really, what we're going to do is we're going to take 23 people and repeat it twice to make it look like a whole bunch of stuff. In fact, it is you signed up 44,000 claimants, you sent money wires to try to prove up their damages, you met deadlines, identity

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theft, you mailed your people, and you preserved their claim.

Five. But we are going through this over and over again.

Count 88, didn't get any mail, no phone calls. Count 89, we've never met, no mail, no calls. Count 91, just threw the letters away in the trash can. Nothing wrong with that, but it is hard for me as a lawyer in Texas to know this client doesn't think that I represent her.

Now, one gentleman is different, Vu Hoang. Remember, he is the gentleman that called one time, but the case notes indicate he wouldn't verify his information, he said bye and hung up before we could reply. But what did we do? And this is the important part of Vu Hoang. We gave him information, we sent a second mail call, we did a person search to make sure it was the right person, we sent a certified letter that he refused to accept, so it came back unclaimed. What are we to do? We get it back unclaimed. How do we know that one individual's call, who we can't match because he won't give us the matching information, he won't respond in writing like we need to, what are we to do?

Well, every lawyer you've talk to, including some of their witnesses said that, look, if you start dismissing people's claims in error, you are toast come malpractice time. We had to get confirmation. This gentleman, and again, I don't blame him, refused to give it, and that is why he is still in the case.

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Mary Luckett, it is really obvious to me -- and I don't know which one it is. I was kind of hoping the Secret Service would shed some light on this, but they didn't care enough to find out. Somebody took this out of the Jackson phone book, no doubt. I've never been to Jackson. I've never seen that phone book. I'm not guilty of aggravated identity theft. doesn't know to this day who did it. But I thought one of the pivotal moments of the trial, other Mr. Cracken's statement, "It would be like subjecting one's self to Ebola," was this woman, on a Friday afternoon, "Have you ever heard of somebody paying \$10 million for a phone book?" Because before you write guilt on a conspiracy theory, that is what you have to believe, is that I chose to pay \$10 million as opposed to just getting some phone books myself. It doesn't make any sense. Neither would make any sense because you couldn't collect a dollar. All you are going to do is blow up your legal career and subject it to Ebola.

Count 95, the last of the 66, we made seven phone calls. She thought it was junk mail and just deleted it. There is no notice of any of these folks.

So where are we? It doesn't stop there. You saw the instruction that Mr. McCrum said about evidence of good character. Ken Feinberg — there is a rule in the law, don't ever ask a question on cross-examination that you don't know the answer to. I said, well, it's never good to ask a question

like this but might as well. Was I a fraudster? Wouldn't have been good for me if he had answered it the other way. Right? I knew what his answer was going to be. Ken Feinberg is an honorable man, does a lot of good for a lot of people. He knows the same is true with respect to me.

Kayleigh Stone, she can't blame the fact that on her social media site she is extolling her time at Watts Guerra, her successful management for the case of the Gulf oil spill. It is one of her accomplishments.

I thought this was one of the key witnesses in the case, met him one time, dealt with him as a professional on the other side of major litigation, and he came over here voluntarily without a subpoena to tell you what he thought about me. David Pritchard, again, an expert witness, the lead guy against BP, came over here voluntarily without a subpoena to tell you what he thought about me. John Perry, it is embarrassing to have to call a guy like John Perry and tell him, you know what the theory they are trying to sell is? 600 million divided 15 ways evenly. Of course, we know his appointment as special master belies that fact. But the reason you disclose is this gentleman is going to show up again, and he has. credibility, in his eyes, is important to me because I'm going to see him again, and he says, I would hope that that would be the case. He has no complaints with respect to my failure to disclose issues with respect to the BP client base.

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Charles Kaffie: What has been your experience with Mikal Watts? Absolutely beyond reproach. According to the Court's own instruction, those five slides itself is enough to create reasonable doubt. You could put away the entire avalanche of all the other evidence. But again, I'm not really just interested in reasonable doubt. I wish the judge could put in a blank that didn't say not guilty. I wish it would say innocent, so you could check it. \$11 million was stolen from me, but so was my reputation. The people that were closest to me, they know. They know. I go to bed at night very secure in doing the right thing.

I thought that young man, David Frazee, was a rock star when he worked for me. He worked hard. I tried to expose him to everything you are going to see in the law, and the one thing he did not see was Mikal Watts trying to commit a fraud, which is why his parents are here today, it's why Max Lucado showed up. They believe. President Lincoln said once, "Character is like a tree, and reputation is like its shadow. The shadow is what we think of it, and the tree is the real thing." I try every day to conduct my affairs solid as an oak, but I need your help. Your verdict is a form of communication that the rest of the world is going to see.

President Lincoln, about 151, 153 years ago gave the most famous speech in the history of our country. It's at the battlefield of Gettysburg. Part of what he said is, "Let us

the living be here resolved that these men shall not have died in vain."

So what can we make of this? What good can come of this entire situation? Let me tell you, one of the reasons that speech is so famous is that he said it in 272 words. It took him less than three minutes to finish. I would submit to you that given you what have heard, you don't have to give a whole bunch of days to deliberating this. It is so clear. You can go in, because of an absence of proof, and just go to the right side of that verdict form and start firing off not guilties one after the other. What I would really like is exclamation points on each of them, because people are going to watch what you do. 66 in a row, not guilty, with exclamation points. You can do it in about 90 minutes. It would be great if you could do it in 66 minutes to send a message.

Do not compromise. I'm not interested in 65 not guilties and one guilty. The evidence didn't do that. Help me get my reputation back. Follow the law, follow the facts, come back with a true verdict, whatever speed you choose to be appropriate, but I can tell you your verdict is a form of communication. There are 66 charges. There are three defendants. Don't come back with my verdict without David and Wynter's as well. I'm not leaving a man in the field.

THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Watts. Your time has expired. All right. Ladies and gentlemen of the jury, I'm

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going to let you go on to lunch and take a recess at this time.
And before you go, I want to caution you again and instruct you
once again, this case is not over. You have not yet heard
closing arguments of the remaining defendants or the closing
argument of the government. Please do not talk with anyone
about the case. Do not allow anyone to talk with you about it.
You should not even be talking with each other until such time
as the Court let's you go back to the jury room for purposes of
deliberation. Make no independent investigations on your own.
Once again, you have heard all of the evidence that you can
properly consider. In the event that the case is before you in
the media, I caution you and instruct you once again do not
read about it in the newspaper, do not listen to any radio or
television newscast concerning it. Please reconvene, and I
will see you at 1:30. You may be excused.
(JURY OUT AT )
THE COURT: Is there anything else with we need to
take up on behalf of the government before we recess for lunch.
MR. RUSHING: No, Your Honor.
MR. LEWIS: I can do it before or after we come back.
THE COURT: I'm sorry. I didn't hear you.
MR. LEWIS: I can do it very quickly or wait until we
come back to start. It is very brief but I don't want to
impose on anyone's lunch.
THE COURT: I will then. What is it?

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12 <b>:</b> 22	1	MR. LEWIS: I would ask the Court to reconsider the
	2	time allotment. I noticed from Mr. Rushing's. He spent
	3	70 percent of his time mentioning Eloy Guerra in some form or
	4	fashion in combination with others, and. Mr. Guerra is in a
	5	most unique position. He is in the middle of both upstream and
	6	downstream so he has two conspiracies to battle against. I
	7	very well recognize the Court has judiciously allotted time
	8	based on kind of how the evidence came out and was presented,
	9	but I'm now in a unique position of defending much more than
	10	what has happened this morning, and I beg the Court to consider
	11	giving me at least a few minutes of additional time.
12:22	12	THE COURT: That request is granted. I will give you
	13	five additional minutes in which to make your closing.
	14	Anything else on behalf of any of the defendants before we
	15	recess for the noon hour? Very well. We will be in recess
	16	until 1:30.
12:34	17	(RECESS TAKEN AT UNTIL ).
13:31	18	THE COURT: Is the government ready to proceed?
13:31	19	MR. RUSHING: Yes, Your Honor.
13:31	20	THE COURT: Are the defendants ready to proceed?
13:31	21	MR. HIGHTOWER: Yes, Your Honor.
13:31	22	THE COURT: Who will be next with their closing
	23	arguments?
13:31	24	MR. HIGHTOWER: I will, Your Honor.
13:31	25	THE COURT: You may take the lectern. Please bring
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1 in the jury.

## (JURY IN AT )

THE COURT: Thank you. Please be seated. Good afternoon, ladies and gentlemen. Again, the parties have indicated to the Court that they are ready to proceed. Mr. Hightower, you may make your closing argument on behalf of defendant Wynter Lee.

MR. HIGHTOWER: Good afternoon, ladies and gentlemen. I'm K. C. Hightower, and I represent Wynter Lee. I told y'all four or five weeks ago that we may be here for several weeks, but it wasn't going to be on account of me, and I've kept that promise. And I tell you now that we are not going to be here all afternoon on account of me. But what I do want to do is hit a few points that I think came out in this trial that directly relate to my client, Wynter.

I told you in opening that Wynter's job was one of form and not of substance. That is certainly not to suggest that I think that what my client does is unimportant. Everybody is important. The people in my office are important. But there are some that develop the words that go on things and there are some that place it on paper. Wynter is in the second group.

Watts law firm would not be able to function without people like Wynter Lee. But at the end of the day, what goes on that paper is and are the decisions of lawyers. It is lawyers who answer to their bars of the state, it is lawyers

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who pay malpractice premiums, and it is lawyers who are ultimately answerable to their clients.

Wynter Lee, though a valued employee, simply worked at Watts Guerra Craft. That's all she did.

I heard Wynter Lee's name more this morning in Mr. Rushing's first argument than I have for four and a half to five weeks. But that's his job. He has to do something. Even if that something is trying to make a silk purse out of a sow's ear, he's got to talk about her, she is in the indictment. But as he sped through that PowerPoint, I want to go back and think about what he showed you. Everything that he showed y'all was form things. They've never understood what Wynter's job was. He said, she came up with the dollar amounts. She most certainly did not. Those dollar amounts were decided upon by lawyers in that law firm based on the Bureau of Labor and Statistics.

If you look at that e-mail that he showed you, it says, we will merge this paragraph. Well, I have to ask people that I work with sometimes what things mean. And when something merges into a document, that means you are incorporating that language. That's what she does. That's what she knows how to do, over and over again.

You also heard testimony in this case that this is not the only case she was involved in. In fact, she was by no means the most involved. Kayleigh Stone was the BP project manager.

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Kayleigh Stone testified that she went to Lafayette and met with Greg Warren, that she went to New Orleans and met with the principals involved in this case, that she reviewed the 2100 page settlement agreement, and that she reported back to the group what the Plaintiff's Steering Committee expected in forms.

There has been umpteen jillion documents entered in this case, umpteen jillion. I'm from Stone county. That is a lot. I've put one in. It is the e-mail that is two to two and a half weeks before the law offices of Watts Guerra got raided, where Kayleigh Stone, the government's witness, was directing the actions that everyone should take with respect to the claims, and that e-mail, it is D3-315, it's so important because it tells you so much. It gives you, number one, and importantly, a flavor for Ms. Stone. She likes being important.

Number two, it tells you that not only can did she not believe that anybody was breaking any federal law by filing forms that weren't complete, but she recognized that the Deepwater Horizon program contemplated that very action. You file it, you hope that you got all the information on it, but if you don't, they send you a letter that says you need to send in such and such or we are going to kick this one. You try to scramble together and get it in. They will send you another letter. You need to get this in now or we are going to kick

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If you don't fix it that time, they will send you another letter, but this time it's going to cost you another hundred dollars. And what that e-mail says is Kayleigh Stone decided, we are going to really have to look at this. In other words, how much are we going to chase these folks? Are we going to front the hundred dollars or are we going to give up? Kayleigh Stone wasn't asked to break any federal law, and she basically admitted that when she got to the end of her testimony. best she could muster was I had a personal aversion to it. This case is not about personal aversions. This is about accusing a citizen of this country of committing 66 felonies. They indicted the form lady in this office. They indicted somebody who goes to work and goes home to be with her husband and her little girl. She doesn't fly to Las Vegas. She didn't spend money or bars and cars and gentlemen's clothes and clothes and leather goods and who knows what else. Not one spreadsheet entered into evidence, not one ounce of testimony ever reflected any money going to that lady right there. Nothing. And quite frankly, not one e-mail was placed into evidence that ever showed that she had any participation in the discussion of the project itself. She didn't go to Biloxi. She didn't go to Gulfport, she didn't go to New Orleans. stayed in Texas, building packets, hoping somebody would fill them outright and make her life easier. Everyone of the counts in that indictment requires you to believe that that lady right

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there woke up and decided to defraud somebody, to commit mail fraud, to commit wire fraud, to conspire, to cheat somebody.

We've been here for four and a half week, and there ain't been an ounce of proof to support anything like that. Nothing. And she has endured it, and she has listened to it.

She is supposed to be, if you look at the government's chart, and you look at Mr. Rushing's PowerPoint, what an unflattering picture. It looks like they take your shot —
I've had very Vu few flattering pictures of me but it looks like they took the worst one and stuck it on a board and said see, she done something wrong. What did John Cracken tell you? She is supposed to be one of the main conspirators? Y'all remember Mr. Cracken? A very polite gentleman, very direct, very sharp. He looked at her and he goes, I'm sorry, I apologize. I don't believe we have met. This is the government's king pin. Never heard of her.

What about Norma Jean Bullard. Y'all remember good old Norma Jean. Ain't seen the ball since kickoff. What did she say? Wynter Lee was a great boss. Wynter Lee was a great friend and a great mentor. I submit to you that great friends and great mentors don't ask you to commit fraud. And Mr. Frandsen, what did he do? He tried to get poor ole Joe Navarro to testify that Wynter Lee had asked somebody to change something on a form. What did Joe Navarro say? No. After he looked at it, no, she marked fisherman in a database where

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there are only two choices, fisherman or not fisherman. And what was her understanding? That all of the clients they were getting from the coast were fishermen. And what was my point? What if there is a box that says male and female and it says John David Robert Lewis, and you are going to pick male? That's not fraud. That's using your brain.

Mr. Rushing, in his opening awhile ago said -- he suggested to y'all, talking about the handwriting analysis. Mental intent is very important in this case. It is paramount. It is the ultimate consideration. Wynter Lee worked there. She sent stuff out in the mail all the time. I don't contest that. It's what was her mental intent. Mr. Rushing says earlier, you know, our handwriting expert said that one of those hand writers was Abbie Nguyen, but there was some other handwriting on that form. You know what that suggestion was, that it was hers. Number one, there's umpteen jillion people working there, and number two, Richard Dusak is a talented handwriting analyst, and they have had five years to send somebody out to that law firm and check every handwriting in that office, and don't you know if they could have gotten one, that would be the first thing you would see. Look here. They didn't do it.

You know why they didn't do it? Because they never believed she did it. Talk about mental intent. Talk about deliberate indifference.

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Judge Guirola related a story to y'all when this trial began about Benjamin Franklin. This is not the first time I've stood in this spot and God willing, it won't be the last. He said that Dr. Franklin said to the lady, when she asked him, do we have a republic or a monarchy, he said we have a republic if you can keep it. What you are doing today is what Dr. Franklin was talking about. Yours is an awesome power. It is the power on one hand to convict and to condemn. And on the other hand, it is the power to free the innocent. It is that second power that I call upon you to exercise today. There are 462 separate decisions that you have got to make back there in that jury room. The first 66 will be the easiest that you will make in this entire trial, and they are to acquit Wynter Lee of every single count that pins against her in that indictment. I thank you.

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Thank you, Mr. Hightower. THE COURT:

MR. HIGHTOWER: Thank you, Your Honor. Mr. Lewis, you may make your closing argument on behalf of your client, Mr. Eloy Guerra.

MR. LEWIS: Thank you, Your Honor. Let me get all strapped up here.

Your Honor, before I begin, may we turn on the PowerPoint? Thank you, ma'am.

May it please the Court. We come to this point bearing an extreme responsibility. Before you is a man who is a devoted

father, a loving husband, and a citizen who has lived an impeccable life, and he stands before you facing the rest of

his life in prison over a crime he did not commit.

I tried to think last night when I felt the same sense of responsibility, and the closest I could come was back when I was a prosecutor, and I prosecuted murderers and rapists. I had this same overwhelming feeling of responsibility to get it right for those victims and especially the parents of those victims and murderers.

When you represent a defendant most of the time, your job is to do the best you can with what you've got. But on the occasion where you represent a man who has lived a life free of crime, an impeccable life and he is facing this type of prison, it is that greatest of responsibility. And it is my sincere hope that we all get it right because Eloy Guerra is clearly not guilty.

Eloy's true crime and his only crime is trusting people too much. He obviously trusted people to do their job as they had done before, as they told him they were doing, and it ended up being a complete fraud, as I promised y'all in opening statement. But he had reason to rely on those people, as we have talked about hindsight, yes, it is 20/20 now, but back then, you remember they had just come off of FEMA, and Gregory Warren and Kristy Le who had worked under him in that case had produced amazing results of accuracy, 91 percent. We remember

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that quote. So he had no reason to distrust these people or think there was going to be fraud committed. Kristy Le convinced Eloy Guerra, the Watts law firm and everybody up the chain, including Mr. Cracken, that she was the right person to be the field general on BP. She spoke the language that no one else spoke, she had family in the shrimping community, the Vietnamese community was her community, she had done a great She was the natural person to be, in fact, the job in FEMA. general of the field. And as you can see, it's not just my belief. Mr. Cracken makes it very, very clear, so did Mr. DeLeon. There's no doubt Kristy Le's people were the ones acquiring the clients, they are the ones putting every single piece of information about them into computer. That is correct. She was the general of the field.

Now, you will also recall she continually, through e-mails we put into evidence, and there's a lot of them, as Mr. Hightower said, a bunch. I encourage you to look at them. I've only picked out two because the time I have to illustrate to you what she continued to do when Eloy Guerra asked how is this going, do you need any help, what's the deal. And the first one is Mr. Cracken's detail of the meeting he had with her. Y'all have seen this many times. I will tell you this is D5-1921. Look at it. See all the things she offers, all the reasons for the inaccuracy, excuses, excuses, excuses. She was driving all over, knocking on doors, state to state, holding

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1 town halls, bringing clients in in droves. That's what Eloy 2 Guerra relied upon. You also see, D5-1915, we are traveling 3 from state to state, picking up packets. It's all coming 4 together, going to be accurate. Now we all know with the 5 benefit of hindsight, Eloy Guerra relied on the wrong people. 6 If you recall during my voir dire during jury selection, I told you the story of my grandfather's home building business and 7 8 how one time while he was out doing his thing, while his 9 general contractor took a vacation that he hadn't taken in 25 10 years, his sub's subcontractor who poured concrete decided he 11 would put his profit, his money, over his integrity, and 12 instead of putting the rebar in that he would have to buy and 13 would be part of what he got paid for, he poured the slab without any concrete. You all told me, when someone does that, 14 15 when they hide it, you can't expect the general contractor or 16 the home builder to be responsible for such fraud, such a 17 misdeed that was intentionally covered up. That's the very 18 scenario we have seen played out in this courtroom, almost 19 identical.

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Eloy Guerra and others were cheated. They were cheated by the people that they trusted to do the job that they had done exceptionally well before. Kristy Le and her field workers chose the money over doing their job, the hard job of knocking on these doors, of finding these people, of tracking them down and getting the information into these packets that had to be

here. Most importantly, you will remember the e-mails, and I will show you the first one, D5-1888, the language is strong.

Mr. Guerra makes a very, very clear point. We cannot have anything other than real info, real clients. Nothing else will work. Yet she still, after his very, very forceful admonition, resorted to fraud. You see again, at 1913, he tells her, if you don't get this right, if you can't do it the way you are suppose towed do, if we don't get the update, give the money back. That is not the man who has a requisite criminal intent that Judge Guirola has instructed you you you must find to find Eloy Guerra guilty of anything. That is not the criminal intent. That's a man who was relying on the people who had done the job before in an exceptional way, and there is no crime in that ladies and gentlemen.

I also mentioned something in opening to you. I promised y'all a couple of things. I promised y'all that we, we would prove you the fraud, not the government. And you have seen it. Boy, have you seen it. I watched your reactions when you saw those social security numbers changed, when you saw all the shenanigans going on with the spreadsheets and the like. The clearest indication to me were the spreadsheets. You remember Ryan Willis. He would get the information, he would run the searches and he would get spreadsheets back. He would forward those spreadsheets to Kristy Le. What would happen then? They would be altered. They would be cleansed. Columns, notations

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would be deleted. Any sign of red flags wiped clean. And ther they are e-mailed to Chris DeLeon, another person Eloy Guerra trusted. At least he got it right there. And then Chris DeLeon would forward the same thing either to Mr. Guerra, to David Watts or straight to David Watts, after it had been cleansed by Kristy Le's team of any red flags of fraud.

Kristy Le went a little bit further. She didn't just hide her misdeeds. She made sure she covered her tracks and hid what was going on from Eloy. Remember, Eloy has been extremely successful in this business. You you generate over 200,000 cases with never a hint of fraud, misdeed or anything like this. He currently is doing the same job with Mr. Watts, and he has generated over 50,000 clean cases in corn. He knows what he is doing. For the lack of a better word, he is a super star Erin Brockovich. May not be as pretty, but he is very, very good at what he does. He knows he won't succeed with fake clients. He knows no one will recover. He knows phone books, database entries creating social security numbers, that dog will never hunt. He has been there. He knows it. So how does Kristy Le deceive all of these smart people?

And I go back to Mr. Cracken. Look at that. He admits to you, he is a very smart sophisticated man who tells you, she fooled me too. Well, she fooled a lot of people, and I promised you that surprise during opening statement and you saw it. What was she hiding? What was the thing that was lurking

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here? What was the connection. Well, Chris DeLeon told you.

Her and Greg Warren were having a secret affair. They didn't

let anybody know that. Certainly didn't let Eloy Guerra know
that.

Most tellingly, Kristy Le even fooled the government. Before this trial started, the government admittedly had no idea where this fraud came from, how this happened. And we come back to that buzz phrase that makes my partner very, very happy, thank got for Alicia O'Neill because through the most arduous work and digging and thinking, she figured all of this out. She went and got the records that the government didn't bother to get, and they traced everything until she figured it out. Kristy Le and her field workers were taking the short cut, the easy way out of creating and generating social security numbers. They weren't verifying social security numbers. Verification is what you are supposed to do. Generation is fraud.

Now, the government's investigation has been harped on and criticized, and I want to take a second. Mr. Rushing, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Frandsen, they get what they are delivered. And, quite frankly, when you are given sour lemons, you try to make sweet lemonade, and they have done their dead level best. But, and I will use their words, garbage in equals garbage out. That's a term they chose during trial. It's ironic, but it tells the story of this investigation and why you ladies and

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gentlemen don't have any evidence that Eloy Guerra go had criminal intent to commit a crime, because there is no evidence.

Now, the government did try, I believe their level best, to resurrect a case against Eloy Guerra. I, like Mr. Wynter, was shocked about how many times Eloy Guerra was mentioned during Mr. Rushing's closing in comparison to how much he was mentioned during the case. I get it. I'm an advocate.

Desperate times call for desperate measures. But maybe the best example of that desperation is seen in this affidavit business. The judge has been wise enough to give you that indictment. While it is not evidence and while those overt acts aren't crimes, it is very telling. Look at paragraph 122. They make this big deal about Gary being a part of the conspiracy in this affidavit. It is a bit disingenuous. He is not even mentioned when they allege it in the indictment, not even mentioned.

You will see e-mails that we put into evidence. That's G169. That's what they wanted you to see. Well, when you peel that back and you show the real picture, you will see D5-1992 and D5-1994. Eloy Guerra did nothing more than what he does as the liaison between the lawyer and the field. He got a request from Mikal Watts, he delegated it to the people he thought he could trust, he got the product back, and he forwarded back to the law firm. It's a bit disingenuous to accuse the man who

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did nothing with the affidavit -- you heard it was Errol Reed at Greg Warren's direction. Nobody ever mentioned Eloy Guerra. This is it. He got a request from Mikal. He did it. That's it.

Another fine example of the desperate times call for desperate measures: The government in their closing has really attempted to lump Eloy Guerra back in with Greg Warren and Kristy Le. And I've picked out a few things to illustrate how inappropriate that is. You will remember my cross of Kayleigh Stone. She started off, they, they, they, Greg Warren and Eloy. She was referring, they, they, they. By the time my cross was over, she very politely admitted she had met Eloy Guerra one time, that all of these damning conversations, all these comments about phone books, all these other meetings were with Greg Warren and Greg Warren alone. There is no they in your verdict form. It is Eloy Guerra.

Mr. Cracken, he started off with a few theys, theys, theys. He ultimately told me, I only had one meeting with Mr. Guerra, and I didn't see anything untoward about that.

The government also, this morning, suggested that Eloy Guerra was responsible for Anders Ferrington funneling money. Well, you you recall my last question of Mr. Ferrington, where he said, that's correct, I've never met Eloy Guerra. Ferrington was introduced by Greg Warren, who was introduced by his long time friend Lane Murray. That's the truth. It has

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nothing to do with Eloy Guerra. And last but not least, the money. You will recall, and I will jump forward to slides — Mr. Ploetz, the former agent who testified, and he had all the analysis of the bank records, and he traced all the money and he watched all the expenditures, and when he was asked the question, he told you, no, Eloy Guerra's money didn't get spent like the others. There's another telling point about this money. Go to the indictment again. Go to page 15 where the government makes the allegation that Warren and Kristy Le received over \$10 million to commit this fraud. Again, the government doesn't mention Eloy Guerra, not at all.

This is an all or nothing case. You either believe Eloy Guerra go did not have the criminal intent that will take a conviction for all 66 crimes or you don't. It's one verdict. It's one verdict only.

Now, you've noticed throughout the trial that when I come up here or when I do my work, I use a pencil. There's very good reason for that. I make mistakes. I am a human. I am fallible. As a juror in this case, you don't have the luxury of a pencil. There is no eraser. You have to get it right or it will never change. I've left this board up for y'all purposely the whole time I've been talking because it is the instruction that Judge Guirola put in this case that illustrates Eloy's position. It is in your charge and you don't have to read it now, but you will see it on page nine for

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the first time, and it makes abundantly clear, that despite the government's attempts to make Eloy Guerra guilty by association, that is not the law, that is not what we convict people of, that is not what we take people's liberty for. You have to have the criminal intent to conspire with these people to commit fraud. That's it. This isn't really that complicated of a case. It's a fraud case, and the evidence was wholly lacking as it is to Eloy Guerra to prove he had the criminal intent to commit fraud.

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I will leave y'all with one thing. You've sat here for over five weeks and been admirably attentive and patient. I want you to think right now or when you go back in the jury room, can you even imagine going to federal prison for doing your job? Can you believe that a man who has never been even so much as accused of lying, cheating or stealing faces the federal penitentiary on this evidence? Can you comprehend that the same injustice could happen to any of you hard working people? Only you have the power to ensure there is no injustice where Eloy Guerra is concerned, and you do that by finding him not guilty on all counts because the evidence in conjunction with the law makes it very, very clear. The government has not proved beyond a reasonable doubt that Eloy Guerra had the criminal intent to commit fraud. And thank you.

THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Lewis.

THE COURT: Mr. Wilson, you may make your closing

argument on behalf of your client, Mr. Greg Warren.

MR. WILSON: Thank you, Your Honor. We got paid \$10 million for this. Don't bring Mikal Watts any junk. We got \$10 million for this, don't Mikal Watts any junk because if you bring Mikal Watts junk, it's going to come back on you. Those were the words that Greg Warren yelled at Kristy Le in the summer of 2010 during the client acquisition phase, the very acquisition phase they said they knew the entire time was fraudulent. Those were the words that Chris DeLeon heard behind closed doors when Greg Warren and nobody else knew that Chris was listening. And those are quite possibly the most important words that came out in the last five weeks for Greg Warren.

Now, before we get into how important those words are, let's talk very briefly about the government's case. Now, I'm not going the harp on it because they've talked about it, but just keep in mind that mental state that Mr. McCrum spoke about. Every single one of these offenses carries a specific type of mental state, willfulness, knowingly, with the specific intent. And keep in mind the government's burden to prove their case beyond a reasonable doubt.

And what does that mean, as the judge has instructed you, that means the government's proof must exclude every single reasonable doubt that's out there. So then the question becomes, well, has the government done so? Well, let's talk

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about some of these reasonable doubts for Mr. Warren. Number one, what we just spoke about. Summer of 2010, Greg Warren, or Chris DeLeon is down there with the spreadsheets and he is having problems, and he can't get Kristy Le to be responsive. He turns to Greg Warren, Greg Warren without anybody knowing, well, him knowing, takes Kristy Le into a closed door room and starts yelling at her, don't bring any junk. If you bring junk, it is going to blow back. Does that sound like a man who knew during this time frame that the clients were bad? Why would a person sit there and admonish another person to bring in only good stuff if he knew it was all bad stuff in the first place?

Reasonable doubt number two: Y'all remember Mr. John

Cracken. Do you remember Mr. Cracken talking about the back
end deal that Gregory Warren and Eloy Guerra had? Mr. Cracken
said that Gregory Warren and Eloy Guerra had a back end stake
of Anders Ferrington's percentage of the clients that would be
paid from the multi-district litigation. Now, keep that in
mind. It's the multi-district litigation. It's not the
Plaintiff's Steering Committee, not the PSC. That's not
guaranteed money with the MDL. The only way, as many witnesses
came out and told you, that they could get any money for that
is if the clients were properly vetted, the drivers licenses
were gone through and they found everything. So why would
Mr. Warren come through and throw away money and negotiate to

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get a back end stake of people he knew was fake in the first place? It does not make sense.

And keep in mind what Mr. Cracken also said about that. He said 30 percent of nothing is nothing. And a truer statement has not been said in this Court. If he really thought that he was going to get nothing out of it, why would he pursue a back end stake? It would have been ghosts in the wind. Would have made no sense.

Reasonable doubt number three, again with the back end stake. You also heard Mr. Cracken testify on the stand, well, Mr. Cracken, you tried to buy that back end stake from Mr. Warren, didn't you? Yes, I did. Why wasn't it done then? If Gregory Warren knew that he is sitting there holding a pot of phantoms, that it was absolutely worthless to him on the back end, why wouldn't he seize that opportunity to sell that to John Cracken? Easy money. Because it was all fake and he wouldn't have gotten anything from it. Why didn't he do it? Because he believed he was going to get a back end stake, because he believed the clients were real in that pot.

Reasonable doubt number four: You've heard Mikal Watts say on cross-examination a number of times, does it make any sense for a man to go out and pay \$10 million to get a bunch of phone books? And the obvious answer from every single witness was no. And that logic applies just as forcefully with Greg Warren. You heard that \$1.6 million went from Greg Warren to

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Kristy Le. Why would he spend \$1.6 million to send to Kristy Le for phone book names? That doesn't make sense.

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3 When you are contemplating these, when you are 4 contemplating the yelling at Kristy behind closed doors, when 5 you you are contemplating the back end stake that he had in the 6 deal, when you are contemplating the refusal to sell that back 7 end stake to John Cracken, when you are contemplating all the 8 money that flowed out from Greg Warren, ask yourself did the 9 government present the proof necessary to exclude every single 10 one of those reasonable doubts, did they present the competent 11 proof? Well, what did the government present? The Army of 12 special agents, the computer forensics examiners, the forensic 13 accountants a, the ability to go into a man's home, the ability 14 to go into a man's office, take his computers, take his cell 15 phones, the ability to break into all of them and find a 16 digital trays of ever everything he has done as long as that 17 computer or phone existed, and what did they are present you at 18 the end of the day? One witness. Kayleigh Stone. 19 government's case entirely, entirely rests upon Kayleigh 20 Stone's shoulders, and it boils down to a single statement. 21 told me he knew they came out of phone books. And that's how 22 the government presented it to you, they stripped that 23 statement of all the context and they tried to feed it to you 24 in an effort and a hope that you would attach so much 25 significance to that one single statement in 2012 that you

would overlook everything else, you would overlook the fact there are no e-mails, you would overlook there are no spreadsheets, you would overlook his back end deal, you would overlook his yelling at Kristy Le, you would overlook all of it for that one context stripped statement. Let's layer the context back in. The government forgot to tell you the second half of that statement. We hired bad people. She admitted it on the stand. We hired bad people, he said. Okay. Does that sound like a person that was knowing he committed fraud. We hired bad people that brought some names out of a phone book. It only makes sense.

Context layer number two. Think about Kayleigh Stone and Greg Warren's relationship. She was not a fan of Greg Warren from the instant she met him, and they had met twice before this day where he had made this statement. Does it make sense in anybody's mind that after 15 minutes of interaction with a lady that doesn't like you, that he is going to come up and make what the government presents as this damning confession? That's just logically unsound. It makes zero sense. Context layer number three, and this is perhaps the most important. Keep in mind when the statement was made. We are talking late summer of 2012. Okay? Take a step back and get into Greg Warren's perspective. Think about what it was, think about why he is saying this. Remember, Greg Warren had already been hired on to do the client acquisition. They hired him back on

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to do the additional packets in November of 2010. When they do that, it is a dismal failure. They can't find people. Okay. The law firm shuts down that phase and they go on to mailers, and the mailers are a dismal failure. So they go on to auto dialers, and the auto dialers are a miserable failure. They go on to the west batch search, and it's a failure, and they go to the national change of address forms, and it's a failure. So they put the field back -- or the team back in the field and they say okay, let's go out and find these people. Now we have got money for them. We are at the settlement packet stage. have to go out and find them. We need their drivers licenses, and they go out and, no surprise, it is a failure. From Greg Warren's perspective, seeing all of that and making this statement to Kayleigh Stone at the very tail end of all of that, it's an observation. It's not a confession. He is looking at all of this stuff and he is adding up the math for two years, and he is looking at it and saying, what's going on. And you heard Kayleigh stone explain that. She was frustrated, the firm was frustrated. She even said Greg Warren was frustrated when he was saying this. She said everybody was looking for, why is this going on, what is going on, why is this happening? Greg Warren did nothing more that day than to look at the facts in front of him and come to an observation and a conclusion just like we are coming to an observation and a conclusion today.

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equal confessions.

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Now, there's only two ways that you can really view this statement to Kayleigh Stone. There's the government's way, and that's, well, this statement must show that he knew the entire time that this was a phantom client base, that they weren't real. It has to show it. Or there's the actual way, which is this is a statement of observation from a man who can put two

and two together.

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So how do you, members of the jury, decide which version is the correct version? Well, bump it against every other fact, undisputed fact in this case, because the true version at the end of the day is going to make sense no matter what fact you throw at it.

It was two years after the fact. Observations do not

Now, in grade school they teach kids when you you are doing addition, two plus five equals seven. You can check yourself by going backwards. Two plus five equals 7, seven minus five has got to equal two. If it doesn't add up, start again. Let's do a backwards analysis with this statement. Government's perspective. The government's says that this seven in this case is that Greg Warren must having known because in 2012 he made the statement to Kayleigh Stone so he must have known the entire time. Let's do the backward analysis. That means in the summer of 2012, when he was hired to go back out into the field, he went and paid Kristy Le to go

to the field, knowing that she would never find anybody. That means in November, 2010, when he was paid to go out to the field or to find people to go out to the field, he paid Kristy Le to go out and find these folks, knowing the entire time that she would never be able to find them, but he spent the money any way. That means when he pulled Kristy Le behind closed doors and said you better not be bringing any junk to Mikal Watts, he knew it was all junk any way. According to the government, he agreed to make it all junk. That was the whole conspiracy, go out and find fake people. That means you take another step back, that when John Cracken offered to buy his stake in the phantoms that didn't exist, he didn't sell it, that he knew they didn't exist in the first place.

That's bad math. The numbers just do not add up. And for the government to spend all the resources and the Army of agents to go out and investigate this case and to come up with that single statement that was taken out of context is not beyond a reasonable doubt. It's not proof beyond a reasonable doubt. It's not enough to take a man's liberty away from him. So when you go back and you deliberate on this, members of the jury, and you are stacking up all of this evidence, again, keep in mind that if the government hasn't presented you competent evidence to disprove John Cracken, the back end deal, the refusal to sell, the statement to Kristy Le about don't bring me junk, if they haven't given you the evidence to disprove all

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	1	of that, you must acquit. The fact of the matter is, they
	2	haven't presented you any evidence regarding that. They have
	3	thrown it up, and they are asking you to find him guilty based
	4	on that, and it's not enough.
14:20	5	THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Wilson. Mr. Weber, you
	6	may make your closing argument on behalf of your client,
	7	Ms. Kristy Le.
14:21	8	MR. WEBER: May I have access to the videos, please?
	9	May I retrieve some exhibits.
14:21	10	THE COURT: Certainly.
14:21	11	MR. WEBER: Ladies and gentlemen, I'm proud to say
	12	I'm a lawyer, and I'm proud to be here before you representing
	13	Kristy Le and holding the government to their burden of proof.
14:22	14	And it's been a humbling experience watching you work and
	15	paying attention over the last four or five weeks. It honestly
	16	has. It's exciting that I've had the privilege of sharing this
	17	trial with you in our amazing system of justice.
14:22	18	I want to point out to you some facts and some information
	19	which I want you to look at and consider when looking at the
	20	evidence against Kristy Le. You've got three things to do:
	21	Determine the facts, follow the law as instructed and make a
	22	conclusion about the facts as they relate to the law.
14:22	23	And this is what you need to be thinking about. Did the
	24	prosecutors prove to me beyond a reasonable doubt each and
	25	every element of the offenses charged against Kristy Le.

That's the burden, they've accepted that burden. I ask you to hold them to that burden.

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This timeline in front of you is important. The oil spill occurred on April 20th of 2010. We see some disbursement of money in May, early May up until May 25th of 2010. Why is that timeline important? Why is that month or so important? As we can see, May 25th of 2010 is important because that's when the first deposit or wire into Kristy Le's account occurs. That's government exhibit 217. What we know is, before May 25th of 2005, that there's already been an effort to get information, to get clients, to get Mikal Watts names and information, to fill out client questionnaires. Example, Saturday, May 15th, 10 days -- I'm sorry. Ten days prior to Eloy Guerra. Here is the first batch of clients entered. We are receiving another 1500 to 2,000 files on Monday. All right. Before Kristy Le was hired. Peter Ho, G45, here is that questionnaire that has been brought to your attention over and over again, an incomplete questionnaire. When is it dated? 5/18/2010, before Kristy Le was hired. Again, May 18th, before Kristy Le was hired. Wednesday, May 19th, hi, Chris, Chris DeLeon, Eloy Guerra's good friend, problems with social security numbers. Problems with partial social security numbers. That's my exhibit, D6-1. Who is Maria? Where is this information coming from? Who filled out Peter Ho's questionnaire?

Again, Chris DeLeon, May 19th, problems with the forms

that don't have social security numbers. Prior to Kristy Le being hired, prior to Kristy Le being wired money to start work on May the 25th. Eloy Guerra, again, on May 22nd, defense exhibit D5-110, discussions with Mikal Watts, we are going to get you 5,000 to 7,000 clients. We are going to need to make payroll for this. Before Kristy Le was hired.

Again, May 22nd, we are going to need \$900,000. We can talk if you want to go above 10,000. Please advise. D5-111. May 22, D5-113, I will get you 20,000 claims if you want them. Who is on that e-mail? Not Kristy Le. Joe Navarro. testified. What did he say about Chris DeLeon and his database, he has got me working on a project for David because he said the initial database of socials he sent was corrupt. Ladies and gentlemen, these are all reasonable explanations, a reason for Kristy Le to hire Ryan Willis to search his database. Why? Because she was hired on May 25th, and there were already thousands of names, thousands of names in the And we see from Joe Navarro that Chris DeLeon's database was messed up. That is reasonable for Kristy Le, who, oh, by the way, her background is not Erin Brockovich, like Eloy Guerra, she's not a mass torts lawyer, doesn't work in a law firm. She sells videos, or rents videos, and she is responsible for this fraud? Or is her failures due to her inexperience in this type of business?

Her reaching out to that investigator, Ryan Willis, and

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access to those databases is reasonable for someone who is trying to get personal identifiers to try to find these individuals who, based on the questionnaires, presented to her, based on the information in the databases she was provided so she could make contact so that she could have good valid contact information to make contact with those individuals to get the proper documentation so that they could make a claim against the BP fund.

There's been allegations that Kristy Le, the field team is scrubbing this information as it comes back from Ryan Willis. That is false. That is absolutely not true. And here's why. We have D2-001675. We have information, Watts update. Kristy Le, Lan Nguyen, Eloy Guerra, somebody named valley bio diesel, and Kristy Le again. Four people accessing or having touched this database that is supposedly scrubbed and the words deceased erased and social security numbers plugged in at different spots. And what did Dr. McGwin, the bald-headed quy with the bow tie, and I asked him about something called metadata, and a number of you were taking notes, and you may have something about this in your notes. And his testimony was important. I said, he looked at the metadata and he explained to us this is information we could look at to determine who had touched that file. What did he say? He said Ryan Willis touched the file, Julie Bales, Eloy Guerra, other females that I don't remember, and he said -- I said, look, are these the

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individuals that may have modified the file? And he said, yes, that would be the people that modified it would be the last name retained. And when it gets down to it, I said what does modify it mean. It means changed. Who changed the file. What was the only defendant on that list that changed — suggested modifying or changing the file, and that is Eloy Guerra. Who is the guy promising Mikal Watts 20,000 names if he wants them? Eloy Guerra. And it's not Kristy Le that is modifying or changing any of this information. And she has no incentive of doing that. But the person that has the incentive is Eloy Guerra because he promised his good friend Mikal Watts 20,000 names if he wanted them.

I think G35, this document in front of you, is the most important of them all. Mr. Phuoc Nguyen comes into court, government witness, and testifies, and he points out Kristy Le, she is the one that helped me, she is the one that helped get all of my documents. Out of all of the defendants in this courtroom, who is the only defendant that has been identified as interacting with a client and getting the information necessary? And that is Kristy Le, because that's what she was doing, because that's what her intent was. Her job was to identify these people and go out and find them, and that's exactly what she did on G35.

I think Mr. Cracken discussed -- had some investment in this project, millions of dollars, and he met with Kristy Le,

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and his team met with Kristy Le. And before this meeting, he meets with Eloy Guerra and Greg Warren, and what do they tell Mr. Cracken and his team and Hank Pardo? Things are going great, we need more money, and then he meets with Kristy Le and she said, things are terrible, things are terrible. And that was an honest and truthful response. That's why based on this e-mail that Mr. Cracken recommends to retain Kristy Le and to give her more money and to invest in Kristy Le, because she's the only one that he realizes is working hard and is truthful and is trying to do the job that she was given with the limited experience that she had. She's not sitting there lying to Mr. Hank Pardo and telling Hank Pardo, Mr. Cracken's accountant, and Mr. Cracken's team, we need another \$8 million. Or what \$10 million? Why do people keep throwing around \$10 million? We never got \$10 million? You you recall that testimony. And who is sitting right next to Greg Warren not saying a thing? His partner, Eloy Guerra. That's fraud. That's theft. And who's on the ground trying to find these people, working a team, spending money on employees and private investigators? Kristy Le. You want to look at where the money went? You want to know who Mikal Watts paid for names out of a phone book? Eloy Guerra and Greg Warren. 5 million has been thrown around, 4 million, 3 million. For doing what? Nothing. And who did they put in charge? Or why did they put Kristy Le in charge? Because they needed a scapegoat. And they wanted

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the little girl that sold videos or rented videos so they could blame her. That's exactly what they did today, didn't they?

With Kristy Le's little experience, she did the best that she could. She did what she thought was the right thing to do. She spent money trying to make this work. She spent money trying to find these people. She's the only one that found the people. Ladies and gentlemen, when you get the case, this burden goes to you. This challenge goes to you, to hold the government to their burden. And that's justice. That's what justice is, holding the government to their burden of proof, each and every element of the offense, and justice in this case is finding Kristy Le not guilty of all charges. Thank you.

THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Weber. Mr. Orozco, you may make your closing argument on behalf of your client, Ms. Abbie Nguyen.

MR. OROZCO: Your Honor, may I approach for some exhibits?

THE COURT: Certainly.

MR. OROZCO: May it please the Court. Good afternoon. I only have 15 minutes, so I will be brief.

Again, I don't have any fancy power points or posters in my presentation. And my mind has gone from scrambled eggs to fried eggs so I will be using my computer again. This is my final opportunity for me to stand before you and to say that Abbie is innocent.

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I want to thank Mr. McCrum, the attorney for David Watts, because he has been the tip of the spear for us in this case. And we have all stood behind him in confronting the assault of the combined resources of the United States of America. The United States Government has brought this massive machine against us and they have failed to make their case. The government has not proven any count against Abbie, and I want you to come back with a verdict of not guilty.

Every time I come up here, I talk about the truth, so I'm going to continue to talk about the truth. The truth is, Abbie worked part-time for K & G, two to three days a week. been and still is a cosmetologist. She was a 23 year old, 23 years old in 2010. There's letters and e-mails in those eight boxes in front of you that you are going to have to take back into the jury room and look through. You will not find Abbie's name on any of those e-mails. You will not find Abbie's name on any of those letters. So with respect to Abbie, you won't have to go through those boxes to find the truth. What you will find is, as the testimony and the handwriting analysis, or the report wasn't submitted so you won't even find that, but will find the government expert witness said that Abbie's handwriting was on the original questionnaires he examined, and that's the truth. Abbie's handwriting was on those questionnaires and I shared that with you, and there was a second report, and I told you guys in my opening statement that

I shared that with you as well.

The truth is that the government expert testified that the questionnaires were only partially filled out by Abbie, and that the social security numbers and date of birth had been altered after Abbie had copied them. If you look at those questionnaires you will see what I said was white out. The experts said it was manipulated or altered. But when you look at the forms, you will be able to tell it was the truth. Her writing was never found on any of the tax forms. Her writing was never found on any of the Watts Guerra Craft contracts. Because that's the truth. The truth is that the government's witnesses, Joe Navarro and Chris DeLeon, got on the stand and said that they trained the K & G staff to make sure the questionnaires were in blue and black ink.

You heard from my witness, Joe Le, that he saw Abbie copying many of the damaged questionnaires. The truth is that her husband, David Le, instructed her to copy the questionnaires because the originals were damaged and had been collected by IP Development at the D'Iberville office before Kristy Le and K & G staff started working there. There were boxes of questionnaires before Abbie started working there. You heard from Alisha Lam, her cousin, that Abbie was present at a town hall meeting in Florida, and you saw the video, and thanks to Mr. Watts that he played the rest of the video so you could see Abbie wave. I cut it off earlier because I didn't

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want to waste your time, but Mr. Watts played it out, and you saw Abbie there. You heard from Wil Phuong Tran, Mr. Weber's witness, that when he came to the Biloxi office, he was an employee of IP Development, that he sent field reps out to verify the information and that they had trouble getting that information. When Will Phuong Tran came on board, that was after Phase I and after Phase II. That was after the Watts Guerra Craft law firm returned all the questionnaires in a Penske truck from their San Antonio office. You heard from Ryan Willis and the former IRS investigator that a company called Denspri was used to gather information to verify the questionnaire. Again, this was after those questionnaires had been sent from San Antonio and months after Abbie had copied them over, and they were sent the first time.

Taking all of these facts into consideration, the government has failed to prove that Abbie was guilty beyond a reasonable doubt with respect to any conspiracy. Every time I've gotten up here and sometimes I know people were smiling or giggling behind me, but every time I got up here, I brought up independent field workers. Who were the independent field workers? When the Secret Service agents took the stand, I asked them if they investigated any of the independent field workers. None of them had an answer. Mr. Frandsen said, why didn't people just go knock on doors? I asked the same question. Why didn't the Secret Service go knock on these

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people's doors? Agent Wigley got up here with his red laser and created these posters with Abbie's face next to K & G, and I asked him if he investigated any of the people that were written checks by K & G or the 58 people that I believe were independent field workers? Why didn't agent Wigley go knock on people's doors? Why didn't the Department of Justice, who Mr. Frandsen worked for, send investigators to knock on people's doors? Why didn't the U. S. Attorney's Office or Mr. Rushing send investigators to knock on people's doors?

Mr. McCrum has been the tip of our spear in this case. He is an experienced prior federal prosecutor and probably one of the best defense attorneys that I've ever met. He had the resources and experience to hire a former IRS agent to come in and explain how agent Wigley's investigation was only a half truth. The IRS investigator explained how he was able to complete a much more thorough investigation with three people in three months. The United States Government has had over five years, and they only told you half the truth.

You heard from the government's own witness, Chris DeLeon, that the questionnaires were gathered by independent field workers and then entered into a computer, a database at K & G that was then transferred by Chris DeLeon to Watts Guerra Craft. You heard from the government's own witness, Joe Navarro, that the questionnaires again were gathered by independent field workers before they were turned in to K & G.

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You heard from Joe Le, my witness, that he was responsible for counting and collecting the questionnaires from independent field workers and then gave Abbie a name and account so she could pay them when she came in. Not one witness on either side denied the existence of independent field workers. Not one witness from either side denied that checks were written to independent field workers. Not one witness denied that many of these field workers demanded cash and that Abbie or her husband, David Le, would go to the bank and cash checks to pay them in cash. Why didn't we hear from independent field workers? Why didn't the government parade these witnesses in front of you the way agent Wigley paraded those poster boards? I know I looked for these witnesses, but I couldn't convince any of them to take the stand. I know the government knew about these people because they had copies of the cancelled There were independent field workers that provided false and stolen information to K & G and Abbie had no knowledge of this, and therefore the government has failed to prove Abbie's quilt beyond a reasonable doubt.

But again, Mr. Frandsen said, why didn't people knock on people's doors?

Now, with respect to the checks, Abbie wrote checks for K & G. That's a truth. Wil Phuong Tran said that Abbie also wrote payroll checks. Joe Le stated that Abbie wrote checks for payroll to independent field workers and for Kristy on her

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personal accounts and K & G accounts when she told her to. 1 2 Abbie didn't get paid \$95,000. She wrote checks for \$95,000. 3 And how do I know that? Because the checks are there. And why 4 would Abbie pay herself \$95,000 more than Kristy Le made? 5 when Mr. Watts got up here and said that Abbie had checks in 6 the amount of \$95,000, he wasn't wrong. She did write those 7 checks to herself, but \$70,000 of those checks she was directed 8 to go to the bank to pay either independent field workers or 9 when Kristy instructed her to withdraw money. You see, again, 10 that is only half the truth. Now, with respect to the 11 \$10 million that Mr. Watts talks about, what kind of man 12 invests \$10 million without a contract with IP Development or K 13 & G? See, people, that's not the truth. When you go back into 14 the jury room, I want you to look at the contract between 15 Anders Ferrington and Watts Guerra Craft. The reason I want 16 you to do this is because the truth was that Anders Ferrington 17 would get 30 percent of the cases originating out of 18 Mississippi after costs. You see, ladies and gentlemen, those 19 \$10 million, they would have got paid before Mr. Ferrington got 20 any money because those were costs. As soon as that money 21 touched Mr. Ferrington's account and he disbursed it, it went 22 as a cost. And Mr. Ferrington, being a new attorney, he 23 probably didn't know that.

Once -- and this was a real claim. Everyone knows it was a real explosion and real people got hurt and real people

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couldn't get jobs. And once the claims would have been settled, Watts Guerra Craft was quaranteed those \$10 million before Mr. Ferrington got his cut. It was a guaranteed bet. The only problem was that there was fake information that was gathered by the independent field workers. So the truth is, or it's not true, that Mr. Watts was ripped off. He made a bad bet. And when he was trying to raise more money, it was because he was chasing a bad bet. Now, these phone books, I have a phone book here, and you will have them in the back. There is one for the greater Jackson area. There is one for the pine belt area, that is Hattiesburg and Laurel. And there is one for the Mississippi Gulf Coast. These have all been introduced into evidence by the government. Again, they have one from Jackson, Mississippi, but the government never told you who has ties to Jackson, Mississippi. They showed you one from the Gulf Coast, but the government never told you where they found it. And the last one is from Hattiesburg. And again, the government never told you who it belonged to. How are they evidence? They raided the Watts Guerra Craft law They raided IP Development. But they weren't found there. Has there been any testimony as to where these three books, not books like this, but these three books were found? Abbie was born and raised in Alabama. If she was going to use a phone book, where is the Alabama phone book? We have the Gulf Coast, Hattiesburg and Jackson. Abbie lives in Alabama.

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So again, another half truth.

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I have shared with you all along that I'm afraid. afraid that Abbie's innocence will be lost among those eight boxes of paper in front of you. I'm afraid that Abbie's innocence will be lost and you will believe Mr. Rushing when he just stated in his closing argument that Abbie, quote, recruited people. There was no evidence of Abbie recruiting any people. She didn't recruit people. She copied forms, she paid payroll, she paid independent contractors and she worked as a cosmetologist. I'm afraid that you are going to give Mr. Rushing and the attorneys for the government more credit because they represent the United States Government. afraid that you were misled with half truths that Abbie was the owner of K & G, just because agent Wigley used his laser and paraded his posters and had her picture on there with the significant withdrawals. But again, Mr. McCrum, he came to my rescue. He brought that former IRS investigator to show us that agent Wigley's presentation was only half truth. truth is that Abbie is innocent, and I have faith that you will have the courage and the patience to stand with my client and find her not guilty. I made a promise to you at the beginning of the case to tell the truth, and I have kept my promise to you. Now I ask that you stand with me and that you will not compromise your integrity and have the courage to standby what you have seen and go back to that jury room and find Abbie not

guilty of each one of	these charges. I ask that you stand
strong and you not give	e in because it is a late hour or because
you have been going that	rough eight boxes of material or because
everyone else thinks th	hat she might be guilty. Make everyone
prove to you that she	is guilty beyond a reasonable doubt, and
if they don't, have the	e courage to come back into this room in
this courtroom and say	that you don't think she is guilty.
THE COURT:	Thank you, Mr. Orozco. I appreciate your
comments.	
MR. OROZCO:	Yes, Your Honor.
THE COURT:	Ladies and gentlemen of the jury, I will
let you go back to the	jury room for a short recess before we
conclude.	
MR. OROZCO:	Your Honor, may I take these back up.
(JURY OUT AT	)
THE COURT:	Very well. We will be in recess for
precisely ten minutes.	
(RECESS TAKEN AT	UNTIL ).
THE COURT:	Is the government ready to proceed?
MR. KENNEDY:	The government is ready, Your Honor.
THE COURT:	Are the defendants ready to proceed?
MR. MIKAL WA	ITS: Yes, sir.
THE COURT:	Bring in the jury, please.
(JURY IN AT	)
THE COURT:	Mr. Kennedy, you may finally close on

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behalf of the prosecution.

MR. KENNEDY: We are almost done. I'm not going to waste your time today. I'm going to be very brief. This is the portion of the government's case where the government gets the opportunity to basically rebut and refresh, recock, reaim exactly where this is going.

First of all, one of the things we need to clarify before we go much further into the evidence is when you are talking about proof insert areas, the judge has given you an instruction on circumstantial evidence. This is one of those cases, given that it is fraud, that very rarely will you see evidence of an out and out admission. It's upon you to take a look at each and every piece of the evidence, the testimony you have heard on the stand while weighing the credibility of those witnesses, to determine intent. That's the only way you you are going to find intent in this case. It's not an easy job, but it is one that you are capable of doing with the evidence the government has provided.

In doing that, I would like to also invite you to take a look at what the Court is instructing you about witnesses. Whether it's the government's witness or a defense witness, what is the relationship between the parties? Is someone a friend? Are they financially obligated to each other? Are they still an employee? Do they have incentives to tell you the truth or shade it one way or the other? Based upon your

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own observations, I believe you could clearly see how difficult it was at times to even get an answer to a simple, straightforward question. Those are the things that you need to think about when you look at those witnesses' testimony and whether there may be bias, and that's what the Court has instructed you on.

Another thing that we need to clarify is, you heard about identity theft and whether the government has proven that the defendants stole an ID. Let me just get that right off the plate. That is not the element of the crime charged. You will read that in the instructions. The Court has already instructed you. Maybe you remember it. But there is no proof to show the defendants stole an ID. It's merely that they used the ID. And there are other instructions that go through that, and we will give you the definitions, but I want to make sure everybody is on the same sheet of music. Also, another important piece of this, the government has in fact proved all of the elements required to sustain a conviction as to each of these defendants. What you have to remember is, the tricky piece is that the fraud itself does not have to be successful. That's what the instructions are. That's what the law is. It's the attempt to try to do it. Not oftentimes do you want criminal activity to be successful.

One last thing. You heard talk about the government's theories and how the government has failed to prove its

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The government is not in the position to prove theories. theories. We prove criminal cases. A theory is a way to help the jury and others understand the landscape in which we are operating and how things are moving, and anybody knows that theories are always subject to change based upon the facts, based upon conclusions, they continually more of based upon the additional ^^ information that is brought in. The reason I point that out, a lot has been made of this 40,000 claimant target number, but I submit to you, that's not the government's number. You saw the e-mail three and four different times as this was just getting kicked off within a couple of months of the BP oil spill, that I need 40,000, and remember that? was from Mikal Watts to Eloy Guerra. You must be sleeping around on me, brother. You are getting 3,000 for somebody else. Where is mine? I also want to set the stage for you too, and let's clear this up immediately. What we are looking at is a multiple conspiracy situation with a common link. What you have on one end of the spectrum is what we will call the downstream defendants. That would comprise of Kristy Le, Abbie, Greg Warren and Eloy Guerra. Those are the downstream. The reason, if it helps think about that in terms of the money that was coming from Texas into Mississippi, was going to the coast. You saw the evidence. Where did it go? Development. Who is IP Development? Greg Warren. You will remember that. It's in the records. K & G development was an

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entity created between Kristy Le and who? Greg Warren. So then the money went from IP to K & G. Certainly money was spent out into the field, and of course, you've already seen evidence from some of the other defendants on what they spent it on. They obviously didn't spend it on trying to get correct data.

And one thing I want us to be clear about too, the government does not contend that Mikal Watts started out day one, after this BP oil spill, to go out and solicit bogus clients. That strains every bit of credibility in this world to think about somebody who is in that kind of business would do that. But as we get a little bit further, you are going to find out why what he did eventually crossed the line into criminal conduct because as we all know, you can have the best morale character of the world, but good people speed, there are good people that get arrested for DUI. Good people do things that they otherwise wouldn't do in tough circumstances, and that's where we are going to go with this.

One of the first things I want you to consider is, after this BP oil spill, there's a mat rush to get clients. Mad rush. Even the defendant's own witnesses they brought into you said that they were competing for a finite pool of gulf fishermen. They knew these Vietnamese were down here, so they had to find someone who could speak Vietnamese or who knew the culture. That makes perfect sense, doesn't it? That's where

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Kristy Le comes in.

Now, Eloy Guerra has worked with Mr. Watts, Mikal Watts on the FEMA litigation. You heard them testify about that in their own cases. During that FEMA litigation, I also want you to remember something, their testimony was that they didn't really recover any money. If they didn't lose money, they barely broke even, if you'll remember that. The witnesses got on the stand. So the most recent case was FEMA. That is going to be important to you in a minute. They barely made money. But they used Eloy Guerra to go out and get claimants. They still had difficulty with those claimants from time to time, but they eventually worked it out. That is all fine and well, but it gives you some background where Mikal Watts stands at this point going into the new litigation.

So as Mikal Watts, and you have heard the testimony, ultimately, and the timing of it is not critical, but they spent \$10 million plus coming from Texas, through Anders Ferrington, down to the Gulf Coast. And again, don't forget, you heard argument from some of the other counsel, Anders Ferrington has been out of law school, what, three years? You saw him on the stand. Nervous as anything for a lawyer to be on the stand, but he has got an agreement with Mikal Watts where he expects to get, for lack of a better term, a finders fee, if you will. He was going to get credit for the clients he is signing up. But don't forget his testimony. He never

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Nobody ever kept him in the loop. In fact, the only time he got involved was when he got word of someone who was complaining about not being represented by Watts, and he contacted Watts about it. He is totally out of the loop, and the money is going to the coast. The money is being spent on almost everything but client development. But that doesn't absolve the upstream defendants from their own criminal liability because while you have Kristy and Greg down here, and the evidence will show -- and you as reasonable people can think about this. Don't take my word for it. Think about it. They are getting all of these millions of dollars, and at the same time they see it doesn't take a whole lot of effort. Whether they are really sending field representatives out or whether they are not, whether they are pulling them out of a phone book -- which, by the way, physical phone book location, who cares? You can get on the internet, and you can get the same phone book if you Google it. Everybody knows that. same kind of information you get out from the Internet you get out of the phone book. But while they are collecting millions of dollars, they aren't doing anything. They do hire Ryan Willis, who was supposedly going to check social security number. Maybe he did a good job, maybe he did a bad job, but I want you to remember, at the end of the day, the social security numbers still didn't match up, and the files contained deceased persons, and that is the key.

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When they talked to you earlier, there was a big issue made about when Mikal Watts and others knew about problems with this docket. Okay? Because they were talking about the letters they sent out to their clients. I'm going to show you what's already been marked as government's exhibit G239. course, if you look right here, just two months after the BP spill, Mikal Watts -- excuse me, David Watts was notified of an angry victim regarding the identity theft. Everybody probably remembers seeing this. If you will look, that occurred on June 22, 2010. So have we got the framework? We are within two months of the well blowout and a representative of the WGC firm, specifically David Watts, has already been contacted by an angry person saying you don't represent us. It was the Luc family. Remember the Luc family from Louisiana? And they came in and testified and told you that they had not authorized anybody to use their data. And yet, even after they told them, without lawful authority, remember that part of your instructions, used my personal information without lawful authority, knowingly used without lawful authority, when the Luces complained, they put you on notice you didn't have lawful authority to use it. Would you go back there and look at exhibit 146(B), you will find presentment letters on the Luc family, and on one of the Luc members multiple claims, with slight variations. So after having knowledge of it, knew they weren't supposed to use it, they did it anyway. So keep that

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Let's don't forget about the deceased people either. is a critical piece. Look at the timing here. October 11, 2010, here is an e-mail from David Watts to Chris DeLeon, who also works for Eloy Guerra. Eloy is on this chain as well. Kristy Le, who is also in the loop. Kristy Le knows at a minimum there are deceased people on this list. And that's in October 11, 2010, government G166. I point that out to you merely to say, people weren't learning of these problems with the docket in 2012 or 2013. This is the same summer after the BP oil spill. They know it's a rotten document. And to borrow a phrase that was used, lemons, if you got bad lemons, or you got bad lemons, make lemonade. You remember that earlier. Stay with me for a second and you will get the rest of that. These are the presentment letters that were presented based on those deceased defendants that you just saw in government's exhibit 166. So knowing that they were deceased back in October 11th, 2010, here are the presentment letters for four of them in 2013.

Now, how much more do you need to know? How can you have knowing lawful authority to use a deceased person's personal identifying information. Think about for a moment how the Lucs' life can be changed or jeopardized by someone putting all of their personal identifying information out there.

Now, here's another one. June 20th, 2012. The reason why

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I bring this one up, there's a lot of conversation being had about the affidavits. Everybody remembers Hien Cao and Nga These were the two people that were mentioned in the New York Times article, the same one that Mikal Watts sent out an e-mail article, hey, this is going to be a hit piece. need to do something about it. In listening to closing arguments today, Mikal Watts stated he didn't know this was He didn't have anything to do with those affidavits. Does everybody remember that? He said that in closing argument today, didn't know anything about these affidavits. I want to show you right here, here is an e-mail from John Cracken, one of their favorite witnesses, to Mikal Watts dated June 20, 2012. In that e-mail you can see where Cracken, who is involved in this, is telling Mikal, hey, Willis has met with both of them. That's Ryan Willis, the same one trying to get social security numbers, the same one who came in and gave live testimony that he in fact did track these two people down. goes, but as I understand it, neither plaintiff claims to recall engaging WGC. Neither claims to have worked in the seafood industry. We need thoughtful, authentic affidavits. What is an authentic affidavit? Isn't an affidavit, by its very nature, supposed to be sworn and attested to? What do you mean? If words have meaning, what are you trying to say an authentic affidavit? But we need to mitigate the risk of a grass fire. Danger, danger.

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Now, you want to say you had no knowledge about affidavits, that you didn't have any part in it, that you didn't know that was going on? But in case that was a mistake, here's another e-mail dated June 22, 2012, two days later. And as you can see from Mikal Watts to Eloy Guerra -- remember I was talking about two conspiracies -- there's a common link there. Eloy is going to be it. Eloy is on notice right here right now. If he's not involved in this, why would this e-mail make any sense to send to him. Mikal Watts is communicating to Eloy Guerra, Eloy, we need to discuss this on Monday and get affidavits from these two.

You ask yourself, why would they go out there and get these affidavits? Again, remember, we are right in the middle of BP litigation, they are getting their clients, trying to get on the docket. Now all of a sudden the Louisiana disciplinary board decides to launch an investigation. They hear about these two people that are mentioned in the New York Times.

They want to get information from them. That's why they asked for these affidavits. And in order to make that go away, the people that touched this, David Watts writes to Eloy Guerra, again, Eloy Guerra and Greg Warren, remember Eloy and Greg have connections and did so back in FEMA, and here they are again, and you see as the attachments, Hien Cao, Nga Nguyen. Here are the two affidavits. The particulars will need to be filled out and printed for them. They will need to be notarized. I'm not

attributing any ill conduct on the part of David Watts by saying that. I'm just saying that he sent the e-mail with the affidavits to those two, Eloy and Greg. They know that they have got to get these affidavits if they are going to get the LADB off their back. If they don't get the LADB off their back, the whole house of cards is going to crumble before they even get going good.

Remember when I told you -- and I'm just about done, I know you're happy about that -- making lemon out of lemonade. When Kristy Le and the rest of them, they were realizing they were milking Mikal Watts for money left and right. Millions of dollars going to them. You saw what they were spending it on. There was no real good accounting. In fact, I think she paid her brother, what was it, upwards of \$60,000 for I think he testified counting files and playing basketball with DeLeon, something silly like that, clearly blowing through the money and not using it for what it was supposed to be. They were committing fraud by telling Mikal they were going to fix these documents, they were going to get Ryan Willis and fix these documents, if you will send us money. That in itself caused a wire transfer. That money went from Texas to Mississippi and then to their accounts because they requested the money in order to do a job. Knowing that they weren't going to do the job, there's fraud, there's the wire.

Now, when you've got Eloy Guerra there, remember the

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testimony of some of the witnesses that Eloy was at those meetings in New Orleans with everybody else, when they were discussing the problem specifically about these files, and what else did you learn about that? DeLeon told you on that stand, he is really good friends with Greg Warren -- excuse me, Eloy Guerra. And you could tell by looking at him that he had trouble talking about his friend and what he knew was going on and what was wrong, but he did say he gave him a warning, and if you remember carefully, what DeLeon told him was, in his own words, he said Eloy, this is fraud. That was his friend telling him this is fraud. It bothered him so much, he also told thaw he wanted to recommend that they not use Kristy and them any more because he had his doubts about it. By Mikal is in the position to decide who is going to do this and whether he wants to spend money on it, and he goes with Kristy. Well, once burned, you are still going to start using them. What I want you to remember on the timeline is that at some point, according to their own witnesses, after they have trouble, they continued to send money, doesn't get better. There is a discussion about a Phase II. Does everybody remember at Phase II, they are going to send scanners, cameras, computer, they are going to get out in the field and take pictures of the drivers license. They did it a couple of days and then stopped it abruptly.

Mr. Rushing, he showed you some e-mails today, and it

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might have flown by the screen, but there was one specifically in there where he was talking about an estimate of almost \$8 million to correct it. Does anybody recall seeing that? It was a government exhibit, and it was proposal that was tossed around by Cracken and others, I believe, that talked about it would take \$8 million to try and fix this, and Mikal's response was, no way, we are not going to throw good money after bad. Now, that makes perfect sense. The problem comes in with this. When I told you the lemons making lemonade, they make a big deal about all the deadlines approaching, and there is no doubt there were deadlines approaching, but it just defies common sense when they know they have deceased people on the docket, they have got wrong social security numbers, they have got no contact with these people. I mean, you've got letters coming back, yes. What about the letters that don't come back? What are you doing to follow up with those guys? Nothing. But they are just continuing to mail it out. The government would submit that by continuing to mail these letters out is one other way that helps conceal the fraud. If anybody is looking in, he is doing what he is supposed to be doing. I'm trying to correct this mess. It keeps people off my back. You may think that might be a far stretch, but I will submit to you at the end of the day, all you have to do is go back and look at the evidence and the timing of it. Although he says he did dismiss some of his claimants, look at the timing on when these

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dismissals took place. You will find that a number of the dismissals came after the Secret Service served the search warrants on their premise. There were a few before then but a larger number afterwards. The biggest thing you need to ask yourself is at the end of the day, you heard testimony that of the 40,000 that were submitted to BP, they were put in the mail, and they were put in the mail, and either at the direction of, but you have the e-mails with Wynter Lee and David and Mikal, somebody made the decision to send those records forward for payment. Now, you don't have to take my word for it. When they tell you those claims meant nothing, very quickly, when you talk about the PSC, they talk about the government's theory changing as there is a 600 million-dollar pot that is undisputed, \$600 million set up for the PSC to divvy up funds for attorneys working on it, if 40,000 claimants wasn't important, why did Mikal put that in the first paragraph of his application? You will find that at government's exhibit I mean, after all, if they are hunting him down, they got to have him, why do you put 40,000 in there. Why not put one, why put any. But 40,000 is what he put in there. The key about being on this PSC, you heard from the witnesses, the PSC determines who those attorneys are who get to do the work. When you hear 94 firms, you hear 300 something different attorneys, guess who is picking those people and can assign the work. From what he had told you through witnesses, I think

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1 witnesses testified to this or it might have been the opening, 2 but comments were made and some of his witnesses testified that 3 he in fact took the lead depositions in that BP explosion. 4 Remember that? He took the well guy, the one that blew up. 5 was taking the key depositions, key depositions mean money. You are going to have to spend more time in it, you are going 7 to have to work harder in it, so the PSC controls it. 8 recover those fees, and as long as you keep up with the receipts and submit them, true enough they have to be audited 10 and the judge approve it, but barring something strange, you 11 are going to get your money back. That's the no lose 12 proposition right there. Regardless of whether it is 1/15th or 13 one whatever, you are getting that money back. That's your 14 safety net in the MDL litigation. In fact, Cracken in his own 15 testimony, he estimated that share to be, what, upwards of 16 \$10 million? If you spent \$10 million to come in and he stands 17 to make 10 million off the PSC, at a minimum, he could slick 18 The beauty of it is, those clients you file for in that 19 suit don't have to recover a penny. The PSC is totally 20 separate from what the claimants recover. Granted you are 21 running a risk to your reputation if it is found out, but 22 that's why those claimants were pulled out. They weren't left 23 in there. They pulled them out of that. And what did they do? 24 They presented him to BP. Here is where we wrap this up and 25 bring her home. I want to show you an e-mail, and this one is

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from Mikal to his buddy John Cracken, David is copied on it, but this one is dated March 2, 2012, Hey, fellas, we settled with BP tonight. We are close with Halliburton and are not even started with TransOcean. Bottom line, through some 11th hour triage, we have converted the deal from one dictated by BP to one that is more akin to a QSF limit fund administered solely through the PSC by a special master or administrator who will be — and the name is redacted.

Looking down into the amount. Bottom line, bottom feeders like us have until April 22, 2014 to file our claims. Moreover, as you see further in the paragraph, and trust me, you can take this back there in the jury room and read it all day long. Down here you see there are no caps. Then he tells Cracken, when the draft comes out, I really need you to flyspeck the deal and pitch the group as to the best use of our acquisition dollars. I don't pretend to share your acumen for details, but my simplistic gut says, there's a lot of gold in them there hills. Does that sound to you like a docket worth zero? And that is March 2, 2012. Then he mentions that Feinberg is resigning on Monday (smiles) this is the same guy he has great respect for but is glad to see him resigning. Lastly down here, paragraph five, most importantly for us, the so-called seafood claims. And he bolds that. Why does anybody in their own writing bold it? For emphasis, right? There is a special limited fund of 2.3 billion -- that's with B -- to

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cover all the claims. Importantly, BP pays the 2.3 whether the proof supports it or not. What is the next sentence? It does Then there's a breakout of the various categories of what they can all get. This is government's exhibit G228. this last paragraph, or the next to the last paragraph down here concerning Feinberg hating their claims, but as they go through talking about the money, that's where we can kill it provided our politics inside the PSC are covered. Their politics in the PSC, the same group who decides who is going to do the work, how the work is going to be valued. And remember, Cracken himself told you it's not the hour amount. It's the value, the value of my work might not be as high as someone else's. So somebody has to set that value. Talking about these claimants. If this occurs, we are in the driver's seat. As we control 50 percent of all of the people under this fund. This gives us internal negotiating power regarding the terms of the entitlement to the 2.3 billion soon to be 3 billion-dollar fund. Bottom line, despite shitty cases, we may actually have some leverage here if we play our cards right. And lastly, hope this makes everyone feel better about our eggshell plaintiff docket, the same docket they said they couldn't make money on that had no value. When you go back to that jury room, take a look at all the evidence. You will see there are two separate conspiracies here. Eloy Guerra is the anchor man between both as he put them both together,

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but there's no doubt, Kristy Le didn't get them good claimants, neither did Gregory Warren. They got it to Mikal, and I hate it. Nobody is saying he is a bad man. I am not. I think he got in a bad situation, and he looked to lose even more money. He had already come out short on FEMA, and he was going to come out short here if he didn't put something together. And there's nothing wrong with negotiating, but unfortunately, the problem came when he mailed those to BP, knowing he didn't have authority to do that. That is a violation of federal law. Thank you.

THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Kennedy. Ladies and gentlemen of the jury, shortly I will excuse you to go back to the jury room to deliberate upon your verdict. When you go back to the jury room, the clerk of the court will have available to you all of the exhibits that have been marked and admitted into evidence. I also, as I promised before will provide each of you or will provide the group with the verdict forms which have been prepared in advance for your use during deliberations. I will also have available for you to use during your deliberations and the clerk will provide you with this as well, a copy of the indictment which you may use to assist you and aid you during your deliberations. Please bear this mind as you take the indictment and use it during your deliberations that an indictment is not proof of anything. It is the charging dock letter only and is not proof, it is not

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evidence and it is not to be construed by you as evidence of anything. You have been very patient over a long period of time, and now it is time for us to be patient. When you are excused to go back to the jury room to deliberate, your deliberations are secret and your deliberations and the manner in which you deliberate are up to you. We are at your beck and call rather than the other way around, and you simply need to let us know whenever you may need something. If you intend to recess during any time during your deliberations, of course, remember the instructions I have given you about your conduct outside of the courthouse. I'm going to ask that juror Marie Nelson, Terrence Jones, Jennifer Kelly and Barbara Robertson, if you all will please remain behind. The remainder of the jurors may be excused to deliberate upon your verdict.

## (JURY OUT AT

THE COURT: Be seated, please. All right. As you all are aware, you are the alternate jurors in this case. What has occurred here is indeed rare. After almost five weeks of trial, not a single juror became ill or through some emergency or family circumstance needed to be excused and replaced by an alternate.

Now, what I intend to do, and under rule 24 of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure, I am permitted to retain alternate jurors in the event — of course, I could not have anticipated that we wouldn't need any alternates during the deliberation

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process, but what I can't anticipate from this point forward is whether all 12 of those jurors are going to be okay during deliberations and how long deliberations may take and whether some circumstance may require the 12 jurors who are deliberate evening, maybe one of them may need to be excused. Again, I can't anticipate that. What I'm going to do is I'm going to retain the four of you alternates. I'm going to ask that you meet briefly with me in the comfort of my office, and I will extend the courtesy of our chambers and office to you in the event that you want to stay in the area while the jury deliberates. I will ask that you, again, remember my instructions. Do not speak with anyone about this case while I retain you as alternate jurors. Make no independent investigations. Don't read about it in the paper. Don't listen to any radio or television newscasts concerning this case. And if you leave the building and intend to go home for some period of time, please let us know where you will be in the event we need to contact you. Do each of you understand my instruction? I will ask that you excuse yourselves. Stanley, would you take them back into my private office.

(alternate jurors exit courtroom).

THE COURT: Is there anything else we need to take up at this time on behalf of the government before we recess.

MR. RUSHING: No, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Anything else on behalf of any of the

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defendants. MR. MIKAL WATTS: No, sir. Thank you. 15:40 15:40 **THE COURT:** We will be in recess awaiting the verdict of the jury.