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1	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK	
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3	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,	
4	v. 15 CR. 0093 (V	EC)
5	SHELDON SILVER,	
6	Defendant.	
7.	X	
8	New York, N.Y. October 16, 20	
9	5:05 p.m.	
10	Before:	
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12	HON. VALERIE E. CAPRONI,	
13	District Judge	
14	APPEARANCES	
15	PREET BHARARA	
16	United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York	
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22	MOLOLAMKEN, LLP BY: JUSTIN VAUN SHUR	
23	STEVEN FRANCIS MOLO	
ĺ	ROBERT KELSEY KRY	
24	ROBERT KELSEY KRY	

THE COURT: In view of Mr. Silver's desire to get out of here to make it home for the Sabbath, before we leave, I will complete my findings why we have to be sealed. Let me turn to the government.

My gut reaction -- I'm going to give you an opportunity to persuade me that I'm wrong -- is that this is not admissible because of 403 concerns.

This is the sort of thing that the probative value is low. I understand your arguments about his use of his position in the assembly to benefit his paramours or alleged paramours, but the marginal impact of that, compared to the prejudicial impact of the fact that he was having an affair with two women, including, including, apparently probable, seems to me overwhelms it. That is my initial reaction. I'm happy to hear from you.

MR. GOLDSTEIN: Your Honor, we understand that. We were sensitive in making the motion. That is why we took pains in making the motion to point out that this is not just about having extra marital relationships, but it's about the use of his official position in the course of those relationships to benefit the people with whom he was having those relationship.

THE COURT: I'm reminded of a line that came up in Clinton and Lewinsky. People would say, it's not about the sex and somebody would, say it's always about the sex.

MR. GOLDSTEIN: Your Honor, we wanted to raise it with

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the Court. In part, we do not know to what extent the defendant wants to either through our witnesses or through his own witnesses or through his own testimony to elicit character evidence.

We understand the 403 issues. If the defendant is to elicit testimony about being an honorable man, as in the Shyne case, or about having a very clean distinction between his personal life and his business life and he would not mix the two, then that would be a misleading impression for the jury to have.

So there are 403 issues in terms of prejudice, but there are also 403 issues in terms of the jury having a misleading impression if the defendant is going to put on the sort of character evidence that would be directly impeached by this conduct.

THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Molo.

MR. MOLO: Judge, I will be brief. The case law is extensive for the very reasons you state is inadmissible. There is no character trait that it is relevant to in terms of the charges here.

THE COURT: There are lots of character traits that it's relevant to.

MR. MOLO: Not to the charges in the case. The government argues that it establishes that Mr. Silver conceals his personal affairs, no pun intended.

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THE COURT: Address specifically the government's argument. Are you going to attempt, via cross-examination or a direct case, to make the argument that Mr. Silver is very careful about keeping separate his official life from his personal life; that there is not an intermingling of his official duties and his personal life? MR. MOLO: I don't know what their evidence is. That's not a way of not answering the question. I don't know yet what they're going to say. Certainly, even if I did do that, I don't understand why they then get to put in these salacious allegations -they're not proven. They're allegations at this point in time. There's no allegation that he did something for these, people by the way --THE COURT: Yes, there is. MR. MOLO: -- in exchange for -- there's no quid pro quo allegation here. THE COURT: It wasn't a bribe relationship. It was a sexual relationship. MR. MOLO: There's no allegation that the sex is in exchange for doing some official act. THE COURT: It wasn't a prostitution relationship.

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her a job. He got one of them a job. He benefited the other

The allegation is that he was helping his girlfriend.

one from a lobbying perspective.

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Let me do this. You've heard my general view. My general view is that this is not admissible. By the same token, you need to be careful about the defense you're going down relative to good family man, separates business and pleasure, official acts from personal acts, because that's going to be door-opening type of actions.

I don't think that's your defense. So I don't think we're going to get there. My general inclination is the prejudicial impact outweighs the probative value, but that sort of is subject to how the trial starts to spin out.

Am I correct that you are not questioning that the government would have a good-faith basis to ask the questions if I allow them?

MR. MOLO: At this point, nothing that they've shown me. I would question that. I don't think we need to go there. All I've seen right now is something that was filed -- I will say, while I strenuously oppose the fact that they even filed it, I do appreciate the fact that they filed it under seal, and I give the government credit for that.

All I see is what is in the papers that I got on Wednesday. What I've looked at -- I know what the law is on this. Our brief states the law quite accurately, that people try to use this all the time and say, aha. Someone is charged with fraud. They lied to their wife about whether or not they were faithful in their marriage. Therefore, it's a 608(b) act.

The essence of it -- that's what this is. 1 THE COURT: I don't think so. 2 MR. MOLO: They've said as much. 3 THE COURT: Not quite. It's different from that. 4 not sure that it's enough different from that to get over the 5 403 problem, but it's more the similarity of using his official 6 7 role to benefit people for his personal benefit. 8 So he gets his girlfriend a job at 9 because she's his girlfriend. It's using his official role to benefit him personally. 10 That's similar to getting a grant for the doctor. 11 It's similar to whatever he was doing for the real estate 12 developer. That's their theory. It's not that he is stepping 13 out on his wife. 14 MR. MOLO: I think what they're offering it for is 15 16 404(b) evidence. 17 THE COURT: MR. MOLO: So they're offering it as character 18 19 evidence. 20 THE COURT: Right. MR. MOLO: Unless we put Mr. Silver's character 21 directly at issue, I don't see how -- again, even assuming that 22 it was admissible -- I'm not saying that it is -- we have to 23 put his character in issue for that to happen. 24

THE COURT:

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Correct. I think we're all in agreement.

If I start to hear doors opening, I'll let you know.

MR. GOLDSTEIN: If I could just ask your Honor. I think you made a reference to putting your good-faith basis in terms of sealing on the record.

THE COURT: I'm about to do that. Before I do that, the motion is under seal. The response is under seal. The question is whether it can be redacted, not pretrial, because there's no way to redact it pretrial that wouldn't, I don't think, affect fair trial rights.

The question is does it have to remain under seal or can it be redacted so that it can go in the open record.

That's really a defense issue.

MR. COHEN: You're asking factually, your Honor?

THE COURT: Factually. I'm saying it seems to me that right now, the way the government's motion is written, my biggest concern is as to the third parties, to the two women who are identifiable from the brief. I think it could be redacted so that they are no longer identifiable.

MR. COHEN: I looked at it with that in mind, your Honor. Looking at the way it's factually laid out throughout the government's brief and, frankly, in ours. I don't see how it could be redacted to accomplish what you might desire to do by releasing part of it.

THE COURT: Would figure out that what we're talking about is Mr. Silver --

MR. COHEN: Figure out who they are.

THE COURT: You think it would identify the

individuals?

MR. COHEN: Yes.

THE COURT: Does the government have a view on that?

MR. GOLDSTEIN: I think, your Honor, a few things.

One I think your Honor has pointed out the correct issue, which is the potential privacy interest of these third parties.

We, after your Honor put the order on the docket, notified the attorneys of those individuals that there was a potential motion that potentially involved them that you were going to be addressing.

I don't know if either of them articulated to your Honor in any more detail what their privacy interests are. Under the Lugosch case, the Court has to make a compelling finding on the record that these countervailing interests outweigh the interests of public disclosure.

We think that the brief could be redacted to not reference the types of benefits that we allege occurred, but the public could still have access to generally what the issue is, simply that the government has a good-faith basis for asking questions about a potential extramarital relationships

that the defendant used to invoke his official position.

Certainly the law and much of the discussion in both of the briefs could survive redaction and could provide the public with the information that it would be entitled to under the 1st Amendment without prejudicing third party rights.

MR. COHEN: I think, your Honor, the principal flaw -I think it was the magistrate's handling of the case in the
district court -- was that he or she simply took the motion and
said, oh, that's an interesting motion, and put it in the
drawer.

Your Honor has done exactly what you should do.

You've addressed the thing and asked us to respond the next
day. We gave a response, you've heard the argument on it, and
you have made a preliminary determination about the outweighing
the prejudicial value.

I think you're in total compliance with that to seal it completely at this point. Given the fact that Mr. Goldstein and I obviously disagree on it, I think it can't be redacted successfully.

THE COURT: Here is my view: You have all got a lot to do, and I've got a lot to do. Because of concerns about fair trial rights, no matter what, I'm not going to unseal it before the trial is over.

So what I'm going to do is put this on hold. I'll give you both ample opportunity to argue about it after trial

when everybody's got a lot more time to think about it. You can propose a redaction. Let's put that down the road when everybody has more time to think about it.

To further elucidate my findings on sealing the courtroom, given the proximity between today and the beginning of trial, I am concerned that the disclosure of the defendant's alleged extramarital affairs would increase the difficulty of picking a jury in this case.

Because the allegations are not simply that he had two affairs but that he used his official position to gain favors for at least one of the women, the press is likely to make much out of the allegation.

While jurors will be asked if they can set aside everything they've heard outside the courtroom, that sort of allegation may be particularly difficult for some to set aside, even if the evidence is never actually admitted in court.

Moreover, although we could anonymize the limit to some extent, it seems likely that many people would be able to identify them based on at least the current briefs. They have a privacy interest of not being exposed in this matter at this stage of the proceeding.

For all of those reasons, I believed it was appropriate to seal the argument and the motion itself at this stage. That is not to say that the motion should stay sealed or that it could not be redacted and disclosed subsequently.

I'm going to hand out to you a proposed jury
questionnaire and what the proposed oral voir dire will be. I
think I have captured generally the subject matters that
everyone wanted covered with some exceptions.

I will not ask people what television shows they watch
and where they get their news. I think that's irrelevant to

My jury questionnaire is somewhere in between the very skinny questionnaire the government proposed and the considerably fatter questionnaire that the defense proposed.

What I am trying to do is to get you enough information in the written questionnaire to do strikes for cause but also to cover some of the information so that -- for instance, a list of witnesses.

The reason I want to do that is I'm going to do individual voir dire, and I don't want to have to read a list of 60 names to every individual juror.

So that's plumping up the jury questionnaire a little bit, but I think it will ultimately expedite the oral voir dire. So that's my thought process.

I'm happy to hear if I have dropped off some favorite question that you feel you just can't possibly give peremptory strikes without knowing the information other than television shows.

Anything further from the government?

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picking a jury.

MS. COHEN: No, your Honor, just to ask: Will the jury questionnaire be handed out on the first day of voir dire? THE COURT: The jury is going to come in the Wednesday before November 2. So we'll give them to the government to copy. Since I promised the press we wouldn't do anything, we'll talk about it on Wednesday. In essence, they're coming in on Wednesday, and then on Monday morning, November 2, we'll start with oral voir dire. MS. COHEN: We'll address it on Wednesday morning. MR. COHEN: Thank you, your Honor, particularly for your sensitivity. MS. COHEN: Thank you, your Honor. (Adjourned)