## Criminal Notice of Appeal - Form A

## **NOTICE OF APPEAL**

**United States District Court** 

	Southern District of New York				
Caption: United States of Ame	erica_ <sub>v.</sub>				
Coon Combo	Docket No.: 1:24-cr-542				
Sean Combs	Andrew L. Carter, Jr.				
	(District Court Judge)				
Notice is hereby given that					
Appeals for the Second Ci	ircuit from the judgment, other   ✓ Order denying release on conditions				
entered in this action on S	(SDECIV)				
	nviction only Sentence only Conviction & Sentence Other				
Defendant found guilty by	plea     trial     N/A [ ✔ .				
Offense occurred after No	ovember 1, 1987? Yes No No N/A				
Date of sentence:	N/A 🗸				
Bail/Jail Disposition: Com	mitted V Not committed   N/A				
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Appellant is represented t	N/A ✓  N				
Defendant's Counsel:	Alexandra A.E. Shapiro				
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Signature C

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## **U.S. District Court**

## **New York Southern - Manhattan**

Receipt Date: Sep 30, 2024 2:17PM

**SEAN COMBS** 

Rcpt. I	No: 33291	Trans. Date: Sep 30, 2024 2:17	PM	Ca	shier ID: #JE
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CC	Credit Card				\$605.00
		Total Due	Prior to Payment:	*****************	\$605.00
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Comments: 24CR00542 ALC

Only when the bank clears the check, money order, or verifies credit of funds, is the fee or debt officially paid or discharged. A \$53 fee will be charged for a returned check.

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      UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
      SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK
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      UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
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                                                24 Cr. 542 (ALC)
                 V.
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      SEAN COMBS,
6
         a/k/a "Puff Daddy,"
         a/k/a "P. Diddy,"
 7
         a/k/a "Diddy,"
         a/k/a "PD,"
         a/k/a "Love,"
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                     Defendant.
                                                Bond Appeal
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11
                                                New York, N.Y.
                                                September 18, 2024
12
                                                3:30 p.m.
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      Before:
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                         HON. ANDREW L. CARTER, JR.
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                                                District Judge
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                                 APPEARANCES
17
      DAMIAN WILLIAMS
           United States Attorney for the
           Southern District of New York
18
      BY: EMILY JOHNSON
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           CHRISTINE SLAVIK
           MADISON SMYSER
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           MITZI STEINER
           MEREDITH FOSTER
21
           Assistant United States Attorneys
22
      AGNIFILO INTRATER LLP
           Attorneys for Defendant
23
      BY: MARC AGNIFILO
           TENY R. GERAGOS
24
      Also Present: Francesca Tessier, Pretrial Services Officer
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                      Joshua Rothman, Pretrial Services Officer
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THE DEPUTY CLERK: Criminal cause for a bail appeal hearing in case No. 24 Cr. 542, United States v. Sean Combs.

Counsel, please state your appearances for the government.

MS. JOHNSON: Good afternoon, your Honor. Emily

Johnson, Madison Smyser, Christy Slavik, Mitzi Steiner, and

Meredith Foster, for the government. Behind us, from Pretrial

Services, are Officers Francesca Tessier and Joshua Rothman.

THE COURT: And for the defendant.

MR. AGNIFILO: Yes. Good afternoon, your Honor. Marc Agnifilo with Teny Geragos and Mr. Sean "Love" Combs is with us today as well.

THE COURT: OK. All right. Good afternoon.

I've seen the submissions. I reviewed the previous submissions that the parties made to Magistrate Judge

Tarnofsky. I've looked at the transcript from the bail hearing yesterday. Let me just share with you my initial thoughts to help counsel perhaps cabin your comments appropriately.

The government primarily seeks detention based on a risk of flight and the danger of obstruction of justice or witness tampering. Regarding those two bases, first, my lesser concern here is risk of flight, although that is a concern.

Certainly, Mr. Combs is a risk of flight. Defense counsel has submitted evidence regarding the efforts that he and his client have made to try to show the Court and the government that he

is not a risk of flight. The government has again attempted to prove that he is a risk of flight, and the government has to do more than just simply prove he's a risk of flight. They must prove that he is a risk of flight such that no condition or combination of conditions will reasonably assure his return to court.

The package that's been submitted by Mr. Combs, I think, does not give the Court a reasonable assurance that he would return to court. Regarding the issue of whether or not the government has proven risk such that no condition or combination of conditions would reasonably assure his return to court remains a bit of an open question in my mind, but certainly, the package that's been submitted is not sufficient to reasonably assure his return to court given his wealth.

My bigger concern deals with the danger of obstruction of justice and the danger of witness tampering. That is a real concern that I have here. And I've seen the parties' submissions, but I just wanted to give counsel my thoughts as to what I am primarily concerned about.

Having said that, I'll now hear from the parties, starting with the government, since the government has the ultimate burden here.

MS. JOHNSON: Thank you, your Honor. Would it be acceptable if I spoke from the lectern?

THE COURT: You can speak from the lectern. You can

stand there. You can sit there. Wherever you're comfortable is fine with me.

MS. JOHNSON: Thank you, Judge.

Your Honor, this case is about Sean Combs' physical and sexual violence against women and others. This physical and sexual violence has gone on for decades. It's also about the vast efforts he undertook, using his extensive resources, to cover up his crimes. In other words, the very conduct he's charged with shows his dangerousness, his resources, and his willingness to lie and obstruct.

Yesterday, Judge Tarnofsky recognized this when she found that there were no conditions or combination of conditions that could assure the safety of the community or the defendant's appearance in court, and she detained the defendant. The government respectfully submits that your Honor should reach the same conclusion today.

As the Court just said, you have, obviously, read our papers in detail and the transcript from yesterday. I want to be clear that we are seeking detention on, in addition to risk of flight and risk of obstruction of justice, but also just on dangerousness generally. All of those factors to be considered in ordering detention weigh in our favor here.

As I know the Court knows, in this case detention is presumed under the Bail Reform Act because the defendant is charged with sex trafficking, which is an offense under Chapter

77 of Title 18. It's the defendant's burden to rebut that presumption, and the magistrate court already found that he did not do so.

So I want to start with dangerousness and obstruction, and I'd like to talk about the seriousness of the offenses first, which reflects both the defendant's dangerousness and the risks of obstruction if released. Many of the facts are set forth in our submission and were on the record yesterday, so I only want to briefly review a few with your Honor before I dive in.

The defendant used force, threats of force, and coercion to cause female victims to engage in sexual activity with male commercial sex workers that he referred to as "freak offs." These were elaborate sexual performances that he arranged, directed, masturbated during, and often electronically recorded. These began in and around 2009, at least, and lasted until at least this year and often took place over multiple days and frequently with more than one escort. These freak offs were arranged with the assistance of members of his enterprise who set up the rooms, stocked the rooms with supplies, arranged the travel, delivered the cash to pay the escorts, among other tasks.

The defendant used narcotics so that female victims could continue to participate in freak offs despite exhaustion and fatigue that they began to experience as these were

sometimes multiday events. These narcotics included ketamine, ecstasy, GHB, and others. And victims themselves, in communications that the government has seized, described themselves as being "drugged" during these freak offs.

I mentioned that the defendant electronically recorded the freak offs, and he did that at least in part so he could keep the recordings and use them as blackmail against his victims, so I want to pause on that for a moment. In addition to witnesses who would testify to this fact, it's also in black and white in communications that the government has seized. For example, in December of 2015, a victim texted the defendant and makes explicit reference to this type of extortion. This is the quote:

"You know what sick and disgusting shit I was reminded of the other day? You forcing me to" — do something else, which I'm not going to mention on the public record — "or you were going to leak some FO shit." FO standing for freak off.

The defendant recorded these women engaged in freak offs. He threatened them with those very videos to get them to engage in even more. And the defendant makes a lot of claims yesterday and in his papers about the victims' motives in speaking up now, but that message is from nine years ago. And I suspect that we'll hear that we should ignore these types of things because they're old, but this isn't the only time there's communications that explicitly reference this kind of

blackmail. In fact, the same thing happened much more recently several years later, after 2015, when a different victim said, and here's a quote: "He just threatened me about my sex tapes that he has of me on two phones. He said he would expose me, mind you these sex tapes where I am heavily drugged and doing things he asked of me for the past three years."

That's just two examples of the defendant's egregious conduct in extorting and blackmailing victims that happened years apart, and so it's rich when the defense submission filed today accuses the victim of extorting the defendant. Let me be clear. The only person who is engaged in extortion in this case repeatedly is the defendant.

At least a dozen witnesses will confirm that they personally observed the defendant's violence towards women or the injuries that were sustained as a result. And in addition to that physical violence towards women, there's also evidence of other violent acts, including physical assaults on other individuals, including employees and witnesses to violence, kidnapping, and arson.

The defendant surrounded himself with and used firearms, including three defaced AR-15s and a high-capacity magazine loaded with 59 rounds of ammunition that was seized from his LA and Miami residences this year. Yesterday, defense counsel argued that these were the same guns used by the defendant's professional security team, but what we hadn't told

the Court yet was that we did seize the guns used by his professional security team. We took six of them. They were licensed guns that were registered to the security team. They were stored in the defendant's homes, and he had access to them. But, for obvious reasons, we're much more concerned about the defaced firearms hidden in his personal closet, and that was our focus. But it's worth noting that the defaced guns have nothing to do with security and have everything to do with dangerousness. And even beyond that, when we consider the additional guns that his security team has, he has even greater access to firearms.

One more point on this is that the security team is now the same team that he suggests be allowed to monitor him while he's on bail. His head of security was served yesterday with a search warrant for his devices because of what our investigation has revealed about his own personal involvement in the offense conduct and in offenses under investigation by the government.

As the Court knows from the transcript of yesterday's proceeding, I spoke then about an incident that occurred on March 5, 2016, at the InterContinental Hotel in Los Angeles, and yesterday the government attached publicly released surveillance footage to our submission as an exhibit. And as I said yesterday, this is a critical incident to assessing both danger and obstruction. I'm going to talk about it a little

bit more today with some additional detail.

Contrary to defense counsel's argument yesterday, which attempted to inaccurately recast this incident as just a fight in a relationship, the events of March 5, 2016, are powerful evidence of trafficking, a recorded example of defendant's use of force in connection with a freak off. So I'm going to summarize the evidence again with some additional details that I did not mention yesterday.

In short, the evidence shows that the defendant had a freak off at the InterContinental Hotel in Los Angeles on March 5, 2016. The defendant contends that this incident only involves the defendant and the victim, but this is wrong. We have multiple sources of evidence that demonstrate there was at least one commercial sex worker who was with the defendant and the victim in the hotel room prior to the assault that's recorded on camera and remained in the room while the assault was being captured.

Following the freak off, the defendant violently assaulted a victim who was sneaking out of the room to leave the hotel. You can see in the hallway surveillance video that she isn't even wearing shoes as she is leaving. She's leaving as fast as she can because she's trying to get out of there. She's in danger. In the video, the defendant storms out of the room in nothing but a towel. He comes up to her, he punches her, he throws her to the ground, he kicks her, he attempts to

drag her back to the hotel room, and then he throws a vase at her.

Text messages in the hours and days that follow confirm the injuries caused by the incident. These are quotes:

"I have a black eye and a fat lip. You are sick for thinking it's OK to do what you've done."

"I still have crazy bruising."

This is clear evidence of the dangerousness of the defendant, and it's evidence that he has to try to minimize it. He casts it as a misdemeanor assault arising out of a lover's quarrel based on the fact that he wanted to get his clothes back, but that's not what happened here. The evidence shows that the victim tried to escape the hotel room where the defendant and an escort were without even putting on her shoes. The defendant then violently beat her and tried to drag her back to the hotel room. It was only when hotel security staff intervened that the victim was able to leave the hotel.

So this is just one example of violence being used in connection with a freak off, but this incident is also important because of everything that happened after the assaults, because that's when the cover-ups started.

First, the defendant tried to bribe a hotel security officer with a handful of cash in exchange for that officer's silence. The security guard refused to be bought. Then the defendant's staff got involved, contacting hotel security to

get the footage of the incident and keep it from being seen by anyone. And by March 8, three days later, the surveillance video somehow disappeared from the hotel server.

The defense has argued that there was no criminal investigation, so there couldn't have possibly been obstruction, and the defendant was just trying to prevent something embarrassing from becoming public. But that's not what the evidence shows. In fact, what the defendant himself was saying immediately after the assault on March 5, here's a few messages he sent right after that timestamp on the surveillance video recording:

"Call me. The cops are here."

"I got six kids."

"Yo, please call. I'm surrounded."

"You gonna abandon me all alone?"

While we don't have evidence that the police were actually there, the point is that the defendant knew he had done something that could elicit a law enforcement response, and he had to cover it up. And critically, his staff knew that police had responded to the victim's apartment. They have photographs of the responding officer's Los Angeles Police Department business card in their text messages, and those staff members remained in contact with the victim to ensure that she would not talk to the police.

So these communications, the video disappearing, none

of this is a coincidence. It's a result of defendant's employees trying to cover up his crimes, all at his direction. And the cover-up continued until last year, after the civil suit was filed in November that, among other allegations, detailed this assault at the InterContinental. The defendant responded, and I quote: "I did not do any of the awful things alleged."

There is no other way to read this but as an unequivocal denial of his participation in this incident. It's also yet another way that he continued obstructing and covering up what he did. In this year, after CNN released the surveillance video, the defendant ultimately admitted that he was actually the person on that video, but only after it was leaked to the media and only after there was indisputable proof of his identity on tape and his violence on tape.

But yesterday we got more to the story. That apparently this assault was precipitated by the defendant being hit in the head, while he was sleeping, by a cell phone and his clothes being taken in a small overnight bag that you can see the victim walking down the hall with in addition to her purse. This is apparently why he runs out of the hotel in nothing but a towel. But our evidence will show that's just not what happened. Assuming, for the sake of argument, that it did, which it didn't, but assuming that, punching, kicking, and dragging someone in and of itself is a crime, and covering that

up is an act of obstruction. And if it's about the clothes and wanting to get the clothes back, which again it's not, why drag the victim back down the hall to the room? And you can see that on the tape. That's what he does. This explanation is just another cover-up. It's just more lies, and it's just more obstruction.

This sequence of events and all the indisputable evidence — from the videos to the text messages to the photographs that are in communications — makes clear that you cannot take the defendant at his word when he denies his criminal conduct. But make no mistake, March 5, 2016, is far from the defendant's lone act of violence and obstruction, so let's talk a little bit more about that.

Freak-off activity is the core of this case, and freak offs are inherently dangerous. They use force, coercion, and drugs to coerce the victims into doing the freak offs. The defendant controlled aspects of their lives, used significant physical force against them, and all to compel them to engage in these lengthy sex acts.

Yesterday, the defense said they interviewed about half a dozen escorts who would dispute the government's account of what happened during the freak offs. Our investigation is ongoing, and so I can't say too much about this, but I will note that half a dozen escorts is just the tip of the iceberg of the number of escorts who have participated in freak offs.

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And yesterday, the defense also spent a lot of time talking about how these freak offs were between consenting adults and how the government was not claiming sex without consent. Abuse occurred in the context of at least one long-term relationship, which we acknowledge, but the government's theory does involve a lack of consent. This case is charged, at least in part, in Count Two as sex trafficking by force, fraud, and coercion. When a woman is being beaten and coerced in order to get her to engage in commercial sex activity, those sex acts are not consensual.

And as I said yesterday, it is really important to note that long-term relationships and abusive relationships are not mutually exclusive. The government expects to introduce the testimony of expert witnesses regarding the dynamics that appear in almost all sex trafficking and sex abuse cases.

Similar testimony has been introduced in several cases in this district. A few examples are *United States v. Hadden, United States v. Ray, United States v. Maxwell*, and *United States v. Rivera*.

We expect that these expert witnesses will explain issues of apparent consent and how abusers control their victims, even in the context of long-term relationships in which the victims express love for their abusers and continue to go back to them. We further expect that these expert witnesses will discuss various forms of coercion, including

isolation, intimidation, violence, manipulation, surveillance, narcotics, grooming behaviors, and others, and generally why victims do not leave their abusers and immediately report their crimes.

The focus of today's proceeding, however, is not and should not be on the dynamics of abusive relationships.

Today's proceeding is squarely focused on the defendant alone and whether the defendant presents a danger to the community, whether the defendant threatens the integrity of these proceedings, and whether the defendant presents a risk of flight, all of which he does.

Defense counsel has made much yesterday and today in his letter about his misinformed view that there was not a sex crime here, and therefore, the nature of this offense doesn't weigh in favor of detention. He's argued, in essence, that anyone who was participating in a freak off wanted to be there. That flies in the face of the evidence in this case, much of which we've laid out to the Court, but it also shows a misunderstanding of the law.

When participants in commercial sex activity are threatened with the release of collateral videos, like those two text messages I read, when they are threatened with the loss of their livelihood and housing — we'll get to that in a minute — and when they're beaten both during and outside freak offs — you saw video of that — they cannot consent. That is

trafficking. This view was especially evident when counsel spent time minimizing and horrifically understating the defendant's violence. The video from March 5, 2016, is far more than a misdemeanor assault, as he claims. When force or coercion is used in connection with commercial sex, as it is here, again, that's trafficking.

The defendant's decades-long history of violent conduct makes clear that even the most stringent bail conditions will not suffice to ensure the safety of the community. The inquiry in this context is focused on the danger to any real person, and the evidence shows that there is a risk of physical danger towards victims, employees, and other individuals.

The investigation has revealed evidence of numerous assaults against female victims and other individuals. These assaults involved choking, hitting, kicking, dragging victims sometimes by their hair. They sometimes occurred in cars where victims heads were slammed against the car window or on the floor of a car. And again, independent evidence like text messages confirms this type of violence. Without attributing any of these messages, I'm going to read four that make my point:

"I turn my head for a second, and you get fucked up, and you drag me down the hall by my hair."

"I have bleeding cuts."

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"You hit me in the head two good times."

"When you get fucked up the wrong way, you always want to show me that you have the power and you knock me around.

I'm not a rag doll. I'm someone's child."

And we don't just have the texts. We also have witnesses who can confirm, because they witnessed this violence and they witnessed the injuries. And this conduct took place behind closed doors — in houses, in hotel rooms, in cars, in settings that are not easily monitored by even the most stringent conditions of release. And I note that Judge Tarnofsky was particularly concerned about this point and also about the next one: that the defendant's violence was premeditated and spontaneous. And I think the text messages I just read highlight that. And the defendant's violence, the spontaneity exacerbate the difficulty of crafting conditions of release to ensure the safety of any person. How do you craft bail conditions that can address the defendant's tendency to become violent at the slightest provocation and to become violent, as the text messages say, when he "gets fucked up the wrong way"?

In fact, Judge Tarnofsky found that she did not believe defense counsel had the ability to control the defendant, given his substance abuse and anger issues. There is a long-standing pattern of abuse here, a pattern that has been entirely undeterred by threat of public exposure or law

enforcement intervention, and it's probative of whether the defendant will continue to engage in that pattern.

I note we cite this case in our paupers, but the Mercedes case in the Second Circuit, 254 F.3d 433 (2d Cir. 2001), talks about the danger of releasing defendants with a history of domestic violence, noting that a domestic violence history is probative of a dangerousness determination because a willingness to strike a loved one is evidence of a tendency to be violent and dangerous towards others. And in that case, the circuit reversed the district court's order of release for a defendant with a history of domestic violence but no criminal history.

So let's turn to obstruction now, and I know that your Honor is particularly interested in this point.

So the risk of obstruction in this case is heightened because of the defendant's power. It gives him a unique ability to influence people and to intimidate witnesses and victims. Witnesses have universally, one for one, expressed to us their extreme fear of the defendant, extreme. His influence makes it so difficult to convince witnesses to share their experiences and to trust that the government can keep them safe from him.

I talked about some of it before with the March 5 incident, but we have evidence that further indicates that the defendant and his coconspirators will deflect, minimize, and

lie about his conduct. Defense counsel spent time trying to recast his, what I submit to the Court are obvious, obstructive efforts as just maintaining contact with people. So before we dive in, I want to be clear about a few principles of obstruction based on the statutes that have been charged in this case.

There need not be an existing investigation or official proceeding, and the defendant need not know about it. What we will also show that the defendant knew about this investigation at least as of January 2024, and he certainly suspected the possibility of an investigation after November of 2023 when civil lawsuits were filed alleging, among other offenses, sex trafficking.

So following that November civil suit, when the defendant certainly had reason to suspect the possibility of an investigation, he and his coconspirators continued their efforts to reach out to potential victims or witnesses. This outreach has included directly contacting at least one victim in November of 2023, constant contact with witnesses to the charged conduct, and with contacting of witnesses, including those who received grand jury subpoenas, prior to dates of testimony or government meetings. And this contact is as recent as July of 2024, so well after the government has definitive proof that the defendant knew about this investigation.

So two of those examples are there were communications between the defendant and a witness who received a grand jury subpoena. These communications are both prior to and following the witness' meeting with the government, and the government has evidence that the defendant knew that this witness had received a grand jury subpoena. And both between — before the meeting with the government and after the meeting with the government, there were 14 total contacts between the two of those people.

In another case, a witness was served with a grand jury —

THE COURT: Hold on just a second. Go back for a second. You said there were 13 contacts between two of those people. You mean two witnesses or just between the defendant and the witness?

MS. JOHNSON: I'm sorry for not being precise, your Honor. There were 14 total contacts between the defendant and the witness.

THE COURT: OK.

MS. JOHNSON: And my second example, a witness was served with a grand jury subpoena in June of 2024; thereafter was contacted multiple times by the defendant by phone and text in June and July of 2024, despite the fact that the two had not spoken in several years. They were suddenly back in contact leading up to the defendant's — sorry, in the aftermath of the

witness receiving a grand jury subpoena.

And these efforts by the defendant were also crafted to avoid detection. He used intermediaries to reach out to people. And in an instance I'll describe in detail, he recorded conversations with a victim on the device of a coconspirator. These kinds of efforts, these kinds of means, make obstruction even more difficult to detect when it's being done through other people and on other devices.

We know from the evidence we've collected that the purpose of these calls was to spread false narratives. So here's an example. The instance that I mentioned where the defendant directly contacted a victim in November 2023, he placed two calls to the victim, both of which are recorded on the coconspirator's phone. And as background that will help explain some of the things that are discussed in the call, the defendant provides financial support to this person. So early on November 19, which is three days after the filing of the civil lawsuit by another victim, the defendant received a text from this other person in response. It reads:

"I feel like I'm reading my own sexual trauma. It makes me sick how three solid pages, word for word, is exactly my experiences and my anguish."

The defendant then called the victim twice. Those are the recordings. And in those recordings, he gaslit her and he attempted to convince her that she had willingly engaged in sex

acts with him, but she pushed back. She told him she felt manipulated and clarified that what his description of events was, was "not how she saw things."

Throughout these recorded calls, the defendant repeatedly talks about how he was not supposed to be speaking on the phone and not supposed to be using the phone, and he instructs the victim not to text him. These statements clearly show his state of mind. They show that he was on notice that there could be an investigation into the claims raised in the lawsuit that had been filed three days earlier.

And at the end of that second call, the defendant ensured the victim that if she continued to support him, she ain't got anything to worry about, which is a thinly veiled reference to his continuing his financial support. And subsequent text messages make explicitly clear that that's what he was talking about because two days later he texts a coconspirator in reference to the financial support that he provides to this victim and said: "Make sure that" — and he uses a name here. The name is an individual who is his financial adviser — "is not doing anything dumb, like not having that rent paid on time." The defendant made sure that that financial coercion continued, clearly, to keep the victim close and in his control.

The defendant's long history of obstruction and violence demonstrates that he simply cannot overcome the

ensure the safety of the community or the integrity of this proceeding. Courts have denied bail in similar situations. We've cited some cases in our letter. Of particular interest, I think, is United States v. Lafontaine. And this is a slightly different posture because it's a revocation, but the facts of that case are that the defendant contacted a potential witness and attempted to feed that witness a false narrative with the hope that the witness would adopt it as that person's testimony, and that's exactly what's going on here.

In the government's request for detention is consistent with other cases of this kind in this district and in this circuit. These cases stand for the proposition that sex trafficking defendants, regardless of the age of their victims, are routinely detained pretrial, particularly when they have engaged in repeated obstruction. I went over some of these cases yesterday. I'll touch on them lightly again.

THE COURT: That's not necessary. I'm familiar with those cases.

MS. JOHNSON: OK.

THE COURT: Let me ask you this: In the record, the government had previously indicated that there was another potential witness that the defendant contacted between September 10 and September 14 some 58 times. Can you give me a little further elucidation on that?

MS. JOHNSON: Oh, sure. So that requires a little explanation of a recent civil suit.

So on September 10, so last week, an individual named Dawn Richard filed a civil suit against the defendant and other individuals and entities. Ms. Richard was formerly in a band with the defendant and a third individual named Kalenna Harper. The allegations in Ms. Richard's lawsuit focus on some of the time period of the charged conspiracy. They focus on particular events starting in 2009 and for some time period thereafter. Among other things, Ms. Richard alleges witnessing violence by the defendant towards a victim, including assaults and the like.

So that lawsuit is filed on September 10. On September 13, the other member of the band, Ms. Harper, released a statement where she, in sum and substance, sort of says what Ms. Richard's experience wasn't what I experienced. But between those two dates, between September 10 and September 14, the defendant and Ms. Harper had 128 total phone contacts. He called or texted Ms. Harper 58 separate times in four days. There has been no contact since September 14. Granted, that's only been a few days. But I think what's highlighted about that incident is that it makes clear that the defendant has an ongoing ability to keep witnesses, even witnesses to very distant abuse and very distant things, in his pocket and at his disposal.

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One other — your Honor, we had discussed some cases yesterday. We didn't discuss Lawrence Ray, which I think is another case that does support our argument here. I don't think we've touched on that, so I'll just briefly — THE COURT: The case dealing with the official proceeding requirement? MS. JOHNSON: No. Lawrence Ray is a racketeering and sex trafficking case in this district, and Magistrate Judge Fox ordered detention based on risk of flight and dangerousness. And I think one thing that's similar about the Lawrence Ray case to this case is that, in the bail argument, there's allegations by the defense that the sex trafficking case was weak because there was only one victim, and Magistrate Judge Fox again detained on the basis that the victims were corroborated not only by other witnesses but also by documentary evidence. THE COURT: Anything else from the government? MS. JOHNSON: Just a few additional things, your Honor, briefly. THE COURT: How many more additional things? We've gone about 45 minutes. Give me a sense of what else you need to touch upon. MS. JOHNSON: I can finish this in under five minutes; maybe even three.

Go ahead.

THE COURT:

OK.

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MS. JOHNSON: OK. I will just touch briefly on risk of flight. The circumstances are different than when Mr. Combs flew here to sit in New York, which defense counsel has made a lot of hay about. And with respect to his offer to surrender, there are extremely valid law enforcement reasons why the government did not take him up on this offer, including the risk of evidence destruction and allowing for further obstruction. So to the extent that this surrender and travel argument has any force at all, it really only applies to risk of flight. It does not, does not, grapple with dangerousness and obstruction. Surrender has nothing to do with those two things. And the defendant really does not grapple with those two things. He doesn't talk about his ongoing danger and his ongoing obstruction. So coming to this jurisdiction and offering to surrender simply does not vitiate those concerns.

The Court expressed concerns with the bail package.

The government has significant concerns with the bail package.

Again, I'm here seeking detention, so I'm not going to get into those, but I note for the record that we do think that even the supplemented bail package does not have enough conditions that focus on obstruction, and we don't think there are conditions that can really keep the defendant from doing the types of things he's been doing, particularly because he's been involving other people in them.

You'll hear later today about how much evidence we

have, and it was in the record yesterday. There's a massive amount of evidence. There's a massive amount of witnesses, a massive amount of electronic evidence. There's a massive amount of physical evidence that we seized. We have witnesses saying things, and these witnesses are powerfully corroborated by communications, by photographs, by videos, by contemporaneous documentary records, by text messages, and the like. And this is the evidence that we will use to prove the charges in the indictment. This is the same evidence, some of which, just a little bit of which I've highlighted today, confirms that the defendant is a danger to the community and poses a serious risk to the integrity of these proceedings through his efforts at obstruction.

So for all the reasons I've stated here and in our

So for all the reasons I've stated here and in our letters, the defendant should be detained pending trial.

THE COURT: Thank you.

Defense counsel, again, you can stand there, you can stand at the lectern, or you can be seated — whatever you feel comfortable doing.

MR. AGNIFILO: I'll come to the lectern, Judge. Thank you.

THE COURT: OK.

MR. AGNIFILO: Your Honor, I'm going to address one thing that my colleague said, and then I hope to address your Honor's opening remarks directly.

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The situation that my colleague just discussed with Dawn Richard and Kalenna Harper I can shed some light on. one point I myself got a phone call from Kalenna Harper and her lawyer. Without going too much down this rabbit hole, Kalenna I would like to make a statement on behalf of Harper said: your client. Her lawyer was on the phone saying: I'm worried that my client, Kalenna, is going to embroil herself in this big mess that has public elements to it and all that. And I'm prepared to give the lawyer's name to the government and I'm prepared to give, to the extent they don't have Kalenna Harper's phone number, to the government, and they can follow up on this. And what I said to Ms. Harper and the lawyer is you should do whatever you want. You should feel free, if you want to make a statement, to make a statement; and you should feel free, if you don't want to make a statement, to not make a I don't remember offhand what day it was. between the 10th and the 13th. And then at one point I found out she made a statement.

THE COURT: The acoustics aren't great.

MR. AGNIFILO: I'm sorry, Judge.

THE COURT: You don't remember what?

MR. AGNIFILO: I don't remember the exact — it was either the 11th or the 12th of September that I spoke to the lawyer and Ms. Harper. And at the end of that conversation, it was not clear whether Ms. Harper wanted to make a statement or

not. Sometime later — and I think it was the next day or it could have been two days later — I saw in press reporting that she had made a statement.

So the reason I bring this to your Honor's attention is there's a lawyer in the mix. Ms. Harper has a lawyer. I spoke to the lawyer. I will make the lawyer available to the government if the government wants to speak to the lawyer. So to the extent that the government raises this because there's some suggestion that because Mr. Combs contacted Ms. Harper — and I would note that they were in the same band for a period of time — but these contacts were around the time of the statement. She seemed to be pained about whether she wanted to make a statement because she believed Dawn Richard's statements were not accurate. And she wanted to say something, yet she didn't want to get overly involved.

THE COURT: When she told you that, that was either September the 11th or the 12th?

MR. AGNIFILO: I believe that's right.

THE COURT: Which is after the 10th, after the defendant first reached out to her?

MR. AGNIFILO: I don't know about the defendant's contacts with her. I don't know. I just know when her and her lawyer called me, it was the 11th.

(Counsel conferred)

MR. AGNIFILO: I'm told by the keeper of the facts 1 2 that it was the 11th. So I think it was probably September 11. 3 But let me address — so I wanted to point that out 4 just because that was the last thing that my colleague said. 5 THE COURT: Let me ask you, why does that matter? 6 MR. AGNIFILO: Because the government brought it up, 7 and the government brought it up, I think, to suggest that somehow Mr. Combs coerced or forced or pressured Kalenna Harper 8 into — let me take a step back, because I don't think — the 9 10 entire context might not be clear. 11 I don't know what role Dawn Richards plays in this 12 I don't. She filed a civil complaint, so this is all 13 about a civil complaint. When the civil complaint hit the 14 news, Kalenna Harper, who was in the same band as Dawn Richards, obviously, said to herself: I was in the same band 15 as Dawn Richards. I don't think — I didn't see any of those 16 17 things. 18 THE COURT: Let me just ask you something. 19 MR. AGNIFILO: Yeah, sure. 20 THE COURT: Hypothetically speaking, if your client 21 reached out to this person on September 10, hypothetically 22 speaking — 23 MR. AGNIFILO: Right. 24 THE COURT: — said, I want you to say this. 25 very hypothetically saying — let's say he said, I want you to

lie about what happened. I want you to tell this story, and gives that information to her on the 10th. And then on the 11th, you get a call from her lawyer saying that she's interested in maybe making a statement, but he's not clear if she could make a statement.

If that hypothetical situation happened, wouldn't that still be evidence of an obstructive mind, mindset, of a willingness to tamper with a potential witness? I'm sure that you're going to say that that person is not necessarily a witness in this proceeding, and therefore I shouldn't consider that. But wouldn't that be evidence of a mindset that's willing to tamper with witnesses or obstruct justice. Because I'm sure you would agree, you don't have to coerce someone in order to obstruct justice, correct?

MR. AGNIFILO: I agree with you. I agree with your Honor. And I think if your — your hypothetical is a hypothetical, and I accept your hypothetical as that.

Yes, you might be right. I wouldn't necessarily know.

But what I — the reason I wanted to speak to her — and

Ms. Geragos remind me that we spoke to her on the 10th as well.

And she's coming with her computer. We're going to get some accurate facts, probably more specific than I'm saying.

MS. GERAGOS: Your Honor, I just want to say we did speak to her. I spoke to her, I'll say, for 30 minutes on the early morning of the 11th so that she could recount her facts

to us as to her — she's mentioned in the lawsuit about 34 times, so she felt that her name was also being besmirched in terms of she had witnessed violent acts by Mr. Combs against the Victim-1 of Count Two. And so I believe the contact with this potential witness was also a potential defense witness for us to speak to because she was mentioning violent acts with respect to the person who is now Victim-1 of Count Two. So we did speak to her that night because we thought it was important in terms of our defense investigation.

That's all I have to say. I'll let —

THE COURT: I'm sorry.

MS. GERAGOS: I'll let Mr. Agnifilo —

THE COURT: Go ahead and continue. I didn't mean to cut you off.

MS. GERAGOS: No, I'll let Mr. Agnifilo continue. He wasn't on that call, so I just wanted to make that representation.

THE COURT: That was on the 11th?

MS. GERAGOS: That was, I think, maybe even 2:00 in the morning on the 11th.

THE COURT: OK. But after speaking to defense counsel on the 11th, what would be the reason for her and Mr. Combs to keep in contact? I saw in the record here defense counsel was making a statement that Mr. Combs was reaching out to witnesses just to line witnesses up. If this witness has already spoken

to defense counsel, what would be the purpose of Mr. Combs continuing to speak to that witness after September 11?

MS. GERAGOS: After — after —

THE COURT: After your conversation with the witness, why would he need to reach out to her?

MS. GERAGOS: Your Honor, I can't speculate only to say that I think that this witness was really upset by the fact that she kept getting publicized in many different articles about incidents that she was supposedly present at that she just was not — that she stated, at least to us, that she was not present for. And that's my speculation. I don't know if —

MR. AGNIFILO: No, I understand your Honor's question, and I don't know that all of these things resulted in conversations. I don't have access to the government's evidence on this point, so I don't know that all these things resulted in conversations. Obviously, she wanted to speak to Mr. Combs because her name was in this civil suit, and she didn't want the name in the civil suit. And she also wanted to say I didn't see any of these things happen.

To the point that Ms. Geragos raised, in addition to being named in the civil suit, she also may be an important defense witness for conduct that may or may not be charged as part of the indictment because it relates to the person who's in Count Two. So this is an important defense witness. It's

someone we will speak to.

But I want to allay the Court's larger concerns, and then we can come back to this. Because I am hearing the Court loud and clear, and I have actual proposals that I think will assist in showing the Court that we are taking the Court's concerns very seriously.

I have brought to court today, in the fourth row, the handsome man who lost his hair at some point is there. His name is Herman Weisberg. Herman Weisberg owns SAGE
Intelligence. He's a former New York Police Department detective. He worked in the DA squad, and he's had SAGE
Intelligence for, I think, about 15 years. And here's what we are proposing, in addition to all of the other conditions that we have in our bail proposal:

That SAGE, personnel from SAGE Intelligence — all of whom will be former law enforcement officials, either federal law enforcement officials or state law enforcement officials — will be monitoring the residence of Mr. Combs 24 hours a day; 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Here's what this will involve.

They will have at least one, and probably two, SAGE employees there at all times. They will basically have full control of who enters and who doesn't enter. There will be a visitor's log that is kept and that we could have it shared with Pretrial Services every week or every day or whatever we

would like to do in those regards.

Mr. Combs will not have access to a cell phone. Since there will be a SAGE personnel on-site, if we want to reach him, we can reach him that way. He won't have access to the Internet. So what I am trying to fashion is a situation where any witness intimidation, if that is the Court's concern, and I see that it is, would be completely nullified. It would be virtually impossible. And SAGE would monitor these things — make sure he doesn't have a cell phone, make sure that anybody who comes to the house is on the preapproved list of visitors, would keep track of all the visitors. And we can make that list of visitors and provide it to the government, to pretrial, and the Court.

SAGE would establish communications with local law enforcement in Florida, if need be. If there is some emergent matter, SAGE would contact local law enforcement. And what we could do, Judge, and what we're willing to do is put together a protocol so that the Court is absolutely satisfied and comfortable that there is quite literally no way that Mr. Combs would be able to conduct any kind of contact, have any — do anything with a witness of any nature.

One thing that I want to make clear, in light of the government's proffer today — and I'm not going to go through all of the things that I said yesterday. Your Honor read the transcript, and I don't need to go through them all again — is

we believe we have very significant defenses to everything that the government has said, and we have been conducting, on the defense side, a very significant investigation for six months.

And I anticipate that is only going to increase as we get closer and closer to a trial.

So we will conduct the investigation, meaning the lawyers and the investigators. Obviously, Mr. Combs will have no role in that. Mr. Combs will not contact anybody who is not on the preapproved list. We will ensure that that's the case. And if he fails to do that in any way, shape, or form, we would explain to Mr. Combs that that would be a violation of his release conditions, and he should expect to be incarcerated. And that is an obviously real concern because, getting ready for this — Mr. Combs would be in the special housing unit if he was incarcerated in the MDC. That presents tremendous challenges to us. Given the amount of electronic evidence, it's a very difficult place to be as an inmate, and it's a very difficult place to get ready for any trial, much less a trial with a tremendous amount of discovery, as this case has.

So he knows the stakes. I will put something in place that would give the Court and Pretrial Services and the government assurance that nobody will be contacted unless that person is on the preapproved list. That would be monitored by the people at SAGE. And we are at risk of Mr. Combs being incarcerated if anybody falls down on the job. If Mr. Combs

does something he's not supposed to do, if SAGE somehow misses Mr. Combs doing something he's not supposed to do, if his lawyers miss Mr. Combs doing something he's not supposed to do, we know what the consequences would be.

So I'm listening to your Honor loud and clear. And I'm going to address risk of flight in a second because the government's still moving on that theory, but I do want to assure the Court that we are prepared to put in strenuous and maybe unusual conditions to meet the Court's concern when it comes to these important matters.

Now, that is not to say that I agree with the government's assessment of whether these things are obstruction or not obstruction. That's an issue for another day, and I'll take it up on the other day. What I'm here to do today is to address your Honor's concern. When your Honor came out on the bench, your Honor shared your Honor's thoughts with us, and I listened loud and clear. And I want to address those thoughts, and I want to address those concerns directly. And through having SAGE Intelligence, their former law enforcement officers, on-site 24 hours a day — and we'll do whatever needs to be done. If we need two of them, we'll have two of them. If we need three of them, we'll have three of them. And we'll put everything in place that we need in terms of visitors coming in, visitors who aren't on the list and who can't come in, that will all be done. That will all be monitored, and we

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will all know what's being done in that regard. So that is how I intend to deal with that.

Mr. Combs, like I said, would not have a cell phone. He would not have any ability to use the Internet. And that would, I think, come a long way to giving the Court greater comfort in this regard.

I do want to address another issue, because I don't believe that the actions that Mr. Combs has taken in regard to surrendering his passport and coming to New York are only in regard to risk of flight. I disagree with my colleague's assessment in that regard. Because I think what it shows is that he is deeply respectful of the Court's authority. He is willing to show that he is responsible, that he can follow these directions, and that he is mindful and has been mindful — and this is important — he is mindful and has been mindful for a very long time that this is a significant investigation and that the charges could be significant; not significant because they're true, but significant just because they're weighty charges. And with the sex trafficking count, at a minimum, it has a rebuttable presumption of detention, so I want to put these in somewhat of a different light. And I won't belabor it because I know your Honor read this already.

When we told the government on April 1, all those months ago, that we had Mr. Combs' passport, we were giving the government an assurance: He was not going to travel

internationally, which he hasn't, and that the government would know where he is. Mr. Combs was willing to do that because he understood that this was a significant investigation.

Now what I want to point out in this regard is this:

Back on April 1, when we sent the email to the government and said that we have Mr. Combs' passport, we specifically went through the charges that we believed they were looking into, and we specifically mentioned racketeering conspiracy, we specifically mentioned sex trafficking, and we specifically mentioned violation of the Mann Act. We mentioned all three counts that ended up being in the indictment.

So back on April 1, we knew exactly the nature of this investigation, and it turns out we were right. But the significance isn't that we're right. The significance is that we knew it was substantial, and even in the face of a substantial investigation, Mr. Combs surrendered his passport. Now, but that wasn't all.

THE COURT: Just to be clear, when you're saying "we," you're including your client, Mr. Combs, in that; that he was aware of that at least by April 1?

MR. AGNIFILO: 100 percent. Just to make it clear,
Ms. Geragos and I flew to Florida. We sat with Mr. Combs in
his house in Florida, and we said: You are being investigated
by the Southern District of New York for a number of serious
charges. Let me tell you what they are. It's racketeering

conspiracy. It's sex trafficking. It's obstruction of justice. It's prostitution, Mann Act-type prostitution. I mean, we were right because we knew what they were looking into. We also knew it because there was a search warrant, and the search warrant had crimes in it. So he knew. He knew on April 1 exactly what they were looking into.

Now, the government in their letter to your Honor today somehow makes an argument that this is like defense lawyer — I think they call it defense lawyer theater, but it's not theater at all. It's actually a person showing tremendous respect for the process and showing the Court that he can be trusted because what he also — what we went also on to do is we took the passports of five of his family members. And members of his family and friends are here today in the second row. They love him. They support him. And many of them gave us their passports over the last several months.

We also made efforts to sell his airplane, which is in the process. We have a letter of intent to sell the airplane. Because I was concerned that, if he had access to an airplane, that would give your Honor concern; that would give the government concern. I credit the government for not raising it as a concern, and I think it's not a concern because we're selling it. But the significant thing is we had the foresight to try to sell it. Apparently, selling an airplane is not an easy thing to do. We've had three different buyers who didn't

work out. We're on, I think, the fourth buyer, but, hopefully, we'll actually sell it this time. In the meantime, we will make sure that Mr. Combs is not — so let me just back up for a second.

Because he is not using the plane, no plan on using the plane anytime in the near future, it gets chartered, because the plane has to keep flying or the plane apparently starts to fall apart. So it gets chartered, and it's being chartered. It's being chartered by other people in sort of a public way.

THE COURT: Can you just get to the point where you said that this doesn't relate simply to risk of flight.

MR. AGNIFILO: Yeah.

THE COURT: Can you tell me what this relates to otherwise.

MR. AGNIFILO: It shows respect for the Court. It shows that he's trustworthy. It shows that he is showing that this is a serious process to him. Your Honor must have seen defendants who thumb their nose at the court and say: Come find me. I'm not going to show the court the due respect that it deserves. I'm not going to do the things to show the Court that I'm trustworthy. Some defendants flee outright. In some of the cases that are distinguishable and your Honor's read, like Maxwell and Epstein —

THE COURT: How does that relate to dangerousness

generally or danger of obstruction? Because it seems to me that it may — what you've said relates to danger of obstruction, but not in a good way for you. If he's aware of this April 1, 2024, then, again, why is he contacting witnesses in June and July of 2024?

MR. AGNIFILO: So I have an answer. A witness contacted him. I think I know what they're talking about. And a person contacted my client on Signal, so it doesn't show up, and wanted to talk to him, and he spoke to her. And the witness — I'll tell you exactly what happened. And the witness told him I'm a grand jury witness. He told us that, Ms. Geragos and I, and we said: Don't talk to her anymore. And he didn't talk to her anymore, and that was that.

She contacted him, if it's the thing that I'm thinking about, and I think I'm right. So that is not him reaching out to a witness. He did not reach out to grand jury witnesses. I dispute that wholeheartedly. He didn't do it and he wouldn't do it. And he wouldn't do it because he has the sense not to do it, and he wouldn't do it because we wouldn't let him do it, you know. So as much as we —

THE COURT: OK. Let's get back to, again, this point that you're making. This all seems to be that this is just related — this is again cabined to risk of flight. So tell me again why surrendering of the passports and everything has something to do with danger. You're saying it shows respect

for the court, respect for the proceedings. That seems quintessentially like risk of flight.

MR. AGNIFILO: Because I think part of — defendants who are dangers, once the court process starts, are people who have disregard for the court. It's contemptuous of the court. They are doing things, they're engaging in conduct that they know is contemptuous of the court. And everything that Mr. Combs has done has shown he is not and has never been contemptuous of the court. In fact, his whole life has been the exact opposite.

And it's important that I bring this up to your Honor because I think it's a serious consideration. It's not on his rap sheet because he was acquitted, but it's well known that between 1999 and 2001, he had a very significant criminal case in Manhattan. He went to trial, and he was acquitted. And during that over one-year period, he went to court every time he was supposed to. During that over one-year period, there were no issues with witnesses. There were no issues with danger. And he abided by the process. He showed respect for the court. He came to court every day. He went to trial, and a jury of 12 New Yorkers found him not guilty.

So this is someone who actually has shown that, when the chips are down, when the pressure is on, he doesn't do anything that he's not supposed to do. He shows up on time. He shows up every day. He didn't do anything with witnesses.

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He didn't do anything dangerous. And that is a track record.

That happened. That's not just his lawyer making an argument.

That's the truth, and that's in the record. That happened.

There is no issues with him for that over one-year period, and he went to trial and was acquitted. And he's going to show the exact same respect for this Court.

So the reason it relates to danger and the reason it relates to the government's concerns of witness intimidation is because he hears the Court loud and clear. There's a case now, and he is going to do everything right from this point forward. And I'm not asking your Honor just to trust him. your Honor to trust him, I am, but not that alone. I'm saying that if we put in place the different measures that I have in the bail package and the letter that we submitted to the Court, along with SAGE Intelligence — which we didn't name them, so I understand why the government thought that we were going to use the same security service that's been in place all this time, but that was never the plan. The plan was always to use a company like SAGE Intelligence, and that's the plan now that, in addition to the fact that he's shown that he is trustworthy — and I believe he has because I believe the incidents that the government's talking about do not amount to witness intimidation in the slightest — that we have in place a foolproof system that will give the Court what it needs. is not going to contact anybody. He is not going to reach out

to anyone, and he's going to let his lawyers do the defense investigation, as we should.

THE COURT: But tell me more about this allegedly foolproof system that you're proposing. Under the system, would Mr. Combs still have employees?

MR. AGNIFILO: He will have employees. He has employees. He has, you know, people who manage his finances. They're not necessarily in the same house. They're located in California. But he does have employees.

THE COURT: Would it be necessary for him to speak with these employees or have someone on his behalf speak with these employees?

MR. AGNIFILO: We could work that out. There's going to have to be some way of communicating with the employees, some form or fashion of doing that. I mean —

THE COURT: And under your proposal, would Mr. Combs be able to leave the residence?

MR. AGNIFILO: No, I don't anticipate that he will.

THE COURT: Would your proposal be the security company — you said they'd be there.

MR. AGNIFILO: Yes.

THE COURT: What does "there" mean?

MR. AGNIFILO: So there is — his home in Florida is the one that we're looking to secure the bond. It is in Miami. He would live there and the security personnel would live there

as well. I mean, they would probably do it in shifts. I don't exactly know how, but they'll probably do it in eight-hour shifts and rotate in and out. But there will be —

THE COURT: But the proposal is that they would just be in the house, not sitting there looking at him the whole time, correct?

MR. AGNIFILO: I don't know that they would need to sit there and look at him. I think what we could do is we could put cameras. We could put cameras at the entrances that are filming 24 hours a day, and they would be in the house and aware of the goings-on. If there were requirements that he don't have a cell phone, we could find ways of doing spot-checks to make sure that he's not on a cell phone. If the requirement is that he doesn't use the Internet, we can do spot-checks that he doesn't use the Internet. But we can make it as secure as we need to make it.

And let me just add, there are already — and the government knows this because I think they took a lot of the footage back on March 25 — there are cameras in different parts of the house, so all we would need to do is kind of keep those cameras rolling. I'm happy to share the footage with anybody who wants it. But what we would do is we would monitor those cameras, in addition to physically monitoring the situation with the officers on-site.

THE COURT: Who would be living in the home with him?

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1 MR. AGNIFILO: One second. 2 (Counsel conferred with defendant) 3 MR. AGNIFILO: I think we can arrange things so he's 4 the only one living there and that SAGE would be working there, 5 doing security, and he'd be the only one actually residing at the house. 6 7 THE COURT: But there would be visits from family 8 members and employees and friends and the like, correct? 9 MR. AGNIFILO: Assuming that those people are — we will put a list together, we will share it with everybody who 10 11 wants to see it, and those would be the people who visit. 12 nobody else would visit because SAGE won't let them in. 13 THE COURT: Go ahead. Is there anything else? 14 want to address the violence and danger more generally? 15 MR. AGNIFILO: Sure. Yes, Judge. THE COURT: I know you made some statements before 16 17 regarding the 2016 video incident. 18 MR. AGNIFILO: Yes, Judge. 19 THE COURT: Again, that video is quite disturbing. 20 And it was eight years ago, but he's still 46, 47 years old at 21 the time this is taking place. 22 MR. AGNIFILO: He was. 23 THE COURT: And this was after his acquittal on the 24 state court charges. 25 MR. AGNIFILO: It was. So let me shed some light.

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Your Honor asks a good question. I think there's an answer to it.

In the weeks and months after the video, Mr. Combs realized he has a problem with drug addiction and he has a problem with anger, and he went and — he went into a rehab program for a period of time. I don't want to get too much into this, but it's significant. The person — the woman in the video also went into rehab around the same time.

The point is this was a ten-year relationship that was very loving at times. These people loved each other, and I don't think there's any other view of the relationship than that because they're just — the written messages are — it's heartbreaking. It's sort of a heartbreaking relationship in many ways because they really did love each other. And I think what the government is doing — and I'm not saying this in a bad way - but I think the dynamic of the case that I object to most, most respectfully, is this: The sex and the violence were totally separate and motivated by totally different things. The way that this couple chose to be intimate was the way that is — they would bring a third party into their intimacy. That was their thing. That is how these two adults chose to be intimate. And the written communications, Judge, are overwhelming, overwhelming, that this is so. Not only that it was with consent, it was — it was a sought-after, special part of their relationship. And in some ways —

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THE COURT: What does this have to do with him punching her, throwing a vase at her, kicking her? What's love got to do with that?

MR. AGNIFILO: It's a good question, and the answer is it has nothing to do with because that's not what motivated that stuff. The intimacy is over here, OK? All of the problems are not related to the intimacy. The problems are related to jealousy from infidelity. That is where the problems come. You have jealousy from infidelity. You have arguments. You have fights. You have things like you saw on the video because of jealousy due to infidelity in both directions, in both — on the part of both participants,

Mr. Combs and this other person. It's mutual. And the violence is from that 100 percent, and the written communications make that clear.

THE COURT: Let me just make sure I understand your point on this.

MR. AGNIFILO: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: What is your point on this? You're saying that that's the reason that he — because of jealousy, that's the reason, because they had an argument, that that's the reason that he punched her, threw a vase at her, and kicked her?

MR. AGNIFILO: I'm saying it's not sex trafficking.

The government is linking the two, and in the linkage they find

sex trafficking.

THE COURT: The government's also talking more generally about violence against women and violence against this particular woman who the government claims was sex trafficked.

And let me ask you this thing: If you're talking about — to the extent that you claim that this sort of behavior was — that inviting another person into the relationship was somehow consensual, if that person is a sex worker or prostitute and travels across state lines, isn't that a problem regarding Count Three of the indictment?

MR. AGNIFILO: It may or may not be. I have spoken to the people from this agency, and what they uniformly say is we are not paid to have sex. We are paid for our time. And if we meet somebody and it goes in that direction and everybody wants to do this and there is sexual contact, then that sometimes happens.

And, listen, at the end of the day, the one-time governor of New York was investigated by the Southern District of New York because he was sleeping with \$5,000-an-hour prostitutes while he was the governor, and they didn't prosecute him. They are prosecuting Mr. Combs for the exact same type of conduct.

So, yes, let's assume for a second — let's assume for a second your Honor's question is right. OK? That is — it's

not sex trafficking. It's not sex trafficking, that's my point. The reason we're really here and —

THE COURT: That would be a crime. That would be a federal offense.

MR. AGNIFILO: No, I don't think that's true because I don't know that, if you read the Mann Act, the consumer of the intimacy is within the purview of the Mann Act. My read of the Mann Act is that it's about the business of sex, and there is no argument that Mr. Combs was involved in the business of sex. That's not the argument.

THE COURT: Let's get back to that video and the physical beating.

MR. AGNIFILO: Yes.

THE COURT: Why isn't that relevant to a consideration as to danger to the community more generally and acts of violence against women and what the government has alleged here?

MR. AGNIFILO: Judge, I think it's relevant. I think it is relevant. I haven't said it wasn't relevant. I'm saying it's not part of the sex trafficking. That's my theory, that it's not part of the sex trafficking. Is it relevant? Your Honor's going to look at the video the way everybody looked at the video, the way Mr. Combs looked at the video. Mr. Combs issued an apology after the video, and I'm not going to undo his apology. It's a hard video to watch. It's an upsetting

video to watch. It was an upsetting video to watch for everyone, but that doesn't mean he should be incarcerated.

It's eight and a half years ago. He went into rehab since then. He has done tremendous things to try to change as a person since then, and he's not the same person he was then. He was in a relationship that was a toxic relationship. And probably the best single thing, both for him and the woman involved, is that they broke up and they both went their separate ways seven years ago at this point — six years ago. Six years ago they broke up at this point, and sometimes that happens in life.

You know, Mr. Combs has the unfortunate reality that one of the worst things he's ever done was on videotape. I'm glad that didn't happen to me. None of us should be that unlucky. But one of the worst things he ever did happens to be on videotape, and it will one day be played at his federal trial, and we'll deal with it when it is. So I'm not asking your Honor to ignore it. I'm not ignoring it. But I don't think it's dispositive, and I don't think, in and of itself, it means that he should be detained pretrial.

We have defenses to the charges. That's the point.

We have defenses to the charges, real defenses. This is going to be a trial one day, 100 percent. He's not going to plead guilty to racketeering and sex trafficking and those things.

He's not. So this is going to be a trial. And I am asking

you, because it's so critically important, we have proffered, your Honor, a very substantial bail package. And him coming to New York, Judge, I think, also is not just important in terms of risk of flight; I think it's important for every aspect of what we consider when we think about bail.

I mean, this is a man — we had a meeting with the government. Ms. Geragos and I met with my colleagues to my right here, I think it was, September 3. It was a day after Labor Day, the Tuesday after Labor Day. And Ms. Geragos and I left that meeting, and I realized they were going to return an indictment soon. I didn't know if soon was a week. I didn't know if soon was a month. I didn't know if soon was three months. I got on the phone with Mr. Combs the next day, and I said you should consider coming to New York because I think they're going to charge you soon.

He got on a plane on September 5 and came to New York, and he came to New York to turn himself in. He came to New York to surrender. And I told my colleagues, he's here. He wants to surrender. Just give him a time, and he'll be there. I understand that they don't have to do it, and they didn't do it. They told me they would get back to me, and then he got arrested. And that's OK. That's OK. But the fact that he got on an airplane to come to New York when so many defendants, Judge, get on an airplane or a bus or a train, or whatever, and run as far away from the place of danger as

possible. The fact that he did the exact opposite is a weighty consideration of him in general. And so when I say to the Court that I want the Court to trust him, he has earned the Court's trust.

And even if the Court doesn't fully trust him, trust the package as a whole that I'm proposing with a \$50 million bond, which is a tremendous bond, secured by about \$50 million in equity with the cosigners that we've proposed; with the passport surrendered that we've proposed, including his own passport; with electronic monitoring; he stays in the house; SAGE Intelligence supervises the house; we have a list of permitted visitors; he doesn't have a cell phone; he doesn't have any Internet access. And I believe that will do two very important things: (1) It will give the Court comfort that he's not a flight risk due to the conditions, he's not a danger, he's not a danger of any witness obstruction with these conditions, and it allows him to prepare for his trial in a fair way.

And everything that we have been doing, we have known this was coming. If he was going to run, if he was going to do something reckless and stupid, he would have done it in March, and he didn't. Instead, he gave us his passport, and we told the government we had it.

This is someone who has worked hard his whole life. We haven't gotten too much into his personal characteristics,

but I think it's actually somewhat important.

He has — first of all, he has one misdemeanor conviction from 29 years ago. That's it. He's 53 years old. One misdemeanor conviction from 29 years ago. He was an actual altar boy growing up. He's a very religious man.

THE COURT: How far back are you going now?

MR. AGNIFILO: The man has — I'm going back and I'm talking about him as a person because it's all one continuum.

THE COURT: OK.

MR. AGNIFILO: He watches a sermon every day. He's religious. He comes from a religious family. His father, unfortunately, was killed when he was two years old. He was raised by his mother, who did a wonderful job with him. And he has worked hard, and he has earned everything that he's ever gotten in his life.

And the one thing that I'm asking your Honor for is to see that he has done everything to earn the Court's trust. He has done a great deal to earn the Court's trust. And I am submitting that this very, very substantial package, both what's in the written letter supplemented by what I said today, and supplemented still further by SAGE Intelligence being on-site — and we can have any protocol that your Honor sees fit. We'll certainly suggest one, but if your Honor wants something more or different, we can do whatever your Honor thinks is necessary — that that, in combination, that

substantial package means that he should be released to work on his case, to meet with his lawyers. If we need to speak to him by flying to Florida, we'll do that. He'll stay in his house in Florida, and he'll do nothing but prepare for his trial.

So I'm asking you to release him on these very, very strenuous conditions, Judge. Thank you.

THE COURT: Thank you.

All right. I've heard from the parties. I've reviewed everything. I find that the government has proven that the defendant is a danger regarding obstruction of justice and witness tampering by clear and convincing evidence.

I also find that the government has proven that the defendant is a danger to the safety of others in the community more generally by clear and convincing evidence.

I need not reach the issue of risk of flight. Again,

I find that the government has carried its burden of persuasion

by clear and convincing evidence on dangerousness both for

obstruction and witness tampering, as well as danger more

generally, even if the defense has rebutted the presumption by

coming forward with their burden of production.

Regarding the bail package that has been proposed by defense counsel in terms of risk of flight, I think it's insufficient.

In terms of overcoming what the government has proven, again, I'll say it this way: Again, the government has proven

by clear and convincing evidence that there is no condition or combination of conditions that will reasonably assure the safety of a person in the community, as well that he will not obstruct justice or tamper with witnesses.

There are issues also with what the defense has suggested in terms of this SAGE Intelligence. Certainly, the defendant would still have access to employees and other individuals. And given what the government has proffered, he could certainly obstruct justice and intimidate witnesses through those folks, through even coded messages if necessary.

So I am denying bail, and I am granting the government's motion.

We are scheduled to have an initial conference on the 24th. Since we're here, I don't know if we need to do that. Perhaps we can just find out how counsel wish to proceed. I know that Mr. Combs was already arraigned on the indictment. So how do counsel wish to proceed? Let me hear from the government first.

MS. SMYSER: Thank you, your Honor. Happy to give the Court an overview of the discovery in the case and also the government's proposed schedule.

So, first, I think it's important to note that your Honor probably has seen this from the record so far, but there is going to be a huge amount of discovery in the case. It's going to consist of dozens of terabytes of data. Then I want

to cover some of those categories of the Rule 16 discovery that we'll be disclosing to the defense.

First, it will include grand jury subpoena returns.

For some context as to the volume of those returns, we have served over 300 grand jury subpoenas in the case and gotten returns from over 100 individuals and entities, including phone companies, tech companies, social media companies, hotels, airlines, some companies related to Mr. Combs himself.

Second, the Rule 16 discovery will also include search warrants. We've obtained over 20 search warrants in the case, including warrants for electronic devices and iCloud accounts, including warrants for his historical and prospective cell phone information and for a variety of persons, as well as for Mr. Combs' residences.

Third, the discovery will include photographs of physical evidence, including evidence that was collected from his residences in March 2024, as well as from his hotel room a few days ago, which includes freak-off supplies, narcotics, firearms, and ammunition.

The discovery will also include a variety of law enforcement reports and records, including from local law enforcement.

And finally, there are a large number of electronic devices in the case. Specifically, over the course of the investigation, including in the past few days, the government

has been collecting electronic devices and, in total, has seized over 100 phones, laptops, tablets, and iCloud accounts, as well as over 30 other kinds of devices. And here, I'm talking about things like hard drives, flash drives, cameras, DVRs. These devices are often large, sometimes hundreds of gigabytes, sometimes terabytes, especially in relation to the iCloud accounts.

Already the government has extracted approximately half of those phones, laptops, tablets, and iCloud accounts. And these devices are in the process of a privilege review, varying stages of it, and they will then be reviewed for identified data and — review, and we will produce that identified data on a rolling basis to defense counsel as it becomes available.

So although this is a large amount of discovery, we have a plan for producing it to defense counsel.

First, before producing any discovery, as your Honor might anticipate, we will need a signed protective order given that the discovery will contain sensitive victim and witness information, and we have, as we've discussed, real concerns about witness tampering as well as with the sensitivity of the victim information and statements that have been given to the media so far. So we will start engaging in those discussions with defense counsel today about negotiating the protective order, and we'll let your Honor know if there are any issues

with that process.

Second, soon after getting the protective order signed, we plan to produce the affidavits related to the search warrants that we've obtained in the case. As I said, there are over 20 of them. Many of them have lengthy affidavits which lay out large portions of the case and will assist the defense in assessing whether there are motions that we would like to make.

Third, within approximately 30 days of having a protective order, the government would intend to make a large production of discovery to the defense consisting of a variety of things, including grand jury subpoena returns. But, importantly, we are prepared to produce many of Mr. Combs' own devices and accounts. We have approximately 35 full extractions ready to produce to the defense. We anticipate that the copying of those devices, given their size, will take some time, but we will engage in that process as soon as we can.

And, finally, our plan would be, after this initial large production, to continue to make productions on a rolling basis. And I just want to note for the Court that our investigation in this case is very much ongoing, and we will continue to produce the information that is in our possession. And as we get more related to the new investigation, we will also review that in accordance with our discovery obligations

to produce to the defense.

We think it makes sense, in order to give defense counsel sufficient time to review this discovery, to have a status conference in approximately 90 days.

THE COURT: OK. Defense counsel, let me hear from you.

MR. AGNIFILO: Yes, your Honor. I am — without speaking to Mr. Combs in greater detail, in light of the fact that he's going to be in the SHU of the MDC, I'm not in a place where I'm prepared to consent to a speedy trial. I'm not saying that I won't in the future, but this is a serious conversation we have to have. And the fact that he is going to be incarcerated is a significant factor. So I don't know that I can consent to a 90-day adjournment for a status conference. I think we want to reserve the right of moving much quicker than that. The government arrested him, the government wants him detained, and we're going to have to do everything possible to move this along.

So where I am today is I'd like some time to speak with him, and more than just a few minutes here. We need to go through this in real detail. I also need to see what's going to be possible in the SHU, and I don't know that I exactly know that now in terms of what computer facilities are going to be possible. And so at this point I'm not prepared to waive speedy trial.

THE COURT: So what do you want to do at this point?

Do you want to set a trial date? Do you want to, because I would — well, I don't know.

Do you want time to review the discovery that's going to be produced, do you want to come back in 45 days, or do you want me to set a trial date? I can set a trial date if you want me to set a trial date —

MR. AGNIFILO: I understand.

THE COURT: — whenever you want it. And if I can't try it, I'll find a colleague who can if you want to set a trial date.

MR. AGNIFILO: Can I just talk to the government for a second? I just have a question.

THE COURT: Yes.

(Counsel conferred)

MR. AGNIFILO: I have a proposal. Would your Honor be amenable to a status conference in somewhere between 14 and 20 days? And in the interim, what I think we'll have a better handle on is how Mr. Combs would be able to look at the discovery, what discovery will be available when, and what, from a technical perspective, he'll be able to look at and with what level of difficulty.

So my ask of the Court is that we have a shorter turnaround time for a status conference, and whatever's good for the Court in that general period of time of two to three

1 weeks.

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THE COURT: OK. We can do that.

What's your position on speedy trial time between now and that two- to three-week period?

MR. AGNIFILO: Without a much more in-depth conversation with my client, I'm not prepared to waive it.

THE COURT: OK. What's the government's position on whether or not I should exclude — well, let's get the date, first of all.

How about October the 9th? Are counsel available then?

MR. AGNIFILO: One second, Judge.

THE COURT: Let's say 2 o'clock.

MR. AGNIFILO: That's fine, Judge. Thank you.

THE COURT: Does that work for the government?

MS. SMYSER: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: OK. Let's set this down for October 9 at 2 o'clock.

I know the defendant says you don't want to waive speedy trial time. Fine. What is the government's position on whether or not time should be excluded, and what's defense counsel's position on that?

MS. SMYSER: Your Honor, the government would move to exclude time under the Speedy Trial Act. The ends of justice outweigh the interests of the public and the defendant in a

speedy trial here given the complexity of the case, given the need for the government to produce discovery to the defendant, and for the defendant and his counsel to begin to review that discovery.

THE COURT: All right. So, defense counsel, I understand your position. You don't want to waive speedy trial time. I get that. But would you be prepared to try this case on October the 9th?

MR. AGNIFILO: No, no, I'm not saying that I am. What I'm saying is I need more information to come to the Court with an intelligent position on this, and the things that we don't know is what his ability to look at the stuff will be where he is. I don't know where he will be in the MDC. Where they designate him is significant to that. I think the government is — it might help in the process of trying to make sure that he gets what he needs, and I think by October 9 we'll have a better idea of what they can produce and when.

So, no, I'm not looking to try the case on October 9. That would be irresponsible. I'm not asking to do that. But what I am asking is — the government's going to move with all, you know, urgency to get me everything, and then October 9, I think we'll have our arms around the situation a little bit better.

THE COURT: OK. I will exclude time under the Speedy
Trial Act from today's date until October 9 so the defense

counsel gets an opportunity to consult with his client, gets an opportunity to start reviewing the discovery, gets an opportunity to decide how they want to proceed with this case, and also to be better prepared for trial in this case. I find that the interests of Mr. Combs and the interests of justice support exclusion of time under the Speedy Trial Act from today's date until October 9. I further find that the interests of Mr. Combs and the interests of justice outweigh the public's interest in a speedy trial. I will enter an order to that effect.

Let me also just share something with counsel. We received a couple of calls in chambers today from people who claimed to have information relevant to the prosecution of this case. We did not engage with those individuals other than my staff instructed them to reach out to the U.S. Attorney's Office. I just wanted to let counsel know that.

The other thing is that, in their most recent submission, the government made an allusion to Local Criminal Rule 23.1. Is there anything that anybody wants me to do about that now, counsel for the government? Again, that relates to statements allegedly made by defense counsel on some news channel recently.

MS. JOHNSON: We're not asking the Court to do anything right now, your Honor. We just wanted to put a marker down that we thought some of the comments got a little bit

close to the line under the local rule, particularly with respect to issues regarding the victim and potentially inadmissible evidence. So we just wanted to flag that for the Court.

THE COURT: OK. Anything else from defense counsel on that?

THE COURT: They're not asking me to do anything. You don't have to say anything.

MR. AGNIFILO: No, no, it's not about that.

THE COURT: Go ahead.

MR. AGNIFILO: I believe — and I know that courts sometimes do this in terms of sentencing. I've never actually asked a court to do it on a pre-sentencing posture. I think Essex County would be preferable to the MDC, and I know that they do house certain defendants, even in Southern District and the Eastern District cases, in Essex County.

I don't know what your Honor can do to help in that regard. I've never made this request of a court at a pretrial setting. But I don't — if your Honor would say you don't have any objection to it, if that was consistent with the protocols that existed, that might even be helpful, and then I'll take the weight on myself to try to make that happen if I can. So any little thing could help me.

MS. JOHNSON: I don't have the cite off the top of my head, but I know that in the regulations there's — that the designation authority is entirely within — given to the BOP. I think this gets a little complicated, and I think — I don't know that there's anything that the Court can do to put the thumb on the scale of where he's placed. I think that's ultimately a decision of the Bureau of Prisons.

asking is it's akin to, at sentencing, even though the Court has no authority to dictate where someone is held, basically akin to the Court making a recommendation that someone be housed at a particular facility. Again, I'm not aware of that being done pretrial, so perhaps what we should do is have counsel file a joint status report regarding this issue, regarding what, if anything, the Court can do in that regard. Certainly, defense counsel, you can look into this on your own. Let's get that by Monday, September 23.

Does that work for the defense?

MR. AGNIFILO: Yes, your Honor. Thank you.

THE COURT: Does that work for the government?

MS. JOHNSON: It does, your Honor.

THE COURT: That will be a joint submission.

Is there anything else today from the government?

MS. JOHNSON: No, your Honor. Thank you.

THE COURT: Is there anything else today from the defense?

MR. AGNIFILO: No, thank you.

THE COURT: Let me just — I will say this: We have a status conference date for October the 9th, and I'll be around, and we can certainly do that. I know that the — being placed in the MDC will be difficult, and often when prisoners are taken to court, they're often woken up at 3:00 or 4:00 in the morning and taken to court. If counsel have discussed matters with themselves and come to some agreement as to how we should move forward, I will not object to counsel submitting a joint report a couple of days ahead of time, because there's no reason to have a court appearance just to simply adjourn it for another day.

Anything from the government on that?

MS. JOHNSON: Understood, your Honor. We'll speak with counsel and see if we can reach any resolutions prior to October 9.

THE COURT: Anything from the defense on that?

MR. AGNIFILO: I understand the Court's position.

THE COURT: All right. We're adjourned. Thank you.

(Adjourned)

**ECF,INTAPP** 

# U.S. District Court Southern District of New York (Foley Square) CRIMINAL DOCKET FOR CASE #: 1:24-cr-00542-ALC All Defendants

Case title: USA v. COMBS Date Filed: 09/12/2024

Assigned to: Judge Andrew L. Carter, Jr

#### **Defendant (1)**

Sean Combs also known as Sealed Defendant 1 represented by Marc Antony Agnifilo

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### **Pending Counts**

18:1962–7480.F RACKETEERING CONSPIRACY (1)

18:1591.F SEX TRAFFICKING OF CHILDREN OR BY FORCE, FRAUD OR COERCION (2)

TRANSPORTING FOR PROSTITUTION (3)

#### **Highest Offense Level (Opening)**

Felony

#### **Terminated Counts**

rminated Counts

None

# **Disposition**

**Disposition** 

# **<u>Highest Offense Level</u>** (Terminated)

None

**Complaints** 

**Disposition** 

None

#### **Plaintiff**

**USA** 

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Date Filed	#	Docket Text
09/12/2024	<u>1</u>	UNREDACTED INDICTMENT FILED as to Sealed Defendant 1. (jm) (Not for Public view pursuant to Standing Order of the court, 24–mc–184.) (Entered: 09/17/2024)
09/12/2024	2	SEALED REDACTED INDICTMENT as to Sealed Defendant 1 (1) count(s) 1, 2, 3. (jm) (Entered: 09/17/2024)
09/17/2024	3	Order to Unseal Indictment as to Sealed Defendant 1. (Signed by Magistrate Judge Robyn F. Tarnofsky on 9/17/24)(jm) (Entered: 09/17/2024)
09/17/2024		INDICTMENT UNSEALED as to Sean Combs. (jm) (Entered: 09/17/2024)
09/17/2024		Case as to Sean Combs ASSIGNED to Judge Andrew L. Carter, Jr. Judge Unassigned no longer assigned to the case (jm) (Entered: 09/17/2024)
09/17/2024		Case Designated ECF as to Sean Combs. (jm) (Entered: 09/17/2024)
09/17/2024		Attorney update in case as to Sean Combs. Attorney Emily Anne Johnson, Mary Christine Slavik, Madison Reddick Smyser, Mitzi Steiner for USA added. (jm) (Entered: 09/17/2024)
09/17/2024	<u>5</u>	LETTER by USA as to Sean Combs addressed to Judge Andrew L. Carter, Jr. from USA dated September 17, 2024 re: Govt Request for Detention Document filed by USA. (Johnson, Emily) (Entered: 09/17/2024)
09/17/2024	<u>6</u>	NOTICE OF ATTORNEY APPEARANCE: Marc Antony Agnifilo appearing for Sean Combs. Appearance Type: Retained. (Agnifilo, Marc) (Entered: 09/17/2024)
09/17/2024	7	NOTICE OF ATTORNEY APPEARANCE: Teny Rose Geragos appearing for Sean Combs. Appearance Type: Retained. (Geragos, Teny) (Entered: 09/17/2024)
09/17/2024		Attorney update in case as to Sean Combs. Attorney Meredith Foster for USA added. (jm) (Entered: 09/17/2024)
09/17/2024	9	MOTION for Bond <i>Updated ECF 8</i> . Document filed by Sean Combs. (Agnifilo, Marc) (Entered: 09/17/2024)
09/17/2024		Arrest of Sean Combs (Arrest date of 9/16/2024). (job) (Entered: 09/17/2024)
09/17/2024	<u>10</u>	Minute Entry for proceedings held before Magistrate Judge Robyn F. Tarnofsky: Initial Appearance as to Sean Combs held on 9/17/2024. Detention Hearing as to Sean Combs held on 9/17/2024. Arraignment as to Sean Combs (1) Count 1,2,3 held on 9/17/2024. Plea entered by Sean Combs (1) Count 1,2,3 Not Guilty. AUSA Emily Johnson present for the Government. Defendant present with attorney's, Marc Agnifilo and Teny Geragos. BAIL DISPOSITION: Detention: Risk of Flight/Danger. –Speedy Trial time excluded until 9/24/2024. (Status Conference set for 9/24/2024 at 10:00 AM before Judge Andrew L. Carter Jr) (job) (Entered: 09/17/2024)
09/18/2024	<u>11</u>	ORDER as to Sean Combs. A Bail Appeal Hearing is set for September 18, 2024 at 2:00 p.m. (Bail Appeal Hearing set for 9/18/2024 at 02:00 PM before Judge Andrew L. Carter Jr) (Signed by Judge Andrew L. Carter, Jr on 9/17/2024)(jw) (Entered: 09/18/2024)
09/18/2024	<u>12</u>	AMENDED ORDER as to Sean Combs. A Bail Appeal Hearing is set for September 18, 2024 at 3:30pm (Bail Appeal Hearing set for 9/18/2024 at 03:30 PM before Judge Andrew L. Carter Jr) (Signed by Judge Andrew L. Carter, Jr on 9/17/24)(jw) (Entered: 09/18/2024)
09/18/2024	<u>13</u>	LETTER MOTION addressed to Judge Andrew L. Carter, Jr. from Marc Agnifilo, Esq. dated 9/18/2024 re: Mr. Combs' Release from Custody . Document filed by Sean Combs. Return Date set for 9/18/2024 at 03:30 PM. (Attachments: # 1 Exhibit 1, # 2 Exhibit 2, # 3 Exhibit 3, # 4 Exhibit 4, # 5 Exhibit 5, # 6 Exhibit 6, # 7 Exhibit 7, # 8 Exhibit 8, # 9 Exhibit 9)(Agnifilo, Marc) (Entered: 09/18/2024)

09/18/2024	<u>14</u>	Brady ORDER as to Sean Combs. (Signed by Magistrate Judge Robyn F. Tarnofsky on 9/18/24)(jm) (Entered: 09/18/2024)
09/18/2024	<u>15</u>	LETTER RESPONSE in Opposition by USA as to Sean Combs addressed to Judge Andrew L. Carter, Jr. dated 09/18/2024 re: 13 LETTER MOTION addressed to Judge Andrew L. Carter, Jr. from Marc Agnifilo, Esq. dated 9/18/2024 re: Mr. Combs' Release from Custody (Smyser, Madison) (Entered: 09/18/2024)
09/18/2024		Minute Entry for proceedings held before Judge Andrew L. Carter, Jr: Bond Hearing as to Sean Combs held on 9/18/2024. AUSAs Emily Johnson, Madison Smyser, Mary Slavik, Meredith Foster and Mitzi Steiner for the Government. Defendant appears with attorneys, Marc Agnifilo and Teny Geragos. Bail DENIED. Joint Status Report due 9/23/24. The 9/24/24 status conference is canceled. Status Conference set for 10/9/24 at 2:00 p.m. Time excluded from 9/18/24 to 10/9/24 in the interest of justice. Defendant remains in custody. Court Reporter: Raquel Robles. See transcript for complete details. (Status Report due by 9/23/2024. Status Conference set for 10/9/2024 at 02:00 PM before Judge Andrew L. Carter Jr.) (jbo) (Entered: 09/19/2024)
09/23/2024	<u>16</u>	LETTER by Sean Combs addressed to Judge Andrew L. Carter, Jr. from Marc Agnifilo, Esq. dated 9/23/24 re: Status Report (Agnifilo, Marc) (Entered: 09/23/2024)
09/30/2024	<u>17</u>	TRANSCRIPT of Proceedings as to Sean Combs re: Conference held on 9/17/24 before Magistrate Judge Robyn F. Tarnofsky. Court Reporter/Transcriber: Lisa O'Brien, (212) 805–0320, Transcript may be viewed at the court public terminal or purchased through the Court Reporter/Transcriber before the deadline for Release of Transcript Restriction. After that date it may be obtained through PACER. Redaction Request due 10/21/2024. Redacted Transcript Deadline set for 10/31/2024. Release of Transcript Restriction set for 12/30/2024. (Moya, Goretti) (Entered: 09/30/2024)
09/30/2024	<u>18</u>	NOTICE OF FILING OF OFFICIAL TRANSCRIPT as to Sean Combs. Notice is hereby given that an official transcript of a Conference proceeding held on 9/17/24 has been filed by the court reporter/transcriber in the above—captioned matter. The parties have seven (7) calendar days to file with the court a Notice of Intent to Request Redaction of this transcript. If no such Notice is filed, the transcript may be made remotely electronically available to the public without redaction after 90 calendar days (Moya, Goretti) (Entered: 09/30/2024)
09/30/2024	<u>19</u>	TRANSCRIPT of Proceedings as to Sean Combs re: Conference held on 9/18/24 before Judge Andrew L. Carter, Jr. Court Reporter/Transcriber: Raquel Robles, (212) 805–0300, Transcript may be viewed at the court public terminal or purchased through the Court Reporter/Transcriber before the deadline for Release of Transcript Restriction. After that date it may be obtained through PACER. Redaction Request due 10/21/2024. Redacted Transcript Deadline set for 10/31/2024. Release of Transcript Restriction set for 12/30/2024. (Moya, Goretti); Modified on 9/30/2024 (bw). (Entered: 09/30/2024)
09/30/2024	<u>20</u>	NOTICE OF FILING OF OFFICIAL TRANSCRIPT as to Sean Combs. Notice is hereby given that an official transcript of a Conference proceeding held on 9/18/24 has been filed by the court reporter/transcriber in the above—captioned matter. The parties have seven (7) calendar days to file with the court a Notice of Intent to Request Redaction of this transcript. If no such Notice is filed, the transcript may be made remotely electronically available to the public without redaction after 90 calendar days (Moya, Goretti) (Entered: 09/30/2024)
09/30/2024	<u>21</u>	NOTICE OF APPEAL by Sean Combs from 19 Transcript. Filing fee \$ 605.00, receipt number 33291. (tp) (Entered: 09/30/2024)
09/30/2024		Transmission of Notice of Appeal and Certified Copy of Docket Sheet as to Sean Combs to US Court of Appeals re: 21 Notice of Appeal. (tp) (Entered: 09/30/2024)
09/30/2024		Appeal Record Sent to USCA (Electronic File). Certified Indexed record on Appeal Electronic Files as to Sean Combs re: 21 Notice of Appeal were transmitted to the U.S. Court of Appeals. (tp) (Entered: 09/30/2024)
09/30/2024	<u>22</u>	NOTICE OF ATTORNEY APPEARANCE: Anthony L. Ricco appearing for Sean Combs. Appearance Type: Retained. (Ricco, Anthony) (Entered: 09/30/2024)