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1	BEFORE THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
2	FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
3	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, .
4	. Case Number 21-cr-579 Plaintiff, .
5	vs.
6	BRANDON STRAKA, . August 3, 2022
7	. 4:12 p.m. Defendant
8	
9	TRANSCRIPT OF STATUS CONFERENCE
10	BEFORE THE HONORABLE DABNEY L. FRIEDRICH UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE
11	APPEARANCES:
12	For the United States: BRITTANY REED, AUSA
13	United States Attorney's Office 650 Poydras Street Suite 1600
14	New Orleans, Louisiana 70130
15	For the Defendant: BILAL ESSAYLI, ESQ. Essayli & Brown LLP
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20	Official Court Reporter: SARA A. WICK, RPR, CRR United States District Court
21	for the District of Columbia 333 Constitution Avenue Northwest
22	Room 4704-B Washington, D.C. 20001
23	202-354-3284
24	Proceedings recorded by stenotype shorthand.
25	Transcript produced by computer-aided transcription.

## PROCEEDINGS 1 2 (All participants present via video conference.) 3 (Defendant not present.) COURTROOM DEPUTY: Your Honor, we are in Criminal 4 Action 21-579, United States of America versus Brandon Straka. 5 6 If I can have the parties identify themselves for the 7 record, beginning with the United States. 8 MS. REED: Good afternoon, Your Honor. AUSA Brittany Reed on behalf of the United States. 9 10 THE COURT: Good afternoon, Ms. Reed. 11 MR. ESSAYLI: Good afternoon, Your Honor. 12 Essayli on behalf of Mr. Brandon Straka. 13 THE COURT: Good afternoon, Mr. Essayli. 14 Is Mr. Straka a part of this hearing as well? 15 MR. ESSAYLI: He is not, Your Honor. He is currently 16 traveling and is unable to log in. 17 THE COURT: All right. Well, I trust you will 18 communicate what we talk about here to him? 19 MR. ESSAYLI: Yes, Your Honor. 20 THE COURT: Okay. So we are here for a hearing that 21 the parties requested to address two issues: First, the Court's 22 order of July 26 and the deadlines set therein and, second, the 23 apparent release of sensitive documents that were previously

filed under seal pursuant to sealed motions that the Court

granted in December 2021 and January 2022 related to

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Mr. Straka's cooperation with the government.

Let me first address the release of the sensitive documents. On July 27, counsel in the case informed chambers that sensitive documents that should have remained under seal as a result of the Court's July 26th order, unsealing order in part, on July 27, we learned from counsel that documents that should not have been unsealed had been released to the public on that date, July 27.

The Court's order of July 26 had directed the Clerk of Court to unseal only the motions for leave to file documents under seal and the Court's orders allowing the motions and the sensitive attachments to be filed under seal.

The July 26th order also directed the parties to address, in light of the passage of time and the Press Coalition's motion for access to all of the sealed documents, whether the sensitive documents contained in the attachments still needed to remain under seal, and I believe the Court gave both parties until August 5 to address that issue.

And I understand, as I've noted, that the parties may need more time to respond to that order, and we will address that in a moment.

But I want you to know what steps the Court took, because obviously everyone at the court was exceedingly concerned about the release of what should be sealed information at this point. It may not remain that way, but I had fully expected to get

responses from counsel before making a determination about whether those documents could be released in full or released in redacted form, and I was awaiting their responses before any actions should have been taken to unseal those sensitive documents.

When I heard this information, I was concerned that the Clerk's Office, which is the entity in the courthouse which is responsible for sealing and unsealing documents on the electronic docket, might have accidentally unsealed the sensitive attachments when it unsealed the motions and related orders pursuant to my July 26th order.

The Clerk's Office has since looked into the matter and has determined that the Clerk's Office did, in fact, accidentally unseal the sensitive attachment when it unsealed the parties' earlier motions to seal.

The public should understand that the unsealing process is a very complicated one, and it's multi-stepped.

Approximately 28 minutes after the mistake was made, the Clerk's Office realized the error and immediately corrected the problem. So the sensitive attachments are now back under seal on the docket.

Counsel has made the Court aware that there are claims on the Internet that the Press Coalition received a bulk e-mail from the Court with the sealed documents attached. Now, without more information, the Clerk's Office cannot determine whether

this claim is true, because so far as the Clerk's Office can tell, no notice of electronic filing, no NEF, was generated as a result of these actions the Clerk's Office took in response to my July 26th order.

So if the parties have any more information that they can share about the alleged bulk e-mail that was supposedly released to the press by the court, the Court would very much like that information.

Is that anything that you have, Mr. Essayli or Ms. Reed?

MR. ESSAYLI: I don't have any additional information,

Your Honor. I will say, we didn't conduct an independent

investigation. We didn't interview any of the reporters. We

just are monitoring what's being printed and bringing it to the

Court's attention.

I appreciate the attention the Court's already given this, and I know that this is a matter that's being taken seriously. So we're happy to continue looking into it. Of course, any information we discover, we will pass that along.

THE COURT: Okay. And Ms. Reed, do you have any additional information regarding that allegation that's in the press that counsel brought to the Court's attention?

MS. REED: I do not, Your Honor. And I would like to say also, thank you so much for providing some of the history as to what happened here.

Mr. Essayli and I have been in communication with one

another, and I know that he has spoken with the Clerk's Office and shared some of this information.

We do not have any information to support these statements that are being made online about additional documentations that have been released. I think it goes without saying, there's been a lot of chatter about this online --

moment. So before I get there, Ms. Reed, I do want to make one other point, and that is, both parties bear responsibility for this problem by unnecessarily putting highly sensitive information on the court's docket that the Court did not need or ask for. I did not need the kind of detailed information that was contained in both the government's motion to seal with the attachment or the defense's motion to seal, which also had an attachment. These attachments, for example docket 37 and docket 39 that were attached to those motions, contain highly specific information that wasn't necessary, including names of individuals who are under investigation by the government.

So while the Court and the Clerk's Office, in particular, deeply regret this mistake, the parties need to exercise due care and not put sensitive information on the docket unless it's asked for by a judge. I've repeatedly warned the government, not you, Ms. Reed, but this happens a lot. Sometimes it's on the record in the hearing when the government asks to go under seal rather than conduct a sealed hearing in front of a public

hearing. And for individuals who are cooperating with the government, at times at great risk to their personal safety, I don't understand why the government isn't more careful about what it puts on the docket. Even a redacted transcript tells in some cases the public, it can be presumed, sometimes correctly and sometimes incorrectly, that a defendant is cooperating.

So I think the government bears some responsibility here.

I also think the defense bears some responsibility here.

It doesn't excuse the mistake. I'm not pointing fingers. I'm raising it because the parties could have prevented some of the fallout from this inadvertent human error. And human errors are going to happen any time -- well, even computer errors are going to happen. So even if we one day have robots, there's no point in putting information about individual people who Mr. Straka was providing information about. That should have been summarized in a fashion that, you know, the defendant has provided information about X number of individuals who are currently under investigation or being prosecuted, this information is helpful to the government for these reasons. The government can talk in general terms, and the defense can as well. And then if a judge wants more information, we can address it then.

But I just think there should be a presumption that you don't put this kind of information on the docket unless a judge is asking for specifics. I think the government has to be

careful about this and I think defense counsel, too. If this had leaked with just he had provided cooperation, it wouldn't be a problem.

And just so the public understands, I conducted -- often, when we get a motion to seal with an accompanied attachment, quite often, a court will decide to immediately unseal the motion and direct the clerk to seal the attachment. But the problem judges face when they're dealing with a defendant who is cooperating is the Court at that time doesn't know whether the fact of the cooperation is known to the outside world.

So in this particular case, I didn't direct those motions to be unsealed immediately so that the public knew that there was something under seal on the docket, because I didn't know if Mr. Straka's cooperation needed to be kept quiet. And in that sealed hearing which I conducted before the sentencing in this matter, both sides told me that it could be public. And I think that's because someone, and I think it was -- I don't remember whether it was the government or the defense, but one or both had referred to the cooperation in a public filing. And once that happened, the fact of the cooperation, at least weeks later, was no longer sensitive information. It was already on the public docket for weeks.

And I think, my recollection is, although I haven't reviewed that transcript, is I think it was brought to my attention that all kinds of articles had been written about the

cooperation. So that cat was out of the bag.

But otherwise, I would have released -- unsealed the motion to seal so that the public knows there's sealed information on the docket. But in the case of cooperation, judges are going to be reluctant to do that.

The mistake I made was after the sealed hearing when I learned about the publicity surrounding the cooperation, I believe it was mentioned in the sentencing memo, at that point it could have been made public, and that was a mistake on my part.

So that's why I immediately unsealed the motion when the Press Coalition filed the motion, because they were correct. The fact of cooperation was on the docket already.

That's not to say that every single mistake doesn't justify continued sealing of documents. In this case, I made a determination that this inadvertent error that lasted for 28 minutes, unintentional error, balancing the factors, I determined it still made sense to keep these documents that had been released under seal until I had a chance to receive more information from the parties about whether this is no longer sensitive information. After all, quite a bit of time has lapsed since then, and perhaps some of these people have been prosecuted, and perhaps there's no need to keep it under seal.

But I would have never ordered the Clerk's Office to unseal the attachments without getting input from both sides. And I'm

still awaiting that input. Again, I know the August 5th deadline may be too soon, given that you had to request a transcript of the sealed hearing, because I'm also going to unseal that hearing in part, if not in full, once I receive your comments about the hearing.

So Mr. Essayli, do you need additional time, and Ms. Reed, same question for you? And if so, let's talk about an appropriate date to have you respond to that order.

MR. ESSAYLI: Your Honor, if I could briefly respond to the Court's comments.

The Court is correct, in December before the sentencing, there was a document that was inadvertently filed by the government at the time indicating that the sentencing should be continued to consider information that Mr. Straka had provided the government. We always believed that that was going to remain confidential.

So I think at that point the Court is right, the fact that Mr. Straka had provided some information that might have been useful to the government was made public, but of course --

THE COURT: No, no, no. Mr. Essayli, again, I haven't reviewed the docket in great detail, but my recollection is yes, the government made that comment, but subsequently, I think the defense referred to, quote, cooperation, I think.

Correct me if I'm wrong, Ms. Reed, but I had made the point that information in the January 6 cases in particular doesn't

necessarily mean cooperation because every single plea agreement I've seen requires the defendants to sit down with law enforcement agents and provide information.

So my recollection is there was some specific reference to cooperation that I thought defense counsel made that made me look at that differently.

Am I remembering incorrectly?

MS. REED: Your Honor, you are remembering that correctly, and it was the government's position, just as you stated, that in all of these cases where individuals are pleading guilty, they are expected to provide an interview and sit down and give the government an opportunity to speak to them. And that does not always equate to cooperation, and that is what was stated on the record. So Your Honor is correct about that.

THE COURT: Okay. So again, Mr. Essayli, the defense, two big mistakes here, one referring to cooperation in a public document and two, you know, putting information on the docket, although it was after the government, so we still would have had a problem. But you all just need to be more careful. The Court can't, you know, police this when humans are involved. I make mistakes. The Clerk's Office makes mistakes. You all ought to be very careful, because you're much closer to a case, and you know the risks, you know the dangers, and exercise some due caution so that, you know, in the rare instance that the court

itself makes a mistake, we don't have the problem that we have here.

Following up on that, Mr. Essayli, it's also been brought to my attention that Mr. Straka has been making questionable comments regarding the truth of his plea and the nature of his cooperation. And I'm wondering, should I be anticipating a motion to withdraw his plea? Because I want you to know, I would gladly hold an evidentiary hearing to address his claims.

Is that something that I should be expecting?

MR. ESSAYLI: No, Your Honor. He has no intent to withdraw his guilty plea.

THE COURT: All right. That's hard to reconcile with what has been provided to me regarding his public statements.

Secondly, to the extent he's making claims that are inconsistent with what he said to federal agents, he needs to understand that this definitely is not in his best interest. Presumably, federal agents were present, and he needs to understand that he faces exposure for making false statements to federal law enforcement officers.

So I suggest that you tell him to exercise some discretion that he didn't show before January 6, during January 6, and apparently after January 6, and also inform him that I will be asking Probation for periodic status reports about his performance on supervision. So I hope that he will take my prior orders regarding supervised release and the suggestions

I'm making here very seriously.

MR. ESSAYLI: Your Honor, I have no reason to believe that Mr. Straka does not take your orders seriously. In fact, he's exceedingly done his best to comply with all the terms of the Court's orders.

THE COURT: Well, I'm receiving public reports that suggest the contrary. So to the extent he's the one responsible for generating those public reports, he's potentially incriminating himself for a 1001 charge, and he's managed to generate forthcoming status reports from Probation about his performance on supervision.

So please inform him that these are not wise choices he is making. And I would have thought, based on what he said to me at the time of sentencing, that we would not be having this conversation right now.

MR. ESSAYLI: I will speak with him, Your Honor.

THE COURT: It makes me question every statement he made to me at the time of sentencing, every single one of them. He's losing more and more credibility by the moment.

MR. ESSAYLI: I understand, Your Honor.

I just would ask the Court to also appreciate that he is more of a public figure. He faces a lot of reporting. A lot of it he views as false reporting or misleading reporting, and it is difficult for him not to respond or be emotional.

But I will reiterate --

THE COURT: He can view it as false reporting, but he knows what he said in those debriefings, and he knows he said it to federal agents. So again, what he needs to appreciate is he is potentially incriminating himself for a 1001 prosecution.

MR. ESSAYLI: I understand, Your Honor.

THE COURT: And if he wants to withdraw his plea because he didn't know anything about what he was doing, then file the motion. That's the appropriate way to address this, not by putting comments out on the Internet.

MR. ESSAYLI: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: That's the right venue. And again, I will happily hold an evidentiary hearing and hear his side.

MR. ESSAYLI: Your Honor, I'm sure he does not want to withdraw his plea agreement.

THE COURT: All right. Well, I expect these reports -- I expect what I hear from these reports to be different in nature than what has been brought to my attention in recent days since his sentencing.

MR. ESSAYLI: I will speak with him, Your Honor. I'm not aware of all the reporting, but I will reiterate the Court's comments and emphasize those points, Your Honor.

One of the questions I had, Your Honor, is which documents were unsealed unintentionally. It sounds like all of the sealed docket entries that were referred to in the Court's order might have been unsealed.

Is that correct?

THE COURT: I will tell you in just a moment. I wrote down -- okay. So attachments relating to docket entry 32; docket entry 34 did not have any attachments; docket entry 35 did have attachments, and again, this is -- no, that's not the defense. Document 37 had attachments and document 39, and I think that was the one filed by the defense, I think. No, it was 34 was filed by the defense. I don't know. I might have the numbers wrong.

But I think the bottom line is, there was 39-2, I think, was a sealed filing by the defendant that referred to the truthfulness, completeness, and reliability of Mr. Straka's interviews and refers by name to some people he gave information about.

So that's what I'm talking about, Mr. Essayli.

MR. ESSAYLI: Thank you, Your Honor. That is helpful, because that's something that I will be working with government counsel to understand. These documents had been already disclosed, it sounds like. The media may have captured them --

THE COURT: Well, I think some media did. But this is clearly an inadvertent error, not by the parties but by the court. And I don't think there's authority for -- simply because a document is accidentally released does not necessarily mean it loses its sealed nature. I have to balance the factors.

So that's what I'm looking for you all to address, is the

specific factors, the *Hubbard* case, *The Washington Post* case, how over the course of time -- whether there's still a need to keep these under seal.

And I don't want anything I say here to suggest that I'm ready to release all of this. I think a defendant who cooperates should be protected from this sort of public release of information. I think it does put defendants at risk, and sometimes there's specific risks that are known, and sometimes it's, you know, more general in nature. But judges and courts generally try to protect defendants who might be subject to retaliation.

And I think the press appreciates that when a defendant is cooperating, that that information is not necessarily going to be released. Over time, it becomes stale, and the risk goes down.

So that's what I'm looking for. If there's really no risk to Mr. Straka that he's articulated, either because it's so pervasive in the press or because you all just don't think it's a problem, then I want to be as open as I can about the docket.

But I don't want my frustration about the situation in any way to suggest that I'm ready to unseal everything that's in the attachments. I just want to minimize the amount that's kept under seal. No more than necessary should be under seal.

Looking at that transcript of the sealed hearing, there was large chunks of that that didn't need to remain under seal, and

I should have unsealed it. We all could do better here. I could do better. The Clerk's Office could do better. You all could do better. And Mr. Straka certainly could do better.

MR. ESSAYLI: Yes, Your Honor, we can definitely all do better.

I will say I will defer to Ms. Reed, because I know she's the one that put the initial order in for the transcript. I don't think we've received it yet. So I'm not sure --

THE COURT: Here's what I'm going to do. I'm going to vacate the August 5th date. Once you have the transcript and you all take a look, file a joint motion proposing a reasonable date that gives you adequate time to address the factors that you need to address.

MR. ESSAYLI: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: And I think The Washington Post case deals with motions to seal. So I think that's not relevant anymore. I think it's just the Hubbard factors. But anyway, you all can take a look, and to the extent you disagree, you know, you don't have to agree on all this. You can file separate documents, and I will make a decision. If I need to hold a hearing, I will hold a hearing.

MR. ESSAYLI: Yes, Your Honor.

MS. REED: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Anything else, Mr. Essayli?

MR. ESSAYLI: No, Your Honor. Thank you.

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1	THE COURT: Ms. Reed?
2	MS. REED: No, Your Honor.
3	THE COURT: All right. Thank you, all.
4	(Proceedings adjourned at 4:37 p.m.)
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8	CERTIFICATE OF OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER
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10	I, Sara A. Wick, certify that the foregoing is a
11	correct transcript from the record of proceedings in the
12	above-entitled matter.
13	
14	Please Note: This hearing occurred via telephone or
15	video conference and is, therefore, subject to the
16	technological limitations of court reporting remotely.
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19	<u>/s/ Sara A. Wick March 19, 2023</u>
20	SIGNATURE OF COURT REPORTER DATE
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