

**VS** 

### Page 7 Page 5 (1) (1) CRAIG HOLMAN, called as a (2) **Books Democracy by Initiative was** (2) one book that was on the initiative process. Witness, having been duly swor- by a (3) (3) Notary Public, was examined and (4) To Govern Ourselves which was a book on the (4) local initiative process. These were desk top (5) testified as follows: (5) books by the way. They were not published by **EXAMINATION BY** (6) (6) MR. ABRAMS: (7) academic presses. (7) Q. (8) What does desk top books mean? (8) Q. Dr. Holman, my name is Floyd Abrams. I represent Senator McConnell in this (9) Published by our own think tank. (9) Q. Not published by commercial litigation. Have you ever given a deposition (10) (10) before? (11) publisher, correct? (11)Correct, not. A. Once I have. (12)A. Go on? In what proceeding is that? (13) Q. (13) That was in Colorado in the I'm trying to think of others. (14) Δ. (14)A. (15) Other works that I did at the Center for Amendment 15 case. (15) Governmental Studies tended to be more like As you know, I will be asking you (16) (16) (17) reports rather than books and articles and certain questions. Please let me know if any (17)papers, academic papers. of them are unclear and I will try to rephrase (18) (18)Were any of those on campaign them to make them clearer for you. Could you (19) (19) finance related issues? tell us your education? (20) (20) A. I have a Ph.D. in political (21) A. Yes. (21) science from USC. I received a Ph.D. in 1992 I (22) Q. Can you identify those for us? (22) I'm trying to recall. I have (23) A. (23) believe it was. (24) written on electronic filing of campaign What did you do your thesis (24)Q. finance records, that was a number of different (25) (25)about? Page 8 Page 6 (1) (1) papers that were presented at conferences plus Thesis was on the democratic (2) (2) published in a journal called Public Integrity. (3) party. On how to revitalize the democratic (3) party. Basically when I was writing, the There are quite a few others which I'm trying (4) (4) to recall off the top of my head but having a (5) democratic party wasn't doing so well. Focused (5) difficult time. on party politics and partisan realignment. (6) (6) Q. What did you do beginning in the Q. Have you ever held a tenured (7) (7) vear 2000? position at a university? (8) (8) In November 2000 I took a job (9) (9) No, I have not. with the Brennan Center out here in New York Q. Tell us what you have done (10) (10) subsequent to your obtaining the Ph.D. degree? University. (11)(11) What was your job? A. Immediately after the Ph.D. (12) (12)The senior policy analyst at the degree I started working at a think tank in Los (13) (13) Brennan Center. The primary responsibility I (14) Angeles called the Center for Governmental (14)had when I first started was to work on Buying (15) Studies. A private non-profit think tank that (15) focused on issues of campaign finance reform (16) Time 2000. (16)Do you consider yourself a and governmental ethics. I worked there for (17) Q. (17) scholar? about 10 years. I had been working there while (18) (18) getting my dissertation finished. (19) A. Yes. (19) Are you a scientist? (20) Q. What 10 years were those? (20)

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time period?

Yes, I did.

What were they?

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That would be 1990 to 2000.

Did you write any books in that

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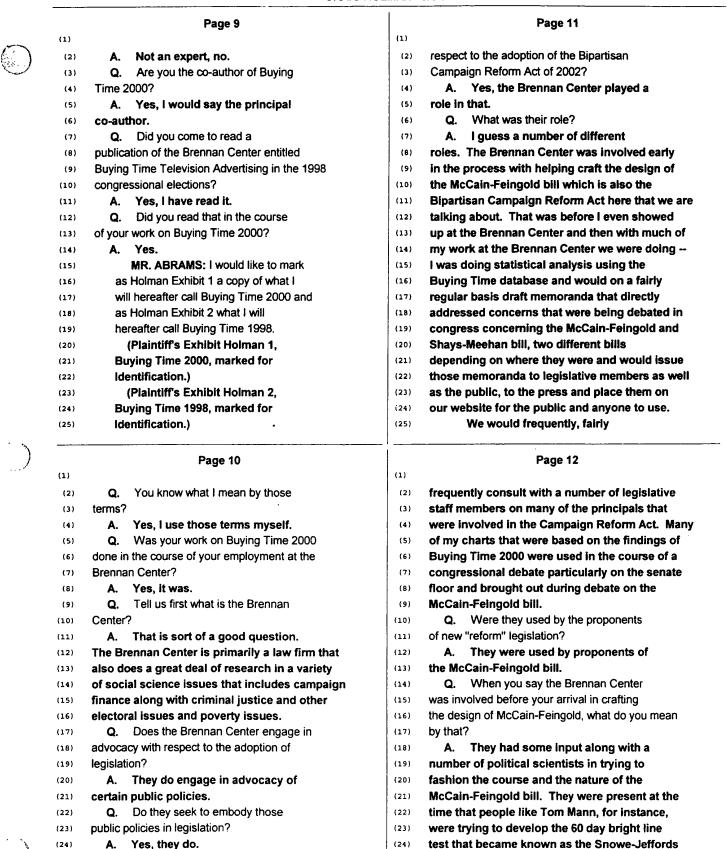
Amendment?

A political scientist.

No, I'm not.

Are you an expert in law?

Are you an expert in the First



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Did they seek to do that with

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Amendment.

Page 15

Page 13

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(1)		(1)	
(2)	Q. What role did they play, to your	(2)	sham issue advocacy were constitutional. The
(3)	knowledge, in that drafting process?	(3)	Buying Time data was the central piece of
(4)	A. To my knowledge, it was one of a	(4)	evidence marshaled by defenders of
(5)	group of people trying to craft something that	(5)	Snowe-Jeffords in support of the bill's
(6)	they thought would be constitutionally	(6)	constitutional validity"; is that correct?
(7)	defensible.	(7)	MR. DODYK: I will object to the
(8)	Q. Did Brennan Center employees	(8)	question in that there is no foundation
(9)	provide legal advice to members of congress in	(9)	laid for testimony by this witness as to
(10)	an effort to draft a constitutionally	(10)	what the central piece of evidence
(11)	defensible piece of legislation?	(11)	marshaled by the defenders was.
(12)	A. I guess I'm not clear they	(12)	Q. Do you have a view as a
(13)	weren't hired to my knowledge as lawyers doing	(13)	representative of the Brennan Center?
(14)	this. They were just part of a group of people	(14)	A. It played an important role, that
(15)	trying to craft something and so they would	(15)	much I would recognize.
(16)	have offered their legal opinions but they were	(16)	Q. The next paragraph refers to the
(17)	not hired as lawyers.	(17)	supporters of McCain-Feingold having designated
(18)	MR. ABRAMS: I would like to mark	(18)	Senator Edwards to champion the constitutional
(19)	as Holman Exhibit 3 a memorandum from	(19)	defense of Snowe-Jeffords and of Mr. Moramarco
(20)	Glenn Moramarco dated April 10, 2001	(20)	meeting with Senator Edwards' staff and going
(21)	produced to us by the Brennan Center.	(21)	over with them in detail the Buying Time data
(22)	(Plaintiff's Exhibit Holman 3,	(22)	and policy papers produced by you; is that
(23)	Memo dated April 10, 2001, marked for	(23)	correct?
(24)	Identification.)	(24)	MR. DODYK: Objection.
(25)	Q. Why don't you tell us first and	(25)	A. I do not know if the supporters
	Page 14		Page 16
(1)		(1)	
(2)	then I will give you a chance to read it, who	(2)	of McCain-Feingold championed the
(3)	is Mr. Moramarco?	(3)	constitutional defense of Snowe-Jeffords.
(4)	A. Glenn Moramarco was the senior	(4)	Q. Do you know if Brennan Center
(5)	attorney at the Brennan Center in the democracy	(5)	individuals including Mr. Moramarco met with
(6)	program.	(6)	Senator Edwards' staff and went over with them
(7)	Q. What is the democracy program?	(7)	Buying Time data and policy papers produced by
(8)	A. The democracy program is one of	(8)	you?
(9)	the projects of the Brennan Center that focuses	(9)	A. Yes, I do know that.
(10)	on campaign finance and electoral politics.	(10)	Q. Did you attend any of those
(11)	Q. Why don't you take the time to	(11)	meetings?
(12)	read this to yourself. Referring now to what I	(12)	A. Not those meetings, no.

A. There was a breakfast meeting that was held after the or just as the law was about to be approved in Congress and there was a breakfast meeting that was held in Washington DC with a large group of people including staff members of some of the key players here plus other members of the legal team that was about to become the legal team later on.

Q. What do you mean by the legal team?

Who did you meet with?

A. A variety of lawyers representing different groups who were involved in this case

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marked as Exhibit 3, first, is the material on

I would like to go through

paragraph, I will read this one into the record

states "The Buying Time data and analysis of

McCain-Feingold. One of the most contentious

the provisions in McCain-Feingold (known as

'Snowe-Jeffords' provisions) for regulating

issues throughout the Senate debate was whether

television advertising played a central role

throughout the Senate debate on

certain of the paragraphs in it. The first

Exhibit 3 generally correct?

A. Yes, it is.

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### Page 17

now including lawyers from Kravath, also lawyers from groups like common cause and a fairly large group of people and the FEC, no, the FEC was not present, I take that back.

- Q. Did you ever speak to any staff people from any Senate house committees during the time what I will call McCain-Feingold was under consideration?
- A. Yes, I did.
- Q. Who did you speak to?
- Δ. There were a few that would call me at my office. Bob Schiff is one whose name I recall directly.
  - Q. Who is he?

Bob Schiff is a staff member with McCain I believe. There were other staff members I also talked to whose names I never did take down or record but they were staff members from Torricelli's office and staff members from Snowe's office, for instance, a staff member from Snowe's office called to ask me if they could use some of my charts in the Senate debate. I never kept records of who actually called me.

### Page 19

public because I had doubts about the applicability of using Buying Time database to apply to the lowest units charge argument. Q. In the third paragraph of Exhibit

- 3 it states that the Brennan Center, "put together a scholars' letter signed by 88 First Amendment scholars, which concluded that the McCain-Feingold bill was constitutional" and that that letter was introduced into the Senate record and quoted from several times and that it cited Buying Time data in support of the constitutional validity of the McCain-Feingold bill. Do you know if that's correct?
  - A. That is correct.

The memorandum then states that the Brennan Center "also put together a statement signed by every past president, executive director, legal director and legislative director of the American Civil Liberties Union asserting that the McCain-Feingold bill is constitutional" and that that statement because it "repudiated the policy of the current ACLU board on campaign finance reform, was very influential in the

### Page 18

Q. What did you talk to Mr. Schiff about?

Bob Schiff would ask various questions about what the database would show for instance. He would ask questions like whether the database had any relevance to the debate going on in the congressional black carcass objections to the Shays Meehan bill in the house. He would ask various questions dealing with how the database would deal with various concerns that were emerging in both the Senate and the House.

- Q. Did you assist him in that respect?
  - A. Yes, I did, when I could.
  - What about Senator Torricelli's

(18)

office, what were you asked? A. Staff member from Torricelli's office was concerned about the lowest units charge provision in the bill and I had done some research on the lowest units charge using the Buying Time database that they were interested in, but later I really never did issue that to congressional staffers or the

### Page 20

Senate debate and in influencing media perceptions." Is it true that the Brennan Center put together that statement?

- It is true that they put together A. that statement.
  - Who did that work? Q.
- It was mostly put together by Glenn Moramarco. He drafted the memoranda itself and then would seek statements, seek the signing of the various members of the ACLU.
- Do you know if the ACLU policy on campaign finance reform has changed since the ruling in the case of Buckley verses Valeo?
- A. I'm only familiar that the ACLU has traditionally opposed many forms of campaign finance reform at the Federal level.
- The next paragraph states that the Brennan Center circulated the "Buying Time Policy Committee on Political Advertising's Five New Ideas to the relevant congressmen and their staffs", is that true?
  - That is true. A.
- Q. I'm going to ask you some questions later about what has become known as

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(2) Five New Ideas, but can you tell us now what is (3) that document?

A. I was not involved in that (4) document, but that document was prepared prior (5) (6) to my arrival at the Brennan Center. It was what I know of it is that it was part of a (7) (8) session to try to come up with several new (9) ideas approaching reforming of campaign finance laws aiming largely at what might be (10)(11)constitutional.

> Q. Could you tell me again precisely when did you start at the Brennan Center?

A. November 2000.

The last line of the memorandum after listing Senators who cited data from Buying Time concludes that "The Buying Time data and the legal and policy analysis provided by the Brennan Center's staff played an integral role in the Senate's campaign finance reform debates." Do you have any reason to doubt the accuracy of that statement?

Snowe-Jeffords amendments as being narrow and

(3) appropriate for the nation's new campaign finance law. (4)

> Q. Did the Brennan Center appear in court on behalf of Senator McCain at some point prior to this litigation?

Page 23

A. On behalf of Senator McCain, I honestly don't know.

Q. Do you recall if the Brennan Center represented Senator McCain in order to get him on the Republican ballot in their primary in the year 2000?

A. Yes, that is correct.

Q. Did the Brennan Center submit briefs in various cases supporting stricter limits on amounts spent in federal political campaigns and state campaigns?

Yes, they have done that.

Did they appear on briefs urging stricter limits on what is sometimes referred to as issue advertising?

A. Yes, they have done that.

Q. Do you know if the Brennan Center ever sought to become a party in a campaign

### Page 22

### (2) McCain-Feingold.

Q. Did representatives of the Brennan Center testify in favor of the McCain-Feingold bill?

A. I do know that the policy

extensively in the Senate debate on

analysis in Buying Time data was cited

A. Yes, there was some testimony in favor of the McCain-Feingold bill especially in earlier drafts prior to the last session.

Mr. Rosenkranz testified in favor Q.

(10) of it?

> A. Yes

Who is he? (12)

Δ Josh Rosenkranz is the president (13)(14)

of the Brennan Center. He was the president since at

(15)least the time that you joined the Brennan (16) (17)

Center, correct?

A. Yes, that is correct.

Did you ever talk to anyone in (19) (20) the press with respect to the desirability of (21) the adoption of McCain-Feingold? (22)

A. I frequently talk to the press and it would include things like how the findings of Buying Time 2000 would confirm --

would confirm the McCain-Feingold

### Page 24

finance case for the purpose of defending a (2) (3) state statute?

> A. Yes, the Brennan Center has done that.

Do you recall if the case of

Daggot verses Maine Commission on Government

Ethics was such a case?

A. Yes, that was one such case.

Q. Who funded Buying Time 2000?

A. The Pew Charitable Trust.

What is to the extent that you

know the Pew Charitable Trust?

A. I'm not involved in the budgetary process, but the Pew Charitable Trust is a charitable foundation that has provided funding to a number of different groups in the field of researching electoral politics and campaign finance issues.

Q. Do you know whether at the time the Brennan Center sought funding from Pew that they did so for the purpose of creating a study which would set forth the case for reform and change in campaign finance law in a fashion that it had never been put forth before?

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Page 21 to Page 24

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MR. DODYK: Would you repeat the question?

MR. ABRAMS: I will change the question. Thank you.

- Q. What purpose if you know did the Brennan Center advise Pew it was seeking funding for?
- A. The purpose was to provide an empirical database on television advertising and what is the nature of political television advertising.
- Q. Would it be fair to say that the purpose of that was to put the case for reform in the best light?
- A. To tell the truth, that was not necessarily my purpose when I came in working on Buying Time 2000. I did not know what sort of results I was going to produce.
- Q. Did you know what sort of results the Brennan Center personnel with whom you spoke hoped you would produce?

MR. DODYK: Objection, no foundation.

Go on. O.

### Page 27

democracy program.

- Q. At the time this document was submitted she was the deputy director?
- Yes. A.
- Jonathan S. Krasno? O.
- He was the senior policy analyst A. prior to my arrival.
- Q. I would like you to look at the introduction to this submission to the Pew Charitable Trust dated February 19, 1999.

MR. DODYK: You want him to read the introduction?

Q. Why don't you read the introduction to yourself, first. Dr. Holman, let me address first the very first paragraph of this submission. It's short enough so I will read it in. "The tidal wave of so-called 'issue advocacy' in the 1996 elections has

(19) threatened to swamp our entire campaign finance (20) (21) system. A variety of political actors have

tried to influence elections with a deluge of (22) dollars. But by subtly altering the tag lines (23)

(24) of their appeals - avoiding the 'magic words'

of express advocacy - they have managed to

### Page 26

A. No one told me what they expected to find and to tell the truth, I was not -- I did not know what I would find out of the database.

MR. ABRAMS: I would like to mark as Exhibit 4 a document produced to us from the Brennan Center entitled Brennan Center for Justice Issue Advocacy Amassing the Case for Reform. (Plaintiff's Exhibit Holman 4, **Document entitled Brennan Center for** Justice Issue Advocacy Amassing the Case for Reform, marked for Identification.)

- Let me ask you first if you have ever seen this document?
  - A. I have not seen this document.
- The names on the front of the document are E. Joshua Rosenkranz, he's listed here as executive director, is that another
- title that he has? (22)A. Yes, he's president and executive (23) director.
  - Q. Who is Nancy Northup?
  - She is currently director of the

### Page 28

skirt existing campaign finance laws completely. Corporations and labor unions, long prohibited from spending even a penny on electioneering, have spent untold millions on such ads, whether directly or by funneling money through other organizations. And political parties, through the device of funneling soft money into thinly veiled campaign ads, have all but shredded existing campaign finance law."

At the time that you began work on Buying Time 2000, did you know that what I read to you was the basis upon which the Brennan Center had sought funding for the study?

MR. DODYK: Object to the form of the question. You may answer.

- What I was aware of is that there is a great problem especially since 1996 that involves soft money and issue advocacy and the Brennan Center had identified that as being a problem.
- Q. When you began work at the Brennan Center, is the paragraph that I read to

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you inconsistent with your understanding of the
 views of the Brennan Center?
 MR. DODYK: Object to the form of

the question.

A. This paragraph it sounds like sort of an extreme paragraph to try to seek funding purposes, but it describes the problems that many people including the Brennan Center was trying to address.

Q. Would you direct your attention to the last paragraph of the introduction which states, "While the data will be enormously valuable to political scientists - it will undoubtedly keep them busy for years: - the purpose of our acquiring the data set is not simply to advance knowledge for its own sake, but to fuel a continuous multi-faceted campaign to propel campaign reform forward."

At the time you began work on Buying Time 2000, did you understand that that was the basis upon which funding had been sought?

A. I would almost phrase it differently, but yes, I was mostly excited

### Page 31

advertising has and what issue advocacy and soft money is doing and the second purpose was indeed to direct that activity, that research activity to have an impact on public policy.

Q. That impact would be legislative, would it not?

## A. Yes, it would be. In most instances, yes.

Q. At the time that you joined the Brennan Center, were you aware that legislation had already been proposed to deal with what some perceived as the problems in campaign finance?

A. Yes, I was. By the time I joined the Brennan Center, Buying Time 1998 had already been issued.

Q. Had you read it before you joined the Brennan Center?

A. Immediately before I joined, but I was aware of the conclusions of it.

Q. Asking this rather broadly, but did you agree with the basic conclusions of the '98 study?

MR. DODYK: Object to the form of

### Page 30

about the political science aspect of it because it provides a huge database that has never been available before and it was the intention to compile and analyze this database and to provide it for political scientists to, you know, test our analysis, test our conclusions, develop their own conclusions and also not to be just in this academic void, but also to address public policy issues. It was not clear at any point and never explained to me exactly what sort of policy direction that would go in. It sounds like a multi-faceted policy direction as described in this paragraph.

Q. Did you understand that the

and multi-faceted campaign to propel reform forward"?

A. The purpose was two-fold that's contained in that sentence and one is to provide political science data addressing a vacuum of knowledge, that's the entire academic

community has in regards to what television

purpose for which the funding was sought was to

fund a document which would "fuel a continuous

Page 32

the question. You may answer.

A. To tell the truth, I couldn't understand much of Buying Time 1998. It was a document that used extensive charts, but some of the conclusions which I could not test or confirm I found fascinating. Things like the general lack of the use of magic words in television advertising I found fascinating. I had no basis to determine whether or not it's accurate.

Q. You used the words "magic words", where do those words come from?

A. It's a term that has been applied to the Buckley decision where they speculated on certain ways to try to distinguish express advocacy from issue advocacy.

Q. Is it your understanding that the Buckley case used the words "magic words"?

A. The Buckley decision did not use the words.

Q. Are those scientific words that belong in a scientific study?

**MR. DODYK:** Object to the form of the question.



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Page 3	3
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If you judge it by political scientists, the term magic words is used everywhere in the political science community including at the last American Political Science Association conference.

Q. Are they neutral words?

When they are used by political scientists, they are not necessarily loaded. You will find some political scientists who will use those terms. It's an easier way to describe the footnote at the Buckley decision. Frequently the term magic words is used in a derogatory sense, but in the political scientist community it's really used as a description.

Q. When the words "magic words" were used in Buying Time 2000, were they used in a neutral fashion?

A. In Buying Time 2000, yes, they were used as a descriptive fashion. As a matter of fact, I would make all efforts to avoid what I consider, you know, just bias terminology such as sham issue advocacy. I would not use terms like that.

Page 35

development by Ken Goldstein at the University of Wisconsin.

Q. What did Professor Goldstein do?

Professor Goldstein is the person who put together the Buying Time 2000 database and the Buying Time 1998 database. He would get basically the television commercials from a private company called CMAG, Campaign Media Analysis Group, and then Professor Goldstein at the University of Wisconsin and when he was at Arizona earlier would then enlist students to go through the database and fill out a survey in response to each television commercial and from both Ken Goldstein's empirical data and the survey responses he developed the database.

Then the database would be transmitted to me at the Brennan Center and I provided my independent analysis that produced Buying Time 2000.

Were the students referred to sometimes as coders?

Yes. Δ.

What does that word mean?

A. It just means they were coding

### Page 34

Q. Why do you consider those words bias? The term sham strikes me as a

bias term so I changed the term to electioneering issue ads which I consider neutral and scientific and when the term the magic words is used, I also never meant it in a derogatory sense.

Q. Do you know if Mr. Rosenkranz used the terms "sham issue ads" in testifying before various Senate committees?

A. I don't know if he used those terms.

Q. What was the role of the Brennan Center other than the work that you did and Mr. McLoughlin did in the preparation of Buying Time 2000?

A. I guess I don't understand the question.

Let me ask that again. Did Q. anyone else at the Brennan Center other than you and Mr. McLoughlin work on Buying Time 2000?

There was the database

### Page 36

the database in response to a survey that was placed out in front of them. The survey had this series of questions roughly I think it was about 35 questions or so and they would view each television commercial and then fill out the survey responses.

Q. Do you know how many students were used as coders with respect to the preparation of Buying Time 2000?

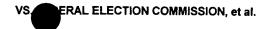
A. I don't know. I would imagine the size of the team would vary through the course of the academic semester. I don't know.

Q. Did more than one student code a particular storyboard?

I am aware that Ken Goldstein had a system set up of intercoder reliability, but Ken Goldstein would have to explain exactly how extensive that was so that would mean that I know in many instances there would be more than one student doing the coding on a storyboard.

Q. I have used the word storyboard. First, why don't you tell us what the word storyboard mean?

Storyboard is the hard copy



### Page 37 Page 39 (1) (1) picture of each television commercial. It (2) (2) given anything other than what we now marked as (3) roughly is a picture of the commercial every (3) Exhibit 5? (4) three to four seconds captured in hard copy (4) A. I do not know. form so that researchers and we can take a look (5) Q. Do you know if the storyboards (6) at each of the commercials without having to (6) were presented to the students on paper as (7) watch television. (7) opposed to by computer? (8) MR. ABRAMS: I want to mark now as (8) A. I know in the 2000 database they Exhibit 5 what are actually the last (9) (9) were presented on computer. How the 1998 (10)pages of Exhibit 1 that is to say the (10) database was compiled you would have to ask Ken very end of Buying Time 2000 under the (11) (11) Goldstein, but with the 2000 database Ken had (12)heading coding the commercials. (12)developed a system where the storyboards were (Plaintiff's Exhibit Holman 5, (13)(13) presented on a computer screen that also had (14) Coding the Commercials, marked for (14) the survey right next to it so students would (15) Identification.) (15) do a direct feed into the computer database. (16) Q. Do you recognize Exhibit 5? (16) Some of the advertisements A. Yes, I do. (17)(17)contained identification, did they not, of the This was included, was it not, at (18)(18) sponsoring organization? the very end of Buying Time 2000? (19) (19) Yes, some of them did. (20) A. Yes, it was. (20) When they did, did the students (21) O. Why did you do that? know that? (21) (22) A. Mostly for political scientists (22) A. If the students could read it at (23) in order to convey exactly what the database (23) the end. Very frequently as you can see by the (24)was in Buying Time 2000. I did not expect the (24) storyboard that you handed out which is a very (25) general public to be particularly interested in (25) clean copy of the storyboard it is often Page 38 Page 40 (1) (1) (2) this and then I included a storyboard at the (2) difficult to read. (3) end, I actually wanted to include several Q. If a storyboard said at the end (3) storyboards, but there were cost considerations (4) (4) paid for by the California Democratic (5) so we had one storyboard just to make it clear (5) Committee, for example, the students would see (6) to everyone exactly what we were looking at for (6) that as well? (7) Buying Time 2000. A. (7) They would see that as well, yes. Q. Were the coders ever overruled by (8) (8) If the storyboard said paid for by Citizens for Gore or whatever it would say, (9) Professor Goldstein? (9) (10) A. I am aware that they were the students would see it, correct? (10) overruled on occasion by Professor Goldstein. (11) (11) A. That is correct. (12)Q. Do you know the circumstances in (12) Q. The students didn't hear or see (13)which they were overruled? any of the ads themselves, correct? (13) (14)A. Not really. Not most of them. (14) I don't believe they had volume It was the policy of the Brennan Center that (15) on the computer screen, but I'm speculating on Ken Goldstein had the ultimate decision as to (16) (16) that. I was not involved in the data input. (17) what was going to go in the database. (17) Q. Is it your information that what (18) Q. Did you participate in (18) they saw was the storyboard? (19) discussions with Professor Goldstein about A. That's my information, that's my (19) certain decisions as they were made with regard (20) (20) understanding. to the coding? (21) (21) Q. Not the advertisement? (22) A. Had some discussions with (22) A. That's right. (23) Professor Goldstein, but he always had the (23) Q. Do you know why the coding starts (24) final decision. (24) with number four as opposed to number one if

Q. Do you know if the students were

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you look at the coding information itself?

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### Page 4

No. I do not know. I do know. There was other information that Ken would use for providing some code data that would help in compiling the database itself. Things like which race it directly, you know, affected, things like that so this is what the students would look at and then there was other identifying data that Ken would have.

Could you direct your attention to question 11, please?

A. Yes.

Do you know how the students were supposed to learn the "purpose of the ad"?

A. This was one of the few subjective questions in the survey itself. Most of the survey dealt with purely objective questions that the students could easily identify and easily be confirmed and question 11 was one of the few subjective questions that simply asked the student's opinion.

Q. Was that opinion to be based solely by looking at the storyboard?

A. On behalf of the students, yes, and determining whether they felt this

### Page 43

promote or attack the candidate.

Q. How was the student to respond to question 11 with respect to such an ad?

A. It would be their subjective choice. If they were unclear, they would then register 3 which is the unsure/unclear.

Do you know why they weren't given another option to answer both?

No, I do not know that.

Could you direct your attention to question 27 which asks, "In your judgment, is the primary focus of this ad on the personal characteristics of either candidate or on policy matters" and there they did give the students the opportunity to say both, did they not?

A. Yes, they did.

Did you ever speak with Professor Q. Goldstein about whether the students should have been given an option in responding to question 11 of saying both?

No, I never did talk to him about A. that.

Q. Do you know what the results were

### Page 42

commercial was designed to influence their vote for or against a candidate or legislation or public policy.

Q. The choice the students were given, is it not, was whether or not the purpose of the ad was "to provide information about or urge action on a bill or issue or is it to generate support or opposition for a particular candidate", that was the choice they were given, correct?

A. And whether or not they are unsure and unclear and don't know.

Q. You're closely familiar with the ads that the students saw, are you not?

A. Yes.

a particular candidate?

Were any of the ads in your view ones which had as their purpose both providing information about or urging action on a bill or issue and generating support or opposition for

A. I do recall seeing ads that had (22) both legislative matters that they were (23) (24) (25)

addressing plus they mention the name of a candidate and would appear to be trying to

### Page 44

broadly with respect to question 27, specifically what did the students conclude about the primary focus of the advertisements that they saw as regards whether the ads focused on personal characteristics of candidates or policy matters?

A. To tell the truth Q 27 was not a major part of my analysis. I did not use it very extensively. I can produce the results if I go back to the database, but no, off the top of my head I could not tell you what the results were.

 Q. If the results were that an overwhelming amount of the advertisements were determined by the students to be ones on policy matters rather than on personal characteristics, wouldn't that suggest to you that many of the answers to question 11 would have been both if the students had been given an opportunity to so state?

MR. DODYK: Would you read the question back, please. (Record read.)

Well, you know, I don't know how



### Page 45 Page 47 (1) (1) (2) the students would answer Q 11 if they were (2) aired, however, that would be my opinion. If (3) provided with the both option, but Q 27 and (3) it were aired close to -- very close to the (4) Q 11 are not really that interrelated in a way. (4) election, I would suggest that this could be (5) By focusing one on policy matters verses (5) electioneering. If it were not aired close to personal characteristics would off hand suggest (6) (6) the election and it deals with an issue that is (7) to me an ad that promoted a candidacy should I (7) pending before Congress, then I would view it (8) vote for that candidate because that candidate (8) as genuine issue. (9) stands on a certain policy matter or because (9) Q. Students were not given any of (10)that candidate has, you know, a bad personal that information, were they? (10) (11) background. Either way it would be -- it could (11) No, they were not. (12) be candidate promotion. I could not draw -- I (12) If you sit here today with only would not draw a close interrelatedness between (13) this storyboard in front of you and if I compel Q 27 and Q 11. (14)(14) you to play the role of coder and to respond as (15) Q. But an ad can be both candidate (15) the students did to this ad, how would you code (16) promotion and policy promotion, correct? (16) it with respect to question 11? (17) A. Certainly it can be. (17) A. Without any knowledge of when it (18) Could you look at the particular (18) aired, I would suspect it's an issue ad as (19) storyboard that is attached to the materials. (19) opposed to an electioneering ad. First, do you recall who chose that particular (20) (20) Q. Is this something that by our (21) one to attach? (21) examination of the data that we will be able to (22) A. It was not me. It was done in find out how this was, in fact, coded? (22) (23) the editorial process and what the particular (23) A. Yes, I can tell you that. (24) layout of the book was taken over by editors. (24) You mentioned that if this were (25) Q. I'm sorry, editors at the Brennan (25) close to an election you might have been more Page 46 Page 48 (1) (1) Center or somewhere else? (2) (2) likely to treat this as an electioneering (3) Editors at the Brennan Center matter, correct? (3) (4) along with the company that did the layout for (4) That is correct. If it were A. (5) the book. I think they were called Flats so (5) immediately prior to the election when Al Gore (6) together in their meetings they decided what (6) was fighting against George Bush. (7) storyboards to select. As I noted earlier, I Would you then have characterized (7) (8) would have taken the whole range of storyboards (8) it as pro Gore or anti Gore? to provide examples of electioneering verses (9) (9) Δ I would have characterized this (10) genuine issue ads and so forth. (10) as pro Gore. (11)Can you look at the storyboard (11) Q. Why? (12)now and tell us in your opinion is the purpose (12) Gore has a reputation more so of this ad to provide information about or urge (13)(13) than George Bush for supporting Medicare. (14)action on a bill or issue or is it to generate (14) Any other reason? (15) support or opposition for a particular (15) Δ That would be my primary reason. candidate? (16)(16) Are there any other reasons? (17) A. For me to offer a political (17) A. Not that I can see, no. (18)science opinion, I would like to know when this (18)I want to take you - sorry. Did (19) ad was aired if it was very close to the (19) you ever come to review the 1998 ads which were (20) election or not. (20) deemed by the Brennan Center to be "sham issue (21) Q. The students were not told that. (21) ads"? (22) were they? (22) A. I looked at ads. The Brennan

A. No, they were not told that so

even though I'm unfamiliar with this ad, in my

opinion it would be depending on when it's

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Center does not use the term sham issue ads.

but I have reviewed the storyboards for 1998.

Did a time come when you or Mr.

### Page 49 Page 51 (1) (1) McLoughlin provided Professor Richard Hasen Exhibit 7 the document with the number (2) (2) 12 on the right. It's a storyboard. I (3) with information for an article that he was (3) (4) writing? (4) will mark as Exhibit 8 the document with the number 318 on the right and it is (5) A. Yes, we did. (5) Q. Who was Professor Hasen? also a storyboard. (6) (6) (7) A. Rick Hasen is a law professor at (7) (Plaintiff's Exhibit Holman 7, (8) Loyola Law School in Los Angeles. Part of the (8) Ad 12 Storyboard, marked for (9) whole agreement with Buying Time 2000 is trying (9) Identification.) (10) to encourage academic research in using the (10) (Plaintiff's Exhibit Holman 8, (11) database and Rick Hasen wanted to publish an (11) Ad 318 Storyboard, marked for article, you know, using the database for both (12) Identification.) (12) 1998 and 2000 and so we obliged. These are not good copies. (13)(13)A. Q. These are our copies of what we Q. And you funded him, did you not? (14) (14)I don't know if he was funded for were given. (15) (15)that. I don't know if that was part of the A. That's how we have them too. (16) (16) As you see, we will have better (17) proposal. (17) copies of the 2000 storyboards. Could you Q. I mean the Brennan Center funded (18) (18)his work, did it not? direct your attention first to Exhibit 7 which (19) (19) is the AFL ad. Is this an ad that was treated A. I do not know that. (20) (20)MR. ABRAMS: I want to mark as in the 1998 study as a "genuine issue ad"? (21) (21) Exhibit 6 a letter from Mr. McLoughlin (22) Yes, it is. (22) to Professor Hasen dated January 8, Is Exhibit 8 an ad that was (23) (23) treated in the 1998 study as a "genuine issue 2001. (24) (24) (Plaintiff's Exhibit Holman 6, (25) Page 50 Page 52 (1) (1) Letter dated January 8, 2001, marked for (2) Yes, it is. (2) A. What is a genuine issue ad? (3) Identification.) (3) The genuine issue ad was that one Q. Do you recall if you have seen (4) (4) (5) this document before? (5) component of the survey that the coders filled which was Q 11 in 2000, it was a different (6) A. Luke would share these documents (6) (7) with Rick so I would have seen this before, (7) number in 1998 by the way, but the same question, a genuine issue ad was classified as although I didn't take much time with it. I (8) (8) (9) was busy working on Buying Time 2000. (9) an ad that did not use, first of all, the magic (10) O Why did he send him this (10) words as part of the objective test and (11)information? (11) secondly, was viewed by the coders as something (12)A. This is clearly in response to a (12) that was intended primarily to advocate a (13) request by Rick seeking the storyboards. Rick (13) certain issue rather than promote a candidacy. Q. The coders were not given the is a very, very independent scholar who wants (14) (14) (15) to make his own judgments and so he was zealous (15) word primarily, were they, in question 11? about getting all the storyboards so he could A. No, they were not. (16) (16) (17)take a look himself and determine whether or (17) The question they were asked was "is the purpose of the ad to provide (18) not he happened to agree with the coders and do (18) information about or urge action on a bill or (19) his own analysis. (19)Mr. McLoughlin's letter referred issue or is it to generate support or (20) (20) opposition for a particular candidate", (21) to ad number 12 and ad number 318 and I want to (21) mark as Plaintiff's Exhibits 7 and 8 documents (22) (22) correct? (23) produced to us by the Brennan Center which (23) A. Right or are you unsure or (24) appear to be ad 12 and ad 318. (24) unclear. MR. ABRAMS: I will mark as Exhibit 7 was treated as a (25) (25) Q.

### **CRAIG HOLMAN - 9/6/02**

### Page 55 Page 53 (1) (1) Ad 11 Storyboard, marked for (2) genuine issue ad, correct? (2) (3) Δ Yes. (3) Identification.) Q. As was Exhibit 8? (4) Q. This storyboard was treated as a (4) sham issue ad or as an electioneering issue ad Yes. (5) A. in the 1998 study, was it not? When you say that a genuine issue (6) a (6) Coded as an electioneering issue ad cannot contain what you refer to as magic (7) (7) words, what do you mean by that? (8) ad, yes. (8) Do you agree with that? Q. (9) A. Vote for a candidate or vote (9) (10) against a candidate or elect a candidate. (10) Yes, I would agree with that. Q. Are the particular words which (11)Q. Why is that? (11)you understand to be "magic words"? (12) It's attacking representative Pat (12) (13) Danner for an issue that is over with already A. There are some that have been (13) specifically mentions and plays up the name identified as particular magic words, but it (14)Danner and casts it in a very negative light on was left very open in the Buckley decision and (15) (15)a prior vote. remains a matter of dispute in the courts (16) (16) Q. Does Exhibit 9 refer to a public (17)today. (17) Mr. McLoughlin mentions on page issue? (18) Q. (18) (19) two of his letter "28 distinct sham issue ads"? (19) It refers to a policy issue, yes, MR. DODYK: Could you point us to (20) which would show why I also don't believe Q 29 (20) would be related to Q 11. the line? (211 (21) Q. So the answer to Q 29 on Exhibit MR. ABRAMS: About line 7 right (22) (22) 9 would be that it relates to a policy issue, (23) above the numbers. (23) Q. "Though we don't have the other (24) correct? 12 boards to confirm, I count 28 distinct sham (25) A. I don't know what the coders have (25) Page 56 Page 54 (1) (1)

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- issue ads". He used the words sham issue ads?
- A. In the beginning I kept teaching him not to do that, but in the beginning he was, yes.
- Q. Did anyone else around the Brennan Center refer to them as sham issue ads to your knowledge?
- A. Well, I made it specific policy not to do it in Buying Time 2000, but I have heard other people use that term once in a while, but it really is a term that is not used very often and it is certainly not part of an academic study.
- Q. But the words magic words are appropriately part of an academic study?
- A. Yes, they are. I don't consider that necessarily derogatory.
- Q. I want to review with you by way of example a few of the ads that Mr. McLoughlin referred to as a distinct sham issue ads.
- MR. ABRAMS: I will mark as
- Exhibit 9 what is set forth as number 11 (23)(24) in Mr. McLoughlin's letter.
  - (Plaintiff's Exhibit Holman 9,

- done, but it would not surprise me if they had said that, yes.
- Q. Is Exhibit 9 advocacy with respect to how Representative Danner should vote in the future when a tax plan comes up again?
- A. That would be difficult to say without having a clue what the tax plan that comes up again would be about.
- Q. The coder won't know that, will he?
- No, which is why I would agree with the coder that this really has nothing to do with the tax plan since there is no tax
- Do you really mean it has nothing to do with the tax plan even though it says call Danner and tell her to vote no when the tax plan comes up again?
- A. Well, for a hypothetical tax plan perhaps, but no, that isn't how I would read this ad. I would read this ad as attacking Pat Danner and trying to cast Pat Danner in a bad light for a prior vote.

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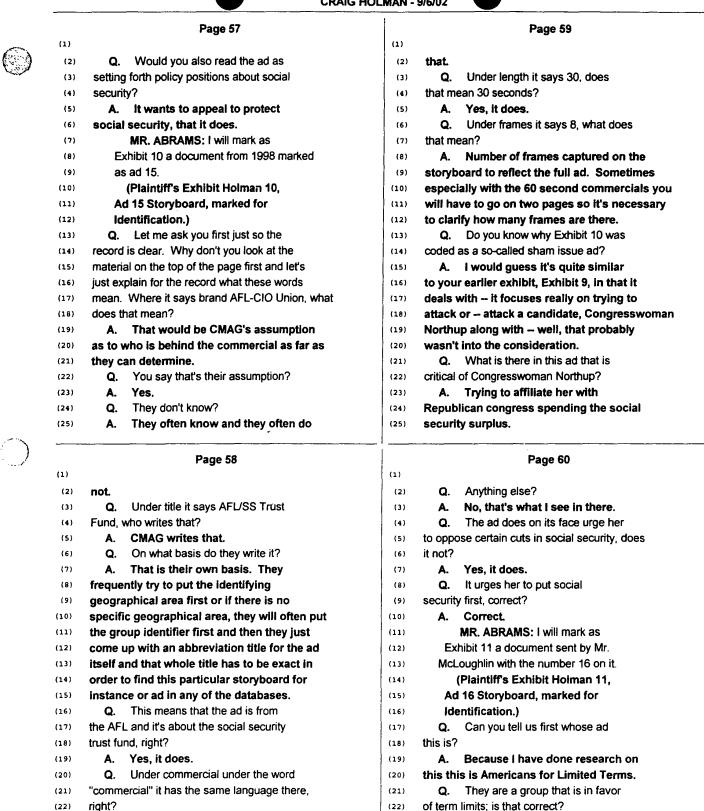
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A.

Q.

Yes, it does.

What does commercial mean?

I do not know why CMAG would have

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Α.

Q.

issue ad, correct?

Yes, they are.

This ad was treated as a sham



### Page 63 Page 61 (1) (1) (2) Yes, it was. (2) urge David Wu to take certain actions? (3) Q. Is it? (3) A. This ad makes it clear that David Wu already took that action and refused to sign Again, I don't use the term sham (4) (4) the term limits. It's calling David Wu, I mean issue ads, but let me read it. I would agree (5) (5) that's - it makes it clear David Wu already (6) with the coders on this one. This ad is (6) took this action and has refused. (7) focusing Merrill Cook as not supporting the (7) term limits and depicting him as desiring to (8) Q. So when it says "Call David Wu (8) become a career politician. (9) and tell him to sign the US term limits (9) pledge", are you testifying that it doesn't Q. Does this ad also in your view (10) (10) mean that? (11) urge Merrill Cook to sign a pledge to limit his (11) (12) A. Yes, I am, although this is a bad own terms? (12) (13) reproduction of the ad. For instance, I don't A. Yes, it does. (13)see any telephone number here for anyone to Q. Does it take a position on a (14)(14)public issue of term limits? (15) call. Yes, I do not believe the group that (15) (16) sponsored this ad really cared one way or A. Yes, it does. It's in support of (16) another if anyone did call David Wu. It knows (17) (17) term limits. MR. ABRAMS: I will mark as (18) that David Wu is opposed to term limits and (18)refused to sign the pledge, that's the gist of Exhibit 12 a document marked as number (19) (19)20 in Mr. McLoughlin's letter. (20) (20)This is your subjective judgment, (Plaintiff's Exhibit Holman 12, (21) Q. Ad 20 Storyboard, marked for (22) is it not, as to the intention of the people (22) (23) that put out the ad? (23) Identification.) (24) A. True, and the subjective analysis This ad as well is by a group (24) that is in favor of term limits, correct? (25) of the coder. (25) Page 62 Page 64 (1) (1) A. Correct (2) Q. This ad contains overt advocacy, (2) This ad as well was treated as (3) does it not, in support of term limits? (3) The ad supports the policy of what vocabulary do you want to use, an (4) (4) electioneering issue ad? term limits, ves. (5) (5) Q. In very strong terms, does it A. Yes (6) (6) not? Q. This ad as well was treated as an (7) (7) electioneering issue ad in 1998, correct? (8) A. Yes (8) "The answer is term limits. Term (9) A. Correct. (9) limits replace Washington insiders with new Q. Why? (10) (10) people who reflect community interests, not Well, I mean the coders were the (11)(11)politics as usual"? ones that decided that and I'm assuming that is (12) (12) A. Certainly it supports the policy accurate from Luke's memo and I would agree (13) (13) of term limits. with the coders on this one as well. (14)(14)If there had been an option in Q. What is it about this (15) (15) advertisement that makes it in your view an (16) question 11 that said both, would you fill it (16) (17) out? electioneering issue ad? (17)It is designed to promote the (18) In my subjective opinion, I would not. This ad was designed specifically to candidacy of Molly Bordonaro for having pledged (19) (19) (20) (20) to accept the term limits and to oppose the promote Molly Bordonaro and to attack David Wu. If you ask me on Q 29, it certainly does deal candidacy of David Wu who refused to accept the (21) (21) term limits. It's picturing Molly in a (22) with the policy issue, but that's not the (23) intent in my opinion. positive light, a very positive light and David (23)

Q.

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Wu in a very negative light.

Doesn't this ad on the face of it

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. Q.

Suppose question 11 were

rephrased not to ask what the purpose of the ad



## SENATOR MITCH MCCONNEL (1) (2 (3 (4

FEDE	DLMAN - 9/6/02	
	XMAX(17/17)	FEDE

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(2)	was, but to ask what the ad did or said.	(2) correct?
(3)	Suppose it said in your opinion does the ad	(3) A. Yes.
(4)	provide information about or urge action on a	(4) Q. They are against partial birth
(5)	bill or issue or does it generate support or	(5) abortion?
(6)	opposition for a particular candidate, how	(6) A. Yes.
(7)	would you answer that?	(7) Q. This ad was treated as an
(8)	MR. DODYK: Would you read the	electioneering issue ad in both 1998 and 2000,
(9)	question back.	(9) was it not?
(10)	(Record read.)	(10) A. Yes, it was.
(11)	A. In my opinion I would consider	(11) Q. You agreed with that, did you
(12)	this electioneering. This supports a certain	(12) not?
(13)	candidate and attacks a specific candidate.	(13) A. Yes, I do.
(14)	<ul> <li>Q. So you would answer my revised</li> </ul>	(14) Q. This ad refers to two senators,
(15)	question 11 by checking number one "generates	(15) Senator Feingold and Senator Kohl, correct?
(16)	support or opposition for a candidate",	(16) A. Correct.
(17)	correct?	(17) Q. Was the ad an electioneering
(18)	A. Yes, I would.	(18) issue ad as to the senator that was not running
(19)	<ul> <li>Q. Even if you had a choice of both,</li> </ul>	(19) for election that year?
(20)	you would not choose that, correct?	(20) A. Yes, it is casting both senators
(21)	A. No, I would not, not in this	in a very negative light and which is why it
(22)	case.	(22) was used both years when each senator was
(23)	MR. ABRAMS: Why don't we take a	(23) running.
(24)	10 minute break.	(24) Q. Senator Feingold ran in 1998,
(25)	(Recess taken.)	(25) correct?

### Page 66 (1) (2) MR. ABRAMS: I want to mark. Dr. (3) Holman, as Exhibit 13 a Brennan Center (4) storyboard with the number 1411 on it and since this advertisement also ran in (5) (6) the year 2000 I'm providing as the back (7) two pages a better version of the same (8) advertisement so this is a four page exhibit, but it is one ad. (9) (10) (Plaintiff's Exhibit Holman 13. (11) Ad 1411 Storyboard, marked for (12) Identification.) (13) I suggest you look at the better (14) version inside. Have you looked at Exhibit 13? (15) A. Yes. (16) That exhibit was run in identical (17) form, was it not, in 1998 and 2000? (18) A. Yes, it was. (19) Who paid for this advertisement? (20)National Pro Life Alliance (21) judging from the brand name of their -- I'm not (22) sure if they are affiliated with other pro life (23) groups or they are an independent group on

They are a pro life group,

### Page 68 (1) (2) Yes, he did. (3) Why did it mention Senator Kohl in 1998? (4) (5) MR. DODYK: Object to the form of (6) the question. (7) If you know? (8) Well, I guess I would be speculating as to the intent of the group (9) whether the group knew they were going to run (10) this for two years or whether the group wanted (11) (12) to cast both of these democrats who support (13) abortion rights in a very negative light. I (14) would be speculating why they did that. (15) Aren't you doing that as to every ad when we talk about what the intention of the (16)(17) people that put the ad was? (18) I can offer my opinion that I (19) suspect this group intended to run this ad in both 1998 and 2000 and they produced an ad that (20) (21) was electioneering against these two senators (22) fully realizing that these two senators are not (23) going to change their mind on abortion rights (24)so not designed to try to influence their votes

on any future abortion bill, but designed to

their own.

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## SENATOR MITCH MCCONNELL, et a

and these constant in a year pagetive light in
cast these senators in a very negative light in
the state of Wisconsin using such terms as
grizzly picturing their smiling faces after the
news stories of partial birth abortions.

Page 69

- Q. Is it your opinion that advertisements that are critical of senators who are running for election with regard to their positions on public issues are for that reason election issue ads?
- A. No, not necessarily. Certainly you can have genuine issue ads that talk about candidates if the emphasis really is on a bill that's pending say before congress or certain public policy issue and hoping to actually influence perhaps the legislative votes of that congressman.
- Q. Suppose the purpose is to criticize a senator for taking a public policy position and to do so during an election year, does that in your view make it a sham issue ad as opposed to a genuine issue ad?
- A. Not necessarily, no. An (23) electioneering issue ad. If there is a (24) (25) legislative policy that could be influenced by

### Page 71

- (2) Senators Feingold and Kohl today and insist (3) they change their vote and oppose partial birth abortion", is it your opinion that they don't (4) want them to change their vote and oppose (5) partial birth abortions? (6)
  - A. No. it's my opinion that they couldn't care less if anyone called Feingold and Kohl. Their purpose is to cast Feingold and Kohl in a very negative light to try to affect the public and the voter's perception of Feingold and Kohl and to influence the election.
  - Q. So when it says "tell them to vote for the partial birth abortion ban", they don't mean that, do they?
  - Not in my opinion. They really -- I mean they support the partial birth abortion ban, but this ad is not designed to get people to call Feingold and Kohl and convince them to change their vote on partial birth abortion.
- (23) Q. Even though it says so?
- (24)
  - Q. Is that the same sort of judgment

### Page 70

the ad itself, even though if it does criticize a candidate that is running in that election period, I could conceive of some that I would view as genuine issue ads.

- Q. You don't mean, do you, that the National Pro Life Alliance doesn't genuinely care about partial birth abortion, do you?
  - No, I don't mean that.
- You don't mean that they don't (10) mean what they say about partial birth (11)abortions? (12)
  - A. They are opposed to partial birth abortions.
  - Q. They believe that partial birth abortions kill thousands every year as the ad says, correct?
  - Correct.
- They think it's a bad thing for (19) (20) senators to vote in a fashion that is from their perspective insufficiently critical of (21) (22) partial birth abortion?
- A. I'm sure they would say that's a (23) (24) bad thing.
  - When the ad then says "contact

### Page 72

that you would hope the students that were coding this ad went through?

- A. I find it interesting that the coders would agree with me on this, yes, it is a subjective judgment.
- Q. Did Mr. McLoughlin ever tell you that he thought it was a genuine issue ad?
- A. I do not recall if he ever said that to me or not.

MR. ABRAMS: I would like to mark as Exhibit 14 an e-mail from Mr. McLoughlin to you of January 18, I

believe it's 2001. (Plaintiff's Exhibit Holman 14, R-Mail dated January 18, 2001, marked for Identification.)

(18) Q. Do you recall receiving Exhibit 14? (19)

> A. Not specifically, but I have no doubt that I did receive this and Luke is expressing his opinion that he could perceive

Q. He didn't say he could perceive it, did he, he said, "It reads to me like a

it as a genuine issue ad.

### Page 73 Page 75 (1) (1) (2) genuine issue ad"? (2) genuine issue ad? (3) A. That is what Luke wrote. (3) I don't know if Ken - I don't (4) Do you think this is an issue (4) know what direction Ken did that in. that reasonable people could disagree about? (5) (5) Weren't all of his other rulings (6) Certainly. I mean when it comes (6) in the direction of showing that more ads were (7) to any subjective judgments such as the Q 11 (7) electioneering or sham issue ads rather than (8) question, it isn't a black and white issue I (8) less? (9) think as Luke's e-mail demonstrates. (9) A. I do not know for sure. I know (10) Q. Was it in the end Professor there was one instance in which there was an (10) (11)Goldstein who decided that with respect to the (11) overruling because he determined there were (12)2000 study that Exhibit 13 should be treated as (12)magic words used in the ad and so that an electioneering ad? (13)(13) transferred the ad into an electioneering call. (14)A. Yes, it was Ken Goldstein's (14) but no longer an issue ad. I don't know. decision. (15) (15) That would be the determination Why was it his decision rather (16) Q. (16) of a student in that situation would simply be (17) than the students who did the coding? wrong, would it not, that is to say if there (17)(18)A. I don't know why Ken Goldstein (18) were certain words that that permits an would have made that decision. That's (19)(19) objective judgment? (20) something you would have to ask him. A. Right. (20) (21) Wouldn't the only circumstances (21) But this is a subjective judgment (22) be if the students had decided that it was a as to how to characterize this ad, correct? (22) genuine issue ad? (23) (23) That is correct. (24)There are occasions in which Ken (24) O. And all the ads? (25) overrode the student's judgment. Here in this (25) A. Actually the magic words can be a Page 74 Page 76 (1) (1) (2) case Ken had two years to look at this in 2000 (2) little subjective, but yes, this is a (3) and in 1998, you know, was viewed as an (3) subjective judgment when it comes to Q 11. (4) electioneering issue ad and Ken decided to keep How can the magic words be a (4) Q. it the same way in 2000. (5) (5) little subjective? (6) Q. What purpose did the coders serve (6) The list that is speculated by (7) on this ad? (7) the Supreme Court in the footnote in the (8) A. Well, Q 11 is just one of the (8) Buckley decision does not appear to be an (9) questions of 35 and the coders serve an (9) exclusive list of what the magic words are and (10) instrumental basis here all the way through. (10) there have been subsequent court cases of which When it comes to disagreements, you know, that (11)(11)I'm not a legal scholar in which they have (12)is when Ken would step in with his judgments (12) expanded some of the list and so there are (13) here and there was a disagreement apparently (13) apparently subjective judgments as to what it (14)between 1998 and 2000 by the student coders and (14) actually pictures a magic words or fits the (15) so Ken apparently felt justified to step in on (15) magic words standard. (16)this one in 2000. (16) Q. Would it be fair to say the words (17) Q. Did he reverse or overrule the (17) aren't magic? (18)students' judgments with respect to any other (18) A. What term do you want to use to (19) ads with respect to Q 11? (19) describe them? (20)A. There are other instances which (20) Q. Express advocacy? (21) Ken did that, yes. (21) A. I would stick with the magic (22) Did he ever do it in the words express terminology. That's generally (22) (23) direction of concluding that the students had (23) what's used in the political science community.

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determined that something was an electioneering

issue ad, but that he believed that it was a

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Aren't you testifying that in

fact "magic words" are not limited to a few



	Page 77		Page 79	
(1)		(1)		بالمراب
(2)	particular words?	(2)	as an attack ad against Northup.	600
(3)	A. That is correct.	(3)	Q. On your reviewing it you're	-
(4)	MR. ABRAMS: I'm going to mark now	(4)	persuaded that it is intended to get her to	
(5)	as Exhibit 15 an e-mail from you dated	(5)	change her vote or to vote in a particular way?	
(6)	April 11, 2001 which also deals in part	(6)	A. Yes, It is.	
(7)	with Exhibit 13. You will see that	(7)	Q. Does it make any difference when	
(8)	attached to Exhibit 15 are copies of all	(8)	the ad ran?	
(9)	the advertisements referred to in	(9)	A. No, it doesn't make a difference.	
10)	Exhibit 15.	(10)	Q. Does it make a difference when	
L1)	(Plaintiff's Exhibit Holman 15,	(11)	the vote was going to be held?	
12)	E-Mail dated April 11, 2001, marked for	(12)	A. On the bill itself?	
13)	Identification.)	(13)	Q. Correct.	
4)	Q. Is Exhibit 15 an e-mail that you	(14)	A. Yes, the fact that there is a	
5)	sent?	(15)	bill pending you could influence her vote on is	
6)	A. Yes, it is.	(16)	a significant indicator to me that it is a	
7)	Q. Are the materials annexed to	(17)	genuine issue ad trying to influence	
8)	Exhibit 15 copies of the advertisements that	(18)	legislation.	
9)	are referred to in Exhibit 15?	(19)	Q. Did you know when you read the ad	
0)	A. Yes, they are.	(20)	how soon the vote would be on the foreign	
1)	Q. Focusing first on paragraph 3 in	(21)	worker bill?	
2)	your e-mail to Jonathan Krasno you say, "The	(22)	A. I did not actually document when	
3)	two genuine issue ads that mention a candidate	(23)	the foreign worker bill was being subject to	
4)	in the database are ad codes 627 (KY/CFAW Call	(24)	the vote, but the ad itself indicates that this	
(5)	Northup) and 2862 (UT/COC Matheson Can't	(25)	worker bill is coming up for a vote soon.	
	Page 78	_	Page 80	- , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
L)		(1)		
2)	Decide). There is no question these are	(2)	<ul> <li>Q. Do you know when the election was</li> </ul>	
3)	genuine issue ads that mention a candidate	(3)	with respect to Congressman Northup?	
4)	within 60 days." Focusing first on the	(4)	A. No, I do not know that.	
5)	advertisement relating to Congressman Northup,	(5)	Q. Would that make a difference to	
6)	do you remain of the view that there is no	(6)	you?	
7)	question that that's a genuine issue ad?	(7)	A. No, the emphasis really does seem	
8)	A. Yes, I do.	(8)	to be on the bill that's pending before	
9)	Q. Is it at all critical of her?	(9)	Congress so even if this were within the 60 day	
0)	A. It raises suspicions. It doesn't	(10)	period near the election, I view this as an ad	
1)	say that Congressman Northup did vote in favor	(11)	that is genuinely trying to influence	
2)	of the foreign worker bill. It refers to a	(12)	legislation.	
3)	bill that is pending before Congress and makes	(13)	Q. Is that something that there	
4)	it unclear how Northup is going to vote on this	(14)	could be reasonable debate about, do you think?	
5)	and so encourages viewers to call her and to	(15)	A. All of these subjective judgments	
5 <i>)</i> 6}	try to influence her vote on the bill pending	(16)	can be reasonably debated.	
	•	[		
7)	at congress.	(17)	Q. Focusing on the next ad, this is	
3)	Q. It does say, doesn't it, "based	(18)	a Chamber of Commerce ad, correct?	
9)	on her record Congresswoman Northup is likely	(19)	A. Correct.	
	to vote in favor" of the bill?	(20)	Q. Paid for by the United States	
0)	A. That's right.	(21)	Chamber of Commerce and it says so, correct?	
		1	A. That's correct.	
1)	Q. It's not a friendly ad with	(22)		
1)	Q. It's not a friendly ad with respect to her, is it?	(22)	Q. Is this a supportive ad with	
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### Page 81

- is neither supporting nor attacking Jim Matheson. As a matter of fact, it makes it clear that Jim Matheson doesn't know what he's going to do.
  - Do you think Jim Matheson viewed Q. this as a neutral ad vis-a-vis him?
  - A. I would not know how Jim Matheson viewed this ad.
  - Q. Do you view it as a neutral ad vis-a-vis Congressman Matheson?
- A. I view it as a neutral ad trying to encourage Jim Matheson to vote a certain way on a public policy issue.
- (14) (15) Q. This is an ad that says "Jim Matheson can't decide what position to take on (16)(17) prescription drug coverage for seniors. He (18) doesn't support the common sense plan passed by (19) House of Representatives. He doesn't support Bill Clinton's big government plan. Tell Jim (20) Matheson a big government plan is the wrong way (21) (22) to go. It gives seniors no choice and it could cost millions of seniors to lose the coverage (23) they already have. Tell Jim Matheson to make a (24)

### Page 83

- (2) abortion act, this was run in the 2000 (3) campaign, was it not?
  - A. Yes, it was.
  - Q. This is the one that you referred to as your poster child of sham issue advocacy?
  - A. Yes, and I wish I didn't use the
  - word sham issue advocacy.
  - Q. In fact, you use it throughout
- (10) the e-mail, didn't you?
  - A. I did in this case. I did not
- (12) make any habit of that. The Langevin ad is critical of (13) (14)
  - Congressman Langevin, correct?
    - A. Yes, it is.
- The Langevin ad takes a strong (16)Q. (17) position, does it not, on a women's right to (18) choose?
  - A. Yes, it does.
  - It's critical of him because he voted to ban abortion even if a mother's health is in jeopardy, correct?
    - A. Correct.
- So this is another ad, is it not, (24)
  - which you conclude is both an electioneering

### Page 82

ignore." Do you think this was a helpful ad for Jim Matheson's campaign? A. No, I don't believe it would help

decision. This issue is too important to

- or hurt his campaign. I don't believe that was the point here. I mean it has Jim Matheson in the middle. Doesn't support House of Representatives, doesn't support Clinton's big government plan. No, this doesn't lay out to me whether or not I should vote for Jim Matheson yet.
- Q. Two paragraphs down in your memo on Exhibit 15 it says that ads 1367 which is the Langevin abortion ad and 2107 which is the Feingold Kohl abortion ad "were judgment calls made by Ken as electioneering (Q 11 = one) at our last conference call". First of all, what does Q 11 equals one mean?
- A. That means electioneering. I presume I wrote that correctly. Q 11 equals generate support or opposition for a candidate.
- Q. The Q 11 equals one in different words would be Q 11 (1), correct?
  - A. Yes.
  - Focusing first on the Langevin

### Page 84

issue ad, I'm sorry, this is another ad, is it not, which you conclude is electioneering in motive and policy in language?

MR. DODYK: I will object to the form of the question.

- Q. Is that correct?
- Well, that's why I really do prefer to use the term electioneering issue in this case. It does address public policy, but in my opinion its primary purpose is to cast Jim Langevin in a bad image for voters that this is televised to, but it does discuss public policy, yes.
- Q. Let's now turn to the next page which is the same as Exhibit 13 and that is the Feingold Kohl abortion ad. As to this one you said in your e-mail that, "The Feingold Kohl abortion ad also appears as a sham issue ad and was coded as such in 1998. It is the same ad that was used to attack Feingold then and Kohl in 2000. The same group put out one identical cookie-cutter attack ad against Chuck Robb in 2000 (ad 2089). This led us to conclude it is a sham issue ad and not genuine." First of

decision on these.

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### Page 85

all, who is the us in that language? A. Well, always Ken had the final decision as determining any of these issues. but by us there was a group that made a conference call to Ken when Ken was on vacation in Florida and the us included Nancy Northup, myself, Glenn Moramarco and there could have been some other people there, but I don't recall and we ran over different issues dealing

with coding and basically asked Ken to make a

- Q. Under what circumstances did Ken make the call on question 11 as opposed to the coders?
- A. I wouldn't know. I mean there are times when I would call in to question some issues, times when he would do it. I don't know when he would actually decide to step in. That is something really Ken would have to answer for you.
- Q. Does Buying Time 2000 give us the answer to that question?
- (24) A. I don't think so. I don't recall (25)writing about it in Buying Time 2000.

### Page 87

- Q. A difficult ad, isn't it?
- A. Well, from my view point I don't consider it that difficult, but you show that Luke had questions about it in that e-mail and the fact that another student would have a question with it, you know, highlights the subjectivity involved in this.
- Q. Doesn't the fact that the same group put out the same ad with respect to Senator Robb suggest the intensity of their feeling about this issue?
- A. I would have no doubt that the National Pro Life Alliance is very intense about their feelings on this issue. I would not question that.
- (17) Q. Do you conclude from the fact (18) that they put out this identical ad with respect to another senator, Senator Robb, shows (19) (20) even more strongly how much they care about it? (21)
  - More strongly, no. I mean it shows they strongly care about the issue and that they want you to get involved with electioneering apparently. The next one is the Robb ad, I didn't see that.

### Page 86

- Q. Would a reader of Buying Time 2000 know that Ken overruled the coders with regard to question 11 at all?
- A. I believe there was a line referring to some intercoder reliability in the database. Whether I specifically said that Ken would overrule, I'm not sure.
- Q. Was the student's judgment about the Feingold Kohl ad "unreliable" in some way or simply one that Ken disagreed with?
- A. First of all, if there were two students' judgments and one said yes and one said no, then Ken stepped in and resolved it. I wouldn't call that unreliable. I mean this is a subjective call when we are dealing with Q 11.
- Q. When you say one said yes and one said no, you mean, do you not, that in 1998 a student said yes, this is an ad which is directed at influencing the election and in 2000 a student said no, that's not what it's about, correct?
- (24) A. Correct, that's what I'm (25) referring to.

### Page 88

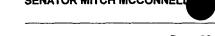
- Q. Did a time come that you did a memo to Steve Weissman at Public Citizen setting forth to him which ads in 1998 and which ads in 2000 would have been "unfairly caught" by the Snowe-Jeffords bill?
  - A. I suspect I may have. I mean I have had communications with Steve Weissman about the database and would try clarifying the database to him.
    - Q. Who is Steve Weissman?
- Steve Weissman was the legislative advocate for Public Citizen based in Washington, DC.
- Why did you provide him with Q. information?
- A. Anybody who asked me I provided with information. He would have called and asked or written and asked.
- Q. Were Public Citizen also an organization that was in favor of McCain-Feingold?
- A. Yes, Public Citizen was an organization in favor of McCain-Feingold.

MR. ABRAMS: I would like to mark

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Page 91



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	Page 89	
(1)	·	
(2)	as Exhibit 16 a memo to Steve Weissman	
(3)	dated March 2, 2001, Brennan Center	
(4)	production number 003465.	
(5)	(Plaintiff's Exhibit Holman 16,	
(6)	Memo dated March 2, 2001, Brennan Center	
(7)	production number 003465, marked for	
(8)	Identification.)	
(9)	Q. Can you identify this document?	
(10)	A. Yes, I can. This is a memo I did	
(11)	write to Steve Weissman which I see Luke signed	
(12)	it so I would have asked Luke to do the	
(13)	research behind it and then sent this memo to	
(14)	Steve Weissman answering questions he had.	
(15)	Q. What did you mean when you	
(16)	referred to election ads "that would have been	
(17)	unfairly caught by Snowe-Jeffords"?	
(18)	A. That I usually refer to as false	
(19)	positives and those are ads that my coders had	
(20)	identified as genuine issue ads, but that	
(21)	mentioned a candidate's name in the process of	İ
(22)	airing their genuine issue ad within 60 days of	
(23)	the general election and therefore would have	

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(2)	MR. DODYK: Can I hear that
(3)	question and answer back.
(4)	(Record read.)
(5)	MR. DODYK: I will make an
(6)	objection to the question.
(7)	Q. The two advertisements that are
(8)	attached to this memo are the ones referred to
(9)	in Mr. McLoughlin's earlier memo as
(10)	advertisement 12 and advertisement 318,
(11)	correct?
(12)	A. That is right.
(13)	Q. Those are the ones that the
(14)	Brennan Center concluded were genuine issue
(15)	ads, but that would nonetheless fall within the
(16)	purview of the Snowe-Jeffords bill?
(17)	A. That is right, false positives.
(18)	MR. ABRAMS: I want to mark as
(19)	Exhibit 17 a memo from you and Mr.
(20)	McLoughlin also dated March 2, 2001,
(21)	Brennan Center production number 003468
(22)	with respect to the 2000 election.
(23)	(Plaintiff's Exhibit Holman 17,

Memo dated March 2, 2001, Brennan Center

production number 003468, marked for

### Page 90 (1) (2) electioneering ad by the mere virtue that they mention a candidate's name. (3) (4) Q. What was unfair about it? A. That isn't really the intent of (5) (6) the Snowe-Jeffords Amendment to capture all (7) such ads if it's a genuine issue ad. That's (8) what I would consider unfair. I usually prefer (9) the term false positives because it's not the ads that are intended to be captured. They are (10) not electioneering ads. (11) (12) Q. Snowe-Jeffords does capture (13) certain ads that you conclude are genuine issue ads, correct? (14)(15) A. Extremely few, but yes, three in (16) 2000. This memo deals with 1998, does (17)Q. it not? (18) (19) A. Q. I will give you a 2000 memo in a (20) (21) moment. Yes, 1998 as well. (22) A. The ads that are attached are the

constituted a genuine issue ad, but unfairly

caught by the Snowe-Jeffords Amendment as an

	Page 92
(1)	-
(2)	Identification.)
(3)	Q. Is Exhibit 17 a document that you
(4)	and Mr. McLoughlin wrote?
(5)	A. Right.
(6)	Q. The first advertisement attached
(7)	to Exhibit 17 is an advertisement put out by a
(8)	group called Citizens for Better Medicare,
(9)	right?
(10)	A. Um-hum.
(11)	Q. And you viewed that as a genuine
(12)	issue ad when you wrote the memo of March 2,
(13)	correct?
(14)	A. That's correct, it was coded as a
(15)	genuine issue ad at that time.
(16)	Q. It was your view at that time
(17)	that it was a genuine issue ad, correct?
(18)	A. I went with the database and
(19)	that's what Ken had called it at that time,
(20)	yes.
(21)	Q. When you say I went with the
(22)	database, you mean you went with the coders?
23)	A. That's correct.

Q. And a time came later on, did it

not, when all ads of Citizens for Better

Correct.

ones that we reviewed earlier, correct?

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### Page 93

Medicare every one of them was treated as an electioneering issue ad, weren't they?

- A. That is correct.
- Q. Regardless of their language,

correct?

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- A. Well, no, I mean Ken would have gone over the ads and taken a look at the ads and he changed the codes on Q 11 of the CBM ads.
  - Q. All of the CBM ads. didn't he?
- A. I'm not sure. I think several of them were already coded as electioneering, but I'm not sure.
- **Q.** Didn't he change as to every one that had been coded as a genuine issue ad so as to assure that it became not a genuine issue ad, but an electioneering issue ad?

MR. DODYK: I will object to the form of the question. You may answer. Would you read the question back.

(Record read.)

A. Well, straightforward he changed the CBM ads that were coded as genuine issue ads to electioneering issue ads.

### Page 95

aired in districts that had active candidates or not or whether that even had to be done so I still had not even done the analysis on that.

Q. What is a cookie-cutter ad?

A. Cookie-cutter ad is similar to several of the ads that we have seen that are the same ads aired in different markets and they just change the office holder or candidate that they are referring to at the end of the ad. It's basically the same ad though.

Q. Does the fact that an ad is a cookie-cutter ad tell you that the group that had put it in cares any less about the issue discussed in the ad?

A. Neither less nor more, but when I'm trying to assess whether the ad would be captured under the McCain-Feingold bill or Snowe-Jeffords Amendment, I have to try to identify which markets there was an active candidate as opposed to an office holder. That was my concern with the CBM ads. Since Ken determined they were electioneering issue ads, that no longer became an issue for me.

Q. Is there any other organization

### Page 94

Q. Did you participate in any discussion about that?

A. I think it was probably part of that conference call maybe that we had when Ken was on vacation although I'm not clear if we discussed any of the CBM ads at that time. Yes, I do recall. I was trying to deal with these as cookie-cutter ads and I was asking Ken how to deal with cookie-cutter ads because I was fairly unfamiliar with these and Ken decided that the CBM ads were, in fact, electioneering issue ads rather than genuine issue ads so that removes that whole issue for me out of the question so I didn't have to deal with it anymore.

**Q.** CBM spent over \$5 million, hadn't they, on ads in the 2000 campaign?

A. Yes, they had.

**Q.** That changed the numbers quite a lot, didn't it?

A. It depends. I mean the numbers had never really been run yet. I was still trying to deal with the fact that they were

(25) cookie-cutter ads and how many of them were

### Page 96

that had all of its ads that the coders had determined were genuine issue ads transformed into being electioneering issue ads other than CBM?

A. First of all, I'm not sure whether all the CBM ads were coded that way.

**Q.** All that were coded as genuine issue ads transformed into electioneering issue ads?

A. I don't know. The National Pro Life Alliance that you referred to, if that was their only ad that would constitute that, but I don't know.

MR. ABRAMS: I want to mark next as Exhibit 18 a document produced by the Brennan Center as Brennan Center production number 001664 with accompanying storyboards.

(Plaintiff's Exhibit Holman 18, Document, Brennan Center production

Document, Brennan Center production number 001664, marked for Identification.)

Q. Can you tell us on Exhibit 18 whose handwriting that is?

Ellen Grauer Court Reporting (212) 750-6434

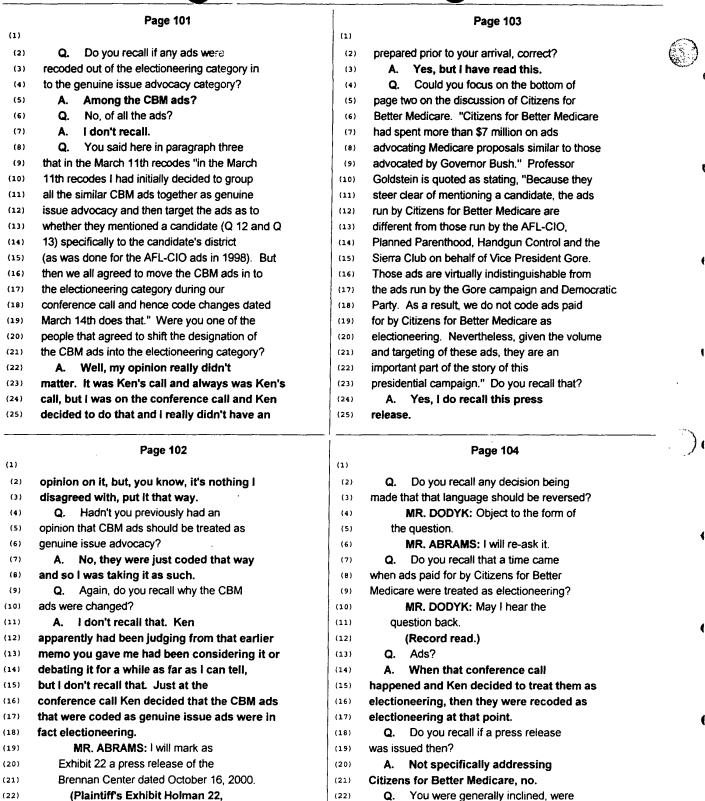
www.ellengrauer.com

Page 93 to Page 96



### Page 97 Page 99 (1) (1) this point." Was it your view as of October (2) A. That's my handwriting. (2) 30th - let me go back. Were you employed by (3) Can you tell us why you wrote (3) this document? the Brennan Center as of the sending of this (4) (4) A. Well, clearly I was identifying (5) (5) document? for the record the three false positives that (6) (6) A. No, I was employed in November, would have been captured in the 2000 election. 2000. (7) (7) Who I distributed this record to I don't (8) Q. Did you ever conclude as Mr. (8) McLoughlin did that CBM spending in the 2000 (9) recall, but that's clearly the point of this. (9) I suspect I distributed it to staff around the (10) campaign was on both legitimate genuine issue (10)Brennan Center to make it clear which are the ads as well as thinly veiled Republican (11)(11) (12)three false positives. (12) candidate promoting sham issue ads? Q. How many false positives or (13)(13)Quite honestly I never tried unfairly caught ads did you wind up with in the (14) making that judgment. (14)year 2000 as concluded fell into that category? Did you ever know before today (15)(15) (16) MR. DODYK: Object to the form of (16) that Professor Goldstein had told Mr. the question. You may answer. (17) McLoughlin that it would be an arduous task to (17)(18) A. I guess I may be unclear on the (18) separate out what the CBM spending had been for question because it's these three ads that came (19) vis-a-vis legitimate as opposed to (19) out of the Buying Time 2000 database that I electioneering ads? (20) (20) (21) call the false positives. (21) No. I did not know that. (22) To your knowledge, that didn't (22) MR. ABRAMS: I will mark as (23) change prior to the publication of Buying Time (23) Exhibit 20 an e-mail from Luke 2000, these were the three ads? McLoughlin to Professor Hasen, you and (24) (24) (25) A. These were the three ads. (25) Mr. Rosenkranz dated March 12, 2001. Page 98 Page 100 (1) (1) (2) MR. ABRAMS: I want to mark as (2) (Plaintiff's Exhibit Holman 20, (3) Exhibit 19 an e-mail from Luke (3) E-Mail dated March 12, 2001, marked for McLoughlin to various people dated (4) (4) Identification.) October 30, 2000. (5) Q. Have you seen this document (6) (Plaintiff's Exhibit Holman 19, (6) before? (7) E-Mail dated October 30, 2000, marked (7) A. I do recall seeing this, yes. (8) for Identification.) This document states in part that (8) (9) Do you recall if you ever saw the CBM ads had been determined by Ken (9) this document? Goldstein to be election ads. Do you have any (10) (10) (11) A. I don't recall seeing this (11) additional recollection as to anything you have (12) document, no. (12) told us so far as to why? (13) Q. The document which was produced (13) A. No, I don't. (14) to us by the Brennan Center as Brennan (14) MR. ABRAMS: We will mark as production number 012547 states that with (15) (15) Exhibit 21 an e-mail from you to Ken (16) respect to CBM that that entity had spent (16) Goldstein of March 19, 2001. (17)\$5,971,666 at that point at least in the 2000 (Plaintiff's Exhibit Holman 21, (17) campaign; is that correct? E-Mail dated March 19, 2001, marked for (18) (18) (19) A. That's what this memo says, yes, (19) Identification.) (20) and that is correct. (20) Q. Do you recall sending this (21) Q. Then it says "CBM spending has document? (21) been both on legitimate, genuine issue ads, as (22) (22) A. Yes, I do. well as thinly veiled Republican candidate (23) This document refers in part to (23) promoting sham issue ads. Ken says it would be the recoding of the CBM ad, correct? (24) an arduous task to separate the spending out at (25) (25) Correct. A.

### CRAIG HOLMAN - 9/6/02



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Press Release dated October 16, 2000,

marked for Identification.)

This is a document that was

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you not, towards going with the coders'

judgments about these advertisements?

MR. DODYK: I will object to the

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form of the question. A. Well, for the most part, yeah. To be clear, it was never my role, my point to make any such changes in the database. That had to be done at the University of Wisconsin so Ken was the one who made the final choices on this. Whatever the coders came in after

approved by Ken I guess, you know, that I would (9) go with that as my database. (10)

MR. ABRAMS: I want to mark as (11) (12)Exhibit 23 an e-mail from you to Professor Goldstein dated March 10. (13)2001. (14)

> (Plaintiff's Exhibit Holman 23, E-Mail dated March 10, 2001, marked for Identification.)

> Q. Do you recall a conference call on which the staff decided that you would be on more solid ground not substituting your own judgments of the ads for the undergraduate coder's judgments except in the case of clearly factual errors?

A. Yes, that was decided that we would stay with what came out of the University

### **Page 107**

A. That is correct.

That's one that Professor

Goldstein ultimately overruled the coders and

(5) determined it was an electioneering ad,

correct?

A. Correct.

You concluded your e-mail by

(9) saying "I hear that Krasno is coming out to the

(10) Hill on Wednesday. Excellent.

(11) Snow-Jeffords/McCain-Feingold are becoming

(12) increasingly viable." That's what you wanted

(13)to happen, was it not, for Snowe-Jeffords and

(14)McCain-Feingold to pass?

(15) Yes, I did want that bill to A.

(16) pass.

(17) Q. What was Dr. Krasno going to do

(18) on the Hill?

> A. I never really had communications with Krasno, but I suspect he was going to the Hill with the results that we have been coming

(22) up with so far to testify either before

Congress or with congressional staffers on the

(24) results that we have been coming up with.

MR. ABRAMS: I want to mark as

### Page 106

of Wisconsin so that would be the coder's judgments and Ken. At this meeting it was also decided that Ken would have the final judgments on any such changes in recodes. I believe it was at this meeting.

Q. But we determined, have we not, between us that changes with respect to question 11 were not ones which are clear factual errors, correct?

A. That's right, those are subjective judgments.

There's a reference here to the facts that, "Even though I would consider at least one of these ads as clearly electioneering (see ad code 1367 for example)

(16)that is not how the coders viewed it". That ad (17)

is the Langevin ad, correct? (18)

> Is 1367 the Langevin ad? A.

It's attached. (20) O

> A. Yes.

Q. That was your poster child ad?

That's right. (23) A.

> Q. That's one that the coders viewed

(25) as a genuine issue ad, correct?

### Page 108

Exhibit 24 an e-mail from you to Professor Goldstein dated March 10, 2001. Could I ask you all to remove page two. You are free to look at it if you like, but it was not part of the exhibit that was prepared for my use. A document of this sort.

(Plaintiff's Exhibit Holman 24, E-Mail dated March 10, 2001, marked for Identification.)

Q. Could you tell us what Exhibit 24

is?

A. Exhibit 24 was an e-mail message that I sent to Ken informing him that I was going to start doing some of the targeting of the CBM ads that the coders had coded as genuine issue ads so I was going to take a look at where these genuine issue ads mentioned a candidate within a specific district where a candidate was running as opposed to just office holder or candidate that is not running and I was going to then try doing an analysis trying to deal with that cookie-cutter ad phenomenon that we discussed earlier.

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## DINNELL, 6

Page 109

With that last sentence I'm r ot really recoding Q 11, I would be recoding whether or not it mentioned a candidate within a district and of course if Ken overrode me, he would have the final say on that.

This ended up not having any relevance because Ken recoded the CBM ads as being electioneering and so then I didn't have to deal with this whole cookie-cutter phenomenon and try to determine in which district a candidate was running and which district it wasn't so all of this was never done.

Q. Let's start with line one of your e-mail. You said that you found several ads identical to ad number 1269 which is the first ad attached to here and you said ad 1269 had been coded as a genuine issue ad. You said you agreed with that coding, but "do not want to over inflate the amount of genuine issue ads." Why did you agree with the coding on 1269?

A. I wasn't contesting the coding.

The coders viewed that as genuine issue ad and I wasn't contesting that if I even had any

### Page 111

cookie-cutter phenomenon, your concern, was it not, was that you would count too many ads as genuine issue ads; isn't that right?

A. The concern would be that the genuine issue ads that mention the candidates like too many of those might be caught because you have to take a look at each district to see if there was actually an active candidate running that would have been addressed by the ad and that was my concern.

Q. Let's take a look at the ads after the first one. As you said, they are all CBM ads, correct?

A. Yes.

**Q.** These ads are not identical, are they, with the first one?

A. No, they are not identical.

Q. Let's look at the very first one titled CBM/NC Taylor If You Don't Have Health. Do you have that in front of you?

A. Yes, I do.

Q. In the text of that it says, "If you don't have health, you can't enjoy anything else. I paint, I write and I have my family

### Page 110

authority to contest it so I was accepting that and I was going to see how I could deal with the cookie-cutter ad phenomenon at that point.

**Q.** The language you used was "I agree with that coding". Was that inaccurate?

A. It really meant to express that I was not contesting it.

Q. Why weren't you contesting it?

A. It wasn't clear to me one way or the other and quite frankly, it didn't matter to me if it was a genuine issue ad or electioneering ad, but it wasn't clear to me and so I wasn't going to contest it.

Q. You don't say any of that, do you, in Exhibit 24?

MR. DODYK: Object to the form of the question.

A. I could have said it more clearly here. This was a quick e-mail to Ken to try to explain that I'm going to try dealing with the cookie-cutter ad phenomenon. It wasn't an e-mail to solicit or endorse the Q 11 coding of any of these ads.

Q. When you say to deal with the

### **Page 112**

and I am pretty stable with my cancer. I would be struggling very hard if it weren't for medicines. Congressman Charles Taylor is working to strengthen Medicare and provide a prescription drug benefit so all seniors can get the medicines they need. Support Charles Taylor's prescription drug plans for seniors. Paid for by Citizens for Better Medicare." Is that one of the ones that as of March 10, 2001 you were prepared to acquiesce in treating as a genuine issue ad?

A. I was prepared to accept the voter's judgment on this, yeah, so I was then taking a look at these ads to see where they actually addressed a candidate who was active.

Q. Let's go to the one two after that which under the title Florida CBM Foley Cancer RX. Do you have that available?

A. Yes, I do.

Q. That says "People who have cancer are looking for miracles. At this point it is my faith and support from my family and my friends. And then there is the medicine."

Then the announcer says, "Congressman Mark



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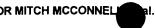
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**Page 113** 

Foley is working to add a prescription drug benefit to Medicare and to make sure medicines are available for every senior who needs them. Call Congressman Mark Foley." Then it says. "Without the medicine I would not be where I am. Paid for by friends of Bill Redmond." That's one as well that you were prepared to go along with the coders determining that this was a genuine issue ad, correct?

MR. DODYK: Object to the form of the question. I'm not sure we established all of these ads were coded as genuine issue ads by the coders because there's a reference in the memo to the fact that the same ads are coded in different ways by the coders and you may have knowledge of that that I don't. but it's not clear to me that the record supports that assumption.

MR. ABRAMS: Let me rephrase the question.

Is the ad that I just read to you and that you are looking at one that you would have been prepared to go along with the coders **Page 115** 

whether or not it would actually have addressed a candidate, an active candidate. These ads all would have been coded as mentioning a candidate.

Now I would have had to have taken a look at which districts they aired in and whether or not they actually mention a candidate in those different districts and that's the recode I was referring to.

Q. To what extent then were you not abiding by your former rule not to change coder's subjective assessments?

A. I would have recoded that Ken said it was all right whether or not the ad mentioned a candidate which is not Q 11, but it's another question on in the survey, that's what I would have recoded.

Q. Are you saying then that you were not changing the coder's subjective assessments at all with respect to this CBM ads?

A. I was not changing Q 11 at all. As a matter of fact, the beginning of the paragraph even says so.

Q. What subjective assessments were

### Page 114

had they determined that it was a genuine issue ad?

 A. I would have been prepared to go along with the coders and Ken Goldstein if they determined it was a genuine Issue ad or an electioneering ad. It really was not my role to try to intervene here very much in Q 11 unless, you know, I had some strong opinions and I would ask Ken to consider it.

Q. It says in the last line of the e-mail which is Exhibit 24 that "This also means that I cannot abide by my former rule not to change coder's subjective assessments since the same ads were coded different ways by the coders." What do you mean by that?

A. What I really meant was by doing the targeting of the cookie cutter ads that we were talking about, I wasn't really going to be changing Q 11, I was going to be trying to identify where an active candidate was running. I was not changing Q 11. That is not how I should have described what my actions were going to be.

I was going to be changing

### **Page 116**

you talking about?

A. The assessments, I should not have described it as subjective I think. The assessments that the students gave as to whether a candidate was mentioned in the ad. I can be specific as to which Q that is. Would have been Q 12 and Q 13.

Q. When you said that the same ads were coded different ways by the coders, what did you mean by that?

A. Apparently there were some CBM ads that were coded as electioneering and some that were coded as genuine issue ads, but I don't know at this point which was which.

Q. Doesn't this say that the same ads were coded different ways by the coders?

It does say that there. I don't know which ads were coded which way in Q 11. I would have to look at the database.

Q. I asked you earlier if you knew Mr. Rosenkranz testified before various congressional committees and you said you did, correct?

A. Yes.



### **Page 117 Page 119** (1) (1) Q. Did you know that he testifie: (2) (2) have been affected by this approach verses 82 (3) before the Senate committee on rules and (3) percent of ads categorized as electioneering. administration in April 2000 before you joined With solid empirical data of this type. (4) (4) the Brennan Center? (5) (5) Congress can be confident that the major (6) A. I don't know of any specific (6) campaign finance reform proposals currently (7) dates or who he testified before, but I know he (7) before it do not inhibit true issue advocacy". (8) testified before Congress. Did you know that Mr. Rosenkranz had so (8) MR. ABRAMS: Mark as Exhibit 25 testified? (9) (9) copy of testimony of Mr. Rosenkranz (10) (10) A. I didn't follow this testimony, (11)before the Senate committee on rules and (11) but it does not surprise me at all. (12)administration dated April 26, 2000. (12) Q. Did you know it was the position (13)(Plaintiff's Exhibit Holman 25. (13) of the Brennan Center that just 7 percent of Document dated April 26, 2000, marked (14)(14)ads categorized as genuine issue advocacy in (15)for Identification.) (15) the 1998 campaign would have been affected by This is Josh Rosenkranz. (16) A. (16) the 60 day Snowe-Jeffords approach? Q. I would like you to direct your (17) MR. DODYK: I will object to the (17)attention to page five of the testimony and in (18) (18) form of the question. particular the next to last paragraph on that (19)(19)A. I knew the conclusion of Buying page which I will read into the record. "The (20) (20) Time 1998 and they identified 7 percent of bright line approach has frequently been (21) (21) group issue ads as falling in the false criticized by reform opponents with the (22) (22) positives and that's being captured by the 60 (23)argument that it would unduly restrict much (23) day bright line test. (24) legitimate issue advocacy." Do you know what (24) Q. That was stated in Buying Time (25) the words bright line approach mean in that (25) 1998, correct? **Page 118** Page 120 (1) (1) context? (2) (2) Yes, it's the Snowe-Jeffords 60 It was also stated, was it not, (3) (3) O. day bright line test which means if an ad (4) (4) in the documented title Five New Ideas, do you refers to a candidate, mentioning a candidate (5) (5) know? or depicts a candidate within 60 days of an (6) MR. ABRAMS: I will mark as (6) election, it's assumed to be an electioneering (7) (7) Exhibit 26 a Brennan Center document (8) (8) dated May 2000 entitled "Five New Ideas You don't mean it's assumed to (9) O. to Deal with the Problems Posed by (9) (10) be, it is treated as an electioneering ad, is (10) Campaign Appeals Masquerading as Issue (11) it not? (11) Advocacy." A. (12) It's treated as such by the law, (12) (Plaintiff's Exhibit Holman 26, (13) yes. (13) Document dated May 2000 entitled Five Continuing with this paragraph O. New Ideas to Deal with the Problems (14)(14) "With the Brennan Center's academic study of Posed by Campaign Appeals Masquerading (15) (15) television advertising in 1998, we now have (16) (16) as Issue Advocacy, marked for empirical data describing how the bright line (27) (17)Identification.) approach would have affected political (18) (18) Q. We mentioned this document a few (19) advertising had such a test been in effect (19) hours ago, Dr. Holman. Have you ever seen it? (20) during the last congressional election. The (20) A. I have seen it, but I haven't (21) results of this study demonstrate, quite studied it for this deposition. (21) (22) starkly, that a bright line 60 days test is (22) Q. Would you direct your attention (23) remarkably accurate in separating true issue (23) to page 6. In particular, the second full ads from sham issue ads. Just 7 percent of ads

categorized as genuine issue advocacy would

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paragraph which states "Examination of 1998s

ads shows that 82 percent of the total airings

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### CRAIG HOLMAN - 9/6/02



**Page 121** 

of ads regarded by coders as electioneering (2) would have been captured under a bright line 60 (3)

day approach and only 7 percent of the total

(5) airings regarded by coders as genuine issue ads

(6) would have been similarly captured. Both

numbers are reassuring. The bright line (7)

approach is designed to delineate sham issue (8)

ads and judging from the 82 percent figure, it (9)

(10)does so fairly accurately and the 7 percent

figure of total airings regarded by coders as (11)

(12) genuine issue ads all resulted from multiple

airings of only two separate spots". You were (13)aware, were you not, that that was the position (14)

(15) of the Brennan Center with respect to 1998? (16)

MR. DODYK: Object to the form of the question.

That was the finding of Buying A. Time 1998.

Q. That was false, was it not?

What was false? (21) A.

(22) O. The 7 percent figure was untrue,

wasn't it? (23)

(24)No, it is not untrue. It depends how you measured the 7 percent figure. (25)

### **Page 123**

(Plaintiff's Exhibit Holman 27. E-Mail dated January 11, 2001, marked for Identification.)

Q. This is an e-mail that you sent?

A. Yes, it is.

> Q. This was from you to

(8) Mr. Rosenkranz?

> A. Yes.

In the next to last paragraph you (11) said, did you not, that some of the numbers crunched for Mr. Hasen, "do not paint as great a picture as previously thought". I will

(14)continue to read in quotes "Rick's persistence in the research has generated at least one (15)

awkward number. Since Rick is writing about (16) (17) this new number, I need to let you know about

(18) it. The figure cited in Buying Time that only

(19) 7 percent of genuine issue ads would be

affected by a 60 day regulation can be a little

(21) misleading. That 7 percent refers to unique

issue ads - or in other words proportion of (22)

(23) special interest groups placing issue ads. (24)While only 7 percent of groups placing genuine

(25) issue ads would be captured, those groups

### Page 122

Q. If you measure the 7 percent figure the way Mr. Rosenkranz described it, 7 percent of airings, it's untrue, isn't it?

A. No, I do not believe it is untrue.

Q. Did a time come when you came to the view that the actual figure was in the area of 40 percent instead of 7 percent?

A. The time had come early in the process where when I would do the computer runs according to how I understood it to be done I would come out with a 40 percent figure which was that was false.

Q. But 7 percent was true?

Seven percent is true. It is measured in a -- it is measured different than I would have measured it in Buying Time 2000.

I want to be clear I understand. Is 7 percent true with respect to the airings of ads in the 1998 campaign?

Yes, it is.

**Ellen Grauer Court Reporting** 

MR. ABRAMS: We will mark as

(24) Exhibit 27 an e-mail from you to Mr.

Rosenkranz dated January 11, 2001.

### **Page 124**

(2) bought about 40 percent of all issue ads within (3) that time period. So, in reality, according to (4) the 1998 database, about 40 percent of genuine

(5) issue ads would be deemed electioneering within a 60 day regulatory period". That's what you (6)

(7) thought, isn't it, as of January 11, 2001? As of January 11th and I was very (8) A.

wrong. Q. Because the 7 percent figure was

accurate? A. Yes.

> MR. ABRAMS: Mark as Exhibit 28 an e-mail from Mr. Rosenkranz to you of January 11, 2001.

(Plaintiff's Exhibit Holman 28, E-Mail dated January 11, 2001, marked for Identification.)

Do you recall receiving this Q. e-mail?

Yes, I do. A.

Q. Do you recall Mr. Rosenkranz

writing that even 7 percent seemed too close (23) (24) for comfort, paragraph three?

> A. Sorry.

**Page 127** Page 125 (1) (1) (2) Q. In the first large paragraph. (2) A. That is what I believed the first For the record, let me read the beginning "The time I read Buying Time 1998. (3) (3) revised presentation is very troubling. I MR. ABRAMS: Let's mark as Exhibit (4) (4) (5) remember the 7 percent figure. I remember (5) 29 an e-mail from Mr. McLoughlin to Mr. distinctly asking the question about the 7 Rosenkranz dated January 12, 2001. (6) (6) (7) percent and being told that it was based upon (7) (Plaintiff's Exhibit Holman 29, numbers of airing, not unique spots. Even 7 E-Mail dated January 12, 2001, marked (8) (8) percent seemed too close for comfort. That's (9) (9) for Identification.) why I never referred to 7 percent number, but Do you recall receiving this (10)(10) Q. only to the sheer number of false positives." e-mail? (11) (11) (12) Do you recall that? (12)A. Yes, I do. Yes, I recall this. (13) There Mr. McLoughlin states "I (13)What did you understand he meant (14) agree, the statements on page eight of 'Five (14)by saying even 7 percent seemed too close for (15) New Ideas' and on page 109 of Buying Time are (15) comfort? (16) either false or so vague as to mislead the (16)A. To tell the truth, I'm not sure (17) reader. With your permission I would like to (17)what he meant by that. Perhaps he wanted some get in touch with Daniel and see how this may (18)(18) different figure. My focus in this series of (19) have happened." Do you recall that? (19) exchanges that went on for a while after this (20) Yes, I do. (20) MR. ABRAMS: Mark as Exhibit 30 an (21) was to try to replicate the 7 percent figure (21) e-mail from you to Mr. Rosenkranz dated (22) that Jonathan Krasno had done by 1998. What (22)Josh meant by even 7 percent seemed too close January 12, 2001. (23) (23) for comfort, I honestly don't know. (Plaintiff's Exhibit Holman 30, (24) (24) Q. You do know, don't you, that it (25) E-Mail dated January 12, 2001, marked (25) Page 128 **Page 126** (1) (1) simply isn't true that Mr. Rosenkranz never (2) for Identification.) (2) referred to the 7 percent number? This is an e-mail you sent to Mr. (3) (3) Rosenkranz? A. That is correct. You just showed (4) (4) me his testimony where he refers to 7 percent. (5) A. Yes, and others. (5) In the next paragraph he says (6) The first paragraph said the (6) this, "Here's the problem: Our findings are not (7) (7) following, "Yes, the revised presentation is just misleading; as I read them, they are flat somewhat troubling. I have known about it for (8) (8) out false. We say, in two separate places, (9) a while and decided that since Buying Time is (9) (10) (10)

that 'just 7 percent of issue ads (consisting of just two spots) appeared within 60 days and referred to a candidate.' I always read that sentence as distinguishing between ads (i.e., airings) and spots (i.e., unique ads). That reading is reinforced by page eight where we define the term 'ads' to refer to the number of times a commercial or set of commercials was aired. Nowhere in chapter 4 do we explain that we've departed from that convention. So the reader (at least this reader) assumed that the Y axis was sheer number of airings." Do you recall that part of the e-mail? Yes, I do.

You also understood, didn't you,

the 7 percent figure to refer to airings?

already published and distributed I am going to focus my efforts on the 2000 database and not rekindle the issue. I asked Luke not to volunteer the reassessment to Rick but to provide it if Rick asked (and I suspected he would - and he did). There is no mistake in the reassessment. Luke and I have run over it many, many times." When did you first learn that the revised presentation was "somewhat troubling"?

That would have been probably in about the course of the week prior to this e-mail. Rick as I noted earlier is a very independent researcher and very diligent and so going through the Buying Time 1998 database as I was -- in the fashion that I was going

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through it produced these false results that led to this series of discussions where we are trying to find out where the 7 percent figure came from in Buying Time 1998. I had believed I had found the answer at that point, but I had not.

Q. Why did you ask Luke not to volunteer the reassessment to Professor Hasen?

A. I was focused on the 2000 database. I'm trying to get Buying Time 2000 the database together and trying to get the book out as quick as possible. It was not — I knew I was not that familiar with Buying Time 1998 and what went into it and I could have been perceiving the 1998 database wrong. It was a whole debate that I really just did not want to get into. It was something Krasno and Seltz the co-authors of Buying Time 1998 should have been addressing rather than I and so I would have preferred to avoid the whole thing with Rick, but of course I knew Rick was going to pursue It and I wasn't going to obstruct his efforts.

Q. What was it that was somewhat

2)	percent. What Krasno and Seltz had done which
3)	was unbeknownst to me at the time they realized
4)	this was a cookie-cutter ad and that it was
5)	aired in lots of different markets mentioning
6)	incumbent office holders most of whom were not
7)	candidates and in fact only in three of the
8)	markets where this ad aired was it actually
9)	mentioning an office holder that was a
0)	candidate.

**Page 131** 

Q. Which three were those?

A. That was Greensboro, Raleigh,

(13) Durham and --

Q. Pennsylvania?

A. Pittsburgh.

Q. That's two states, right?

A. Two states, but --

Q. North Carolina and Pennsylvania?

A. Right, with three markets and that they had taken out the other markets because they didn't have active candidates that were being mentioned in the ad, but just office holders and then scaled it down to address the districts, the areas where this ad aired that

mentioned candidates and I had not known about

### Page 130

troubling about the revised presentation?

A. I could not reproduce that 7 percent figure when I would run the two false positives, the ads number 12 and 318. If I ran those ads the way I perceived them as genuine issue ads that mentioned a candidates in all the markets that they applied to, then I would keep coming out with this 40 percent figure and that's what I found troubling. At that point I was unaware of the cookie-cutter phenomenon.

Q. What is the cookie-cutter phenomenon of which you are unaware?

A. The cookie-cutter phenomenon is when a similar ad is aired in multiple markets and if we take a look at ad number 12, we have that somewhere, this is the AFL ad HMO said no to Coats. This ad was aired in multiple markets all over the country and had been coated as a genuine issue ad that mentioned the name of the candidates.

Now if I calculated that into the database in all the markets and all the states where it was aired, it comes out with a false positive up to 40 percent rather than 7

### Page 132

that cookie-cutter phenomenon. That's why I kept coming up with 40 percent.

If I did the calculations of the two unique ads among 30 unique ads, then it produced 7 percent and I was thinking at the time maybe this is what they were really talking about, but it turns out not. They were actually talking about airings and they addressed the cookie-cutter phenomenon.

Q. Didn't you have more research done with respect to the cookie-cutter phenomenon and ultimately determine the accurate number was in the order of 11.8 percent?

A. That was subsequent research and there is more research beyond that too.

MR. ABRAMS: Let me mark as Exhibit 31 an e-mail from Mr. McLoughlin to you and Mr. Rosenkranz of January 16, 2001.

(Plaintiff's Exhibit Holman 31, E-Mail dated January 16, 2001, marked for Identification.)

Q. Do you recall receiving this

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### CRAIG HOLMAN - 9/6/02

document?  (1)  (2)  document?  (3)  A. Yes, I do.  Q. This is a document, is it not, in  (4)  (5)  which Mr. McLoughlin goes through an analysis  (6)  of each of the places that based on the  information he had the AFL-CIO ad marked as  (7)  Exhibit 7 had been shown, correct?  (8)  Exhibit 7 had been shown, correct?  (9)  A. Correct.  (10)  Q. He tried to deal with precisely  what you were just telling us about and that is  (11)  counting only the Pittsburgh and North Carolina  showings of the ad, correct?  (12)  Q. Based on that he came up with a  (13)  (14)  (15)  (16)  A. That's correct.  (16)  Q. Based on that he came up with a  (17)  (18)  A. Correct.  (19)  Q. Then more work was done, wasn't  (19)  Q. You had to look at the fact, did  (10)  (11)  (12)  (12)  (12)  (13)  (14)  (15)  (16)  (16)  (17)  (17)  (18)  A. Correct.  (19)  Q. One of the people that received  (19)  A. Yes.  (21)  Q. You had to look at the fact, did  (22)  (23)  You not, that doher Senators were running in
(3) (Plaintiff's Exhibit Holman 33, (4) Q. This is a document, is it not, in (5) which Mr. McLoughlin goes through an analysis (6) of each of the places that based on the (7) information he had the AFL-CIO ad marked as (8) Exhibit 7 had been shown, correct? (9) A. Correct. (10) Q. He tried to deal with precisely (11) what you were just telling us about and that is (12) counting only the Pittsburgh and North Carolina (13) Rosenkranz and others dated January 17, (14) A. That's correct. (15) Q. Based on that he came up with a (16) G. Based on that he came up with a (17) (18) A. Correct. (19) C. Based on that he came with a (19) C. One of the people that received (19) C. One of the people that received (19) C. One of the people that received (19) A. Yes. (20) A. Yes. (21) Q. What was her position then? (22) A. She's director of the democracy
(4) Q. This is a document, is it not, in (5) which Mr. McLoughlin goes through an analysis (6) of each of the places that based on the (7) information he had the AFL-CIO ad marked as (8) Exhibit 7 had been shown, correct? (9) A. Correct. (10) Q. He tried to deal with precisely (11) what you were just telling us about and that is (12) counting only the Pittsburgh and North Carolina (13) showings of the ad, correct? (14) A. That's correct. (15) Q. Based on that he came up with a (16) false positive percentage of 11.38 percent, (17) right? (18) P. Mail dated January 16, 2001, marked (17) conclusion was that the correct number was 13.4 (8) percent, right? (10) overlooked Greensboro. (11) MR. ABRAMS: I will mark as (12) Exhibit 34 an e-mail from you to Mr. (13) Rosenkranz and others dated January 17, (14) A. That's correct. (14) 2001. (15) Q. Based on that he came up with a (16) false positive percentage of 11.38 percent, (17) right? (18) A. Correct. (19) Q. Then more work was done, wasn't (19) Q. Then more work was done, wasn't (19) Q. Then more work was done, wasn't (19) A. Yes. (20) it? (20) A. Yes. (21) Q. What was her position then? (22) Q. You had to look at the fact, did
which Mr. McLoughlin goes through an analysis of each of the places that based on the information he had the AFL-CIO ad marked as Exhibit 7 had been shown, correct?  A. Correct.  Characteria what you were just telling us about and that is counting only the Pittsburgh and North Carolina showings of the ad, correct.  Characteria A. That's correct.  Characteria A. That's correct.  Characteria A. That's correct.  Characteria A. That's correct.  Characteria A. Correct.  Characteria A. That's correct.  Characteria A. Correcteria A. Correcteria A. She's director of the democracy
of each of the places that based on the information he had the AFL-CIO ad marked as Exhibit 7 had been shown, correct?  (a) Exhibit 7 had been shown, correct?  (b) A. Correct.  (c) Q. He tried to deal with precisely  (d) What you were just telling us about and that is counting only the Pittsburgh and North Carolina showings of the ad, correct?  (d) A. That's correct.  (d) Based on that he came up with a false positive percentage of 11.38 percent, right?  (d) Q. Based on that he came up with a false positive percentage of 11.38 percent, right?  (d) Q. Based on that he came up with a false positive percentage of 11.38 percent, right?  (d) Description was that the correct number was 13.4 percent, right?  (d) MR. ABRAMS: I will mark as Exhibit 34 an e-mail from you to Mr.  (e) Exhibit 34 an e-mail from you to Mr.  (f) Rosenkranz and others dated January 17, 2001.  (plaintiff's Exhibit Holman 34, E-Mail dated January 17, 2001, marked for Identification.)  (f) F-Mail dated January 17, 2001, marked for Identification.)  (g) Q. One of the people that received this was Nancy Northup?  (g) it?  (g) A. Yes.  (g) A. Yes.  (g) What was her position then?  A. She's director of the democracy
information he had the AFL-CIO ad marked as Exhibit 7 had been shown, correct?  (a) Exhibit 7 had been shown, correct? (b) A. Correct. (c) A. Correct. (d) Q. He tried to deal with precisely (d) overlooked Greensboro. (e) MR. ABRAMS: I will mark as (e) Exhibit 34 an e-mail from you to Mr. (e) MR. ABRAMS: I will mark as (from the properties of the adjusted that the came up with a false positive percentage of 11.38 percent, (from right? (from the properties of 11.38 percent, (from the
(8) Exhibit 7 had been shown, correct? (9) A. Correct. (10) Q. He tried to deal with precisely (11) what you were just telling us about and that is (12) counting only the Pittsburgh and North Carolina (13) showings of the ad, correct? (14) A. That's correct. (15) Q. Based on that he came up with a (16) false positive percentage of 11.38 percent, right? (17) right? (18) A. Correct. (19) Q. Then more work was done, wasn't (19) Then more work was done, wasn't (19) A. Yes. (20) A. Yes. (21) A. Yes. (22) Q. You had to look at the fact, did (10) overlooked Greensboro. (10) A. Yes, we realized that we had overlooked Greensboro. (11) A. Yes, we realized that we had overlooked Greensboro. (12) A. Yes, we realized that we had overlooked Greensboro. (13) A. Yes, we realized that we had overlooked Greensboro. (14) A. Yes, we realized that we had overlooked Greensboro. (12) A. She's director of the democracy
(9) A. Correct. (10) Q. He tried to deal with precisely (11) what you were just telling us about and that is (12) counting only the Pittsburgh and North Carolina (13) showings of the ad, correct? (14) A. That's correct. (15) Q. Based on that he came up with a (16) false positive percentage of 11.38 percent, (17) right? (18) A. Correct. (19) Q. Then more work was done, wasn't (19) Q. Then more work was done, wasn't (10) what you were just telling us about and that is (11) overlooked Greensboro. (11) MR. ABRAMS: I will mark as (12) Exhibit 34 an e-mail from you to Mr. (13) Rosenkranz and others dated January 17, (14) 2001. (15) (Plaintiff's Exhibit Holman 34, (16) E-Mail dated January 17, 2001, marked (17) for Identification.) (18) A. Correct. (19) Q. One of the people that received (19) this was Nancy Northup? (20) it? (20) A. Yes. (21) A. Yes. (21) Q. What was her position then? (22) Q. You had to look at the fact, did
(10)Q. He tried to deal with precisely(10)overlooked Greensboro.(11)what you were just telling us about and that is(11)MR. ABRAMS: I will mark as(12)counting only the Pittsburgh and North Carolina(12)Exhibit 34 an e-mail from you to Mr.(13)showings of the ad, correct?(13)Rosenkranz and others dated January 17,(14)A. That's correct.(14)2001.(15)Q. Based on that he came up with a(15)(Plaintiff's Exhibit Holman 34,(16)false positive percentage of 11.38 percent,(16)E-Mail dated January 17, 2001, marked(17)right?(17)for Identification.)(18)A. Correct.(18)Q. One of the people that received(19)Q. Then more work was done, wasn't(19)this was Nancy Northup?(20)it?(20)A. Yes.(21)A. Yes.(21)Q. What was her position then?(22)Q. You had to look at the fact, did(22)A. She's director of the democracy
what you were just telling us about and that is counting only the Pittsburgh and North Carolina showings of the ad, correct?  A. That's correct.  Based on that he came up with a false positive percentage of 11.38 percent, right?  A. Correct.  Cor
counting only the Pittsburgh and North Carolina showings of the ad, correct?  (13) Rosenkranz and others dated January 17, (14) A. That's correct. (15) Q. Based on that he came up with a (16) false positive percentage of 11.38 percent, (17) right? (18) A. Correct. (19) Q. Then more work was done, wasn't (19) it? (19) A. Yes. (20) A. Yes. (21) Q. You had to look at the fact, did (12) Exhibit 34 an e-mail from you to Mr. (13) Exhibit 34 an e-mail from you to Mr. (13) Rosenkranz and others dated January 17, (14) 2001. (15) (Plaintiff's Exhibit Holman 34, (16) E-Mail dated January 17, 2001, marked (17) for Identification.) (18) Q. One of the people that received (19) this was Nancy Northup? (20) A. Yes. (21) Q. What was her position then? (22) A. She's director of the democracy
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(22) Q. You had to look at the fact, did (22) A. She's director of the democracy
(23) you get that other Constant were running in (23) program
you not, that other Senators were running in   (23) program.
districts in which the ad had shown; isn't that Q. You told her, did you not, that,
right? "The short of it is that there are some
Page 134 Page 136
(1)
(2) A. That's something Krasno and Seltz (2) miscoded data in the 1998 database that can
(3) would have looked into. I was basing my (3) make a significant difference in the results
(4) analysis on what they were telling me. (4) depending on how they are calculated", correct?
(5) MR. ABRAMS: I would like to mark (5) A. Yes.
(6) as Exhibit 32 an e-mail from Mr. (6) Q. Then in the third paragraph you
(7) McLoughlin to Mr. Seltz dated January (7) said that you had been worried about how to
(8) 16, 2001. (8) inform Professor Hasen that miscodes of the AFL
(8) 16, 2001. (8) inform Professor Hasen that miscodes of the AFL
(9) (Plaintiff's Exhibit Holman 32, (9) ads "warrant changing his numbers from the 40
(9) (Plaintiff's Exhibit Holman 32, (9) ads "warrant changing his numbers from the 40
(9) (Plaintiff's Exhibit Holman 32, (10) E-Mail dated January 16, 2001, marked (10) ads "warrant changing his numbers from the 40 (10) percent figure down to about 13 percent of
(9) (Plaintiff's Exhibit Holman 32, (9) ads "warrant changing his numbers from the 40 (10) E-Mail dated January 16, 2001, marked (11) for Identification.) (11) genuine issue ads captured by the bright line
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(9) (Plaintiff's Exhibit Holman 32, (10) ads "warrant changing his numbers from the 40 (11) E-Mail dated January 16, 2001, marked (11) for Identification.) (11) genuine issue ads captured by the bright line (12) Q. This reflects, does it not, (12) test this late in his analysis." Then you say (13) continuing work on the same subject? (13) "Now that Rick has requested a new analysis (14) A. Yes, trying to get further (14) based on the miscode of ad number 1374, the (15) clarification from Daniel Seltz. (15) door is open for a quick recalculation of the (16) Q. On page one of Exhibit 32 Mr. (16) figures", correct? (17) McLoughlin said to Daniel Seltz that in almost (17) A. Correct. (18) all the markets there was a candidate running (18) MR. DODYK: It should read this is (19) for the Senate. Feingold in Milwaukee, Patty (19) good which appears immediately (20) Murray in Seattle, Blanche Lincoln in Arkansas (20) following.
(9) (Plaintiff's Exhibit Holman 32, (10) E-Mall dated January 16, 2001, marked (11) for Identification.) (12) Q. This reflects, does it not, (13) continuing work on the same subject? (14) A. Yes, trying to get further (15) clarification from Daniel Seltz. (16) Q. On page one of Exhibit 32 Mr. (17) McLoughlin said to Daniel Seltz that in almost (18) all the markets there was a candidate running (19) ads "warrant changing his numbers from the 40 (10) percent figure down to about 13 percent of genuine issue ads captured by the bright line (11) test this late in his analysis." Then you say (13) "Now that Rick has requested a new analysis (14) based on the miscode of ad number 1374, the (15) door is open for a quick recalculation of the (16) Q. On page one of Exhibit 32 Mr. (16) figures", correct? (17) McLoughlin said to Daniel Seltz that in almost (17) A. Correct. (18) all the markets there was a candidate running (18) MR. DODYK: It should read this is (19) for the Senate. Feingold in Milwaukee, Patty (20) Murray in Seattle, Blanche Lincoln in Arkansas (20) following. (21) MR. ABRAMS: So it does.
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Exhibit 35 an e-mail from Rick Hasen to you of January 17, 2001.

(Plaintiff's Exhibit Holman 35, E-Mail dated January 17, 2001, marked for Identification.)

**Page 137** 

- **Q.** Do you recall receiving this document?
  - A. Yes, I do.
- Q. Professor Hasen concludes, does he not, in paragraph three that the correct number is about 13.8 percent, right?
- A. Correct, and that's what he ended up publishing.
- Q. That was the correct number, wasn't it?
- A. That's the correct number in the way he did the analysis.
- Q. Did you ever tell him he did it wrong?
- wrong?
   A. No, quite frankly, no, he didn't
   do it wrong. He just did it differently than
   Krasno and Seltz had done it. The way he had
   done it was the difference between the
   numerator and the denominator. His denominator

### **Page 139**

we were not going to change our database for Rick, but Rick was going to do his own coding as an independent researcher so he came up with his own figure 4948 and that's what changed that.

- Q. As of January 16th the number out of your office was 13.4 percent and on January 17th Rick made a slight change to make it 13.8 percent, correct?
  - A. Correct.
- Q. Is not 13.8 percent the final figure that the Brennan Center sent out in various internal and external e-mails?

MR. DODYK: I will object to the form of the question that the final figure does not refer to which of the computations this witness has been testifying about and may be misleading.

- Q. Was there ever a later e-mail from you or Mr. McLoughlin saying that after all the 7 percent figure was correct?
- A. I don't know if there is in the public record here, but from discussions with Jonathan Krasno he clarified that his

Page 138

was the issue ads that mention a candidate within 60 days of the election. The numerator was the issue ads that mention the candidate within 60 days of the election and that if you run airings will produce the 13.8 percent.

The way that I'm now told by
Seltz and Krasno is that their denominator was
issue ads over the course of the entire
calendar year divided by the number of airings
that were captured within the 60 days that
mention ad candidate and I'm told that that is
how they came about their 7 percent figure.

Either method is acceptable when it comes to statistics or political science. It's just important that one be very clear what their number is measuring and defining clearly.

- Q. In Exhibit 33 which you have already looked at Mr. McLoughlin concluded that the 13.4 percent what was the correct number of genuine issue ads that would be caught "unfairly by a 60 day rule", right?
- A. Right. The difference between
   13.4 and 13.8 I'm not clear where that came from. Rick was doing his own coding. I mean

Page 140

denominator was different than the denominator that Rick Hasen used. His denominator was issue ads over the course of the entire calendar year of 1998 and not limited to issue ads within 60 days and that is where he produces his 7 percent figure. It is certainly a justifiable way of doing it. It's not how I did it in Buying Time 2000 and it's not how Rick Hasen did it in his publication, but it's neither incorrect -- it's not incorrect. It's a different way of assigning a number to measure a phenomenon.

- Q. Can you identify for us any document that the Brennan Center has produced internally or otherwise which concludes that the 7 percent figure was after all an acceptable one?
  - A. I cannot produce it here, no.
  - Q. Do you know of any?
- A. Is this part of the litigation? Sorry if I can ask a question.

**MR. DODYK:** Can we go off the record for a second or do you want to stay on the record?



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(1)	ADD ADDASSO, William doubt and address	(1)	مراجع الماريجين المراجع المراجع المراجع المراجع المراجع المراجعين المراجع المر	Ě
(2)	MR. ABRAMS: Why don't we stay on	(2)	would have used had I used the methodology that	E.
(3)	the record.  MR. DODYK: I would have to take a	(3)	I did in Buying Time 2000.	
(4)	look at the document that he's referring	(5)	Q. In that time period did the  Brennan Center ever communicate on its website	
(5)	to and determine whether or not the	(6)	to advise anybody that the 7 percent figure	
(6)		(7)	that it had used on a number of occasions was	
(7)	document is part of the work product	(8)	incorrect?	
(8) (9)	preparation for the case or is, in fact, a document which was involved in	(9)	MR. DODYK: Object to the form of	
10)	communications between Mr. Holman and	(10)	the question; assumes a fact not in	
11)	the authors of the 1998 study and	(11)	evidence since 7 percent was not	
12)	clearly if it is the latter, it would be	(12)	incorrect.	
13)	produceable and we would produce it to	(13)	A. I answer this anyway. I had	
	you, but I'm not in a position at this	ł	mistakenly believed the 7 percent figure then	
(4)	•	(14)	•	
(5)	point to say because I don't know	(15)	was referring to unique ads and not airings at the time in Buying Time 1998 until I got direct	
16)	exactly which document the witness has in mind, but certainly if there is a	(16)	clarification from Krasno.	
L7) L8)	document which is produceable, we will	(18)	Q. You understood, did you not, in	
19)	produce it. If there is a work product	(19)	January 2001 at the time of all these e-mails	
(9) (9)	document, we will let you know of its	(20)	we have been going over that the 7 percent	
20)	nature and talk about its	(21)	figure had been characterized by Mr. Rosenkranz	
22)	produceability.	(22)	and in Five New Ideas and in the 1998 study as	
		(23)	relating to airings?	
3)	• • •	(24)	A. No, it was not clearly	
24) 25)	statement has ever been made by the Brennan Center with respect to the subjects that we	(25)	characterized that way in Buying Time 1998. I	
,	Center with respect to the subjects that we	\23/	Characterized that way in Daying Time 1999. 1	_
	Page 142		Page 144	
.)	have been talking about here today?	(1)	don't believe in the Five New Ideas, but I	
3)	have been talking about here today?  A. No public statements as far no	(3)	would have to read that closer. It was not	
4)	public statements as far as I know.	(4)	characterized that way. It was very ambiguous	
5)	Q. Do you know if Mr. Rosenkranz	(5)	to the point where I concluded that the 7	
6)	ever apologized to the Senate committee?	(6)	percent figure really was referring to unique	
7}	MR. DODYK: Object to the form of	(7)	ads and that's how I read Buying Time 1998 at	
8)	the question.	(8)	this point.	
9)	A. Not at all because the Brennan	(9)	Q. Did you ever tell Mr. Rosenkranz	
0)	Center is sticking by the 7 percent figure for	(10)	how could you say this is flat out wrong,	
1)	1998.	(11)	what's flat out wrong about it if all we were	
2)	Q. When did the Brennan Center	(12)	talking about was the percentage of unique ads	
	decide to stick by the 7 percent figure?	(12)	as opposed to the amount of airings?	
3) 4)		(14)	A. I told her what my findings were	
4) 5)	A. When we received further clarification from Daniel Seltz and Jonathan	(14)	and my findings were 7 percent of unique ads	
6)	Krasno that they measured a different	(16)	and 13.8 percent of airings if you measure it	
	denominator than Rick Hasen did.	(17)	within the 60 day window. I was very clear to	
		į	Josh about that and others and that's what Rick	
	Q. When was that?	(18)		
8)	A Large groupe of it saidhin the test	(119)	has published in his article. Seven percent	
8) 9)	A. I was aware of it within the last	1	financia area Abarrah Irriga still mistaleanie	
8) 9) 0)	couple of weeks.	(20)	figure even though I was still mistakenly	
8) 9) 0)	couple of weeks.  Q. So between January 2001 and the	(20)	reading the 7 percent figure was not wrong. I	
8) 9) 0) 1)	couple of weeks.  Q. So between January 2001 and the last couple of weeks had you thought that the	(20) (21) (22)	reading the 7 percent figure was not wrong. I mean, even if I read it my way being unique ads	
7) 8) 9) 0) 1) 2) 3)	couple of weeks.  Q. So between January 2001 and the	(20)	reading the 7 percent figure was not wrong. I	





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I'm not asking if it's wrong with respect to unique ads. I'm asking if it's wrong with respect to airings which is what Mr. Rosenkranz e-mailed you about, isn't it?

**Page 145** 

Right, in terms of airings and we now know it's not wrong in terms of airings.

Between January 2001 and a few Q. weeks ago you thought it was wrong with respect to airings, correct?

A. I had believed it was wrong with respect to airings.

MR. ABRAMS: Why don't we break for lunch now and could we try to make it short so we can finish on time.

(Luncheon recess taken at 1:00 p.m.)

(17) (18)(19)

Page 146

AFTERNOON SESSION (Time noted: 1:55 p.m.)

CRAIG HOLMAN, resumed and testified as follows:

CONTINUED EXAMINATION

BY MR. ABRAMS:

Q. Dr. Holman, continuing with the line of inquiry we were on a few moments ago I want to mark as Exhibit 36 a document written by you without date, but it's Brennan Center documents 001438 to 001440.

> (Plaintiff's Exhibit Holman 36. **Document, Brennan Center production** number 001438 through 001440, marked for Identification.)

Do you recall writing this Q.

document?

A. Yes. I do.

This was from you to Professor Q.

Hasen? (23)

> Yes. Α.

This document reflects, does it Q.

**Page 147** 

not, discussions between you and Daniel Seltz (2) with respect to the 1998 database? (3)

Yes, it does.

Did you tell Mr. Seltz in or around January 2001 that the number that you have determined was the actual percentage of total genuine issue ads as defined by the Brennan Center which mentioned a candidate and would be captured by the 60 day bright line test was 13.8 percent?

A. I'm trying to recall if this is when we contacted and said we get 40 percent, how do you get 13.8 percent.

Q. I want to make sure I understand. Was Mr. Seltz telling you the correct number was 13.8 percent?

No. Mr. Seltz was trying to tell us that there is this cookie-cutter phenomenon that we discussed and that I'm not taking that into account in my assessment.

Then you did take it into account and that's what led you to the 13.8 percent rather than the 40 percent, correct?

A. Correct.

Page 148

My question is did you tell Mr. Seltz that that's what you were doing?

A. I told him I was going to take into account the cookie-cutter ads and try running the number and see what I get. I don't recall if I ever reported to Seltz I came up with 13.8 percent.

The data contained in Exhibit 36 shows how you computed it out to be 13.8 percent, right?

It shows my precise syntax for A. calculating it, yes.

If the AFL-CIO ads had run in other states with candidates who were running for office and mentioned their names, the percentage would have been higher, would it not?

A. That is correct.

Do you know if the AFL ads ran in Missouri and mentions Senator Bond?

I don't know that. We have the market breakdown which is in one of your exhibits that you gave us as to all the different markets.

**VS** 

#### CRAIG HOLMAN - 9/6/02

#### **Page 149** Page 151 (1) (1) January 2001 when all the documents that we It mentions St. Louis as a place (2) (2) have just been going over with respect to the 7 where it ran, but my question is not whether it (3) (3) (4) ran in St. Louis, but whether one that ran in (4) percent figure were created and the time period St. Louis mentioned Senator Bond by name? (5) after this litigation began, were there any (5) A. I don't know. I'm relying on the (6) documents prepared by the Brennan Center (6) (7) defending the 7 percent figure? information that I received from Seltz that it (7)A. I had come to the conclusion at (8) was limited to these three markets. (8) (9) Do you know if it ran in lowa and (9) this point that the 7 percent figure was unique (10) referred to Senator Grasslev who was then (10) ads and so I concluded that and in terms of going back to the Buying Time 1998 and issuing running for reelection? (11)(11)(12) other reports on it, no, my focus was on Buying (12) A. I don't know by personal Time 2000. knowledge. (13) (13) Do you know if anybody within the Was your conclusion then that the (14) Q. (14)Brennan Center called the AFL to ask them where (15) 7 percent figure related only to unique ads and (15) this ad had run? (16) not to airings? (16)A. I know that no one did that. The (17) A. That was my conclusion in Buying source of information was from CMAG so they (18) Time 1998 at this time, yes. (18)consulted with CMAG. (19) Q. What time was that that you (19) Q. Who is the they that did the (20) reached that conclusion? (20)consultation? (21) A. Well, the rough dates would be (21) (22) when Rick Hasen came out with his article so (22) A. Daniel Seltz and Jonathan Krasno. Do you know why they didn't call (23) January, February or March, somewhere around (23) the AFL itself to ask them? there in 2001 would have been when I reached my (24) (24) MR. PAOLELLA: Objection. You can (25) conclusion that Buying Time 1998s 7 percent (25)Page 150 **Page 152** (1) (1) figure reflected unique ads. (2) (2) answer. Q. The exhibit that we marked which (3) No. I don't know. (3) MR. ABRAMS: I want to mark now as was Mr. Rosenkranz' memorandum using the phrase (4) (4) (5) Exhibit 37 what may be an earlier (5) that the figures used were "flat out wrong" version of Exhibit 36, but I want you to (6) related specifically to the '98 study, didn't (6) it? (7) tell me. This is a document from Mr. (7) McLoughlin to you with what appears to A. Yes. (8) (8) Did you ever tell him that he was (9) be the same numbers that are contained (9) O. in Exhibit 36. It also has no date and (10) wrong? (10) (11)it's Brennan Center 003855 to 003856. (11) A. I told him what my conclusions (Plaintiff's Exhibit Holman 37, (12) were. (12)**Document, Brennan Center production** (13) Q. When was that? (13)numbers 003855 through 003856, marked A. I don't know exact dates, but I (14) (14)(15) for Identification.) (15) believe we have run over some of the e-mails Can you identify this document? (16) here where I conveyed to him these sort of (16) (17) Yes, this was the research that (17) messages. went into my memo to Rick. (18) Q. The last document that we talked (18)Q. So this information went into about was a document written by you which has a (19) (19) Exhibit 36? 13.8 percent figure in it, correct? (20)(20) (21) A. (21) A. All right, and sent to Joshua, (22) Q. In the time period between (22) yeah. January 2001 when all the e-mails we have been (23) Q. That was sent to Josh, right? (23) discussing were created, were there any Right. (24) (24)A. (25) documents -- let me start again. Between (25) Q. My question to you is at what

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**Page 153** 

point after you sent that to Josh did you tell him that the 7 percent figure after all had been correct all the time?

MR. PAOLELLA: Object to the form.

- I answered that I told him the 7 percent figure was correct as of relative to unique ads, that's what I believed was the case and that's what I believe Krasno and Seltz had been writing about in Buying Time 1998.
- Then did you reach the conclusion that your memo which said that the information produced had been a little bit misleading, was that incorrect?
- Misleading in the sense that I was initially reading Buying Time 1998 as referring to airings and when you read that clause several times that they have in Buying Time 1998 which they cite the 7 percent figure twice in there, it's ambiguous what they are referring to whether it's airings or unique ads so I had come to the conclusion that it is unique ads and I do wish at that point that Krasno and Seltz would have been clear on that, but I never concluded that the 7 percent figure

#### **Page 155**

(2) that and everyone else and it was published by (3) Rick in his article in the University of Minnesota law review. (4)

- What was published by him?
- These numbers. A.
- (7) He published that 7 percent was the figure for unique ads and 13.8 percent was the figure for airings correct?
  - A. That's what he published, yes.
  - Are those numbers correct?
  - Those numbers are correct, but the 7 percent airings is also a correct figure too, but those numbers are correct, yes, they are not incorrect.
  - Q. You testified before lunch that it was within the last few weeks that you spoke to Mr. Seltz and heard from him that the 7 percent figure was correct with respect to airings; is that correct?
  - A. It was Krasno and I didn't speak, it was through memoranda exchanges.
  - Am I right that until that conversation and those exchanges that you believed that the 13.8 percent figure was the

### Page 154

#### was incorrect.

- Q. What was it you thought was misleading?
- A. It should have been clarified that it was unique ads if I was perceiving that figure as to refer to 7 percent to ads referring to unique ads. It isn't clear in that paragraph whether it's referring to airings or unique ads and whichever one it was, you know, it should have been identified very clearly what it was referring to and, you know, that way I would not have had to go through this whole research process in trying to figure out, you know, what they had done if they would have been very clear in the text.
- Q. Did you tell Mr. Rosenkranz that you thought that the 7 percent figure related to unique ads after you prepared the memorandum which is in front of you which concludes that the correct number is 13.8 percent?
- A. I concluded that 13.8 percent is the correct number as the way Rick calculated it here and that 7 percent would be the number in relation to unique ads and yes, I told Josh

### Page 156

correct figure with respect to airings?

- A. With airings within the 60 day period, yes, that is what I believed.
- Q. I asked you a part of this earlier, but I want to make sure I have it right, was there any public statement of any sort by the Brennan Center between January 2001 and a few weeks ago when you had these exchanges with Mr. Krasno in which the Brennan Center said in words or substance that the 7 percent figure used in Mr. Rosenkranz' testimony, in Five New Ideas and in Buying Time 1998 should have been stated as 13.8 percent?
- No, and I don't believe that really is the case. It was just a matter of how one interprets Buying Time 1998. The 7 percent figure being the unique number of unique ads.
- Is there any piece of paper that Q. was created before the last few weeks which says in words or substance there was nothing wrong with the 7 percent figure at all?
- Well, no public statements other than something like these memorandum that



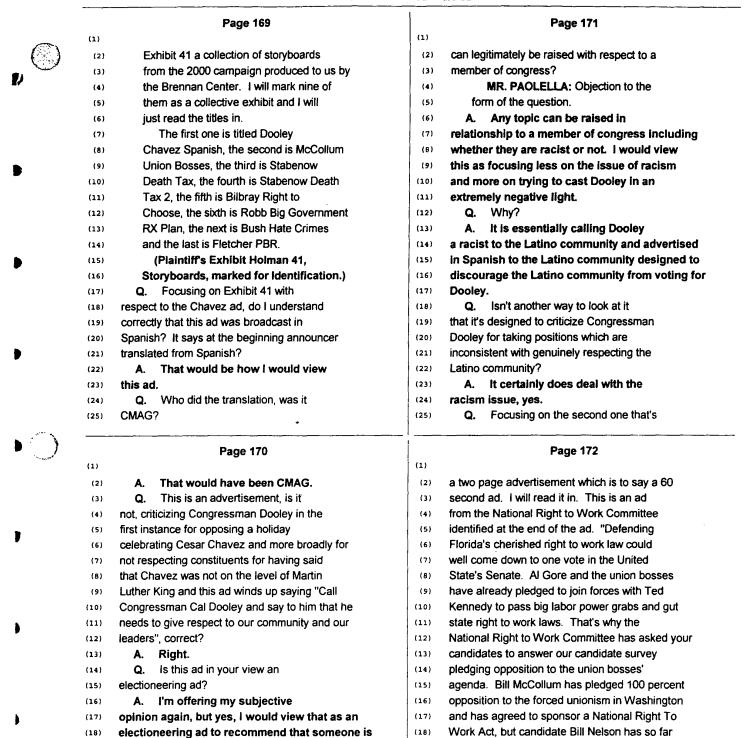
#### **Page 157 Page 159** (1) (1) (2) explain my understanding of what the 7 percent (2) Could you direct your attention (3) figure reflected. (3) first to the first advertisement titled Q. Did the Brennan Center ever use (4) California Democratic Party Bilbray Wrong RX (4) (5) the 13.8 percent figure publicly? for Seniors? (5) (6) No, that was Rick Hasen's (6) A. Yes. (7) article. is that an ad that deals with the (7) Why did the Brennan Center not (8) Q. (8) record of Congressman Bilbray with respect to use the 13.8 percent figure publicly? (9) prescription drug plans? (9) (10) There was still some uncertainty (10) A. Yes, it does. among different colleagues in the Brennan (11)(11)It sets forth that Congressman (12)Center as to what the 1998 database and what (12) Bilbray voted against certain prescription drug Buying Time 1998 actually said and my efforts (13)(13) coverage, does it not? (14)were now focused on Buying Time 2000. (14) A. Yes, it does. Does the Brennan Center still (15) (15) It argues that Congressman distribute Buying Time 1998? (16) (16) Bilbray's plan would leave a large number of (17)A. Yes, on request. (17)California seniors without guaranteed (18)Q. In the same form that it existed (18) prescription drug coverage, doesn't it? before me. correct? (19)(19) A. That is correct. (20) A. Yes (20) It concludes saying, "Tell Brian O. (21) Q. I want to turn now to political (21) Bilbray to start supporting real prescription parties ads. Were all of the party ads (22) (22) drug coverage for all seniors" paid for by the determined by the coders to be aimed at (23) (23) California Democratic Party, right? (24) generating support or opposition to a (24) A. Right. candidate? (25)Q. This advertisement does deal, (25) **Page 158** Page 160 (1) (1) (2) MR. PAOLELLA: Talking about 1998 does it not, with a public issue of (2) (3) or 2000? (3) significance, correct? (4) MR. ABRAMS: Why don't we start (4) A. It does discuss a public policy (5) with 1998 (5) of significance, yes. (6) Q. Focusing on 1998, were all of the Do you agree that this (6) advertisement should have been coded in the (7) party ads found to be aimed at generating (7) (8) support or opposition to a candidate? fashion that it was? (8) (9) A. I'm sorry, but I don't recall the (9) A. As electioneering, yes, I do (10) findings for 1998 on that issue. agree with that. (10) (11)How about 2000? Q. Why is this an electioneering ad? (11)(12)A. For 2000, yes, 100 percent of the The focus is much more Brian (12) A. (13) ads were viewed as electioneering by the Bilbray than it is on any public policy. It's (13) parties. (14)(14) trying to depict Brian Bilbray in a very Q. Is that because they were party (15) negative light in relationship to this public (15)(16) or because of what the ad said? policy and is just all about Bilbray's picture (16) (17) Because of what the ad said. and talking about how bad Bilbray is. (17)(18)MR. ABRAMS: I put together a few Doesn't it talk about how wrong (18) of the ads made available to us from the Congressman Bilbray is about prescription drug (19)(19) (20) Brennan Center which were set forth on (20) coverage? (21) storyboards. I put together six of them (21) A. Yes, about that issue, yes. which I will mark collectively as (22)(22) Q. Would you turn to the second one Exhibit 38 (23) which is also a California Democratic Party ad (23) (24) (Plaintiff's Exhibit Holman 38, (24) with respect to Congressman Cunneen. This is a (25) Ads, marked for Identification.) (25) 15 second ad, right?

#### **Page 161** Page 163 (1) (1) A. That is true and that Bilbray is Yes, it is. (2) (2) A. (3) This says in its entirety "Jim (3) being supported by the finance and insurance Cunneen voted with the NRA to allow adults to interests. (4) (4) carry concealed weapons in public places such Q. It criticizes Congressman (5) (5) Bilbray for his position on the issue of the as parks, restaurants or the work place. Under (6) (6) pressure we can't count on Jim Cunneen. Tell availability of medical records, correct? (7) (7) It criticizes him for a couple of Jim Cunneen to vote against the NRA and for (8) A. (8) public safety. California Democratic Party." (9) reasons, ves. (9) Is this an ad which takes a position with (10) The next one is from the Florida (10) Democratic Party titled Shaw Social Security (11) respect to the NRA? (11) (12) Plan. Why don't you read that one to yourself. (12) A. Yes, it obviously is taking a (13) position on gun control and trying to picture (13) Is that an advertisement that criticizes the NRA as being wrong and Jim Cunneen voting Congressman Shaw for his position with respect (14)(14)to privatizing social security? (15) with the NRA on these issues to carry concealed (15)weapons in public places. (16) A. Yes. it does. (16) That winds up saying "Tell Clay Q. Would you direct your attention (17) (17) Shaw to stop putting our social security funds (18) to the third ad, please. This is also a (18) at risk", correct? (19) California Democratic Party ad entitled Rogan (19) (20) Against RX Coverage and it says "Jim Rogan (20) A. That is correct. voted against real prescription drug coverage The last one is a Florida (21) (21) Republican ad titled Stedem Capital Punishment for all California seniors guaranteed under (22) and that says "Mike Stedem is against capital Medicare. No wonder the pharmaceutical (23) (23) industry is spending a fortune promoting him. (24) punishment for even the most terrible crimes. I (24) (25) guess I fall into the liberal category he said. (25) Tell Jim Rogan to stop opposing real Page 162 Page 164 (1) (1) The Fraternal Order of Police is disappointed prescription drug coverage. Paid for by the (2) (2) California Democratic Party." Does that ad take that Mike Stedem has chosen to oppose the mass (3) (3) a position about prescription drug coverage? majority of residents in Central Florida and (4) (4) not support the death penalty for the worst A. Yes, it certainly implies that it (5) (5) criminals. They support Adam Putnam instead. supports prescription drug coverage, but the (6) (6) Putnam sponsored the tough release reoffender (7) point of it is that Jim Rogan voted against the (7) prescription drug coverage bill previously. punishment act and co-sponsored the 10-20-life. (8) (8) Q. It's critical of Congressman (9) Tell Mike Stedem to support the death penalty." (9) Rogan for voting against the prescription drug That ad deals with an issue of significant (10) (10) coverage bill, correct? public dispute, does it not? (11) (11) A. Correct. A. And several issues all in one. (12)(12) Q. The next is another California Stedem is a liberal and that Putnam is tough on (13) (13)(14) Democratic Party ad titled Bilbray Privacy (14) crime. and it says "After taking over \$300,000 in Deals with capital punishment, it (15) (15) O. contributions from finance and insurance deals with --(16) (16) interests, Brian Bilbray voted to allow your A. Adds a Fraternal Order of Police (17) (17)(18) personal medical records and financial (18) opposed Stedem. information to be distributed without your Q. That's with respect to capital (19) (19) punishment also, correct? That Stedem is (20) consent. Tell Congressman Bilbray to protect (20) (21) your privacy rights. Paid for by California (21) opposing the death penalty? Democratic Party." That advertisement takes a (22) (22) A. Yes. (23) position, does it not, on the issue of the That concludes tell Mike Stedem (23) to support the death penalty, right? dissemination of personal medical records and (24) (24) financial information? Correct. (25) (25)



(1)	Page 165	721	Page 167	
(1) (2)	MR. ABRAMS: I'm going to mark as	(1)	A. I believe it did issue that and	Andre Same
(3)	Exhibit 39 a memorandum by Glenn	(3)	then through a period of discussions the idea	( )
(4)	Moramarco produced to us by the Brennan	(4)	was later dropped.	
(5)	Center dated January 16, 2001.	(5)	MR. ABRAMS: I would like to mark	
(6)	(Plaintiff's Exhibit Holman 39,	(6)	as Exhibit 40 a document containing an	
(7)	Memo dated January 16, 2001, marked for	(7)	e-mail from Rick Hasen to you and an	
(8)	Identification.)	(8)	earlier one from you to him. That's	
	•		Brennan Center 006190.	
(9)	Q. Have you seen this document	(9)		
(10)	before?	(10)	(Plaintiff's Exhibit Holman 40,	
(11)	A. I'm trying to remember if I have	(11)	E-Mail, Brennan Center production number	
(12)	seen this. I was working there so it would	(12)	006190, marked for Identification.)	
(13)	have been presented to me.	(13)	Q. Can you tell me first is the part	
(14)	Q. This is a memorandum Re: "Lessons	(14)	of Exhibit 40 which reflects an e-mail from you	
(15)	from Buying Time: Improving Snowe-Jeffords."	(15)	to him one that was written before the material	
(16)	What sort of improvements were suggested?	(16)	at the top which is his response to you?	
(17)	A. Let me get into this for a second	(17)	A. My query to him was written	
(18)	here. This was Glenn's idea that he was coming	(18)	before his response to me, yes.	
(19)	up with the rebuttable presumption that I'm	(19)	Q. Focusing on first what you wrote	
(20)	no legal scholar so I won't try to defend it	(20)	to him, you said to him in January 2001, did	
(21)	one way or the other, but his idea was to	(21)	you not, that you thought that the	
(22)	provide a provision in Snowe-Jeffords that	(22)	advertisement that we have seen today involving	
(23)	would allow any group to try rebutting the fact	(23)	Senator Coats was one which provided an ideal	
(24)	whether they have an electioneering ad if they	(24)	example of the need to permit some exceptions	
(25)	mentioned a candidate within 60 days. That the	(25)	to the bright line test. What did you mean by	
	Page 166	_	Page 168	
(1)		(1)		
(2)	law would initially assume that it's an	(2)	that?	
(3)	electioneering ad, but the group could contest	(3)	A. These represent the false	
(4)	it and file a complaint.	(4)	positives and quite frankly without being a	
(5)	Q. Congress has not done that, has	(5)	legal scholar the idea that was being discussed	
(6)	it?	(6)	to allow the false positives to rebut the	
(7)	A. No, congress has not done that.	(7)	presumption since they mention a candidate	
(8)	Q. What was his second idea?	(8)	struck me as intriguing and I conveyed that to	
(9)	A. Second idea was to lessen the	(9)	Rick and Rick was not impressed with the idea.	
10)	penalties from criminal to civil penalties.	(10)	Q. In the last sentence of your	
11)	Q. Congress has not done that,	(11)	e-mail to him you said that "The Brennan Center	
12)	correct?	(12)	is using 'these advertisements' as examples to	
13)	A. No, they haven't done that. The	(13)	encourage McCain-Feingold to include a rebuttal	
14)	first idea I'm somewhat familiar with was	(14)	of presumption clause in their bright line	
15)	viewed as too ambiguous and so the idea never	(15)	test", correct?	
16)	did fly anywhere. The second one I'm not	(16)	A. Yes.	
407	familiar with.	(17)	Q. Who at the Brennan Center was	
		(18)	doing that?	
17)	Q. Who was it that to your knowledge	1	A. That was Glenn Moramarco.	
17) 18)	Q. Who was it that to your knowledge viewed the first idea as too ambiguous?	(19)	,	
17) 18) 19)	viewed the first idea as too ambiguous?	(19)		
17) 18) 19) 20)	viewed the first idea as too ambiguous?  A. That was internal discussions in	(20)	Q. Who was he speaking to if you	
17) 18) 19) 20)	viewed the first idea as too ambiguous?  A. That was internal discussions in the Brennan Center.	(20)	Q. Who was he speaking to if you know?	
17) 18) 19) 20) 21)	viewed the first idea as too ambiguous?  A. That was internal discussions in the Brennan Center.  Q. The Brennan Center did urge	(20) (21) (22)	<ul><li>Q. Who was he speaking to if you</li><li>know?</li><li>A. I don't know, but it would have</li></ul>	
(17) (18) (19) (20) (21) (22) (23) (24)	viewed the first idea as too ambiguous?  A. That was internal discussions in the Brennan Center.	(20)	Q. Who was he speaking to if you know?	. ~





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anti-respectful of the Latino community and

yes, I would view that as something that is

focusing on trying to in affect slander

Congressman Cal Dooley.

that the congressman should call -- we should

call him and say respect the Latino community.

Do you view this as a topic which

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refused to answer and he has welcomed union

bosses into his campaign with open arms taking

in over \$200,000 in forced dues money. Don't

let Bill Nelson get away with hiding his views

1-850-222-8777 before it is too late. Tell him

to renounce his forced dues support and insist

on forced unionism. Call him today at



#### **Page 173 Page 175** (1) (1) (2) that he publicly pledge support for right to position on the death tax; is that correct? (2) work. Paid for by the National Right to Work (3) (3) That is correct. (4) Committee." (4) Q. Are these in your view election (5) Isn't that a strong articulation ads? (5) of the views of the National Right to Work (6) A. I would perceive them as (6) Committee against forced dues and in favor of (7) (7) electioneering ads, yes. (8) right to work which is critical of candidate Why is that? (8) Q. (9) Nelson? (9) The focus is on casting Debbie (10) A. And supportive of Bill McCollum, (10) Stabenow in an extremely negative light and if (11)yes, it is. this were aired very close to the election, I (11) (12) Q. Do you believe that organizations (12) would view this as a group effort to try to (13) like this ought to be able to put ads like this (13)uncede Debbie Stabenow to try to influence on television? voters. (14)(14)MR. PAOLELLA: Objection to the Would you have the same view (15) (15) form (16) regardless of the degree to which the Chamber (16) of Commerce believed that the death tax was a (17)A. Certainly. (17)Do you believe they should be bad thing for the country? Q. (18) (18) able to do so as often as they want? (19) (19) A. Judging from this ad, they are MR. PAOLELLA: Objection. talking about the death tax, I would presume (20)(20) (21) Yes, as often as they want. (21) the Chamber of Commerce does feel that way, but To spend unlimited funds in doing (22) Q. actually don't know what their stand on this (22) (23) so? (23) issue is. I presume -- I don't know if they MR. PAOLELLA: Objection. (24)(24) are just using this issue to cast Debbie (25) If it's electioneering as long as (25) Stabenow in a negative light or if the Chamber **Page 174 Page 176** (1) (1) (2) it comes from legitimate campaign sources, but (2) of Commerce is actually against the death tax. (3) yes, spending unlimited funds to do so. (3) Does it make a difference to you (4) Q. By legitimate sources you exclude (4) the answer to that question? (5) unions, the corporations? (5) A. In terms of evaluating whether (6) A. Directly from the treasuries, this is electioneering? (6) ves. (7) Q. Yes (8) Q. Do you exclude any other sources? (8) A. Not really. If it's done close (9) Contributions in excess of (9) to the election and it's focusing on Debbie (10) contributions limits and contributions I would (10) Stabenow and casting her in a negative light, I (11)include from foreign nationals. (11) would view this as an electioneering ad. Q. It's important, isn't it, that That would not matter then, would (12) (12)(13) views like this be expressed? (13) it, whether the organization that put the ad MR. PAOLELLA: Objection. out is genuinely and ferverently opposed to the (14)(14)I believe in the free expression (15) death tax? (16)of ideas, yes. (16)Not in consideration as to (17) Q. So the answer to my question is (17) whether this is an electioneering ad. yes? (18)(18) Would it make a difference if A. Yes. there was going to be a vote on the death tax (19) (19) (20) Q. Focusing on the next one Stabenow (20) at some point in the near future after the ads (21) death tax and the one after that called (21) ran? Stabenow death tax two, these are ads, are they (22) If there were a serious bill (22)not, which are critical of then candidate coming up and that was the focus of this ad (23)(23)Stabenow for voting against getting rid of the (24) (24) rather than just on Debbie Stabenow we would death tax and which criticize her for her have an entirely different ad here and I would (25)(25)

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# Page 177

have to see that to offer my subjective view point as to whether it's electioneering.

Q. Suppose that one of the issues in the Stabenow race was the death tax and that she was in favor of perpetuating the estate tax and her opponent was in favor of abolishing what we call the death tax. Would that have any impact at all on your judgment as to whether these two advertisements should be characterized as genuine issue advertisements as the Brennan Center uses that phrase?

A. No, not really. The Chamber of Commerce is making the death tax an issue in this election already as we can see.

Q. Do you think it's important that the Chamber of Commerce be permitted to do that?

MR. PAOLELLA: Objection.

A. I agree that the Chamber of Commerce should be able to advertise within the constraints of the campaign finance law. If it's electioneering, they should abide by the electioneering laws. If it's issue advocacy, then they should be free to do what they want

#### Page 179

was like my father was killed all over again.
 Call George W. Bush and tell him to support
 Hate Crimes legislation. We won't be dragged away from our future" and there's a telephone number. Is this advertisement in part with
 respect to an issue?

A. Yes, it certainly is in part with respect to an issue.

Q. It's very powerful with respect to an issue, is it not?

A. Yes, it is.

Q. Is it your view that this advertisement is not a genuine issue advertisement as you define it?

A. This one, well, if it were close to the election, if I knew that, I would call it an electioneering ad, but if it were sometime perhaps after Bush is already elected president, then it would be a genuine issue ad. The timing would matter to me in this one.

Q. If you were a coder you wouldn't know the timing, would you?

A. That's right.

MR. ABRAMS: I want to mark as

### Page 178

(2) on that.

Q. Are these ads both?

A. No, they are electioneering ads as I see them.

Q. They are not issue ads at all?

A. I would not call these issue ads. I would all them electioneering ads. These are designed to influence the election of Debbie Stabenow.

**Q.** Are they designed to influence the debate about the death tax?

A. I don't know if there is any death tax bill being debated anywhere. My viewing of these ads is that they are primarily designed to uncede Debbie Stabenow.

Q. Let me just turn to the next to last ad in the package which is an NAACP ad with the title given it by CMAG of "Bush Hate Crimes". The text here is "I'm Renee Mollins, Jane Burn's daughter. On June 7, 1998, my

(22) father was killed. He was beaten, chained and

then dragged three miles to his death all because he was black. So, when George W. Bush

refused to support Hate Crimes legislation, it

#### Page 180

Exhibit 42 a memorandum to you from Luke McLoughlin dated September 24th. I

believe it's 2001.

(Plaintiff's Exhibit Holman 42,

Memo dated September 24, 2001, marked for Identification.)

**Q.** Do you recall receiving this document?

A. Yes, I do recall this one.

Q. This was Mr. McLoughlin writing to you that he had just read an article with a quotation from the Buckley verses Valeo case and saying that he "didn't realize that the Justices knew full well that sham issue advocacy would result from their decision." Did you respond to this document?

A. Well, I didn't respond to Luke if that's what you are asking.

Q. That's what I'm asking?

A. I did not respond to Luke. Luke is now a law student and he finds this stuff interesting.

Q. Did you realize before reading the memo that the Justices knew full well that



#### **Page 181 Page 183** (1) (1) "sham issue advocacy" would result from their (2) appropriate in the case of each (2) (3) decision? (3) document, but I'm certainly willing to MR. PAOLELLA: Object to the form. take that under advisement, review the (4) documents and where we believe it's A. From my reading of the decision (5) (5) (6) Justices speculated that it could be a problem. (6) appropriate stipulate as to those two (7) I would not go so far to say they knew full (7) matters. (8) well, but they speculated that there could be a (8) With regard to the question of (9) problem. (9) confidentiality, we believe that the (10) MR. ABRAMS: I have no further (10) documents that are marked confidential (11)questions at this time subject to the (11) fall under the global confidentiality following. First, I would like to ask (12) (12) agreement which was entered into by all (13) of counsel for the Brennan Center that (13) the parties and the Brennan Center. As (14) they agree to the authentication of each (14) well, we believe their documents are of the Brennan Center documents that we covered as documents produced in the (15) (15) have used today. course of this litigation so we plan to (16) (16) Second, I would like to ask of treat them the confidential designation (17)(17)(18)counsel to the Brennan Center that they (18) as set forth in the confidentiality (19) agree with respect to each of the (19) agreement. documents from the Brennan Center used (20) If you have specific documents (20) today that they are in the terms of Rule (21) where you believe that the (21) (22) 803 (6) memoranda, reports or the like (22) confidentiality designation was made out at or near the time by or from inappropriate, please notify us as to (23) (24) information transmitted by a person with (24) those documents and we will review those (25) knowledge if kept in the course of a (25) designations on a case by case basis. **Page 182** Page 184 (1) (1) regularly conducted business activity (2) (2) MR. ABRAMS: I'm simply saying (3) and that it was the regular practice of (3) that our view is that none of them the Brennan Center to make these should remain confidential. I'm (4) (4) memoranda that we used today. (5) prepared to yield now to other counsel. (5) Third. I would like to ask **EXAMINATION BY** (6) (6) (7) counsel for the Brennan Center that they (7) MR. KELNER: (8) agree that each of the documents with (8) Q. Dr. Holman, I'm Rob Kelner. I'm (9) the word confidential on the bottom be (9) representing the Republican National Committee. (10) treated not as confidential documents (10) I have a few questions for you. I will try to but as public documents which without (11) keep it brief before we exhaust you. (11) (12) more we can make use of in and/or (12) MR. KELNER: Let me ask the court matters related to this litigation and reporter to mark the Deposition Notice (13) (13) otherwise. I'm prepared to go through and Subpoena issued to the Brennan (14) (14) (15) authentication and business records (15) Center in connection with this questions now, but I would prefer to ask deposition as 43. (16) (16) either that you agree now or let me know (Plaintiff's Exhibit Holman 43. at some point soon so that if necessary Notice of Deposition and Subpoena, (18) (18) (19) I can establish what I have to on those (19) marked for Identification.) two points. (20) (20) I have just a few follow up MR. PAOLELLA: With regard to the (21) questions on your earlier testimony so far (21) authentication and business records (22) (22) today. My understanding is that you testified (23) questions, we would like a chance to (23) that in Buying Time 2001 100 percent of the (24) reviews these documents and make sure (24) party advertisements were coded as (25) that agreeing to that would be (25) electioneering advertisements, is that correct?

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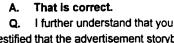
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testified that the advertisement storyboards presented to the coders included the paid for by disclaimer language that appears in television political advertisements?

A. If it was picked up by the storyboards, they would have seen that, yes. There are times when it's not quite picked up because it's every four seconds, but on a regular basis, yes, that would have been seen by the coders.

Q. That paid for by language would in the case of party advertisement say paid for by the Republican National Committee if it were a Republican National Party advertisement; is that correct how that disclaimer language worked?

A. That's correct. More often it was the state parties buying these, but that's correct, whoever was buying it it would have said that.

Q. So if the ad was purchased by the California Democratic Party, the ad would have

## **Page 187**

care whether it was a democratic party or Republican party or something called NPLA. I don't know if coders would try introducing that kind of bias, but I would suspect that was not done would be my guess.

Q. You said injecting that kind of bias, what kind of bias?

A. Bias indicating because who is sponsoring the ad that they would view it as being electioneering verses genuine issue ad depending on who is sponsoring. I really was not part of the coding process, but I do not believe the coders even cared who was sponsoring these ads. They were looking at the ads and offering their judgment as to whether that ad made them feel that they were supposed to vote for or against a candidate or be more concerned about an issue.

Q. To your knowledge was any effort made by Professor Goldstein and his team or the Brennan Center to determine whether or not the coders were influenced in anyway by the paid for by language designating the purchaser of the advertisement?

#### Page 186

at some point indicated typically paid for by the California Democratic Party or similar language?

**MR. PAOLELLA:** The ads or storyboards here?

MR. ABRAMS: Let me be more precise.

**Q.** Would the storyboards presented to the coders reflect the advertisement purchased by the California Democratic Party indicate typically paid for by the California Democratic Party?

A. Typically it would have done so, yes.

**Q.** Do you believe in your opinion that a coder would be more or less likely to identify an advertisement as an electioneering advertisement if the coder sees that the advertisement was purchased by a political party?

MR. PAOLELLA: Objection.

A. Again, I'm speculating, but we have done a lot of that here. I suspect in many of these cases the coders didn't seem to

#### **Page 188**

A. The Brennan Center was not involved in the coding process, but Ken Goldstein at the University of Wisconsin did do some intercoder reliability to make sure that there is consistency among how different coders would view the same ads so he did implement some tests on intercoder reliability.

Q. But the intercoder reliability test would not rule out the possibility that all coders are influenced in the same way by the disclaimer language; isn't that correct?

MR. PAOLELLA: Objection.

A. I couldn't imagine all coders being influenced the same way, I could not imagine that.

Q. Let me ask the question more precisely I think. If it were the case that coders were generally influenced by the source of the ad, the intercoder reliability test would not identify that bias, would it?

MR. PAOLELLA: Rob, we don't know what the intercoder reliability tests were at this point. I'm going to object. You can go ahead and answer it

VS.

## CRAIG HOLMAN - 9/6/(

#### Page 189 Page 191 (1) (1) (2) if you have an answer. (2) that at one point I may not be aware of that, (3) A. I guess I'm not sure about the (3) but it wasn't done. (4) question. If there is intercoder reliability (4) MR. ABRAMS: Let me ask the court (5) and you find two or more people agreeing on the (5) reporter to mark as Holman Exhibit 44 (6) subjective Q 11 answer to an ad, I would take (6) this document. (7) that as very strong evidence and it is indeed (Plaintiff's Exhibit Holman 44, (7) in social science very strong evidence that (8) (8) Memorandum, marked for Identification.) (9) there is at least assemblance of consensus (9) This document was printed from about the ad. Intercoder reliability in trying (10) (10) the website of the Brennan Center which I will (11) to have multiple responses from multiple (11) represent to you is designated www.Brennan respondents to the same ad is an effort to try (12) (12)Center.org. Do you recognize this document? (13)to weed out any kind of bias that may be (13) A. Yes, it's a memorandum that I present in one of the coders verses another and (14)(14)wrote. (15) it's a very reasonable social scientific For the record this memorandum is (15) Q. (16) practice. (16) titled The End of Limits on Money in Politics: Q. (17) My question to you is if both Soft Money Now Comprises the Largest Share of (17) (18) coders shared the same bias, the intercoder (18)Party Spending On Television Ads in Federal reliability test that you were referring to (19)(19) Elections. If you will take a look at the (20) would not identify that bias? (20) document. Does this document appear to be a (21) A. That one instance, that would be (21) true and correct copy of the memorandum that (22)true. (22) you wrote? (23) So if it were generally the case Q. (23) A. Yes. it is. (24) that the coders are influenced by the paid for (24) Were you asked to write this (25) by language, that bias would not be identified (25)article or did you write it on your own Page 190 Page 192 (1) (1) by an intercoder reliability test; isn't that (2) initiative? (2) (3) correct? (3) A. I wrote it on my own initiative. (4) MR. PAOLELLA: Objection. (4) This was in the course of compiling the data (5) A. (5)

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You're really asking me to (6) speculate on something that I don't believe (7) happens. I don't believe everybody thinks the (8) same way and intercoder reliability is a well (9) established scientific principal for increasing (10)the validity of survey research such as this research. I do not believe everybody was bias (11)(12) against parties who participated in the coding (13) process. (14)Q. What is your basis for that (15) belief?

A. I guess a belief in the reasonableness of human beings. Sorry, I wish I had a more scientific answer on that, but I don't.

don't.
 Q. Was any consideration given to
 redacting from the storyboards, from removing
 from the storyboards the paid for by language?

A. No consideration was given.

Again, I want to clarify I was not involved in the coding process. If Ken ever considered

A. I wrote it on my own initiative.

This was in the course of compiling the data for the analysis for Buying Time 2000 and I found this finding interesting and I wrote it on my own initiative.

Q. So the data in this article is drawn from the Buying Time 2000 study?

A. Yes, it is.

Q. How was this article distributed?

A. It was created as a memoranda that was distributed on Capital Hill to congressional staffers. It was then posted on the website for the public and anybody who wanted to access it could access it.

Q. You said it was distributed on the Hill. It was distributed on the Hill by whom?

A. Probably by our press director Scott Schell.

**Q.** Did you have any assistance in writing this article?

A. Yes, I had assistance with Luke McLoughlin.

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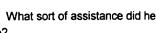
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A. His assistance was helping me identify the allocation ratios from the FEC regulation for appropriate for each state and then the breakdown of the money from the national parties to the state parties.

**Q.** If you look at the top of page three of the document, third line from the top you see where it says "some of the content codes were subjective in nature"?

A. Yes.

Q. Which content codes are you referring to there?

A. The content code that I'm referring to is Q 11.

**Q.** Q 11 from the Buying Time 2000 study questionnaire?

A. Yes.

Q. Were all of the party advertisements that were coded subject to the same Q 11 that was applied to the other ads that have been discussed earlier today?

A. Yes, they were.

### Page 195

the coders were asked did they perceive this as the ad is attacking a candidates or promoting a candidates. Q 14.

**Q.** Q 14 which reads in your judgment is the primary purpose of the ad to promote a specific candidate in his ... to attack a candidate ... or to contrast the candidates?

A. That's correct and this table is based on the responses to Q 14.

Q. To your knowledge, was any definition of attack, promote or contrast provided to the coders?

A. Well, in the question itself I see examples provided. I don't know what kind of training Ken put the coders through. That's something Ken would have to answer.

Q. Looking back to table five for a moment which is divided between candidate, party and group, what did you mean -- what does the table mean by group?

A. It's the three categories that CMAG database, the Buying Time 2000 database is divided into and that's the category of the sponsor of the ad. We have identified it in

## Page 194

Q. Therefore, were subject to the same level of subjectivity as those other advertisements?

A. Yes, they were.

Q. If you look further down the page on page three to the last full paragraph which reads "Party ads, like those sponsored by special interest groups, tend to be very negative and attack the character of candidates", you see that?

A. Yes, I do.

Q. If I could ask you to flip to table number five attached to the same document which reads Electioneering Ads by Candidates, Parties and Groups that Attack, Contrast or Promote Candidates. Am I correct in reading this table to indicate that 45.1 percent of party ads were classified ads attack ads and 69.5 percent of group ads were classified as attack ads?

A. That's correct.

Q. What is an attack ad?

A. That was another question in the survey, I can cite it specifically for you that

Page 196

three different categories either candidates, parties or groups. Groups being political action committees, special interest groups, non-profit groups, anybody that's not a candidate or party committee.

Q. Am I correct in reading table five and the associated graph on the same page as indicating that the Buying Time 2000 study showed groups airing attack ads more frequently than political parties?

MR. PAOLELLA: Objection.

Q. You can answer.

A. Yes, it's one of the findings I found fascinating. I didn't know I would come out with the result like that.

**Q.** Why did you find that fascinating?

A. I guess I just didn't even think about whether or not one group or another would be more attack oriented and it led me to conjecture which I wrote about in Buying Time 2000 that the further away the sponsor gets from being directly identified with an individual candidate, the more freer they feel



	Page 197		Page 199	
(1)		(1)		75×
(2)	to do an attack ad so candidates are less	(2)	examples of that.	
(3)	inclined to do so, party committees have that	(3)	Q. Could an ad be coded both as an	A7335
(4)	close relationship with candidates, but they	(4)	attack ad and contrast ad?	
(5)	are not quite directly tied to the candidate	(5)	A. No, the coder would have been	
(6)	and independent groups have the furthest	(6)	forced to choose one or the other.	
(7)	relationship. It's a theory I developed. I'm	(7)	Q. If it is as you describe a	
(8)	not sure if it's true, but this chart seems to	(8)	negative contrast ad, what would be the basis	
(9)	provide some evidence to that.	(9)	to specify it as contrast ad and not an attack	•
(10)	<ul> <li>Q. If I understand you correctly,</li> </ul>	(10)	ad?	
(11)	your theory is that the political parties are	(11)	A. Mere fact that two or more	
(12)	in affect somewhat more accountable for their	(12)	candidates are compared to each other.	
(13)	advertising than the groups are?	(13)	Q. So in your view it's your	
(14)	A. That would be what I would	(14)	understanding that any ad that compared two	
(15)	speculate, that the parties are somewhat closer	(15)	candidates should have been coded as a contrast	•
(16)	tied to the candidates and have a closer	(16)	ad even if it was also a negative ad?	
(17)	relationship with them than the independent	(17)	A. Yes, that's correct.	
(18)	groups do so, yes, that would be one of the	(18)	Q. Does table five indicate that	
(19)	conclusions I would draw.	(19)	political parties ran more contrast ads than	
(20)	Q. Based on the data that appears in	(20)	groups or candidates in 2000?	
(21)	table five?	(21)	MR. PAOLELLA: Are you talking	•
(22)	A. Yes.	(22)	about as a percentage of the ads they	
(23)	Q. One of the categories of ads	(23)	ran or absolute number?	
(24)	analyzed on table five is listed as contrast.	(24)	MR. ABRAMS: I'm talking about the	
(25)	What is a contrast advertisement?	(25)	percentage of ads overall that were run.	
(1)	Page 198	(1)	Page 200	
(2)	A. A contrast ad is one in which two	(2)	A. Percentage of ads overall then	
(3)	or more candidates are contrasted against each	(3)	candidates dominated in all fields.	
(4)	other. It can be a very negative contrast or a	(4)	<ul> <li>Q. Does this table indicate that of</li> </ul>	
(5)	positive contrast. Usually combines both, but	(5)	the contrast advertisements that were	
(6)	it's in which multiple candidates are compared	(6)	classified, the greatest share were aired by	•
(7)	to each other.	(7)	political parties?	
(8)	<ul> <li>Q. In your experience as a political</li> </ul>	(8)	A. No, it doesn't. What this table	
(9)	scientist, do contrast ads typically provide	(9)	shows is that of political party advertising,	
(10)	more information about candidates than other	(10)	as a proportion of political party advertising,	
(11)	types of ads?	(11)	the proportion of party advertising was higher	4
(12)	A. No, I would not say that.	(12)	than the proportion of candidate and group	
(13)	Q. Do you have a view of whether	(13)	advertising.	
(14)	contrast ads contribute more to the democratic	(14)	Q. The proportion of party	
(15)	process than attack ads?	(15)	advertising that was a contrast ad?	
(16)				
	MR. PAOLELLA: Objection.	(16)	A. That's right, but in terms of	
(17)	MR. PAOLELLA: Objection.  A. No, I would not say that. The	(16)	A. That's right, but in terms of total contrast ads, of course candidates	4
(17) (18)	•		•	4
	A. No, I would not say that. The contrast ads tended to be every bit as negative as the attack ads and I consider that not a	(17)	total contrast ads, of course candidates	4
(18)	A. No, I would not say that. The contrast ads tended to be every bit as negative	(17)	total contrast ads, of course candidates dominate. The chart itself represents	4
(18) (19)	A. No, I would not say that. The contrast ads tended to be every bit as negative as the attack ads and I consider that not a	(17) (18) (19)	total contrast ads, of course candidates dominate. The chart itself represents percentage and not the absolute numbers.	•
(18) (19) (20)	A. No, I would not say that. The contrast ads tended to be every bit as negative as the attack ads and I consider that not a contribution.	(17) (18) (19) (20)	total contrast ads, of course candidates dominate. The chart itself represents percentage and not the absolute numbers.  MR. ABRAMS: Let me introduce and ask the court reporter to mark as Holman 45 this document.	4
(18) (19) (20) (21)	A. No, I would not say that. The contrast ads tended to be every bit as negative as the attack ads and I consider that not a contribution.  Q. So an advertisement would be classified as a contrast ad even if it is a negative ad?	(17) (18) (19) (20) (21)	total contrast ads, of course candidates dominate. The chart itself represents percentage and not the absolute numbers.  MR. ABRAMS: Let me introduce and ask the court reporter to mark as Holman 45 this document.  (Plaintiff's Exhibit Holman 45,	4
(18) (19) (20) (21) (22)	A. No, I would not say that. The contrast ads tended to be every bit as negative as the attack ads and I consider that not a contribution.  Q. So an advertisement would be classified as a contrast ad even if it is a	(17) (18) (19) (20) (21) (22)	total contrast ads, of course candidates dominate. The chart itself represents percentage and not the absolute numbers.  MR. ABRAMS: Let me introduce and ask the court reporter to mark as Holman 45 this document.	

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### Page 201

- Q. Do you recognize this document?
- A. Yes, I do. It's referred to as the scholars letter.
- Q. I should represent that was also printed from the website of the Brennan Center. Does this appear to you to be a true and correct copy of the March 12, 2001 so-called scholars letter to Senators McCain and Feingold?
- A. Yes, it is.
- Q. Do you know who drafted this letter?
- A. This letter was originally drafted by it came in several drafted by it came an earlier letter was an earlier letter was an earlier letter lett
  - drafted by it came in several draft versions. There was an earlier letter prior to this one that was originally drafted by Nancy Northup who was the director of the democracy program at NYU. This letter came about a year later or so and was updated by Glenn Moramarco.
  - **Q.** Did someone at the Brennan Center then go out and recruit individuals to sign the letter?
  - A. Yes, Glenn Moramarco did that.

    The letter itself got the original scholars at

#### Page 203

whether he exchanged drafts with any of the
 signatories, in other words, was there a
 dialogue and an editorial process with the
 signatories?

- A. There was an editorial process with the original signatories on page eight and after that there was not.
- Q. With regard to the editorial process with the original signatories, could you describe that process for me?
- A. In general terms Glenn drafted his updated version of the original letter and would send it to the original signatories and get any sort of editorial feedback that they may offer until it finally came out with a final letter that was agreed upon.
- Q. If you look at page three of the document about the middle of the page it reads "Moreover, Congress has the power to regulate the source of the money used for expenditures by state and local parties during federal election years when such expenditures are used to influence federal elections." Do you see where I'm reading?

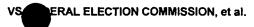
### Page 202

the bottom of page eight and then the letter went out with those names on it to constitutional scholars all around the nation to ask them if they would be willing to sign on to this letter and Glenn Moramarco was in charge of that.

- Q. If you look at page eight and what you just described as the original signatories to the earlier draft of this letter, if I understood you correctly, do you know whether any of those individuals have at any time received funding from the Pew Charitable Trust?
  - A. I would not know that.
- Q. Do you know whether any of the other signatories listed at any time ever received any funding from the Pew Charitable Trust?
- A. I wouldn't know who the Pew has really funded and I certainly don't know if law professors so I would have to say no, I don't know.
- **Q.** Did Glenn Moramarco, when he drafted this version of the letter, do you know

## Page 204

- A. Yes.
- Q. Do you know whether during the editorial process there was any discussion of the fact that national party committees make campaign contributions directly to state and local candidates?
  - A. I do not know if that was part of the editorial process going on. I don't know that.
- Q. Was this letter sent to Senators
  McCain and Feingold by the Brennan Center?
  - A. Yes, it was.
- **Q.** Was it otherwise distributed by the Brennan Center?
- A. Yes, it was distributed as widely
  as anybody was interested. It was distributed
  to the public through any congressional
  staffers who requested it. It was put on our
  website and yes, it was distributed as widely
  as we could get it out.
  - Q. You said it was distributed to any congressional staffers who requested it. Was it also distributed to congressional staffers who did not request it?



#### **Page 207** Page 205 (1) (1) Glenn Moramarco and then distributed to (2) A. It was sent to Senator McCain and (2) political scientists that are listed at the (3) (3) Feingold whether or not they requested it, but bottom of page three and most of them had they were expecting the letter. (4) (4) feedback and editorial comments so Glenn had to (5) Q. Aside from Senators Feingold and (5) McCain and their staff, was it sent to other (6) keep sending out revised versions of the letter (6) before they all agreed to sign off on it. (7) congressional staff who had not actually (7) requested it? (8) Do you recall what any of the --(8) do you know what any of the criticisms were of (9) (9) A. Yes, it was, if they were the original draft by those political involved in the whole debate that was going on. (10) (10) (11) scientists? (11) Did the Brennan Center have a distribution list of congressional staffers who (12) A. No. I don't. Glenn was the one (12)in charge of the drafting of the letter. I was (13) letters like this would be distributed? (13) (14) A. Scott Schell would have the (14) the person who contacted the various political scientists to see if they would be interested (15) distribution list. He's our public relations (15) (16) in joining in on the letter and then it was director at the Brennan Center. (16)(17) turned over to Glenn at that point. (17)Q. That list consisted of whom, who (18) was listed on that list typically? (18) I know there was a lot of (19) editorial exchanges between the political Typically it would be (19)scientists because they have a tendency to do (20) congressional staffers involved in the campaign (20) that a lot, but I was not involved in the finance reform debates both in the Senate and (21) (21) drafting of the letter itself. (22) (22) in the house. Do you know for a fact whether or Q. When you were contacting (23) Q. (23) political scientists about signing on to the not this letter was sent to that distribution (24) (24) letter, did any of them express to you reasons (25) (25) Page 208 Page 206 (1) (1) why they did not want to sign on that related (2) A. I don't know for a fact, but I (2) to the text of the letter? (3) would guess that it was. (3) MR. ABRAMS: I would like this (4) No, when I contacted political (4) exhibit to be marked as Exhibit number scientists, first of all, it's a very small (5) (5) (6) community of political scientists that are (6) 46 involved in campaign finance that are (Plaintiff's Exhibit Holman 46, (7) (7) interested in that field and when I would Letter dated July 9, 2001, marked for (8) (8) contact the political scientists, I would ask (9) Identification.) (9) in general terms would they be interested in MR. KELNER: Why don't we take a (10) (10) break. (11) signing on to a letter that addressed the (11) McCain-Feingold bill and then if they said yes (Recess taken.) (12)(12) or if I could contact them, many of them I Q. We are looking at a letter dated (13) (13)could not get through and would not return my July 9, 2001 addressed to Representatives Shays (14) (14) and Meehan. Do you recognize this document? (15) calls, then I would turn it over to Glenn and (15) Glenn would do the negotiations with them. (16) Yes. I do. This is known as the (16)Do you see on the first page of political scientists letter. (17)(17)the letter in the last paragraph on that page Q. This I will represent was also (18) (18) where the letter reads in 2000 some \$300 printed off the website of the Brennan Center. (19) (19) million of the parties' soft money came from Does this appear to be a true and correct copy (20) (20) of the political scientists letter? (21) only 800 donors, you see that? (21) A. Yes, I do. (22) (22) A. Yes, it is. Do you know who drafted this Do you know what the source of (23) Q. (23) that data was? letter? (24) (24) It was originally drafted by (25) A. I believe the source of that data

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## SENATOR MITCH MCCONNEL Page 209 (1) (2) (3) Responsive Politics. (4) (5) that report? (6) A. (7)

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- was a report issued by the Center for
- Q. Do you happen to know the name of
- No, but I do know it's not on their websites and the issue is the donors of soft money.
- O Do you know when that report was issued?
- A. I don't know the exact date, but it would have had to have been after the 2000 election so it would be 2001 would be my guess.
- Do you know if Mr. Moramarco or anyone else at the Brennan Center independently verified that data?
- A. No, we did not do a study on who the donors of soft money actually are.
- So Mr. Moramarco would have been relying on the data from the Center for Responsive Politics study?
  - A. For that sentence, yes.
- (23) If you will turn to page three of the letter, do you see at the top of the page (24) (25) where it reads "However, political parties will

#### **Page 211**

deal of money if they redirect their efforts towards hard money fundraising.

- In Colorado you are talking about candidates and not parties?
- A. That's correct. That's one piece of evidence that indirectly comes to mind.
- Q. You see later in that paragraph the statement that "In terms of spending, the parties will likely shift away from candidate specific advertising and towards more grassroots, get-out-the-vote and party building activities"?
  - A. Yes, I see that.
- Q. Do you know if Mr. Moramarco was relying on any existing research for that proposition?
- A. No, I don't know what kind of research he would have been relying on for that proposition. I don't know. Perhaps looking at the Buying Time 2000 database and speculating that it would force parties to becoming more local oriented and more grassroots oriented, but I don't know. I'm speculating on that.
  - Q. Do you know to whom this letter

### Page 210

be able to raise very substantial amounts of hard money in the future, even more than they have in the past, and they will doubtless maintain their position in the forefront of electoral actors." You see that?

- A. Yes, I do.
- Q. Do you know if Mr. Moramarco relied on any existing studies as support for that proposition?
- A. On that proposition I do not know what he may have relied on so I don't know if he relied on existing studies for that.
- Are you aware of any existing studies or empirical data that would support that proposition?
- A. Yes, there are -- well, that I would consider indirect evidence of it. For instance, in Colorado when Amendment 15 was passed, that lowered contribution limits radically, the candidates continued to raise slightly larger amounts than they raised before yet in smaller contributions. That was one indirect evidence that candidates and you would speculate parties then can still raise a great

### **Page 212**

was distributed other than Representatives Shays and Meehan?

- A. This was also distributed not only to Shays and Meehan, but other congressional staffers far beyond Shays and Meehan that were involved in the whole debate of the Shays Meehan bill and later the version that went to the Senate. It was distributed to the public again and posted on our website.
- To the best of your knowledge, was this letter also distributed to the congressional staff distribution list that you referred to earlier?
- A. Yes, I would, yes, I would believe it was.
- Q. Would Mr. Schell have coordinated the distribution to congressional staff?
  - A. Yes, he would have.
    - MR. KELNER: I have no further questions at this time. I would also echo Mr. Abrams in requesting that counsel for the Brennan Center stipulate either now or in the near future to the authenticity of the exhibits that I have



(1)	Page 213	(1)	Page 215	
(2)	asked to be marked and to their status	(2)	memoranda and, you know, ask Scott to	6
(3)	as business records of the Brennan	(3)	distribute it to the Hill if appropriate.	E. C.
(4)	Center.	(4)	Q. Is it fair to say there were	
(5)	MR. PAOLELLA: We are happy to	(5)	other people at the Brennan Center who may have	
(6)	review those and make a stipulation	(6)	had public policy nearest and dearest to their	
(7)	whether the stipulation is appropriate.	(7)	heart?	
(8)	MR. KELNER: I have no further	(8)	A. I would guess so, yeah.	
(9)	questions.	(9)	Q. You know so, in fact, don't you,	
(10)	EXAMINATION BY	(10)	they have told you so anyway?	
(11)	MR. KIRBY:	(11)	A. Yeah. I guess so. You're asking	
(12)	Q. Dr. Holman, I'm Tom Kirby,	(12)	me to speculate to the motives of other people	
(13)	counsel for the Chamber of Commerce Plaintiffs.	(13)	in the Brennan Center.	
(14)	I have been very interested listening to your	(14)	Q. You work closely with them,	
(15)	testimony here today because there's been a lot	(15)	right?	
(16)	of discussion of the purpose of various ads and	(16)	A. I work closely with them. Most	
(17)	other things as well and I would like to talk	(17)	of them are not as interested in political	
(18)	with you a little bit about that concept of	(18)	science as I am. When I started this study, I	
(19)	purpose. I missed the first few minutes of	(19)	didn't know what kind of results I would come	
(20)	your deposition, but I gather you played an	(20)	out with, you know, and that is an intriguing	
(21)	important role in Buying Time 2000; is that	(21)	thing for me by itself.	
(22)	right?	(22)	Q. When you talk about the purpose	
(23)	A. Yes, I'm the principal co-author	(23)	of Buying Time 2000, it sort of depends on who	
(24)	of Buying Time 2000.	(24)	you ask, doesn't it?	
(25)	Q. Mr. Abrams suggested to you that	(25)	MR. PAOLELLA: Object to the form	
	Page 214		Page 216	^
(1)	#	(1)	-6 Ab - A	
(2)	the purpose of Buying Time 2000 was to	(2)	of that.	
(3)	influence public policy with respect to	(4)	A. I would make it very clear that	
(4) (5)	campaign reform, do you remember that?  A. I remember that, that was one of	(5)	it had two purposes. One is to provide an empirical research base as to what is going on	
(6)	the purposes of Buying Time 2000.	(6)	with television advertising in politics and the	
(7)	Q. You suggested your purpose, that	(7)	second one was to influence public policy.	
(8)	wasn't really your dominant purpose; isn't that	(8)	Q. For different people involved in	
(9)	what you said?	(9)	preparing that report, those two purposes had	
(10)	A. My cherished purpose was	(10)	different weights; isn't that fair?	
(11)	political science research. This is a	(11)	A. When you throw me into the mix,	
(12)	fascinating new database, you know, that is a	(12)	yeah, probably.	
(13)	whole brand new thing in the political science	(13)	Q. You are an important part of the	
(14)	field and to have access to that and to see and	(14)	mix, aren't you?	
(15)	to draw analysis and draw conclusions from that	(15)	A. Sure.	
(16)	database was a privilege.	(16)	Q. That's not unusual, is it, when	
(17)	Q. I take it you were not opposed to	(17)	an organization does something that various	
(18)	public policy outcome, but deepest in your	(18)	participants in the organization activity may	
(19)	heart was the purpose you just described; is	(19)	have different purposes; isn't that true?	
(20)	that fair?	(20)	A. I'm sure. We didn't have	
(21)	A. I am a political scientist, I	(21)	different purposes, but I mean we all had the	
(22)	love political science, but throughout the	(22)	same two purposes.	
(23)	course of this study, I mean, I of course was	(23)	Q. But speaking more broadly in its	
	directing conclusions that I would find if it	(24)	political science, you know within political	** *1
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## Page 217

different purposes supporting the same action
 where their interests happen to coincide; isn't
 that true?

A. That can certainly happen, but in the Brennan Center we didn't have very different purposes.

Q. I would like you to take a look if you can find it and you have to dig a little bit take a look at Exhibit 12 somewhere in this stack in front of you somewhere down towards the bottom.

A. A storyboard?

Q. Yes, and that's the storyboard you will recall that was an ad run by Americans —

A. For Limited Terms.

Q. Yes. Would you agree that that organization's fundamental interest was in persuading candidates to agree to abide by term limits?

A. No, I would not.

Q. I'm not talking about in this particular ad, I'm talking about when they organized as an organization what do you

#### Page 219

Q. As far as you know, if Mr. Wu had been willing to sign the term limit pledge, they would have been happy not to run the ad; isn't that so?

A. That would be my guess since I view this as an electioneering ad against David Wu. If David Wu were supporting of term limits, I suspect Americans for Limited Terms would have focused their ad activity elsewhere.

Q. So if I hear what you're saying, your understanding of this ad isn't so much that they wanted to defeat Mr. Wu, it's that they wanted to persuade him I will use that term to agree to term limits?

**MR. PAOLELLA:** Objection, mischaracterizes the witness' prior testimony.

A. The purpose of this ad was to defeat David Wu.

Q. How do you know that to be true?

A. That is my subjective view.

Q. I want to know if it has a basis?

A. All right. The basis of it is

just reading the ad without having researched

### Page 218

understand their purpose to have been?
(3) MR. PAOLELLA: I will object to
(4) that.

A. An organization like Americans for Limited Terms I'm sure would have organized with the specific purpose of trying to get term limits through.

Q. Did you actually research this race? Do you know a lot about David Wu personally?

A. No.

Q. Or as a candidate?

A. No and I did not research the

race.

Q. So far as you know, if Mr. Wu had been willing to sign the pledge, Americans for Term Limits would have been perfectly happy not to run this ad; isn't that true?

MR. PAOLELLA: Objection, that calls for speculation.

MR. KIRBY: He testified that's

the purpose of this ad.

MR. PAOLELLA: I objected to that

(25) too.

### Page 220

the race itself, the ad focuses on how good Molly Bordonaro is because she signed the pledge limits, the term for pledge limits, David Wu refused so he already declined so it isn't as if they are trying to get David Wu to sign the limits, but they conclude with call David Wu and tell him to sign the US term limit pledge and provide no telephone number for anyone to call.

Q. Do you know whether politicians ever change their mind as a political scientist?

A. Of course politicians can change their mind.

Q. The fact that a politician had said I won't sign your pledge today doesn't mean he won't sign it tomorrow, does it?

A. Not necessarily.

Q. Do you know whether this organization or similar organizations succeeded in persuading some people who initially refused to sign the pledge to sign the pledge through ads such as this?

A. I don't know of any such cases.

VS

#### Page 223 Page 221 (1) (1) (2) Q. Would you be surprised to find (2) I would not know that. I would not know that. that there were cases where people who refused (3) (3) to sign a pledge initially later decided it was You can't conclude one way or the (4) (4) other from this ad? a good idea when they found themselves (5) (5) confronted with the threat or actuality of this Not on what the motive and action (6) (6) kind of ad? of contributors are, no. (7) (7) Q. It's certainly conceivable there (8) A. I would be surprised if it (8) were people who were planning to vote for Mr. happened with any frequency. Whether or not (9) (9) Wu, but who wanted him to sign the pledge and there was some individual case, I don't know if (10) (10)contributed to this organization and helped (11) (11)that ever happened. support this ad to try to move Mr. Wu in their Q. You don't think ads are run for (12) (12) desired direction; isn't that true? the purpose of changing a candidate's mind? (13) (13)MR. PAOLELLA: Objection, calls (14)A. Some ads certainly are. (14)for speculation three times removed. Some ads are run for the purpose (15) (15)Isn't it true? of extracting a commitment from a candidate, Q. (16)(16)It could be. aren't they? (17)A. (17)Q. You just don't know? A. Certainly I would agree with (18) (18) That's right, I don't know. (19) that. (19) A. Suppose an ad is being run for (20) O. Politicians - elected (20) the purpose of extracting a commitment from a politicians to some extent at least are (21) (21) candidate or changing the candidate's mind; is sensitive to constituent opinion; isn't that (22) (22)that an electioneering ad or is that an issue true? (23)(23)Yes, that is true. (24) ad? A. (24)A. I would have to see the ad itself (25) (25) Q. They may be particularly Page 224 Page 222 (1) (1) to offer subjective judgments on how I would sensitive to the opinions of their constituents (2) (2) at election time; isn't that true? (3) view the ad. If it is run very close to the (3) election and used to target the constituency of (4) A. Yes, that's true. (4) (5) Q. One purpose of an ad such as ad (5) that candidate, I would tend to think that it number 12 whether or not you believe it of this (6) would be an electioneering ad designed to (6) influence how people are going to vote for or particular ad of an ad such as number 12 might (7) (7) well be to change a politician's mind or to (8) against that candidate. But again, I would (8) have to see any particular ad to offer my (9) extract a commitment; isn't that fair? (9) subjective opinion on that. (10) A. I don't see this ad as attempting (10) Let me rephrase the question. Is to do that. (11) (11)Q. Let's put this ad aside and (12) the objective of persuading a candidate to (12) change his mind on an issue or to make a simply ask whether ads of this type might be (13) (13)run during a campaign for the purpose of (14) commitment with respect to an issue an (14) (15) electioneering objective or an issue objective? changing the target's mind or extracting a (15)

vote for Mr. Wu?

that

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commitment from him; is that conceivable?

don't see one of those ads around here.

Q. Is it possible there were people

this ad Exhibit 12 who actually were going to

MR. PAOLELLA: Objection.

MR. PAOLELLA: I will object to

It could be conceivable, but I

who consider contributed money used to sponsor

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MR. PAOLELLA: Objection.

If the means to do so is to

Q. Even if the ultimate objective of

is not to elect the candidate, but simply to

A. If the affect of the ad is to

the person running the ad or the organization

influence the vote, choice of voters, I would

an electioneering ad.

affect his behavior?

influence the votes of the electors, then it's

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## Page 225

saw an ad that talked about how President Bush

classify that as an electioneering ad.

Q. You recall we saw an ad and I will try to do this without digging it out, we

(6) was not willing to sign a hate crimes bill?

A. Yes.

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Q. Do you remember that ad?

A. I recall that.

Q. I remember you had some colloquy with Mr. Abrams about its purpose and as I recall you said if that ad were run before an election involving Candidate Bush you would be attempting to view it as an electioneering ad, but if it were run after the election that same ad you would tend to view it as an issue ad, do you recall that?

MR. PAOLELLA: Objection. I believe that mischaracterizes the witness' earlier testimony.

A. I recall responding that if it were run prior to the election, I believe it would have been designed to influence voter choice for or against George Bush, but I don't know when that ad aired.

#### **Page 227**

coders. You referred to, and I'm not going to get the term right, but some sort of reliability confirmation technique?

A. Intercoder reliability.

Q. Intercoder reliability. What is your understanding of the purpose of that technique or mechanism?

A. Intercoder reliability is traditionally used as taking a sample of survey responses and getting — putting multiple respondents through the same survey to see if they come out with the same results and if there is a great deal of consistency in intercoder reliability among the sample being done, it is good solid evidence that there is consistency between the results among the survey respondents.

Q. It's consistency with respect to that universe of coders; isn't that right?

A. Yes, that is correct.

Q. In this case, so far as you know, there wasn't any attempt to make these coders representative of US demographics?

A. I don't know how the coders were

#### Page 226

Q. You also said if it were run after the election, you would be inclined to view it as an issue ad?

A. When there was no candidate?

Q. Yes.

A. Yes.

Q. What if the same ad were run before the election and continued running after the election, how would you view that ad?

A. It would be electioneering at the point in which it was trying to influence vote choice of the voters.

**Q.** Then non-electioneering the day after the election?

A. If it became an issue and there was no longer a candidate, I would suspect you could not call that an electioneering ad at that point.

Q. The same ad, same words, classified different ways simply depending on time; is that right?

A. On whether or not there is a candidate running.

Q. You talked very briefly about the

## Page 228

chosen, but the fact that they were students at the University of Wisconsin would suggest they were not representative of the general population.

Q. As a matter of fact, they would very much not be representative of the general US population; isn't that true?

A. By the fact of being students, I would suspect that's the case.

**Q.** And they are students in a particular part of the country, yes?

A. That's correct.

**Q.** They would not have necessarily the cultural or political background of people say in Arizona who might be watching an ad directed to Arizona; isn't that right?

A. That's correct. The 1998 database was coded by students in Arizona.

**Q.** Then they would not know what's going on in the state of Washington, right?

A. Correct.

Q. It would not be fair for anyone to suggest that the reactions of these coders to these ads accurately predict how the people

	Page 229	i	Page 231	
(1)		(1)		63
(2)	who viewed those ads perceived them, would it?	(2)	don't they?	
(3)	MR. PAOLELLA: Objection.	(3)	A. That I don't know. Q. What about different ages?	
(4)	A. It is certainly a sample of what	(4)		
(5)	one would call reasonable people and their	(5)	A. I wouldn't feel qualified to say that that would be the case.	
(6)	evaluation of the ads.	(7)		
(7)	Q. But it's people I think we agreed	(8)	Q. As a political scientist you don't know whether people of different ages	
(8)	from a certain educational level, right?	(9)	tend to perceive political statements	
(9)	A. Correct.	(10)	differently?	•
(10)	Q. Certain age level, right?  A. Correct.	(11)	A. Not political statements. I do	
(11)		(12)	know there are different ideological viewpoints	
(12)	Q. Living in a certain geographic	(13)	where older persons often coming from the new	
(13)	area, right? A. Correct.	(14)	deal generations would tend to be more liberal	
(14)	A. Correct.     Q. It would be a bold political	(15)	then say middle age persons, but whether they	
(15)	scientist who started projecting from that kind	(16)	see a television commercial and view it	•
(16) (17)	of sample to what people all across the United	(17)	differently because of their different ages, I	
(18)	States were doing; isn't that true?	(18)	don't know that.	
(19)	MR. PAOLELLA: Objection.	(19)	Q. Your answer would be the same for	
(20)	A. It would not be a bold step for a	(20)	educational level, for age, for geographic	
(21)	political scientist to say this is what a	(21)	residence; is that correct?	•
(22)	reasonable person would evaluate.	(22)	A. Yes. As far as I know, there	
(23)	Q. We saw I think in some of the	(23)	really have not been any studies yet to see	
(24)	e-mails that Mr. Abrams showed you reasonable	(24)	whether demographic differences really has an	
(25)	persons disagree, didn't they?	(25)	impact on how people perceive television ads.	
	porosite disagnes, cleritary,			- 205
	Page 230	(1)	Page 232	)(
(1)		ŀ	Q. This group that was used here has	
(2)	A. Yes.	(2)	This group that was used here has     not been validated as a way of predicting the	
(3)	Q. That wasn't because they were	(3)	• • •	
(4)		1.43		
	acting in bad faith, was it?	(4)	way people across the United States would	
(5)	MR. PAOLELLA: Objection.	(5)	perceive ads, have they?	
(5) (6)	MR. PAOLELLA: Objection. Q. So far as you know?	(5)	perceive ads, have they?  MR. PAOLELLA: Objection.	•
(5) (6) (7)	MR. PAOLELLA: Objection. Q. So far as you know? A. Right.	(5) (6) (7)	perceive ads, have they?  MR. PAOLELLA: Objection.  A. For demographics as a whole as	•
(5) (6) (7) (8)	MR. PAOLELLA: Objection. Q. So far as you know? A. Right. Q. They just brought their own	(5) (6) (7) (8)	perceive ads, have they?  MR. PAOLELLA: Objection.  A. For demographics as a whole as far as I know there hasn't been a demographic	•
(5) (6) (7) (8) (9)	MR. PAOLELLA: Objection. Q. So far as you know? A. Right. Q. They just brought their own background?	(5) (6) (7) (8) (9)	perceive ads, have they?  MR. PAOLELLA: Objection.  A. For demographics as a whole as far as I know there hasn't been a demographic analysis on that.	•
(5) (6) (7) (8) (9)	MR. PAOLELLA: Objection. Q. So far as you know? A. Right. Q. They just brought their own background? MR. PAOLELLA: Let the witness	(5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10)	perceive ads, have they?  MR. PAOLELLA: Objection.  A. For demographics as a whole as far as I know there hasn't been a demographic analysis on that.  Q. The most that this – tell me the	•
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(5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12) (13) (14) (15) (16) (17) (18) (19) (20) (21)	MR. PAOLELLA: Objection.  Q. So far as you know?  A. Right. Q. They just brought their own background?  MR. PAOLELLA: Let the witness finish the answer.  A. That's what the intercoder reliability is about to see if there was any significant inconsistencies among the coders.  Q. But with respect to the people we saw disagreeing in those e-mails, presumably the disagreement was a result of their different background and life experiences and perhaps education; is that right?  MR. PAOLELLA: Objection.  A. We know they disagreed and I'm	(5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12) (13) (14) (15) (16) (17) (18) (19) (20) (21)	MR. PAOLELLA: Objection.  A. For demographics as a whole as far as I know there hasn't been a demographic analysis on that.  Q. The most that this – tell me the word again reliability, what do you call it?  A. Intercoder reliability.  Q. The most intercoder reliability can tell you is that this particular group of students roughly of an age roughly of the same educational background living in roughly the same part of the country with contacts to the same way?  A. In viewing these ads.	
(5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12) (13) (14) (15) (16) (17) (18) (19) (20) (21)	MR. PAOLELLA: Objection.  Q. So far as you know?  A. Right. Q. They just brought their own background?  MR. PAOLELLA: Let the witness finish the answer.  A. That's what the intercoder reliability is about to see if there was any significant inconsistencies among the coders.  Q. But with respect to the people we saw disagreeing in those e-mails, presumably the disagreement was a result of their different background and life experiences and perhaps education; is that right?  MR. PAOLELLA: Objection.  A. We know they disagreed and I'm not sure why.	(5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12) (13) (14) (15) (16) (17) (18) (19) (20) (21) (22)	MR. PAOLELLA: Objection.  A. For demographics as a whole as far as I know there hasn't been a demographic analysis on that.  Q. The most that this — tell me the word again reliability, what do you call it?  A. Intercoder reliability.  Q. The most intercoder reliability can tell you is that this particular group of students roughly of an age roughly of the same educational background living in roughly the same part of the country with contacts to the same way?  A. In viewing these ads.  MR. KIRBY: Thank you. That's	
(5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12) (13) (14) (15) (16) (17) (18) (19) (20) (21)	MR. PAOLELLA: Objection.  Q. So far as you know?  A. Right. Q. They just brought their own background?  MR. PAOLELLA: Let the witness finish the answer.  A. That's what the intercoder reliability is about to see if there was any significant inconsistencies among the coders.  Q. But with respect to the people we saw disagreeing in those e-mails, presumably the disagreement was a result of their different background and life experiences and perhaps education; is that right?  MR. PAOLELLA: Objection.  A. We know they disagreed and I'm	(5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12) (13) (14) (15) (16) (17) (18) (19) (20) (21)	MR. PAOLELLA: Objection.  A. For demographics as a whole as far as I know there hasn't been a demographic analysis on that.  Q. The most that this – tell me the word again reliability, what do you call it?  A. Intercoder reliability.  Q. The most intercoder reliability can tell you is that this particular group of students roughly of an age roughly of the same educational background living in roughly the same part of the country with contacts to the same way?  A. In viewing these ads.	

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Q. I just want to pursue a little more the issue of purpose which Mr. Kirby starting asking you about. If you know the purpose of an advertisement because it's acknowledged, does it make any difference to the analysis you have been going through what the ad says?

MR. PAOLELLA: Objection.

# A. I just don't understand the question.

Q. Suppose the California Democratic Party says we will do a series of 10 ads designed to get Gray Davis nominated for president of the United States and it does that within the requisite time period before a democratic primary in 2004 and then they put the first ad on.

Are you prepared on the basis of what I told you so far to say when that first ad comes on I don't really need to know anymore than what their purpose is and they told me their purpose?

#### Page 235

want to see the ad. If the ad came out and never talked about Gray Davis, but was instructing voters where to go register at polls, I would not then consider that an electioneering ad even if they had said so. I would start with the assumption they are going to do an electioneering ad designed to elect Gray Davis, but if I were to come out with any sort of document or study or proclamation as to what the ad actually is, of course I would want to see the ad.

Q. Am I right in understanding this that once you reach a conclusion as to the purpose of the advertisement that gives you the answer to the question that enables you to answer question 11, right?

MR. PAOLELLA: Objection.

# A. I don't see that. I would want to see the ad.

**Q.** I understand you want to see the ad, but the reason you want to see the ad, is it not, so you can determine the purpose of the people putting the ad on?

A. That's right.

#### Page 234

A. If they told me their purpose, that would be very strong evidence for me to assume that it was electioneering, but I would actually want to see the ad to see if they somehow changed their mind or something, but if they specify their purpose is to elect Gray Davis with this ad and they run this ad, I would consider that very strong evidence that it was an electioneering ad designed to elect Gray Davis.

Q. Wouldn't you consider it conclusive if the only issue is purpose regardless of the text of the ad if they make an announcement tonight is our first ad in a series designed to get Gray Davis nominated?

MR. PAOLELLA: Objection, asked and answered.

Q. You don't know enough then to say however this ad may look, however issue oriented it may seem to be, if all you take account of is its words and I know its purpose because they told me its purpose, therefore I will treat it as an election ad?

A. Not necessarily. I would really

#### Page 236

**Q.** You're not thinking about the affects of the ad on the public, are you, you're thinking about the purpose of the people putting the ad on?

MR. PAOLELLA: To answer question

A. I would want to see the ad to determine if it is an electioneering ad that is designed to influence vote choice for or against a candidate. If the democratic party said they will run ads to try to get Gray Davis elected and their ads turn to be voter registration ads regardless of what the democratic party said, that would not be an electioneering ad.

**Q.** If it's voter registration ads and his picture is on the ad?

A. Then I would have to take a closer look at the ad. Once it starts depicting a candidate, then I would want to actually see how the ad is constructed.

Q. Do I understand correctly though that what you are looking for the question you want the answer to is why was this ad run?





	Page 237		Page 239	
(1)	MD DAOLELLA Ministra	(1)	AD DAOLELA A Communication from	
(2)	MR. PAOLELLA: I think it's	(2)	MR. PAOLELLA: Can we take five	<b>一、物</b> 沙。
(3)	ambiguous whether you are asking whether	(3)	minutes.	•
(4)	the answer is the answer to question 11	(4)	(Recess taken.)	
(5)	or some gestalt classification.	(5)	EXAMINATION BY	
(6)	MR. ABRAMS: I'm asking in terms	(6)	MR. PAOLELLA:	
(7)	of the witness' testimony.	(7)	Q. Dr. Holman, I just have some very	
(8)	A. If I were to be talking about a	(8)	brief questions. My name is Chris Paolella.	
(9)	particular ad, an offer, a proclamation of the	(9)	I'm representing you here today. Dr. Holman,	Ý
(10)	ad, I would want to see the ad and I would	(10)	do you remember a bit earlier in the deposition	
(11)	answer Q 11 regarding the ad before I was going	(11)	discussing Professor Goldstein's policy of	
(12)	to say whether this is an electioneering ad or	(12)	occasionally recoding coder responses to	
(13)	issue ad. Even if someone went out and said we	(13)	resolve conflicts between coders?	
(14)	are doing all these electioneering ads, I would	(14)	MR. ABRAMS: Object to the form of	
(15)	want to see the ad.	(15)	the question.	•
(16)	Q. If you were redoing Buying Time	(16)	A. Yes, it was an extensive	
(17)	2000, would you ask Q 11 in precisely the same	(17)	discussion.	
(18)	language as it currently exists?	(18)	Q. Do you recall and I'm going to	
(19)	A. Yes, I would.	(19)	paraphrase here Mr. Abrams asking you in	
(20)	Q. If you were redoing Buying Time	(20)	substance whether a reader of Buying Time 2000	4
(21)	2000, would you leave out a category under	(21)	would ever know that Professor Goldstein ever	•
(22)	question 11 saying both?	(22)	recoded his coder's responses?	
(23)	A. Yes, I would leave that out. I	(23)	A. Yes.	
(24)	would want to get the opinion of the coder	(24)	Q. I would like you to take a look	
(25)	whether they viewed it as electioneering or	(25)	at Exhibit 1, Buying Time 2000. Dr. Holman,	
	Page 238	-	Page 240	
(1)	-	(1)	-	*
(2)	issue advocacy with the third option that if	(2)	could you turn to page 19 of that document and	
(3)	they could not tell the difference, they answer	(3)	take a look at footnote two. It reads	
(4)	unsure/unclear. I would not put both in there.	(4)	intercoder consistency was not always proof	
(5)	That would add a level of ambiguity that I	(5)	against error. For example, multiple students	•
(6)	would not want.	(6)	concluded that an ad featured a candidate when	
(7)	Q. It would allow the person filling	(7)	the person was, in fact, an office holder who	
(8)	out the form to say something a little more	(8)	is not running for election. Such coding	
(9)	nuance, wouldn't it?	(9)	errors were corrected. When coders disagreed	
(10)	MR. PAOLELLA: Objection.	(10)	with respect to a particular question,	
(11)	A. That falls under unsure and	(11)	Professor Goldstein made the judgment as to the	•
(12)	unclear. That would be where they would	(12)	appropriate code. Dr. Holman, does footnote	
(13)	answer.	(13)	two jive with your recollection of Professor	
(14)	Q. What were the students told about	(14)	Goldstein's policy in recoding responses of	
(15)	that?	(15)	student coders?	
(16)	A. I don't know what Ken instructed	(16)	A. Yes, it does. I wrote footnote	
(17)	the students, but I'm sure he took them through	(17)	two.	•
(18)	the survey all together and made it very clear	(18)	Q. Footnote two was contained in the	
(19)	that unsure/unclear is a very viable option	(19)	Buying Time 2000 report; is that correct?	
(20)	especially with the subjective questions.	(20)	A. Yes.	
(21)	Q. Do you think they were told that	(21)	Q. Dr. Goldstein, as a political	
(22)	unsure or unclear included the concept that it	(22)	scientist, are you familiar with the techniques	
	really does both?	(23)	of survey research?	•
(23)				
(23)	A. I don't know how Ken would have	(24)	A. You're asking Holman.	1





#### Page 24" Page 243 (1) (1) (2) Holman, as a political scientist, are you (2) sometimes overrode their judgments? familiar with the techniques of survey MR. PAOLELLA: Objection. (3) (3) (4) research? (4) I do not believe that is A. I'm familiar with the techniques, specified in Buying Time 2000. I don't recall (5) (5) but I'm not an expert in survey research. having written that. (6) (6) Q. The disagreement between the Based on your familiarity as a (7) (7) (8) political scientist, would you say it is (B) students and Professor Goldstein with respect unusual to use student coders in conducting to the characterization of the Kohl Feingold (9) (9) (10) survey research? (10)ad, for example, was a subjective matter where MR. KIRBY: Objection, (11)reasonable people had different views, right? (11)foundation, competence. (12) Yes, and actually now that I look (12) THE WITNESS: I still answer it at page 20 on Exhibit 1, the top paragraph on (13)(13)the second column, I did clarify that Professor (14) though? (14) MR. KIRBY: Yes, we just get paid (15) Goldstein made all final determinations on (15) coding accuracy of the students. That does not (16) for talking. (16) No, it's common practice to use (17) specify Q 11, but it does clarify that (17)Goldstein was the final arbiter of the coding. students as survey respondents especially in (18)(18) Q. But not only does it not specify political work I may add. (19) (19) Q 11, it doesn't even apply to Q 11, does it, Q. Would you say that that is an (20) (20)accepted practice in the political science because there is nothing as to which one can (21) (21) say is accurate or inaccurate in response to academic community? (22) (22) MR. KIRBY: Same objection. (23) Q 11; isn't that right? (23) MR. PAOLELLA: Objection. (24) A. It is an accepted practice. It (24) is widely done. The important thing in any (25) A. I guess when I wrote that I (25) **Page 242** Page 244 (1) (1) kind of survey research just as with the really meant just to clarify that Goldstein had (2) (2) the final authority in determining the coding. results there is that it be spelled out very (3) (3) (4) clearly as to how the survey was conducted. (4) Regardless of what you meant, (5) That's the important thing and then people who (5) what you said was that Professor Goldstein made reevaluate the survey can draw their own (6) all final determinations on coding accuracy of (6) conclusions as to how adequately it reflects (7) the students. My question to you is when the (7) student coded the Kohl Feingold ad as a (8) the certain pool that it's supposed to reflect. (8) MR. PAOLELLA: I have no further "genuine issue ad", they were not being (9) (9) inaccurate, were they? questions. (10) (10)MR. ABRAMS: Just a few. Ken Goldstein would have made (11)(11)**FURTHER EXAMINATION** that judgment that they were being inaccurate (12)(12) (13) BY MR. ABRAMS: (13) and he would have then corrected it towards Q. Referring to footnote two in what he thought was a more accurate response to (14)(14)(15) Exhibit 1, that footnote talks about coding (15) Q 11. errors being corrected. When we focus on (16) (16)

A. No, talking about disagreements.

question 11, we are not talking about errors.

Q. Is there any place in Exhibit 1

Buying Time 2000 that the reader is told that (21) when Professor Goldstein disagreed with the (22)

subjective judgment of the students with (23)

(24)

respect to how to characterize an ad for

purposes of responding to question 11 that he

Do you think that's fairly disclosed on page 20?

I could have disclosed it clearer than that.

MR. ABRAMS: I have no further

MR. PAOLELLA: I just have maybe

three follow-ups to that.

**FURTHER EXAMINATION** 

BY MR. PAOLELLA:

are we?

(17)

(18) (19)

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(23)

(24)

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	Page 245		Page 247	
(1)	•	(1)	1	
(2)	Q. Referring back again to the Kohl	(2)		- (All 1)
(3)	Feingold Abortion Act that we just discussed,	(3)	ACKNOWLEDGMENT	12.33
(4)	is it your recollection that that ad was coded	(4)	STATE OF )	
(5)	by the coders as an electioneering ad in the		:ss	
(6)	1998 Buying Time study?	(5)	(COUNTY OF )	
(7)	MR. KIRBY: Objection, beyond the	(6)	L ODAIO HOLAMAN Assals as 4%.	
(8)	scope.	(7)	I, CRAIG HOLMAN, hereby certify	
(9)	A. In the 1998 study it was coded as	(8)	that I have read the transcript of my testimony taken under oath in my deposition of September	
(10)	an electioneering ad by the coders.	(10)	6, 2002; that the transcript is a true,	
(11)	Q. Is it your recollection that that	(11)	complete and correct record of my testimony,	
(12)	ad was originally coded as a genuine issue ad	(12)	and that the answers on the record as given by	
(13)	in the 2000 Buying Time study?	(13)	me are true and correct.	
(14)	MR. KIRBY: Same objection.	(14)		
(15)	A. Yes, it was.	(15)		(
(16)	Q. Is it your recollection that	(16)	CRAIG HOLMAN	
(17)	another ad identical except for substituting in	(17)		
(18)	Chuck Robb for Senators Kohl and Feinberg was	(18)	Signed and subscribed to before	
(19)	coded as an electioneering ad by the coders in	n	ne, this day of ,	
(20)	the 2000 Buying Time study?	(19)	2002.	
(21)	MR. KIRBY: Same objection.	(20)		(
(22)	A. That was coded as electioneering.	(21)	No. D. C. Older (New York)	
(23)	Q. Would you say that reflected	(22)	Notary Public, State of New York	
(24)	disagreement between the coders of the various	(24)		
(25)	ads as to whether the ads were electioneering	(25)		
		, , , ,		
				- `,
	Page 246		Page 248	)•
(1)	Page 246	(1)	•	)•
(1)	Page 246 or genuine issue ads?	(1)	INDEX	· )•
	-	1		· )•
(2)	or genuine issue ads?	(2)	WITNESS EXAMINATION BY PAGE CRAIG HOLMAN MR. ABRAMS 5, 233, 242, 246	· )•
(2) (3)	or genuine issue ads?  A. Yes, that was clear disagreement	(2)	WITNESS EXAMINATION BY PAGE CRAIG HOLMAN MR. ABRAMS 5, 233, 242, 246 MR. KELNER 184	- )·
(2) (3) (4)	or genuine issue ads?  A. Yes, that was clear disagreement between the coders.	(2) (3) (4)	WITNESS EXAMINATION BY PAGE CRAIG HOLMAN MR. ABRAMS 5, 233, 242, 246 MR. KELNER 184 MR. KIRBY 213	- )(
(2) (3) (4) (5)	or genuine issue ads?  A. Yes, that was clear disagreement between the coders.  MR. PAOLELLA: I have no further	(2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7)	WITNESS EXAMINATION BY PAGE CRAIG HOLMAN MR. ABRAMS 5, 233, 242, 246 MR. KELNER 184	- )•
(2) (3) (4) (5) (6)	or genuine issue ads?  A. Yes, that was clear disagreement between the coders.  MR. PAOLELLA: I have no further questions. FURTHER EXAMINATION BY MR. ABRAMS:	(2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8)	WITNESS EXAMINATION BY PAGE CRAIG HOLMAN MR. ABRAMS 5, 233, 242, 246 MR. KELNER 184 MR. KIRBY 213	- )(
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(2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12) (13) (14) (15) (16) (17)	or genuine issue ads?  A. Yes, that was clear disagreement between the coders.  MR. PAOLELLA: I have no further questions.  FURTHER EXAMINATION  BY MR. ABRAMS:  Q. When coders disagree with each other as to how to respond to question 11, can one learn anything about the difficulty of the coding process with respect to that ad?  A. I would suspect that could be the case. We certainly learned the difficulty when you apply survey methodology to subjective issues.  Q. We have gone over a number of situations today, haven't we, where coders disagreed either with each other or with	(2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12) (13) (14) (15) (16) (17)	WITNESS EXAMINATION BY PAGE CRAIG HOLMAN MR. ABRAMS 5, 233, 242, 246 MR. KELNER 184 MR. KIRBY 213 MR. PAOLELLA 239, 244 EXHIBITS PLAINTIFFS' FOR I.D. Holman 1 Buying Time 2000 9 Holman 2 Buying Time 1998 9 Holman 3 Memorandum dated April 13 10, 2001 Holman 4 Document entitled 26 Brennan Center for Justice Issue Advocacy Amassing the Case for	
(2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12) (13) (14) (15) (16) (17) (18)	or genuine issue ads?  A. Yes, that was clear disagreement between the coders.  MR. PAOLELLA: I have no further questions. FURTHER EXAMINATION BY MR. ABRAMS:  Q. When coders disagree with each other as to how to respond to question 11, can one learn anything about the difficulty of the coding process with respect to that ad?  A. I would suspect that could be the case. We certainly learned the difficulty when you apply survey methodology to subjective issues.  Q. We have gone over a number of situations today, haven't we, where coders	(2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12) (13) (14) (15) (16) (17) (18)	WITNESS EXAMINATION BY PAGE CRAIG HOLMAN MR. ABRAMS 5, 233, 242, 246 MR. KELNER 184 MR. KIRBY 213 MR. PAOLELLA 239, 244 EXHIBITS	
(2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (12) (13) (14) (15) (16) (17) (18) (19)	or genuine issue ads?  A. Yes, that was clear disagreement between the coders.  MR. PAOLELLA: I have no further questions.  FURTHER EXAMINATION  BY MR. ABRAMS:  Q. When coders disagree with each other as to how to respond to question 11, can one learn anything about the difficulty of the coding process with respect to that ad?  A. I would suspect that could be the case. We certainly learned the difficulty when you apply survey methodology to subjective issues.  Q. We have gone over a number of situations today, haven't we, where coders disagreed either with each other or with	(2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12) (13) (14) (15) (16) (17) (18) (19)	WITNESS EXAMINATION BY PAGE CRAIG HOLMAN MR. ABRAMS 5, 233, 242, 246 MR. KELNER 184 MR. KIRBY 213 MR. PAOLELLA 239, 244 EXHIBITS PLAINTIFFS' FOR I.D. Holman 1 Buying Time 2000 9 Holman 2 Buying Time 1998 9 Holman 3 Memorandum dated April 13 10, 2001 Holman 4 Document entitled 26 Brennan Center for Justice Issue Advocacy Amassing the Case for	
(2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12) (13) (14) (15) (16) (17) (18) (19) (20)	or genuine issue ads?  A. Yes, that was clear disagreement between the coders.  MR. PAOLELLA: I have no further questions. FURTHER EXAMINATION BY MR. ABRAMS:  Q. When coders disagree with each other as to how to respond to question 11, can one learn anything about the difficulty of the coding process with respect to that ad?  A. I would suspect that could be the case. We certainly learned the difficulty when you apply survey methodology to subjective issues.  Q. We have gone over a number of situations today, haven't we, where coders disagreed either with each other or with Professor Goldstein?	(2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12) (13) (14) (15) (16) (17) (18) (19) (20)	WITNESS EXAMINATION BY PAGE CRAIG HOLMAN MR. ABRAMS 5, 233, 242, 246 MR. KELNER 184 MR. KIRBY 213 MR. PAOLELLA 239, 244 EXHIBITS	
(2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12) (13) (14) (15) (16) (17) (18) (19) (20)	or genuine issue ads?  A. Yes, that was clear disagreement between the coders.  MR. PAOLELLA: I have no further questions. FURTHER EXAMINATION BY MR. ABRAMS:  Q. When coders disagree with each other as to how to respond to question 11, can one learn anything about the difficulty of the coding process with respect to that ad?  A. I would suspect that could be the case. We certainly learned the difficulty when you apply survey methodology to subjective issues.  Q. We have gone over a number of situations today, haven't we, where coders disagreed either with each other or with Professor Goldstein?  A. There have been several instances	(2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12) (13) (14) (15) (16) (17) (18) (19) (20) (21)	WITNESS EXAMINATION BY PAGE CRAIG HOLMAN MR. ABRAMS 5, 233, 242, 246 MR. KELNER 184 MR. KIRBY 213 MR. PAOLELLA 239, 244 EXHIBITS PLAINTIFFS' FOR I.D. Holman 1 Buying Time 2000 9 Holman 2 Buying Time 1998 9 Holman 3 Memorandum dated April 13 10, 2001 Holman 4 Document entitled 26 Brennan Center for Justice Issue Advocacy Amassing the Case for Reform Holman 5 Coding the Commercials 37	
(2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12) (13) (14) (15) (16) (17) (18) (19) (20) (21)	or genuine issue ads?  A. Yes, that was clear disagreement between the coders.  MR. PAOLELLA: I have no further questions.  FURTHER EXAMINATION  BY MR. ABRAMS:  Q. When coders disagree with each other as to how to respond to question 11, can one learn anything about the difficulty of the coding process with respect to that ad?  A. I would suspect that could be the case. We certainly learned the difficulty when you apply survey methodology to subjective issues.  Q. We have gone over a number of situations today, haven't we, where coders disagreed either with each other or with Professor Goldstein?  A. There have been several instances that you brought up, yes.	(2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12) (13) (14) (15) (16) (17) (18) (19) (20) (21) (22)	WITNESS EXAMINATION BY PAGE CRAIG HOLMAN MR. ABRAMS 5, 233, 242, 246 MR. KELNER 184 MR. KIRBY 213 MR. PAOLELLA 239, 244 EXHIBITS PLAINTIFFS' FOR I.D. Holman 1 Buying Time 2000 9 Holman 2 Buying Time 1998 9 Holman 3 Memorandum dated April 13 10, 2001 Holman 4 Document entitled 26 Brennan Center for Justice Issue Advocacy Amassing the Case for Reform Holman 5 Coding the Commercials 37 Holman 6 Letter dated January 49	

## BSA XMAX(63/63) CRAIG HOLMAN - 9/6/02





		Page 249	
(1)		_	
(2)			
(3)		EXHIBITS CONT'D	
(4)	PLAINTIFFS	FOF	I.D.
(5)	Holman 9	Ad 11 Storyboard	54
(6)	Holman 10	Ad 15 Storyboard	57
(7)	Holman 11	Ad 16 Storyboard	60
(8)	Holman 12	Ad 20 Storyboard	61
(9)	Holman 13	Ad 1411 Storyboard	66
(10)	Holman 14	E-Mail dated January	72
(11)	18,	2001	
(12)	Holman 15	E-Mail dated April	77
(13)	11, :	2001	
(14)	Holman 16	Memo dated March 2,	89
(15)	200	1, Brennan Center	
(16)	proc	luction number	
(17)	003-		
(18)	Holman 17	Memo dated March 2,	91
(19)	200 <sup>-</sup>	i, Brennan Center	
(20)	•	uction number	
(21)	0034		
(22)		Document, Brennan Ce	enter 96
(23)	•	uction number 001664	
(24)		E-Mail dated October	98
(25)	20, 2	2000	•

	Page 251
(1)	
(2)	EXHIBITS CONT'D
(3)	PLAINTIFFS' FOR I.D.
(4)	Holman 29 E-Mail dated January 12, 127
(5)	2001
(6)	Holman 30 E-Mail dated January 12, 127
(7)	2001
(8)	Holman 31 E-Mail dated January 16, 132
(9)	2001
(10)	Holman 32 E-Mail dated January 16, 134
(11)	2001
(12)	Holman 33 E-Mail dated January 16, 135
(13)	2001
(14)	Holman 34 E-Mail dated January 17, 135
(15)	2001
(16)	Trombar of 2 man dated daridary 11, 10,
(17)	2001
(18)	7.0
(19)	production numbers 001438
(20)	through 001440
(21)	Holman 37 Document, Brennan Center 150
(22)	production numbers 003855
(23)	through 003856
(24)	700
(25)	2001

Page 250 (1) -EXHIBITS CONT'D-(2) **PLAINTIFFS'** (3) Holman 20 E-Mail dated March 12, 2001 (5) (6) Holman 21 E-Mail dated March 19, 101 (7) 2001 Holman 22 Press Release dated 102 (8) October 16, 2000 (9) Holman 23 E-Mail dated March 10, (10) 105 2001 (11) (12) Holman 24 E-Mail dated March 10, 108 2001 (13) Holman 25 Document dated April (14)117 26, 2000 (15)Document dated May 2000 120 (16) Holman 26 (17)entitled Five New Ideas (18) to Deal with the Problems Posed by Campaign Appeals (19) (20) Masquerading as Issue Advocacy (21) (22) Holman 27 E-Mail dated January 11, 123 2001 (23)

E-Mail dated January 11, 124

Page 252 EXHIBITS CONT'D-PLAINTIFFS' (3) FOR I.D. Holman 39 Memo dated January 16, 165 (5) 2001 (6) Holman 40 E-Mail, Brennan Center production number 006190 (7) (8) Holman 41 Storyboards Holman 42 Memo dated September 24, 180 (9) (10) 2001 (11) Holman 43 Notice of Deposition and 184 (12) Subpoena Holman 44 Memorandum (13) 191 Holman 45 Letter dated March 12. (14) 200 2001 (15) (16) Holman 46 Letter dated July 9, 206 2001 (17) (18) (19) (20) (21) (22) (23) (24)

2001

Holman 28

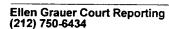
(24)

(25)

(25)

Page 253 (1) (2) CERTIFICATE (3) (4) STATE OF NEW YORK ) (5) ) **\$**S.: COUNTY OF NEW YORK) (6) (7) (B) I, SHARI COHEN, a Notary Public (9) within and for the State of New York, do hereby certify: (10)(11) That CRAIG HOLMAN, the witness whose deposition is hereinbefore set forth, was (12)duly sworn by me and that such deposition is a (13) true record of the testimony given by such (14)witness. (15) I further certify that I am not (16) related to any of the parties to this action (17) by blood or marriage; and that I am in no way (18) interested in the outcome of this matter. (19) IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have (20) (21) hereunto set my hand this day of September, 2002. (22) (23)

SHARI COHEN



(24) (25)

252:4

252:4

252:6

252:8

139:7

17 [11]

91:19, 23; 92:3, 7; 135:13,

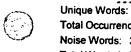
165 [1]

167 [1]

169 [1]

16th [1]





Concordance Report Unique Words: 2,473 Total Occurrences: 14,543 Noise Words: 384 Total Words In File: 38,381

Single File Concordance Case Insensitive Noise Word List(s): NOISE.NOI Cover Pages = 0

Includes ALL Text Occurrences Dates ON

**Includes Pure Numbers** Possessive Forms ON

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\$200,000 [1] 172.21 \$300 [1] 208:19 \$300,000 [1] 162:15 \$5 [1] 94:17 \$5,971,666 [1] 98:17 \$7 [1] 103:7

\* \* 0 \* \*

001438 (3) 146:14, 17; 251:19 001440 [3] 146:14, 17; 251:20 001664 [3] 96:18, 22; 249:23 003465 [3] 89:4, 7; 249:17 003468 [3] 91:21, 25; 249:21 003855 [3] 150:11, 14; 251:22 **003856** [3] 150:11, 14; 251:23 006190 [3] 167:9, 12; 252:7 012547 [1] 98:15

\* \* 1 \* \* 1 [9]

9:16, 20; 37:10; 82:23; 239:25; 242:15, 20; 243:13; 248:12

1-850-222-8777 [1] 172:24 10 [18] 6:18, 20; 13:20, 23; 57:8, 10; 59:13; 65:24; 105:13, 16; 108:3, 10; 112:10; 233:15; 248:15; 249:6; 250:10, 12 10-20-life [1] 164:8 100 [4] 158:12; 172:15; 184:23; 250:4 10005 [1] 2:6 10019 [1] 3:5 10022 [1] 1:24 101 [1] 250:6 102 [1] 250:8 105 [1] 250:10 108 [1] 250:12 109 [1] 127:15 11 [71] 41:11, 20; 43:4, 22; 44:19; 45:2, 4, 14; 47:16; 52:6, 15; 54:23; 55:2, 21; 60:12, 14; 64:16, 24: 65:15: 73:7: 74:8, 19; 76:3; 77:6, 12;

82:16, 18, 20, 22, 23; 85:14; 86:4, 17; 93:9; 106:9; 109:3; 110:23; 114:8, 20, 22; 115:16, 22; 116:19; 122:25; 123:3; 124:7, 15, 17; 189:6; 193:17, 18, 23; 235:17; 236:7; 237:4, 11, 17, 22; 242:17, 25; 243:17, 20, 23; 244:15; 246:10; 249:5, 7, 13; 250:22, 24 11.38 [1] 133:16 11.8 [1] 132.14 117 [1] 250:14 11th [3] 101:9, 10; 124:8

50:21, 24; 51:3, 8; 53:25;

127:6, 8, 23, 25; 130:5, 16;

222:6, 7, 23; 248:24; 249:8;

61:19, 21; 91:10; 99:25;

100:3; 101:13; 116:8;

200:24; 201:8; 217:10;

**12** [30]

BSA XMAX(1/65) CRAIG HOLMAN - 9/6/02 250:4; 251:4, 6: 252:14 120 [1] 250:16 1201 [2] 1:23; 2:14 123 [1] 250:22 124 [1] 250:24 **1269** [3] 109:17, 18, 22 **127** [2] 251:4, 6 13 [11] 66:3, 10, 14; 73:12; 77:7; 84:16; 101:14; 116:8; 136:10; 248:14; 249:9 13.4 [4] 135:7; 138:20, 24; 139:8 13.8 [21] 137:12; 138:6, 24; 139:9, 12; 142:23; 144:16; 147:11, 14, 17, 23; 148:8, 10; 152:20; 154:21, 22; 155:8, 25; 156:14; 157:5, 9 132 [1] 251:8 133 [1] 1:23 134 [1] 251:10 135 [2] 251:12, 14 **1367** [3] 82:13; 106:16, 19 137 [1] 251:16 1374 [1] 136:14 14 [7] 72:12, 15, 19; 195:4, 5, 10; 249:10 1411 [3] 66:4, 11; 249:9 146 [1] 251:18 14th [1]

16; 137:3, 5; 249:18; 251:14, 16 1776 [1] 3:14 17th [1] 139:9 18 [7] 72:13, 16; 96:16, 20, 24; 249:11, 22 180 [1] 252:9 184 [2] 248:5: 252:11 19 (81 27:11; 98:3, 6; 100:16, 18; 240:2: 249:24: 250:6 191 [1] 252:13 1990 [1] 6:21 1992 [1] 5:22 1996 [2] 27:19; 28:20 **1998** [73] 9:9, 19, 24; 31:16; 32:4; 35:7; 39:9; 48:19, 24; 49:13; 51:21, 24; 52:7; 55:6; 57:8; 62:8; 66:17; 67:8, 24; 68:4, 20; 74:3, 14; 84:20; 86:19; 88:4; 90:17, 22; 101:15; 118:16; 119:15, 20, 25; 121:15, 19; 122:21; 124:4; 125:22; 127:3; 128:24; 129:5, 15, 16, 19; 136:2; 140:5; 141:11; 142:11; 143:16, 22, 25; 144:7, 24; 147:3; 151:11, 18; 153:10, 16, 19; 156:14, 17; 157:12, 13, 16; 158:2, 5, 6, 10; 178:21; 228:18; 245:6, 9; 248:13 1998s [2] 120:24; 151:25 1999 [1] 27:11 1:00 [1] 145:16 **1:55** [1] 146:3

\* \* 2 \* \* 2 [11] 9:18, 23; 89:3, 6; 91:20, 24; 92:12; 169:11; 248:13; 249:14, 18 20 [9] 61:20, 22; 99:23; 100:2;

243:13; 244:17; 249:8, 25; 250:4 200 [1] 252:14 2000 [114]

6:21; 8:8, 9, 16; 9:4, 13, 17, 21; 10:5; 12:6; 21:14; 22:24; 23:13; 24:10; 25:18; 28:13; 29:21; 33:18, 20: 34:18, 24; 35:6, 20; 36:10; 37:11, 19, 24; 38:7; 39:8. 11; 49:9, 13; 50:9; 51:18: 52:6; 54:10; 66:6, 17; 67:8; 68:20; 73:12; 74:2, 5, 14, 16; 83:2; 84:22, 24; 85:22, 25; 86:3, 22; 88:5; 90:16, 20; 91:22; 94:18; 97:7, 15,

20, 24; 98:5, 7, 17; 99:7, 9; 102:21, 23; 117:4, 12, 14; 120:8, 13; 122:18; 128:11; 129:10, 11; 140:9; 143:3; 151:13; 157:14; 158:3, 11,

195:23; 196:9, 23; 199:20; 208:19; 209:12; 211:21; 213:21, 24; 214:2, 6; 215:23; 237:17, 21; 239:20,

12; 169:3; 192:5, 9; 193:18;

25; 240:19; 242:21; 243:5; 245:13, 20; 248:12; 249:25; 250:9, 15, 16

20004 [1] 2:15 20005 [1]

2:22 20006 [1]

3:15 2001 [83] 13:20, 23; 49:24; 50:2; 72:14, 16; 77:6, 12; 89:3, 6;

91:20, 24; 99:25; 100:3, 16, 18; 105:14, 16; 108:4, 10; 112:10; 122:25; 123:3; 124:7, 15, 17; 127:6, 8, 23, 25; 132:21, 23; 134:8, 10; 135:2, 4, 14, 16; 137:3, 5; 142:21; 143:19; 145:8; 147:6; 150:23; 151:2, 24; 156:8; 165:5, 7; 167:20; 180:4, 6; 184:23; 200:24; 201:8; 206:8, 14; 209:13;

19; 250:5, 7, 11, 13, 23, 25; 251:5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, From \$200,000 to 2001

248:15, 23; 249:11, 13, 15,

60:13, 15; 89:2, 5; 102:21,

23; 132;20, 23; 134;8, 10;

135:2, 4: 165:5, 7; 249:7,

5:15; 57:9, 11; 77:5, 8, 10,

160:25; 210:19; 249:6, 12

11, 14, 18, 19; 82:13;

101:19

**15** [15]

150 [1]

251:21

158 [1]

251:24

16 [21]

		CRAIG HOLMAN - 9/6/02	<del></del>	
25; 252:5, 10, 15, 17	59:3, 4; 98:5, 7; 127:21, 24;	37:9, 13, 16; 39:3; 248:4,	80 [2]	107:25; 113:21; 117:9;
2002 [5] 1:16; 11:3;	132:5; 251:6	21	1:15; 2:5	120:6; 122:23; 124:13;
247:10, 19; 253:22	30th [1]	51 [2]	800 [1]	127:4, 21; 132:18; 134:5,
<b>2004</b> [1]	99:3	248:24, 25	208:21	24; 135:11; 136:21, 25;
• • •	i	·	803 [1]	141:2; 145:13; 146:9;
233:19	31 [3]	54 [1]	,	
20044 [1]	132:19, 22; 251:8	249:5	181:22	150:4; 158:4, 18; 165:2;
3:20	318 [7]	57 [1]	82 [3]	167:5; 168:25; 179:25;
206 [1]	50:21, 24; 51:5, 11; 91:10;	249:6	119:2; 120:25; 121:9	181:10; 184:2; 186:7;
252:16	130:5; 248:25	58th [1]	825 [1]	191:4; 199:24; 200:20;
2089 [1]	32 [4]	1:23	3:4	206:4; 212:22; 213:25;
84:24	134:6, 9, 16; 251:10		88 [1]	225:11; 229:24; 232:24;
21 [3]	33 [4]	**6**	19:7	233:3; 237:6; 239:14, 19;
100:15, 17; 250:6	134:25; 135:3; 138:18;		89 [1]	242:11, 13; 244:20; 246:8,
	251:12	6 [7]	249:14	23; 248:4
<b>2107</b> [1]	į.	1:16; 49:22, 25; 120:23;	243.14	absolute [2]
32:14	34 [3]	181:22; 247:10; 248:22	**9**	
? <b>12-750-6434</b> [1]	135:12, 15; 251:14	60 [25]		199:23; 200:19
:24	<b>35</b> [5]	12:23; 59:10; 78:4; 80:9;	9 [12]	academic [10]
! <b>13</b> [1]	36:5; 74:9; 137:2, 4; 251:16	1	1 7 7	7:7, 18; 30:9, 24; 36:13;
48:6	36 [7]	89:22; 118:3, 6, 22; 119:16,	54:23, 25; 55:17, 23; 56:4;	49:10; 54:14, 16; 118:15;
2 [3]	146:12, 15; 148:9; 150:6,	22; 121:3; 123:20; 124:6;	59:16; 206:8, 14; 248:12,	241:22
02:20, 22; 250:8	10, 20; 251:18	126:11; 138:3, 5, 11, 22;	13; 249:5; 252:16	accept [3]
_	1	140:6; 144:17; 147:10;	901 [1]	62:20, 21; 112:13
23 [3] 05:40:45:050:40	37 [4]	156:3; 165:25; 172:2; 249:7		acceptable [2]
05:12, 15; 250:10	150:5, 12; 248:21; 251:21	61 [1]	91 [1]	'
33 [1]	38 [3]	249:8	249:18	138:14; 140:18
48:4	158:23, 24; 251:24	<b>627</b> [1]	96 [1]	accepted [2]
:39 [1]	<b>39</b> [3]			241:21, 24
48:7	165:3, 6; 252:4	77:24	249:22	accepting [1]
<b>4</b> [9]		<b>655</b> [1]	98 [3]	110:2
08:2, 9, 12, 14; 110:16;	**4**	2:21	31:24; 152:6; 249:24	access [3]
14:12; 180:6; 250:12;		66 [1]	9:00 [1]	192:16; 214:14
	4 [4]	249:9	1:17	accompanying [1]
252:9	26:7, 11; 126:18; 248:16	69.5 [1]		96:19
42 [1]	40 [14]	194:20	**A**	ì
48:4	122:9, 13; 124:2, 4; 130:9,			according [2]
<b>.44</b> [1]	25; 132:3; 136:9; 147:13,	**7**	a.m. [1]	122:12; 124:3
48:7	1		1:17	account [4]
<b>!46</b> [1]	24; 167:6, 10, 14; 252:6	7 [73]	abbreviation [1]	147:21, 22; 148:5; 234:22
48:4	41 [4]	50:22; 51:2, 7, 19; 52:25;	58:12	accountable [1]
4th [1]	169:2, 15, 17; 252:8	53:22; 118:24; 119:13, 20;	abide [3]	197:12
80:3	42 [3]	121:4, 10, 22, 25; 122:2, 3,	114:13; 177:23; 217:20	accuracy [3]
5 [3]	180:2, 5; 252:9		1	21:22; 243:16; 244:6
	43 [3]	9, 15, 20, 123:19, 21, 24;	abiding [1]	accurate [7]
17:9, 13; 250:14	184:16, 17; 252:11	124:10, 23; 125:5, 6, 8, 10,	115:12	32:11; 62:13; 118:23;
6 [7]	44 [3]	15, 21, 23; 126:3, 5, 10, 25;		
17:12, 14; 120:7, 12;	191:5, 7; 252:13	129:4; 130:3, 25; 132:6;	47:21; 173:13, 19; 177:21;	124:11; 132:14; 243:22;
48:16; 250:15, 16		133:8; 138:13; 139:22;	210:2	244:14
<b>7</b> [8]	45 [3]	140:7, 17; 142:10, 13;	abolishing [1]	accurately [2]
3:12; 44:2, 8; 45:3, 14;	200:22, 23, 252.14	143:6, 11, 14, 20; 144:5,	177:7	121:10; 228:25
22:24; 123:2; 250:22	<b>45.1</b> [1]	15, 21; 151:3, 7, 9, 15, 25;	abortion [17]	acknowledged [1]
	194:18			233:8
<b>8</b> [5]	45949 [1]	153:3, 6, 19, 25; 154:7, 18,	67:5; 68:13, 23, 25; 70:8,	aclu [4]
3:19, 25; 124:13, 16;	1:25	24; 155:7, 13, 18; 156:11,	22; 71:4, 15, 19, 22; 82:14,	
50:24	46 [3]	17, 23; 157:2; 178:21;	15; 83:2, 21; 84:17, 19;	19:24; 20:11, 12, 15
862 [1]	206:6, 7; 252:16	248:24	245:3	acquiesce [1]
7:25		72 [1]	abortions [5]	112:11
<b>9</b> [6]	49 [1]	249:10	69:5; 70:12, 14, 16; 71:6	acquiring [1]
5:20, 22; 64:21; 127:5, 7;	248:22	77 [1]	abrams [74]	29:16
51:4	4948 [1]	1	2:7; 5:7, 9; 9:15; 13:18;	act [7]
J1.7	139:5	249:12		11:3, 11; 12:4; 83:2; 164:8;
**3**	4:30 [1]	**8**	25:4; 26:6; 37:8; 49:21;	
<u> </u>	246:25	8	50:25; 53:22; 54:22; 57:7;	172:18; 245:3
		0 (40)	60:11; 61:18; 65:23; 66:2;	acting [1]
101			THE AL HE A CO OF 04:40:	230:4
-	**5**	8 [10]	72:11; 77:4; 88:25; 91:18;	\
3:19, 22; 14:13, 14; 19:6;	**5**	49:23; 50:2, 22; 51:4, 10,	72:11; 77:4; 88:25; 91:18; 96:15; 98:2; 99:22; 100:14;	action [11]
3 [8]  3:19, 22; 14:13, 14; 19:6;  3:7; 77:21; 248:14   <b>30</b> [8]	* * 5 * * 5 [6]	l -	1 ' '	\

Ellen Grauer Court Reporting (212) 750-6434

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From 2002 to action







63:4, 7; 65:4; 196:4; 217:2; 223:6; 253:17 actions [2] 63:2; 114:23 active [7] 95:2, 20; 111:9; 112:16; 114:21; 115:3; 131:21 activities [1] 211:13 activity [5] 31:4, 5; 182:2; 216:18; 219:10 actors [2] 27:21; 210:6 actual [2] 122:8; 147:7 actuality [1] 221:6 ad [372] 41:14; 42:7; 43:4, 13; 45:7, 15; 46:13, 19, 24; 47:15, 18, 19; 50:21, 24; 51:8, 11, 20, 21, 23, 25; 52:3, 4, 8, 9, 18; 53:2, 7; 55:2, 5, 8; 56:23; 57:2, 9, 11; 58:12, 15, 16; 59:9, 14, 21; 60:4, 15, 17, 24, 25; 61:6, 10, 22, 24; 62:3, 5, 7, 8, 17, 25; 63:3, 13, 16, 20, 23; 64:2, 4, 19, 25; 65:2, 3; 66:9, 11; 67:7, 8, 14, 17, 18; 68:16, 17, 19, 20; 69:21, 22, 24; 70:2, 16, 25; 71:19; 72:3, 8, 23; 73:2, 13, 23; 74:4, 7, 25; 75:2, 12, 13, 14, 22; 77:24; 78:7, 22, 24; 79:2, 8, 17, 19, 24; 80:10, 17, 18, 23; 81:7, 9, 10, 12, 15; 82:2, 14, 15; 83:13, 16, 24; 84:2, 17, 19, 20, 23, 24, 25; 86:10, 20; 87:2, 10, 18, 25; 89:22, 24; 90:2, 7; 92:12, 15, 17; 93:3, 16, 18; 95:5, 6, 11, 12, 13, 15, 17; 96:13; 100:24; 106:16, 17, 18, 19, 22, 25; 107:5; 108:24; 109:17, 18, 19, 24; 110:4, 12, 13, 22; 111:11; 112:12; 113:10, 23; 114:3, 6, 7; 115:15; 116:6; 118:4, 8, 10; 130:15, 16, 17, 18, 20; 131:4, 8, 22, 24; 133:7, 13, 24; 136:14; 138:12; 149:16; 158:16, 17: 159:7: 160:11. 23, 25; 161:10, 18, 19; 162:3, 14; 163:22; 164:10; 165:24; 166:3; 169:18, 19, 23; 170:9, 14, 15, 18; 172:3, 5; 175:19; 176:11, 13, 17, 23, 25; 178:18; 179:18, 20; 185:24, 25; 187:10, 11, 17; 188:20;

189:6, 10, 12; 194:23; 195:3, 6, 25; 197:2; 198:2, 22, 23; 199:3, 4, 8, 9, 10, 14, 16; 200:15; 217:15, 24; 218:19, 23; 219:4, 7, 10, 12, 19, 25; 220:2; 221:7; 222:5, 7, 10, 12, 23; 223:5, 12, 20, 23, 24, 25; 224:3, 6, 9, 19, 21, 24; 225:2, 3, 5, 8, 12, 14, 16, 25; 226:4, 8, 10, 18, 20; 228:16; 233:10, 20, 23; 234:5, 8, 10, 14, 15, 20, 24; 235:2, 6, 8, 11, 12, 20, 22, 24; 236:3, 5, 8, 9, 16, 18, 20, 22, 25; 237:9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15; 240:6; 242:24; 243:10; 244:8, 9; 245:4, 5, 10, 12, 17, 19; 246:12; 248:24, 25; 249:5, 6, 7, 8, 9 adam [1] 164:6 add [3] 113:2; 238:5; 241:19 additional [1] 100:11 address [5] 27:16; 29:10; 30:10; 84:10; 131:23 addressed [7] ` 11:18; 111:10; 112:16; 115:2; 132:10; 206:14; 208:11 addressing [4] 30:23; 42:24; 104:20; 129:20 adds [1] 164:17 adequately [1] 242:7 administer [1] 4:13 administration [2] 117:4, 12 adoption [3] 10:18; 11:2; 22:21 ads [253] 28:6, 10; 34:6, 11; 40:13; 42:15, 17, 22; 44:5; 46:10; 48:19, 21, 22, 23; 53:19; 54:2, 7, 20, 21; 61:5; 69:10, 12; 70:5; 74:19; 75:6, 7, 24; 77:23; 78:3; 82:13; 88:4, 5; 89:16, 19, 20; 90:7, 10, 11, 13, 14, 23; 91:15; 92:25; 93:8, 10, 11, 24, 25; 94:7, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 18, 25; 95:7, 8, 22, 23; 96:2, 3, 4, 7, 9, 10; 97:14, 19, 24, 25;

98:22, 24; 99:11, 12, 20;

100:9, 10; 101:2, 5, 6, 11,

12, 15, 16, 21; 102:5, 10, 16, 17; 103:7, 11, 16, 17, 18, 21; 104:8, 13; 105:21; 106:15; 108:17, 18, 19; 109:8, 16, 21; 110:24; 111:3, 4, 6, 12, 14, 16; 112:15; 113:13, 14, 16; 114:15, 18; 115:3, 21; 116:9, 13, 14, 17, 19; 118:24; 119:3, 14, 21; 120:25; 121:2, 5, 9, 12; 122:21; 123:19, 22, 23, 25; 124:2, 5; 126:10, 13, 14, 16; 130:5, 6, 7; 132:5; 136:9, 11; 138:2, 4, 9, 21; 140:4, 6; 143:15; 144:7, 12, 15, 22; 145:3; 147:8; 148:5, 14, 20; 151:10, 15; 152:2; 153:8, 21, 23; 154:6, 7, 8, 10, 19, 25; 155:8; 156:19; 157:22; 158:7, 13, 19, 25; 173:13; 174:22; 175:5, 7; 176:20; 178:3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 15; 186:5; 187:15, 16; 188:7; 191:18; 193:23; 194:8, 15, 19, 20, 21; 196:10; 197:23; 198:9, 11, 14, 15, 18, 19; 199:19, 22, 25; 200:2, 17; 213:16; 220:24; 221:12, 14, 15; 222:13, 20: 228:25: 229:2. 6: 231:25: 232:5, 21: 233:15; 236:12, 13, 14, 17; 237:14; 245:25; 246:2; 251:24 adults [1] 161:4 advance [1] 29:17 advertise [1] 177:21 advertised [1] 171:14 advertisement [33] 40:21; 62:16; 66:5, 8, 19; 78:5; 91:10; 92:6, 7; 159:3, 25; 160:7; 162:22; 163:13; 167:22; 170:3; 172:2; 179:6, 14, 15; 185:4, 15, 17; 186:10, 18, 19, 20; 187:25; 197:25; 198:21; 233:7; 235:15 advertisements [17] 39:16; 44:4, 15; 69:7; 77:9, 18; 91:7; 104:24; 168:12; 177:10, 11; 184:24, 25; 185:7; 193:22; 194:4; 200:5 advertising [17] 9:9; 14:20; 23:22; 25:10,

15: 211:11: 216:6 advertising's [1] 20:20 advice [1] 13:9 advise [2] 25:7; 143:6 advisement [1] 183:4 advocacy [32] 10:18, 20; 15:2; 26:9, 13; 27:19, 25; 28:21; 31:2; 32:17; 33:24; 56:4; 64:2; 76:20; 83:6, 8; 101:4, 12; 102:6: 117:24: 118:25: 119:7, 14; 120:11, 16; 177:24; 180:16; 181:2; 238:2; 248:18; 250:21 advocate [2] 52:12; 88:13 advocated [1] 103:9 advocating [1] 103:8 affect [5] 71:11; 170:23; 197:12; 224:23, 24 affected [5] 41:6; 118:18; 119:2, 15; 123:20 affects [1] 236:3 affiliate [1] 59:23 affiliated [1] 66:22 afl [8] 51:20; 58:3, 17; 130:17; 136:8; 148:20; 149:15, 24 afl-cio [5] 57:17; 101:15; 103:13; 133:7; 148:14 against-federal [2] 1:6, 11 age [4] 229:10; 231:15, 20; 232:16 agenda [1] 172:15 ages [3] 231:4, 8, 17 agree [22] 31:23; 50:18; 55:9, 10; 56:13; 61:5; 62:13; 72:5; 109:22; 110:6; 127:14; 160:6, 10; 177:20; 181:14, 19; 182:8, 17; 217:18, 20; 219:15; 221:18 agreed [11] 4:2, 6, 10; 67:11; 101:16, 20; 109:20; 172:17; 203:17; 207:7; 229:7

agreeing [2] 182:25; 189:5 agreement [3] 49:9; 183:12, 19 aimed [2] 157:23; 158:7 aiming [1] 21:10 aired [18] 46:19; 47:2, 3, 5, 18; 95:2, 8; 115:7; 126:18; 130:15, 18, 24; 131:5, 8, 24; 175:11; 200:6; 225:25 airing [3] 89:22; 125:8; 196:10 airings [30] 120:25; 121:5, 11, 13; 122:4, 20; 126:14, 21, 25; 132:9; 138:6, 10; 143:15, 23; 144:13, 16; 145:4, 6, 7, 10, 12; 151:16; 153:17, 21; 154:10; 155:9, 13, 20; 156:2, 3 al [6] 1:4, 7, 9, 12; 48:5; 172:8 alliance [4] 66:20; 70:7; 87:14; 96:12 allocation [1] 193:5 allow [5] 161:4; 162:17; 165:23; 168:6; 238:7 altering [1] 27:23 amassing [3] 26:10, 13; 248:19 ambiguity [1] 238:5 ambiguous [5] 144:4; 153:20; 166:15, 19; 237:3 amendment [8] 5:15; 8:25; 12:25; 19:8; 89:25; 90:6; 95:19; 210:19 amendments [1] 23:2 american [2] 19:20; 33:5 americans [5] 60:20; 217:16; 218:5, 17; 219:9 amount [3] 44:15; 109:21; 144:13 amounts [3] 23:17; 210:2, 22 analysis [21] 11:15; 14:19; 21:18, 24; 30:7; 35:10, 19, 44:9; 50:19; 63:24; 95:4; 108:23; 133:5; 134:4; 136:12, 13; 137:18; 192:5; 214:15;

12; 31:2; 32:9; 118:16, 19;



232:9; 233:9 analyst [2] 8:13: 27:7 analyze [1] 30:5 analyzed [1] 197:24 and-christopher [1] and-peter [1] and-tammy [1] angeles [2] 6:14; 49:8 annexed [1] 77:17 announcement [1] 234:15 announcer [2] 112:25; 169:20 answer [38] 28:18; 32:2; 43:9; 45:2; 55:22; 64:9; 65:7, 14; 85:21, 23; 91:3; 93:20; 97:17; 129:6; 143:13; 150:2; 172:13, 19; 174:17; 176:4; 188:25; 189:2, 6; 190:18; 195:17; 196:13; 230:11; 231:19; 235:16, 17; 236:6, 25; 237:4, 11; 238:3, 13: 241:13 answered [2] 153:6; 234:18 answering [1] 89:14 answers [2] 44:19; 247:12 anti [1] 48:8 anti-respectful [1] 170:19 anybody [6] 88:17; 143:6; 149:14; 192:15; 196:5; 204:17 anymore [2] 94:16; 233:23 anyway [3] 143:13; 187:23; 215:10 anywhere [2] 166:16: 178:14 apologized [1] 142:6 apparently [6] 74:13, 15; 76:13; 87:24; 102:12: 116:12 appeal [1] 57:5 appeals [4] 27:24; 120:10, 15; 250:19

23:5, 20: 42:25: 50:24: 76:8; 191:20; 201:7; 206:20 appeared [1] 126:11 appears [5] 84:19; 136:19; 150:8; 185:6; 197:20 applicability [1] 19:3 applied [3] 32:14; 130:8; 193:23 apply [3] 19:4; 243:20; 246:15 approach [7] 117:21, 25; 118:18; 119:2, 16; 121:4, 8 approaching [1] 21:9 appropriate [7] 23:3; 183:2, 6; 193:6; 213:7; 215:3; 240:12 appropriately [1] approved [2] 16:16; 105:9 april [10] 13:20, 23; 77:6, 12; 117:4, 12, 14; 248:14; 249:12; 250:14 arbiter [1] 243:18 arduous [2] 98:25; 99:17 area [4] 58:9, 10; 122:8; 229:13 areas [1] 131:24 aren't [5] 68:15; 76:17, 24; 216:14; 221:17 argues [1] 159:15 argument [2] 19:4; 117:23 arizona [4] 35:12; 228:16, 17, 19 arkansas [1] 134:20 arms [1] 172:20 arrival [4] 12:15; 21:6; 27:8; 103:2 article [11] 49:3, 12; 144:19; 151:22; 155:3; 157:7; 180:12; 191:25; 192:8, 11, 23 articles [1] 7:17 articulation [1]

CRAIG HOLMAN - 9/6/02 205:5: 222:12 asking [15] 5:16; 31:22; 94:9; 125:6; 145:2, 3; 180:19, 20; 190:5; 215:11; 233:6; 237:3, 6; 239:19; 240:24 asks [1] 43:12 aspect [1] 30:2 assemblance [1] 189:9 asserting [1] 19:21 assess [1] 95:17 assessment [1] 147:21 assessments [6] 114:14; 115:13, 20, 25; 116:3, 5 assigning [1] 140:12 assist [1] 18:14 assistance [4] 192:22, 24; 193:2, 4 associated [1] 196:8 association [1] 33:6 assume [2] 166:2; 234:4 assumed [4] 118:7, 9; 126:20; 144:23 assumes [1] 143:10 assuming [1] 62:12 assumption [4] 57:19, 22; 113:20; 235:7 assure [1] 93:17 attach [1] 45:21 attached [8] 45:19; 77:8; 90:23; 91:8; 92:6; 106:20; 109:18; 194:14 attack [21] 43:2; 59:18; 64:20; 79:2; 84:21, 23; 194:10, 16, 19, 21, 23; 195:7, 12; 196:10, 21; 197:2; 198:15, 19; 199:4, 9

attempting [2] 222:10; 225:14 attend [1] 16:10 attention [8] 29:11; 41:10; 43:11; 51:19; 117:18: 120:22: 159:2: 161:17 attorney [1] 14:5 attorneys [6] 2:4, 12, 19; 3:3, 13; 4:3 authentication [3] 181:14; 182:15, 22 authenticity [1] 212:25 authority [2] 110:2; 244:3 authorized [1] 4:12 authors [1] 141:11 availability [1] 163:7 available [4] 30:4; 112:19; 113:4; 158:19 avenue [2] 2:14; 3:4 avoid [2] 33:23: 129:21 avoiding [1] 27:24 aware [9] 28:19; 31:11, 21; 36:16; 38:10; 121:14; 142:19; 191:2; 210:14 awkward [1] 123:16 axis [1] \* \* R \* \*

126:21 background [5] 45:11; 228:15; 230:9, 18; 232:17 backgrounds [1] 230:24 ballot [1] 23:12 ban [3] 71:15, 19; 83:21 base [1] 216:5 based [11] 12:5; 41:22; 78:18; 88:13; 125:7; 133:6, 15; 136:14; 195:10; 197:20; 241:7 basic [1] 31:23 basically [4] 6:4; 35:8; 85:11; 95:11

basing [1] 134:3 basis [14] 11:17; 28:14; 29:22; 32:10; 58:6, 7; 74:10; 183:25; 185:12; 190:14; 199:8; 219:23, 24; 233:21 beaten [1] 178:22 becoming [2] 107:11; 211:22 behalf [4] 23:6, 8; 41:24; 103:15 behavior [1] 224:23 behind [2] 57:20; 89:13 beings [1] 190:17 belief [2] 190:15, 16 believe [36] 5:23; 17:17; 40:14; 55:20; 63:15; 70:15; 72:14; 82:4, 5; 86:5; 106:5; 122:5; 144:2; 152:15; 153:9; 156:15; 167:2; 173:12, 18; 174:15; 180:4; 183:5, 9, 14, 21; 186:16; 187:14; 190:6, 7, 11; 208:25; 212:16; 222:6: 225:19, 22: 243:4 believed [9] 74:25; 127:2; 129:5; 143:14; 145:11; 153:8; 155:25; 156:4; 175:17 belong [1] 32:23 benefit [2] 112:6: 113:3 bhattacharyya [1] 3:21 bias [13] 33:23; 34:3, 5; 187:5, 8, 9; 188:21; 189:13, 18, 20, 25; 190:11 bilbray [14] 159:4, 8, 12, 21; 160:13, 14, 17, 19; 162:14, 17, 20; 163:2, 6; 169:11 bilbray's [2] 159:16; 160:16 bill [47] 11:10, 20; 12:9, 13, 21; 18:9, 21; 19:9, 14, 22; 22:5, 7; 42:8, 19; 46:14; 52:19; 65:5; 68:25; 69:13; 78:12, 13, 16, 20; 79:12, 15, 21, 23, 25, 80:8; 81:20; 88:6; 91:16; 95:18; 107:15; 113:7; 162:8, 11; 166:25; 172:15, 18, 22; 173:10;

appear [8]

173:5

aside [2]

55:12; 56:23; 81:2; 195:3

attacking [4]

attacks [1]

attempt [1]

65:13

227:23



# EDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION, et al.



176:22; 178:14; 208:12; 212:8; 225:6 bill's [1] 15:5 bills [1] 11:20 bipartisan [2] 11:2, 11 birth [12] 67:4; 69:5; 70:8, 11, 13, 15, 22; 71:3, 6, 15, 18, 22 bit [5] 153:13; 198:18; 213:18; 217:10; 239:10 black [3] 18:8; 73:8; 178:24 blanche [1] 134:20 blood [1] 253:18 board [1] 19:24 boards [1] 53:25 **bob** [3] 17:13, 16; 18:4

bond [2] 148:21: 149:5 **book** [5] 7:3, 4; 45:24; 46:5; 129:13 books [5] 6:22; 7:2, 6, 8, 17 bordonaro [3] 62:19; 64:20; 220:3 bosses [4] 169:9; 172:8, 14, 20 bought [1] 124:2 brand [3] 57:17; 66:21; 214:13 break [3] 65:24; 145:13; 206:11 breakdown [2] 148:23: 193:7 breakfast [2] 16:14, 17 brennan [137] 8:10, 14; 9:8; 10:7, 9, 12,

17; 11:4, 8, 13, 14; 12:14;

13:8, 21; 14:5, 9; 15:13;

16:4; 19:6, 17; 20:3, 19;

21:6, 13, 19; 22:4, 14, 16;

23:5, 10, 15, 24; 24:4, 21;

25:7, 21: 26:8, 12: 28:15.

22, 25; 29; 3, 9; 31; 11, 16,

45:25; 46:3; 48:20, 22;

89:3, 6; 91:14, 21, 24;

49:18; 50:23; 54:7; 66:3;

19: 34:15, 22: 35:18: 38:15:

bold [2]

229:15, 20

96:17, 21; 97:11; 98:14; 99:4; 102:21; 117:5; 118:15; 119:13; 120:7; 121:15; 139:13; 140:15; 141:24; 142:9, 12; 143:5; 146:13, 16; 147:9; 149:15; 150:11, 13; 151:6; 156:8, 10; 157:4, 8, 11, 15; 158:20; 165:4; 166:21, 22; 167:9, 11; 168:11, 17; 169:4; 177:12; 181:13, 15, 18, 20; 182:4, 7; 183:13; 184:14; 187:22; 188:2; 191:10; 201:6, 21; 204:12, 15; 205:11, 16; 206:19; 209:15; 212:23; 213:3; 215:5, 13; 217:6; 248:17; 249:15, 19, 22; 251:18, 21; 252:6 brian [4] 159:20; 160:12, 14; 162:17 brief [2] 184:11; 239:8

23:16, 20 bright [13] 12:23; 117:21, 25; 118:4, 17, 22; 119:23; 121:3, 7; 136:11; 147:10; 167:25; 168:14 broadcast [1] 169:19 broadly [4] 31:22; 44:2; 170:6; 216:23 buckley [8] 20:14; 32:15, 19, 20; 33:12; 53:15; 76:8; 180:13

briefly [1]

briefs (2)

226:25

budgetary [1] 24:14 building [1] 211:12 burling [1] 2.11 burn's [1] 178:21 bush [11] 48:6, 13; 103:9; 169:13; 178:19, 24; 179:3, 19; 225:5, 13, 24

business [4] 182:2, 15, 22; 213:3 busy (2) 29:15: 50:9

buying [107] 8:15; 9:3, 9, 13, 17, 19, 21, 24: 10:5: 11:16: 12:6:

14:19; 15:3, 21; 16:7; 18:23; 19:3, 12; 20:19;

21:17, 24; 22:24; 24:10; 31:13; 35:9; 82:3, 5; 83:3;

25:18; 28:13; 29:21; 31:16; 32:4; 33:18, 20; 34:17, 23; 35:6, 7, 20; 36:10; 37:11, 19, 24; 38:7; 49:9; 50:9; 54:10; 85:22, 25; 86:2; 97:20, 23; 119:19, 24; 121:18; 122:18; 123:18; 127:3, 15; 128:9, 24; 129:5, 11, 14, 19; 140:9; 143:3, 16, 25; 144:7; 151:11, 12, 17, 25; 153:10, 16, 18; 156:13, 17; 157:13, 14, 16; 165:15; 184:23; 185:21, 22; 192:5, 9; 193:18; 195:23; 196:9, 22; 211:21; 213:21, 24; 214:2, 6; 215:23; 237:16, 20; 239:20, 25; 240:19; 242:21; 243:5; 245:6, 13, 20; 248:12, 13

\* \* C \* \*

cahill [1] 2:3 cal [2] 170:10, 24 calculated [3] 130:22; 136:4; 154:23 calculating [1] 148:13 calculations [1] 132.4 calendar [2] 138:10; 140:5 california [16] 40:4; 159:4, 17, 23; 160:23; 161:9, 19, 22; 162:3, 13, 21; 185:25; 186:3, 11, 12; 233:14

call [42] 9:17, 19; 17:8, 12; 56:19; 63:8, 15, 17; 71:20; 75:13; 77:24; 78:15; 82:17; 85:6, 14, 17; 86:15, 16; 94:5; 97:21; 101:18, 23, 24; 102:16; 104:14; 105:18; 113:5; 149:23; 170:9, 20, 21; 172:23; 177:8; 178:7;

179:3, 17; 220:7, 10; 226:18; 229:5; 232:11 calling [2] 63:5; 171:13

calls [4] 82:15; 208:15; 218:21; 223:14

campaign [49] 6:16; 7:19, 24; 10:14; 11:3, 11; 12:4; 14:10; 19:24; 20:13, 17; 21:9, 20; 23:3, 25; 24:18, 24; 27:20; 28:2, 10, 11; 29:18, 19; 30:19;

94:18; 98:18; 99:10; 103:17, 23; 119:6, 15; 120:10, 15; 122:21; 169:3; 172:20; 174:2; 177:22; 204:6; 205:20; 208:7; 214:4; 222:14; 250:19 campaigns [2] 23:18 cancer [3] 112:2, 19, 21 candidacy [4] 45:7; 52:13; 62:19, 21 candidate [86] 42:3, 10, 21, 25; 43:2, 14; 45:8, 10, 12, 15; 46:16; 52:21; 53:9, 10; 59:18; 65:6, 13, 16; 70:3; 77:23; 78:3: 82:21: 95:9, 21: 98:23; 99:12; 101:13; 103:11; 108:20, 21, 22; 109:4, 12; 111:9; 112:16; 114:21; 115:3, 5, 9, 16; 116:6; 118:5, 6; 126:12; 131:10; 134:18; 138:2, 4, 12; 147:9; 157:25; 158:8; 165:25; 168:7; 172:13, 18; 173:8; 174:23; 187:18; 195:7, 8, 19; 196:6, 25; 197:5; 200:12; 211:10; 218:13; 221:16; 223:22; 224:5, 8, 12, 22; 225:13; 226:5, 17, 24; 236:11, 21; 240:6 candidate's [5] 89:21; 90:3; 101:14; 221:13; 223:22 candidates [35] 44:7; 69:13; 95:2; 111:6; 130:7, 21; 131:7, 21, 25; 148:15; 172:13; 194:11, 15, 17; 195:3, 4, 8; 196:2; 197:2, 4, 16; 198:3, 6, 10, 25; 199:12, 15, 20; 200:3, 17; 204:7; 210:21, 24; 211:5; 217:20 capital [5] 163:22, 23; 164:15, 19;

192:13 capture [2] 90:6, 12 captured [12] 37:4; 59:8; 90:10; 95:18; 97:7; 119:22; 121:3, 6; 123:25; 136:11; 138:11; 147:10

carcass [1]

63:16; 187:14

18.9

care [5] 70:8; 71:8; 87:20, 22; 187:2 cared [2]

248:19 55:15 categories [3] 170:6 center [138]

career [1] 61:9 cares [1] 95:14 carolina [2] 131:18; 133:12 carry [2] 161:5, 15 **case** [33] 5:15; 16:25; 20:14; 24:2, 6, 8, 9, 23; 25:14; 26:10, 13; 32:19; 65:22; 74:2; 83:11; 84:10; 105:22; 141:8; 153:8; 156:16; 180:13; 183:2, 25; 185:15; 188:18; 189:23; 221:10; 227:22; 228:10; 231:6; 246:14; cases [5] 23:16; 76:10; 186:25; 220:25; 221:3 cast [7] 56:24; 68:12; 69:2; 71:9; 84:11; 171:10; 175:24

casting [3] 67:20; 175:9; 176:10 casts [1]

195:22; 196:2; 197:23 categorized [3] 118:25; 119:3, 14 category [8] 97:15; 101:3, 4, 17, 21;

163:25; 195:24; 237:21 caught [6] 88:6; 89:17, 25; 97:14;

111:7: 138:21 cbm [29] 93:9, 11, 24; 94:7, 12, 17;

95:22; 96:5, 7; 98:16, 21; 99:9, 18; 100:9, 24; 101:5, 11, 16, 21; 102:5, 9, 16; 108:17; 109:8; 111:14, 20; 112:18; 115:21; 116:12

celebrating [1]

6:14; 7:15; 8:10, 14; 9:8; 10:7, 10, 12, 17; 11:4, 8, 13, 14; 12:14; 13:8, 21; 14:5, 9; 15:13; 16:4; 19:6, 17; 20:4, 19; 21:6, 13; 22:4, 14, 17; 23:5, 11, 15, 24; 24:4, 21; 25:7, 21; 26:8, 9, 12; 28:15, 22, 25; 29:3, 9; 31:11, 16, 19; 34:16, 22;

35:18; 38:15; 46:2, 3; 48:20, 23: 49:18: 50:23: 54:7: 66:3: 89:3. 6: 91:14. 21, 24; 96:17, 21; 97:11;



98:14; 99:4; 102:21; 117:5; 119:13; 120:7; 121:15; 139:13; 140:15; 141:25; 142:10, 12; 143:5; 146:13, 16; 147:9; 149:15; 150:11, 13; 151:6; 156:8, 11; 157:4, 8, 12, 15; 158:20; 165:5; 166:21, 22; 167:9, 11; 168:11, 17; 169:4; 177:12; 181:13, 15, 18, 20; 182:4, 7; 183:13; 184:15; 187:22; 188:2; 191:10; 201:6, 21; 204:12, 15; 205:11, 16; 206:19; 209:2, 15, 20; 212:23; 213:4; 215:5, 13; 217:6; 248:17; 249:15, 19, 22; 251:18, 21; 252:6 center's [2] 21:19; 118:15 center.org [1] 191:12 central [4] 14:20; 15:3, 10; 164:4 certify [3] 247:7; 253:10, 16 cesar [1] 170:6 cfaw [1] 77:24 chained [1] 178:22 chamber [10] 3:13; 80:18, 21; 175:16, 21, 25; 177:13, 17, 20; 213:13 champion [1] 15:18 championed [1] 16:2 chance [2] 14:2; 182:23 change [18]

24:24; 25:4; 68:23; 71:3, 5, 21; 79:5; 93:15; 95:9; 97:23; 114:14; 115:12; 139:2, 9; 220:12, 14; 222:8; 224:13 changed [8]

20:13; 34:5; 93:9, 23; 94:20; 102:10; 139:5; 234:6 changes [4]

101:18; 105:5; 106:5, 8 changing [9]

114:20, 22, 25; 115:20, 22; 136:9; 221:13; 222:15; 223:22

chapter [1] 126:18

character [1] 194:10

characteristics [4]

43:14; 44:6, 18; 45:6 characterization [1] 243:9 characterize [2] 75:22; 242:24 characterized [6] 48:7, 9; 143:21, 25; 144:4; 177:11 charge [5] 18:21, 22; 19:4; 202:7; 207:13 charitable [7] 24:11, 13, 15, 16; 27:11; 202:14, 18 charles [2] 112:4, 7 chart [2] 197:8; 200:18 charts [3] 12:5; 17:23; 32:5 chavez [4] 169:8, 18; 170:6, 8 checked [1] 134:22 checking [1] 65:15 cherished [2] 172:6; 214:10 child [2] 83:6; 106:22 choice [9] 42:5, 10; 43:6; 65:19; 81:22; 224:25; 225:24; 226:13; 236:10 choices [1] 105:7 choose [4]

65:20; 83:18; 169:12; 199:6 chose [1] 45:20

chosen [2] 164:3; 228:2 chris [1] 239:8 chuck [2] 84:23; 245:18 circulated [1]

20:19 circumstances [3] 38:12; 73:21; 85:13

cite [2] 153:19; 194:25 cited [4] 19:12; 21:16, 24; 123:18 citizen [4]

88:3, 13, 20, 23 citizens [10] 40:9; 92:8, 25; 103:5, 6, 12,

19; 104:8, 21; 112:9 civil [2] 19:20; 166:10

clarification [3] 134:15; 142:15; 143:17 clarified [2] 139:25: 154:5 clarify [5] 59:12; 190:24; 243:14, 17; 244:2 clarifying [1] 88:9 classification [1]

237:5 classified [6] 52:8; 194:19, 20; 198:22; 200:6: 226:21 classify [1]

225:2 clause [2] 153:18: 168:14 clay [1]

163:17 clean [1] 39:25 clear [25]

13:12; 30:11; 38:5; 57:14; 63:3, 6; 81:4; 94:6; 97:11; 103:11; 105:4; 106:9;

110:10, 13; 113:19; 122:19; 138:16, 24; 144:17; 153:24; 154:8, 16; 216:3;

238:18: 246:3 clearer [2] 5:19; 244:18 clinton's [2]

81:20; 82:8 closer [4]

144:3; 197:15, 16; 236:20 club [1]

103:15 clue [1] 56:9 cmag [9]

35:9; 58:5, 25; 149:18, 19; 169:25; 170:2; 178:19; 195:23

cmag's [1] 57:19 CO [1] 1:23

co-author [3] 9:3. 6: 213:23

co-authors [1] 129:19

co-sponsored [1] 164:8

coated [1] 130:20 coats [2]

130:18; 167:23 COC [1] 77:25

code (8)

36:14; 41:4; 47:15; 101:18; 103:18; 106:16; 193:16; 240:12 **coded** [35]

47:22; 55:7; 59:14; 84:20; 92:14; 93:13, 16, 24; 96:7, 8; 102:7, 17; 108:17;

109:19; 113:13, 16; 114:15; 115:4; 116:10, 13, 14, 17,

19; 160:7; 184:24; 193:22: 199:3, 15; 228:19; 244:8; 245:4, 9, 12, 19, 22

coder [10]

47:14; 56:11, 14; 63:25; 179:22; 186:17, 19; 199:5; 237:24; 239:12

coder's [6] 105:22; 106:2; 114:14;

115:13, 20; 239:22 coders [73]

35:22; 36:9; 38:8; 50:18; 52:5, 11, 14; 55:25; 61:6; 62:11, 14; 72:5; 74:6, 9, 14; 85:15; 86:3; 89:19; 92:22;

96:2; 104:23; 105:8; 106:17, 24; 107:4; 108:17; 109:24; 113:9, 14, 17, 25;

114:5, 16; 116:10, 17; 121:2, 5, 11; 157:23; 185:5, 13; 186:10, 25; 187:4, 14,

23: 188:6, 11, 14, 19: 189:14, 18, 24; 195:2, 13,

16; 227:2, 20, 23, 25; 228:24: 230:14: 239:13: 240:9, 15; 241:9; 245:5,

10, 19, 24; 246:4, 9, 18 codes [4] 77:24; 93:9; 193:12, 14

coding [29] 35:25; 36:21; 37:12, 14;

38:21; 40:23, 25; 72:3; 73:17; 85:11; 109:20, 22, 23; 110:6, 23; 138:25;

139:3; 187:13; 188:3; 190:12, 25; 240:8; 242:15;

243:16, 18; 244:3, 6; 246:12; 248:21 cohen [3]

1:21; 253:8, 25 coincide [1]

217:3 colleagues [1] 157:11

collection [1] 169:2 collective [1]

169:5

collectively [1] 158:22

colloquy [1] 225:10

colorado [3] 5:14: 210:19: 211:4 columbia [1] 1:3 column [1] 243:14 combines [1]

comfort [4] 124:24; 125:9, 16, 24 coming [9]

79:25; 107:9, 21, 24; 130:9; 132:3; 165:18; 176:23;

231:13 comments [1]

198:5

207:5 commerce [10]

3:13; 80:18, 21; 175:17, 21; 176:2; 177:14, 17, 21; 213:13

commercial [12] 7:10; 35:14; 36:6; 37:2, 3;

42:2; 57:20; 58:20, 21, 24; 126:17; 231:16 commercials [7]

35:8; 37:6, 12, 14; 59:10; 126:17; 248:21 commission [3]

1:7, 12; 24:7 commitment [5]

221:16; 222:9, 16; 223:21; 224:14

committee [14] 1:9; 2:13; 20:20; 40:5; 117:3, 11; 142:6; 172:4, 12; 173:4, 7; 184:9; 185:16;

committees [6]

17:7; 34:12; 116:23; 196:4; 197:3; 204:5 common [3]

17:3; 81:18; 241:17 communicate [1] 143:5

communications [3] 88:8; 107:19; 141:10 community [14] 30:25; 33:4, 15; 64:11;

76:23; 170:11, 19, 21; 171:14, 15, 16, 22; 208:6; 241:22

company [2] 35:9; 46:4 compared [4] 198:6, 24; 199:12, 14 compel [1] 47:13

competence [1]

241:12 compile [1] 30:5

From center's to compile

#### BSA XMAX(7/71)





compiled [1] 39:10 compiling [2] 41:5: 192:4 complaint [1] 166:4 complete [1] 247:11 completely [1] 28:3 component [1] 52:5 comprises [1] 191:17 computations [1] 139:18 computed [1] 148:10 computer [6] 39:7, 9, 13, 15; 40:15; 122:11 concealed [2] 161:5, 15 conceivable [3] 222:16, 19; 223:8 conceive [1] concept [2] 213:18; 238:22 concern [4] 95:22; 111:2, 5, 11 concerned [2] 18:20; 187:19 concerning [1] 11:19 concerns [2] 11:18; 18:12 conclude [9] 44:3; 83:25; 84:3, 24; 87:17; 90:13; 99:8; 220:7; 223:4 concluded [10] 19:8; 91:14; 97:15; 107:8; 138:19: 144:5: 151:10: 153:25; 154:22; 240:6 concludes [6] 21:17; 137:10; 140:16; 154:20; 159:20; 164:23 concluding [1] 74:23 conclusion [10] 119:19; 135:7; 151:8, 14, 17, 20, 25; 153:11, 22; 235:14 conclusions [10] 30:8; 31:21, 23; 32:6; 152:11; 197:19; 214:15, 24; 242:7 conclusive [1] 234:13

182:2; 242:4 conducting [1] 241:9 conference [9] 33:6; 82:17; 85:6; 94:5; 101:18, 24; 102:16; 104:14; 105:18 conferences [1] 8:2 confident [1] 119:5 confidential [5] 182:9, 10; 183:10, 17; 184:4 confidentiality [4] 183:9, 11, 18, 22 confirm [4] 22:24, 25; 32:7; 53:25 confirmation [1] 227:4 confirmed [1] 41:19 conflicts [1] 239:13 confronted [1] 221:6 congress [19] 11:19; 13:9; 16:16; 47:7; 59:24; 69:14; 78:13, 17; 80:9; 107:23; 117:8; 119:5; 166:5, 7, 11, 23; 171:3, 7; 203:20 congressional [17] 9:10; 12:7; 18:8, 25; 107:23; 116:23; 118:20; 192:14; 204:18, 23, 24; 205:7, 12, 20; 212:6, 13, 18 congressman [24] 69:17; 78:5, 11; 80:3, 24; 81:11; 83:14; 112:4, 25; 113:5; 159:8, 11, 15; 160:19, 24; 162:9, 20; 163:5, 14: 170:4, 10, 20, 24: 171:19 congressmen [1] congresswoman [3] 59:18, 22; 78:19 conjecture [1] 196:22 connection [1] 184:15 consensus [1] 189:9 consent [1] 162:20 consider [16] 8:17; 33:23; 34:2, 6; 54:17; 65:11; 87:4; 90:8; 106:14;

114:10; 198:19; 210:18;

222:22; 234:9, 12; 235:5

CRAIG HOLMAN - 9/6/02 consideration [5] 17:9; 59:20; 176:16; 190:20, 23 considerations [1] 38:4 considered [1] 190:25 considering [1] 102:13 consisted [1] 205:17 consistency [5] 188:6; 227:14, 17, 19; 240:4 consisting [1] 126:10 constituency [1] 224:4 constituent [1] 221:22 constituents [2] 170:7; 222:2 constitute [1] 96:13 constituted [1] 89:24 constitutional [9] 15:2, 6, 18; 16:3; 19:9, 13, 22; 21:11; 202:4 constitutionally [2] 13:6, 10 constraints [1] 177:22 constructed [1] 236:22 consult [1] 12:2 consultation [1] 149:21 consulted [1] 149:19 cont'd [4] 249:3; 250:2; 251:2; 252:2 contact [3] 70:25; 208:9, 13 contacted (3) 147:13; 207:14; 208:4 contacting [1] 207:23 contacts [1] 232:18 contain [1] 53:7 contained [5] 30:22; 39:17; 148:9; 150:9; 240:18 containing [1]

193:11, 14, 16 contentious [1] 14:22 contest [3] 110:2, 14; 166:3 contesting [4] 109:23, 25; 110:8, 9 context [1] 118:2 continue [1] 123:14 continued [3] 146:8; 210:21; 226:9 continuing [3] 118:14; 134:13; 146:10 continuous [2] 29:18: 30:18 contrast [20] 194:16; 195:8, 12; 197:24, 25; 198:2, 4, 5, 9, 14, 18, 22; 199:4, 8, 9, 15, 19; 200:5, 15, 17 contrasted [1] 198:3 contribute [1] 198:14 contributed [2] 222:22; 223:11 contribution [2] 198:20; 210:20 contributions [6] 162:16; 174:9, 10; 204:6; 210:23 contributors [1] 223:7 control [2] 103:14; 161:13 convention [1] 126:19 conversation [1] 155:24 convey [1] 37:23 conveyed [2] 152:16; 168:8 convince [1] 71:21 cook [2] 61:7, 11 cookie [1] 114:18 cookie-cutter [21] 84:23; 94:9, 10, 25; 95:5, 6, 13; 108:24; 109:10; 110:4, 22; 111:2; 130:11, 12, 14; 131:4: 132:2, 10, 12: 147:19; 148:5 coordinated [1] 212:17

**copy** [8] 9:16; 36:25; 37:4; 39:25; 117:10; 191:21; 201:8; 206:20 corporations [2] 28:3; 174:5 corrected [3] 240:9; 242:16; 244:13 correctly [5] 82:20; 169:19; 197:10; 202:11; 236:23 cost [2] 38:4; 81:23 counsel [6] 181:13, 18; 182:7; 184:5; 212:23; 213:13 count [3] 53:25; 111:3; 161:7 counting [1] 133:12 country [4] 130:19; 175:18; 228:12; 232:18 county [2] 247:5; 253:6 couple [3] 142:20, 22; 163:8 course [18] 9:12; 10:6; 12:6, 20; 36:13; 109:5; 128:21; 129:22; 138:9; 140:4; 181:25; 183:16; 192:4; 200:17; 214:23; 220:14; 235:11 court [9] 1:2, 23; 4:15; 23:6; 76:7, 10; 184:12; 191:4; 200:21 courts [1] 53:16 coverage [13] 81:17, 23; 159:13, 18, 22; 160:20; 161:20, 21; 162:2, 4, 6, 8, 11 covered [1] 183:15 covington [1] 2:11 craft [3] 11:9; 13:5, 15 crafting [1] 12:15 craig [5] 1:20; 247:7, 16; 248:4; 253:11 cravath [1] 3:2 created [4] 150:24; 151:4; 156:21; 192:12 creating [1] 24:22 crime [1]

conducted [2]

copies [5]

51:13, 14, 18; 77:8, 18

167:6

64:2

contains [1]

content [3]

164:5, 9, 21, 24; 169:10;

174:21, 22, 25; 175:2, 17,

20; 176:2, 15, 19; 177:5, 8,

12:7, 8; 14:21, 23; 17:24;

18:8; 20:2; 21:25; 80:14;

129:17; 178:12; 205:10;

11:18; 80:16; 178:14

175:9, 13, 24; 176:9, 24;

78:2; 81:16; 85:19; 142:13

46:6; 62:12; 73:11, 22;

74:4; 94:12; 101:10, 25;

32:15, 20; 33:12; 38:16, 24;

53:15; 73:15, 16, 19; 76:8;

81:25; 85:4, 12; 104:2;

106:4; 128:9; 221:4

decision [17]

180:16; 181:3, 5

decisions [1]

declined [1]

deemed [2]

48:20; 124:5

deepest [1]

defeat [2]

219:13, 20

defend [1]

defendants [2]

defenders [2]

defending [3]

defensible [2]

defense [2]

15:19: 16:3

define [2]

126:16; 179:15

defined [1]

13:7, 11

147:8

24:2; 151:7; 172:5

38:20

220:5

214:18

165:20

1:8, 13

15:4, 11

14; 178:12, 14, 23

debate [13]

debated [3]

debates [2]

21:21; 205:21

debating [1]

debbie [7]

178:9.16

decide [4]

decided [15]

# ERAL ELECTION COMMISSION, et al.

# CRAIG HOLMAN - 9/6/02

dealt [1]

dearest [1]

death [21]

41:17

215:6

212.7

102:14

164:14 crimes [6] 163:24; 169:13; 178:20, 25; 179:4; 225:6 criminal [2] 10:15; 166:10 criminals [1] 164:6 critical [10] 59:22; 69:7; 70:21; 78:9, 24; 83:13, 20; 162:9; 173:8; 174.23 criticisms [1] 207:9 criticize [4] 69:19; 70:2; 171:19; 174:25 criticized [1] 117:22 criticizes [3] 163:5, 8, 13 criticizing [1] 170:4 crunched [1] 123:12 cultural [1] 228:15 cunneen [5] 160:24; 161:4, 7, 8, 14 current [1] 19:24 currently [3] 26:25; 119:6; 237:18 cuts [1] 60:5

## \* \* D \* \*

cutter [1]

114:18

daggot [1] 24:7 daniel [7] 3:24; 127:18; 134:15, 17; 142:15; 147:2; 149:22 danner [6] 55:13, 15; 56:5, 19, 24 data [28] 14:19; 15:3, 21; 16:7; 19:12; 21:16, 18, 24; 29:13, 16; 30:23; 35:15; 40:16; 41:4, 9; 47:21; 118:17; 119:4; 136:2; 148:9; 192:4, 8: 197:20: 208:24, 25: 209:16, 20: 210:15 database [54] 11:16; 18:5, 7, 11, 23; 19:3; 25:10; 26:5; 30:3, 5; 34:25; 35:6, 7, 13, 16, 17; 36:2; 37:23; 38:17; 39:8, 10, 11, 15; 41:5; 44:11; 49:11, 12; 77:24: 86:7: 88:9. 10: 92:18, 22; 97:20; 105:5, 10;

116:20; 124:4; 128:11, 24; 129:11, 12, 16; 130:23; 136:2; 139:2; 147:3; 157:12; 195:23; 211:21; 214:12, 16; 228:19 databases [1] 58:15 date [3] 146:13; 150:10; 209:11 dated [76] 13:20, 23; 27:11; 49:23; 50:2; 72:16; 77:5, 12; 89:3. 6; 91:20, 24; 98:4, 7; 99:25; 100:3, 18; 101:18; 102:21, 23; 105:13, 16; 108:3, 10; 117:12, 14; 120:8, 13; 122:25; 123:3; 124:17; 127:6, 8, 22, 25; 132:23; 134:7, 10; 135:4, 13, 16; 137:5; 165:5, 7; 180:3, 6; 200:24; 206:8, 13; 248:14, 22; 249:10, 12, 14, 18, 24; 250:4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 22, 24; 251:4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16; 252:4, 9, 14, 16 dates [3] 117:7; 151:21; 152:14 daughter [1] david [17] 62:21, 23; 63:2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 17, 18; 64:20; 218:10; 219:7, 8, 20; 220:5, 6, 8 davis [7] 233:16; 234:8, 11, 16; 235:3, 9; 236:12 day [15] 12:23; 80:9; 118:4; 119:16, 23; 121:4; 123:20; 124:6; 138:22; 144:17; 147:10; 156:3; 226:14; 247:18; 253:21 days [10] 78:4: 89:22: 118:6, 22: 126:11; 138:3, 5, 11; 140:6; 165:25 dc [6] 2:15, 22; 3:15, 20; 16:18; 88:14 deal [21] 10:13; 18:11; 31:12; 64:21; 94:8, 10, 15, 24; 108:24; 109:10; 110:3, 25; 120:9, 14; 133:10; 159:25; 171:23; 211:2; 227:14; 231:14; 250:18 dealing [4] 18:11; 85:10; 86:16; 110:21 deals [8]

47:6; 59:17; 77:6; 90:17;

159:7; 164:10, 15, 16

defining [1] 138:17 definition [1] 195:12 degree [3] 6:11, 13; 175:16 delineate [1] 121:8 deluge [1] 27:22 democracy [7] 7:2; 14:5, 7, 8; 27:2; 135:22; 201:18 democratic [24] 6:2, 3, 5; 40:4; 103:17; 159:4, 23; 160:23; 161:9, 19; 162:3, 14, 22; 163:11; 185:25; 186:3, 11, 13; 187:2; 198:14; 233:14, 19; 236:11.15 democrats [1] 68:12 demographic [2] 231:24: 232:8 demographics [2] 227:24; 232:7 demonstrate [1] 118:21 102:16; 104:15; 105:19, 24; demonstrates [1] denominator [7] 137:25; 138:8; 140:2; 3; 142:17 departed [1] 126:19 department [1] 3:18 depending [5] 11:21; 46:25; 136:4; 187:12: 226:21 depends [3] 94:22; 121:24; 215:23 depict [1] 160:14 depicting [2] 61:8: 236:21 depicts [1] 118:6 deposition [14] 1:19; 4:5, 11; 5:10; 120:21; 184:13, 16, 18; 213:20; 239:10; 247:9; 252:11; 253:12, 13 deputy [1] 27:4 derogatory [3] 33:14; 34:9; 54:18 describe [4] 33:12; 76:19; 199:7; 203:11 described [6] 30:14; 114:23; 116:4;

122:3; 202:9; 214:19 describes [1] 29:8 describing [1] 118:17 description [1] 33:16 descriptive [1] 33:21 design [2] 11:9; 12:16 designated [2] 15:17; 191:11 designating [1] 187:24 designation (3) 101:20; 183:17, 22 designations [1] 183:25 designed [19] 42:2; 62:18; 64:19; 68:24, 25; 71:19; 121:8; 171:15, 19; 178:9, 11, 16; 224:6; 225:23; 233:16; 234:10, 16; 235:8; 236:10 desirability [1] 22:20 desired [1] 223:13 desiring [1] 61:8 desk [2] 7:5, 8 detail [1] 15:21 determination [1] 75:15 determinations [2] 243:15; 244:6 determine [9] 32:10; 50:17; 57:21; 109:11; 132:13; 141:6; 187:22; 235:23; 236:9 determined [12] 44:16; 74:24; 75:11; 95:23; 96:3; 100:9; 106:7; 107:5; 114:2, 6; 147:7; 157:23 determining [4] 41:25; 85:4; 113:9; 244:3 develop [2] 12:23; 30:8 developed [3] 35:16; 39:12; 197:7 development [1] 35:2 device [1] 28:8 dialogue [1] 203:4 difference [11] 79:7, 9, 10; 80:5; 136:3;

## EDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION, et al.



137:24; 138:23; 176:3, 18; 233:8: 238:3 differences [1] 231:24 differently [5] 29:25; 137:22; 230:25; 231:10, 17 difficult [5] 8:6; 40:2; 56:8; 87:2, 4 difficulty [2] 246:11, 14

dig [1] 217:9 digging [1] 225:4 diligent [1]

128:23 direct [11] 29:11; 31:4; 39:15; 41:10; 43:11; 51:19; 117:17; 120:22: 143:16: 159:2: 161:17

directed [2] 86:21; 228:17 directing [1] 214:24 direction [6]

30:12, 14; 74:23; 75:4, 6; 223:13

director [11] 19:19, 20; 26:20, 23, 25;

27:4; 135:22; 192:20; 201:18; 205:16 disagree [3]

73:5; 229:25; 246:9 disagreed [6]

86:11; 102:3; 230:21; 240:9; 242:22; 246:19

disagreeing [1] 230:16 disagreement [5]

74:13; 230:17; 243:7; 245:24; 246:3

disagreements [2] 74:11; 242:19

disappointed [1] 164:2

disclaimer [3] 185:6, 18; 188:12 disclosed [2]

244:17, 18 discourage [1]

171:16 discuss [2]

84:13: 160:4 discussed [7] 94:7; 95:15; 108:25; 147:20; 168:5; 193:24;

245:3 discussing [2]

150:24; 239:11 discussion [5]

94:3; 103:5; 204:4; 213:16; 239:17 discussions [7] 38:19, 22; 129:3; 139:24; 147:2; 166:20; 167:3 dispute [2] 53:16; 164:11

162:24 dissertation [1] 6:19

dissemination [1]

distinct [3] 53:19, 25; 54:21 distinctly [1]

125:6 distinguish [1]

32:16 distinguishing [1] 126:13

distribute [2] 157:16; 215:3 distributed [20]

97:8, 10; 128:10; 162:19; 192:11, 13, 17, 18; 204:14, 16, 17, 20, 22, 24; 205:13; 207:2; 212:2, 4, 9, 12

distribution [5] 205:12, 15, 24; 212:13, 18

district [8] 1:2, 3; 101:14; 108:20; 109:5, 12, 13; 111:8

districts [5] 95:2; 115:7, 9; 131:24;

133:24 divided [3]

138:10; 195:19, 24 dixton [1] 2:23

document [80] 21:3, 5; 26:7, 12, 16, 17, 19; 27:3; 30:18; 32:5; 50:5;

51:2, 4; 57:8; 60:12; 61:19; 79:22; 89:9; 92:3; 96:16, 21; 97:4; 98:10, 12, 13; 99:5; 100:5, 8, 21, 23;

102:25; 108:8; 117:14; 120:7, 13, 18; 133:2, 4; 137:8; 140:15; 141:5, 7, 9,

16, 18, 20; 146:12, 16, 20, 25; 150:7, 13, 16; 152:18, 19; 165:9; 167:6; 180:9, 17;

183:3; 191:6, 9, 12, 20; 193:10; 194:14; 200:22; 201:2; 203:19; 206:15; 235:10; 240:2; 248:16;

249:22; 250:14, 16; 251:18, 21

documented [1] 120:4

documents [18] 50:6, 22; 146:14; 150:25;

151:2, 6; 181:15, 20; 182:8, 10, 11, 24; 183;5, 10, 14, 15, 20, 24 dodyk [32] 3:6; 15:7, 24; 25:2, 23;

27:12; 28:17; 29:4; 31:25; 32:24; 44:22; 53:20; 65:8; 68:5; 84:5; 91:2, 5; 93:19;

97:16; 104:4, 10, 25; 110:17; 113:11; 119:17; 121:16; 136:18; 139:15;

140:23; 141:4; 142:7; 143:9 doesn't [20]

62:25; 63:10; 70:7; 78:10, 18; 79:9; 81:4, 18, 19; 82:7, 8, 9; 87:9; 116:16; 159:18;

160:18; 200:8; 215:24; 220:17; 243:20 dollars [1]

27:23 dominant [1] 214:8

dominate [1] 200:18

dominated [1] 200:3

donors [3] 208:21; 209:7, 18 dooley [8]

169:7; 170:4, 10, 24; 171:10, 13, 17, 20 door [1]

136:15 doubt [3]

21:22; 72:21; 87:13 doubtless [1]

210:4 doubts [1] 19:2

dr [14] 5:8; 27:15; 66:2; 107:17;

120:19; 146:10; 184:8; 213:12; 239:7, 9, 25;

240:12, 21, 25 draft [5] 11:17; 13:10; 201:15;

202:10; 207:10 drafted [8]

20:9; 201:12, 15, 17; 202:25; 203:12; 206:23, 25

drafting [3] 13:3; 207:13, 22 drafts [2]

22:8; 203:2 dragged [2]

178:23; 179:4 draw [6]

45:12, 13; 197:19; 214:15; 242:6

drawn [1] 192:9

dropped [1] 167:4 drug [15] 81:17; 112:6, 8; 113:2; 159:9, 12, 18, 22; 160:19; 161:21; 162:2, 4, 6, 8, 10 **dues** [3] 172:21, 25; 173:7 duly [2]

5:3; 253:13

131:13

durham [1]

\* \* E \* \*

e-mail [71] 72:12; 73:9; 77:5, 12, 14, 22; 83:10; 84:18; 87:5; 98:3, 7; 99:23; 100:3, 15, 18; 105:12, 16; 107:8; 108:2, 10, 14; 109:16; 110:20, 23; 114:12; 122:24; 123:3, 5; 124:14, 17, 20; 126:22; 127:5, 8, 11, 22, 25; 128:3, 22; 132:19, 23; 134:6, 10, 25; 135:4, 12, 16; 137:2, 5; 139:20; 167:7, 11, 14; 168:11; 249:10, 12, 24; 250:4, 6, 10, 12, 22, 24; 251:4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16; 252:6

e-mailed [1] 145:5 **e-mails** [6]

139:14; 143:19; 150:23; 152:15; 229:24; 230:16

early [2] 11:8; 122:10 easier [1] 33:11

easily [2] 41:18, 19 east [1] 1:23 echo [1]

212:22 editorial 191 45:23; 203:4, 6, 9, 15; 204:4, 9; 207:5, 19 editors [3] 45:24, 25; 46:3

education [2] 5:20; 230:19 educational [4] 229:8; 230:24; 231:20;

232:17 edwards [3] 15:18, 20; 16:6 effect [2] 4:14; 118:19

effort [4] 13:10; 175:12; 187:20;

189:12 efforts [5] 33:22; 128:11; 129:24; 157:13; 211:2 eight [5] 126:15; 127:14; 202:2, 8; 203:7 eighth [1] 3:4 elect [5] 53:10; 224:22; 234:7, 10; 235:8 elected [3] 179:19; 221:20; 236:13

election [44] 1:7, 12; 46:20; 47:4, 6, 25; 48:5; 67:19; 69:8, 10, 20; 70:3; 71:13; 80:2, 10;

86:21: 89:16, 23: 91:22: 97:7; 100:10; 118:7, 20; 138:3. 5: 175:4. 11: 176:9: 177:15; 178:9; 179:17; 203:23; 209:13; 222:3; 224:4; 225:13, 15, 22; 226:3, 9, 10, 15; 234:24;

240:8 electioneering [102] 28:5; 34:6; 46:9; 47:5, 19;

48:2; 55:5, 7; 62:5, 8, 17; 65:12; 67:8, 17; 68:21; 69:24; 73:13; 74:4, 24; 75:7, 13; 82:16, 19; 83:25; 84:3, 9; 87:24; 90:2, 11;

93:3, 13, 18, 25; 94:13; 95:23; 96:4, 9; 99:20; 101:3, 17, 21; 102:18;

103:20; 104:9, 16, 17; 106:16; 107:5; 109:9;

110:13; 114:7; 116:13; 118:7, 10; 119:3; 121:2; 124:5; 158:13; 160:9, 11;

165:24; 166:3; 170:15, 18; 173:25; 175:7; 176:6, 11, 17; 177:3, 23, 24; 178:4, 8;

179:18; 184:25; 186:18; 187:11; 194:15; 219:7; 223:23; 224:6, 15, 19;

225:2, 14; 226:11, 18; 234:4, 10; 235:6, 8; 236:9, 16; 237:12, 14, 25; 245:5, 10, 19, 22, 25

elections [5] 9:10; 27:19, 22; 191:19; 203:24

electoral [4] 10:16; 14:10; 24:18; 210:6 electors [1]

224:18 electronic (1)

element [1]



166:24 elizabeth [1] 3:24 ellen [1] 1:23 ellis [1] 2:18 elsewhere [1] 219:10 embody [1] 10:22 emerging [1] 18:12 emphasis [2] 69:13; 80:7 empirical [6] 25:10; 35:15; 118:17; 119:4; 210:15; 216:5 employed [2] 99:3.6 employees [1] 13:8 employment [1] 10:6 enables [1] 235:16 encourage [3] 49:10; 81:13; 168:13 encourages [1] 78:15 end [9] 37:11, 19; 38:3; 39:23; 40:3; 73:10; 95:10; 172:5; 191:16 ended [2] 109:7; 137:13 endorse [1] 110:23 engage [2] 10:17, 20 enjoy [1] 111:24 enlist [1] 35:12 enormously [1] 29:13 entered [1] 183:12 entirety [1] 161:3 entitled [8] 9:8: 26:8, 12: 120:8, 13: 161:19: 248:16: 250:17 entity [1] 98:16 equals [3] 82:18, 20, 22 error [1] 240:5 errors [5]

242:16, 17 **esq** [9] 2:7, 9, 16, 23; 3:6, 8, 10, 16, 21 esqs [4] 2:3, 11, 18; 3:2 essentially [1] 171:13 establish [1] 182:19 established [2] 113:13; 190:9 estate [1] 177:6 et [4] 1:4, 7, 9, 12 ethics [2] 6:17: 24:8 evaluate [1] 229:22 evaluating [1] 176:5 evaluation [1] 229:6 everybody [2] 190:7, 11 evidence [12] 15:4, 10: 143:11: 189:7, 8: 197:9; 210:18, 24: 211:7: 227:16: 234:3. 9 exact [3] 58:13: 152:14: 209:11 exactly [5] 30:12; 36:18; 37:23; 38:6; 141:16 examination [12] 5:6; 47:21; 120:24; 146:8; 184:6; 213:10; 233:2; 239:5; 242:12; 244:24; 246:7; 248:3 examined [1] 5:4 example [6] 40:5; 54:20; 106:16; 167:24; 240:5; 243:10 examples [4] 46:9; 168:12; 195:15; 199:2 excellent [1] 107:10 except [3] 4:7: 105:22: 245:17 exceptions [1] 167:24 excess [1] 174:9 exchanged [1] 203:2 exchanges [5] 125:20; 155:22, 24; 156:10;

29:25 exclude [2] 174:4, 8 exclusive [1] 76:9 executive [3] 19:19; 26:20, 22 exhaust [1] 184:11 exhibit [145] 9:16, 18, 20, 23; 13:19, 22; 14:13, 14: 19:5; 26:7, 11: 37:9, 10, 13, 16: 39:3: 49:22, 25; 51:2, 4, 7, 10, 19, 23; 52:25; 53:4; 54:23, 25; 55:17, 22; 56:4; 57:8, 10; 59:13, 16; 60:12, 14; 61:19, 21; 66:3, 9, 10, 14, 16; 72:12, 15, 18; 73:12; 77:5, 7, 8, 10, 11, 14, 18, 19; 82:13; 84:16; 89:2, 5; 91:19, 23; 92:3, 7; 96:16, 20, 24; 98:3, 6; 99:23; 100:2, 15, 17; 102:20, 22; 105:12, 15; 108:2, 7, 9, 12, 14; 110:16; 114:12; 117:9, 13; 120:7, 12; 122:24; 123:2; 124:13, 16; 127:4, 7, 21, 24; 132:19, 22; 133:8; 134:6, 9, 16, 25; 135:3, 12, 15: 137:2. 4: 138:18: 146:12, 15: 148:9: 150:5, 6, 10, 12, 20; 152:3; 158:23, 24; 165:3, 6; 167:6, 10, 14; 169:2, 5, 15, 17; 180:2, 5; 184:17; 191:5, 7; 200:23; 206:5, 7; 217:10; 222:23; 239:25; 242:15, 20; 243:13 exhibits [8] 50:22; 148:24; 212:25; 248:10; 249:3; 250:2; 251:2; 252:2 existed [1] 157:18 existing [6] 28:2, 10; 210:9, 13, 14; 211:16 exists [1] 237:18 expanded [1] 76:12 expect [1] 37:24 expected [1] 26:2 expecting [1] 205:4 expenditures [2] 203:21, 23

experiences [1] 230:18 expert [4] 8:22, 24; 9:2; 241:6 explain [5] 36:18; 57:16; 110:21; 126:18; 157:2 explained [1] express [6] 27:25; 32:16; 76:20, 22; 110:7; 207:25 expressed [1] 174:13 expressing [1] expression [1] 174:15 extensive [3] 32:5; 36:19; 239:16 extensively [2] 21:25: 44:10 extent (3) 24:12; 115:11; 221:21 external [1] 139:14 extract [1] 222.9 extracting [3] 221:16; 222:15; 223:21 extreme [1] 29:7 extremely [3] 90:15: 171:11: 175:10 \*\* = \*\* face [2]

60:4; 62:25 faces [1] 69:4 fact [30] 33:22; 47:22; 76:25; 79:14; 81:3; 83:9; 87:6, 9, 17; 94:12, 24; 95:12; 102:18; 113:16; 115:23; 131:7; 133:22; 141:8; 143:10; 165:23; 199:11; 204:5; 205:23; 206:2; 215:9; 220:16; 228:2, 6, 9; 240:7 facts [1] 106:14 factual [2] 105:23; 106:10 fair [7] 25:13; 76:16; 214:20; 215:4; 216:10; 222:9; 228:23 fairly [6]

11:16, 25; 17:4; 94:11;

121:10; 244:16

faith [2]

112:23; 230:4 fall [3] 91:15; 163:25; 183:11 falling [1] 119:21 falls [1] 238:11 false [20] 89:18; 90:9; 91:17; 97:6, 12, 13, 21; 119:21; 121:20, 21; 122:14; 125:11; 126:9; 127:16; 129:2; 130:4, 24; 133:16; 168:3, 6 familiar [8] 20:15; 42:14; 129:14; 166:14, 17; 240:22; 241:3, familiarity [1] 241:7 family [2] 111:25; 112:23 fascinating [5] 32:7, 9; 196:15, 18; 214:12 fashion [7] 12:20; 24:24; 33:19, 21; 70:20; 128:25; 160:8 father [2] 178:22; 179:2 favor [12] 22:4, 7, 9; 60:21; 61:25; 78:11, 20; 88:21, 24; 173:7; 177:6.7 featured [1] 240:6 february [2] 27:11; 151:23 fec [3] 17:4, 5; 193:5 federal [5] 20:17; 23:17; 191:18; 203:22, 24 feed [1] 39:15 feedback [2] 203:15; 207:5 feel [4] 175:21; 187:17; 196:25; 231:5 feeling [1] 87:12 feelings [1] 87:15 feinberg [1] 245:18 feingold [20] 67:15, 24; 71:2, 8, 9, 12, 20; 82:15; 84:17, 18, 21; 86:10; 134:19; 201:10;

105:23; 106:10; 240:9;

207:19

excited [1]

experience [1]

198:8

204:12; 205:3, 5; 243:9;

244:8; 245:3

fell [1]





97:15 felt [2] 41:25; 74:15 ferverently [1] 176:14 field [3] 24:17; 208:8; 214:14 fielding [1] 3:12 fields [1] 200:3 fifteenth [1] 2:21 fifth [1] 169:11 fighting [1] 48:6 figure [58] 121:9, 11, 22, 25; 122:3, 8, 13; 123:18; 124:10; 125:5, 19, 21; 126:25; 129:4; 130:4, 9; 136:10; 138:13; 139:5, 13, 17, 22; 140:7, 17; 142:10, 13, 25; 143:6, 14, 21; 144:6, 20, 21; 151:4, 7, 9, 15; 152:2, 20; 153:3, 7, 19, 25; 154:7, 14, 18: 155:8, 9, 13, 19, 25: 156:2, 12, 18, 23; 157:3, 5, figures [2] 136:16; 152:5 file [1] 166:4 filing [2] 4:4: 7:24 fill [3] 35:13; 36:6; 64:16 filled [1] 52:5 filling [1] 238:7 final [12] 38:24; 85:3; 105:7; 106:4; 109:6; 139:12, 16; 203:17; 243:15, 18; 244:3, 6 finance [24] 6:16; 7:20, 25; 10:15; 14:10; 19:25; 20:13, 17; 21:9, 20; 23:4; 24:2, 19, 24; 27:20; 28:2, 11; 31:14; 119:6; 162:16; 163:3; 177:22; 205:21; 208:7 financial [2] 162:18, 25 find [12] 26:3, 4; 33:10; 47:22; 58:14; 72:4; 129:4; 189:5; 196:17; 214:24; 217:9; 221:2

121:18; 192:6 findings [7] 12:5; 22:24; 126:7; 144:14, 15; 158:10; 196:14 finds [1] 180:22 finish [2] 145:15: 230:11 finished [1] 6:19 firm [1] 10:12 first [52] 8:15, 24; 10:9; 13:25; 14:13, 17; 19:7; 26:15; 27:15, 16; 36:23; 45:20; 51:19; 52:9; 57:13, 15; 58:9, 11; 60:9, 17; 77:21; 78:4; 82:17, 25; 84:25; 86:12; 92:6; 96:6; 109:17; 111:13, 17, 19; 125:2; 127:2; 128:6, 17; 159:3; 166:14, 19; 167:13, 19; 169:7; 170:5; 181:12; 208:5, 17; 213:19; 233:20, 22: 234:15 fits [1] 76:14 five [18] 20:21; 21:2; 117:48; 120:4, 8, 13; 127:14; 143:22; 144:2; 156:13; 194:14; 195:18; 196:8; 197:21, 24; 199:18; 239:2; 250:17 flat [4] 126:8; 144:10, 11; 152:5 flats [1] 46:5 fletcher [1] 169:14 flip [1] 194:13 floor [1] 12:8 florida [5] 85:7; 112:18; 163:10, 21; 164:4 florida's [1] 172:6 floyd [2] 2:7; 5:8 fly [1] 166:16 focus [10] 43:13; 44:4; 103:4; 125:19; 128:11; 151:12; 160:12; 175:9; 176:23; 242:16 focused [6]

6:5, 16; 44:6; 129:10;

157:14; 219:10

focuses [3]

14:9; 59:17; 220:2 focusing [14] 45:5; 61:7; 77:21; 78:4; 80:17; 82:25; 158:6; 167:19; 169:17; 170:23; 171:9, 25; 174:20; 176:9 **foley** [3] 112:18; 113:2, 5 follow [2] 119:10; 184:20 follow-ups [1] 244:23 following [3] 128:7; 136:20; 181:12 follows [2] 5:5; 146:6 footnote [8] 33:12; 76:7; 240:3, 12, 16, 18; 242:14, 15 force [2] 4:13; 211:22 forced [6] 172:16, 21, 23, 25; 173:7; 199:6 forces [1] 172:9 forefront [1] 210:5 foreign [4] 78:12; 79:20, 23; 174:11 form [28] 4:7; 28:17; 29:4; 31:25; 32:24; 37:5; 66:17; 68:5; 84:6; 93:20; 97:16; 104:4; 105:2; 110:17; 113:11; 119:18; 121:16; 139:16; 142:7; 143:9; 153:5; 157:18; 171:5; 173:16; 181:4; 215:25; 238:8; 239:14 former [2] 114:13; 115:12 forms [1] 20:16 forth [10] 24:23, 25; 46:10; 54:23; 57:3; 88:4; 158:20; 159:11; 183:18; 253:12 fortune [1] 161:24 forward [2] 29:19: 30:20 found (9) 32:7, 9; 109:16; 129:6; 130:10; 158:7; 192:6; 196:15; 221:5 foundation [5] 2:20; 15:8; 24:16; 25:24;

fourth [1] 169:10 frames [3] 59:6, 8, 12 frankly [3] 110:11; 137:21; 168:4 fraternal [2] 164:2, 17 free [3] 108:5; 174:15; 177:25 freer [1] 196:25 frequency [1] 221:9 frequently [8] 11:25; 12:2; 22:22; 33:13; 39:23; 58:8; 117:21; 196:10 friendly [1] 78:22 friends [2] 112:24; 113:7 front [6] 26:18; 36:3; 47:13; 111:21; 154:20; 217:11 fuel [2] 29:18: 30:18 full (6) 59:9; 120:23; 180:15, 25; 181:7; 194:7 fully [1] 68:22 fund [3] 30:18; 58:4, 18 fundamental [1] 217:19 funded [5] 24:10; 49:14, 15, 18; 202:21 funding [9] 24:16, 21; 25:8; 28:15; 29:8, 22; 30:17; 202:13, 18 fundraising [1] 211:3 **funds** [3] 163:18; 173:22; 174:3 funneling [2] 28:6, 9 furthest [1] 197.6 future [6] 56:6; 68:25; 176:20; 179:5; 210:3; 212:24 \* \* G \* \*

\*\* G \*\*

gather [1]
213:20
gave [3]
102:13; 116:5; 148:24
generate [5]
42:9; 46:14; 52:20; 65:5;
82:21

generated [1] 123:15 generates [1] 65:15 generating [3] 42:20; 157:24; 158:7 generations [1] 231:14 genuine [77] 46:10; 47:8; 51:21, 24; 52:3, 4, 8; 53:2, 6; 69:12, 22; 70:5; 72:8, 23; 73:2, 23; 75:2; 77:23; 78:3, 7; 79:17; 84:25; 89:20, 22, 24; 90:7, 13; 91:14; 92:11, 15, 17; 93:16, 17, 24; 94:13; 96:3, 8; 98:22; 99:10; 101:4, 11; 102:6, 17; 106:25; 108:18, 19; 109:19, 21, 24; 110:12; 111:4, 6; 112:12; 113:10, 14; 114:2, 6; 116:14; 118:25; 119:14; 121:5, 12; 123:19, 24; 124:4; 130:6, 20; 136:11; 138:21; 147:8; 177:11; 179:14, 20; 187:11; 244:9: 245:12: 246:2 genuinely [4] 70:7; 80:11; 171:21; 176:14 geographic [2] 229:12; 231:20 geographical [2] 58:9, 10 george [5] 48:6, 13; 178:24; 179:3; 225:24 gestalt [1] 237:5 get-out-the-vote [1] 211:12 gets [1] 196:23 gist [1] 63:19 give [5]

**given** [16] 5:10; 39:2; 42:6, 11; 43:9, 21; 44:20; 47:9; 51:15;

170:11

21; 44:20; 47:9; 51:15; 52:14; 103:20; 178:19; 190:20, 23; 247:12; 253:14 gives [2] 81:22: 235:15

14:2; 43:15; 85:22; 90:20;

81:22; 235:15 glenn [17] 13:20: 14:4: 26

13:20; 14:4; 20:9; 85:8; 165:3; 168:19; 201:20, 24; 202:6, 24; 203:12; 207:2, 5, 12, 17; 208:15, 16 glenn's [1] 165:18 global [1]

Ellen Grauer Court Reporting (212) 750-6434

finding [2]

37:4; 40:24; 66:8; 185:11 www.ellengrauer.com

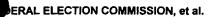
241:12

four [4]

From felt to global

## BSA XMAX(12/76)

## CRAIG HOLMAN - 9/6/02



183:11 goes [1] 133:5 goldstein [36] 35:2, 4, 5, 10; 36:16, 18; 38:9, 11, 16, 19, 23; 39:11; 43:20; 73:11, 18; 99:16; 100:10, 16; 103:10; 105:13; 107:4; 108:3; 114:5; 187:21; 188:4; 239:21; 240:11, 21; 242:22; 243:8, 15, 18; 244:2, 5, 11; 246:20 goldstein's [4] 35:15; 73:14; 239:11; 240:14 gordon [1] 2:3 gore [9] 40:9; 48:5, 8, 10, 12; 103:15, 17; 172:8 govern [1] 7:4 government [5] 24:7; 81:20, 21; 82:9; 169:12 governmental [3] 6:14, 17; 7:16 governor [1] 103:9 grabs [1] 172:10 grant [1] 2:23 graph [1] 196:8 grassley [1] 149:10 grassroots [2] 211:12, 23 grauer [1] 1:23 gray [7] 233:16; 234:7, 11, 16; 235:3, 9; 236:12 great [5] 10:13; 28:20; 123:12; 210:25; 227:14 greatest [1] 200:6 greensboro [2] 131:12; 135:10 grizzly [1] 69:4 ground [1] 105:20 group [32] 13:5, 14; 16:18; 17:4; 35:10; 58:11; 60:21; 61:24; 63:15; 66:23, 25; 68:9, 10,

119:21: 165:23: 163:3: 175:12; 194:20; 195:20, 21; 196:20; 200:12; 232:2, 15 groups [18] 16:25; 17:3; 24:17; 66:23; 123:23, 24, 25; 194:9, 16; 196:3, 4, 5, 10; 197:6, 13, 18; 199:20 guaranteed [2] 159:17; 161:22 guess [18] 11:7; 13:12; 34:19; 59:15; 68:8; 97:18; 105:9; 163:25; 187:6; 189:3; 190:16; 196:19; 206:3; 209:13; 215:8, 11; 219:6; 243:25 gun [1] 161:13 gut [1] 172:10

\* \* H \* \*

habit [1] 83:12 hadn't [2] 94:17; 102:4 hand [2] 45:6: 253:21 handed [1] 39:24 handgun [1] 103:14 handwriting [2] 96:25; 97:2 happens [1] 190:7 happy [3] 213:5; 218:18; 219:4 hard [5] 36:25; 37:4; 112:3; 210:3; 211:3 hasen [17] 49:2, 6, 7, 11, 23; 99:24; 123:12; 129:9; 136:8; 137:2, 10; 140:3, 10: 142:17; 146:23; 151:22; 167:7 hasen's [1] 157:6 hasn't [1] 232:8 hate [5] 169:13; 178:19, 25; 179:4; 225:6 haven't [3] 120:20; 166:13; 246:18 he's [5]

26:19, 22; 81:4; 141:5;

205:15

head [2]

8:5; 44:12

heading [1] 37:12 health [3] 83:21; 111:20, 24 hear [5] 40:12; 91:2; 104:10; 107:9; 219:11 heard [2] 54:11; 155:18 heart [2] 214:19; 215:7 held [4] 6:7; 16:15, 17; 79:11 help [2] 41:4: 82:4 helped [1] 223:11 helpful [1] 82:2 helping [2] 11:9; 193:4 hence [1] 101:18 here's [1] 126:7 hereafter [2] 9:17, 19 hereby [3] 4:2; 247:7; 253:10 herein [1] hereinbefore [1] 253:12 hereunto [1] 253:21 hiding [1] 172:22 higher [2] 148:17; 200:11 highlights [1] hill [7] 107:10, 18, 21; 192:13, 18; 215:3 hired [2] 13:13, 17 hmo [1] 130:17 holder [5] 95:9, 21; 108:22; 131:9; 240:7 holders [2] 131:6, 23 holiday [1] 170:5

89:5; 91:23; 96:20; 98:6; 100:2, 17; 102:22; 105:15; 108:9; 117:13; 120:12, 19; 123:2; 124:16; 127:7, 24; 132:22; 134:9; 135:3, 15; 137:4; 141:10; 146:10, 15; 150:12; 158:24; 165:6; 167:10; 169:15; 180:5; 184:8, 17; 191:5, 7; 200:21, 23; 206:7; 213:12; 239:7, 9, 25; 240:12, 24; 241:2; 247:7, 16; 248:4, 12, 13, 14, 16, 21, 22, 24, 25; 249:5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 14, 18, 22, 24; 250:4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 22, 24; 251:4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 21, 24; 252:4, 6, 8, 9, 11, 13, 14, 16; 253:11 honestly [3] 23:9; 99:13; 125:24 hope [1] 72:2 hoped [1] 25:22 hoping [1] 69:15 hours [1] 120:19 house [6] 17:7; 18:10, 13; 81:19; 82:7; 205:22 huge [1] 30:3 human [1] 190:17 hurt [1] 82:5 hypothetical [1] 56:21 \* \* | \* \*

i.d. [5] 248:11; 249:4; 250:3; 251:3; 252:3 i.e. [2] 126:13, 14 idea [11] 165:18, 21; 166:8, 9, 14, 15, 19; 167:3; 168:5, 9; 221:5 ideal [1] 167:23 ideas [12] 20:21; 21:2, 9; 120:4, 8, 14; 127:15; 143:22; 144:2; 156:13; 174:16; 250:17 identical [7] 66:16; 84:22; 87:18; 109:17; 111:16, 18; 245:17 identification [47]

9:22, 25; 13:24; 26:14; 37:15; 39:17; 50:3; 51:9, 12; 55:3; 57:12; 60:16; 61:23; 66:12; 72:17; 77:13; 89:8; 92:2; 96:23; 98:8; 100:4, 19; 102:24; 105:17; 108:11; 117:15; 120:17; 123:4; 124:18; 127:9; 128:2; 132:24; 134:11; 135:5, 17; 137:6; 146:18; 150:15: 158:25: 165:8: 167:12; 169:16; 180:7; 184:19; 191:8; 200:25; 206:9 identified [9] 28:22; 53:14; 89:20; 119:20; 154:11; 172:5; 189:25; 195:25; 196:24 identifier [1] 58:11 identify [11] 7:22; 41:19; 89:9; 95:20; 114:21; 140:14; 150:16; 186:18; 188:21; 189:20; 193:5 identifying [3] 41:9; 58:8; 97:5 ideological [1] 231:12 ignore [1] 82:2 image [1] 84:12 imagine [3] 36:11; 188:14, 16 immediately [4] 6:12; 31:20; 48:5; 136:19 impact [4] 31:5, 6; 177:9; 231:25 implement [1] 188:7 implies [1] 162:5 important [10] 15:14; 81:25; 103:22; 138:16; 174:12; 177:16; 213:21; 216:13; 241:25; 242:5 impressed [1] 168:9 improvements [1] 165:16 improving [1] 165:15 inaccurate [4] 110:6; 243:22; 244:10, 12

Ellen Grauer Court Reporting (212) 750-6434

11, 19; 84:22; 85:5; 87:10;

92:8; 95:13; 101:10;

www.ellengrauer.com

54:25; 57:10; 60:14; 61:21;

1:20; 5:8; 9:16, 18, 20, 23;

13:19, 22; 26:11; 27:15;

37:13; 49:25; 51:7, 10;

66:3, 10; 72:15; 77:11;

holman [116]

From goes to include

inappropriate [1]

104:22: 197:3: 226:3

183:23

inclined [3]

include [5]



22:23; 38:3; 166:23; 168:13; 174:11 included [5] 37:18; 38:2; 85:7; 185:5; 238:22 includes [1] 10:14 inconsistencies [1] 230:14 inconsistent [2] 29:2; 171:21 incorrect [7] 140:11; 143:8, 12; 153:14; 154:2; 155:15

increasing [1] 190:9 increasingly [1] 107:12 incumbent [1]

131:6 independent [7] 35:19; 50:14; 66:23; 128:23; 139:4; 197:6, 17 independently [1] 209:15

indicate [4] 186:12; 194:18; 199:18; 200:4

indicated [1] 186:2

indicates [1] 79:24

indicating [2] 187:9: 196:9 indicator [1]

79:16 indirect [2] 210:18, 24

indirectly [1] 211:7

indistinguishable [1] 103:16

individual [2] 196:25; 221:10 individuals [3]

16:5; 201:22; 202:12 industry [1]

161:24 inflate [1] 109:21

influence [21] 27:22; 42:2; 68:24; 69:16;

71:12; 78:16; 79:15, 17; 80:11; 175:13; 178:9, 11; 203:24; 214:3; 216:7;

224:7, 18, 25; 225:23; 226:12; 236:10

influenced [6] 69:25; 187:23; 188:11, 15, 19: 189:24

influencing [2]

20:2: 86:21 influential [i] 19:25 inform [1]

136:8 information [23] 40:17, 19, 25; 41:3; 42:7. 19; 46:13; 47:10; 49:3;

50:11; 52:19; 65:4; 88:16, 18; 133:7; 149:7, 18; 150:19; 153:12; 162:19, 25;

181:24; 198:10 informing [1]

108:15 inhibit [1] 119:7

initially [5]

101:10; 153:16; 166:2; 220:22: 221:4 initiative [6] 7:2, 3, 5; 192:2, 3, 7

injecting [1] 187:7 input [2]

12:18; 40:16 inquiry [1] 146:11 inside [1]

66:14 insiders [1] 64:10 insist [2]

71:2; 172:25 instance [9] 12:22; 17:21; 18:6; 58:15;

63:13; 75:10; 170:5; 189:21; 210:19

instances [4] 31:9; 36:20; 74:20; 246:21 instructed [2]

238:16, 25 instructing [1]

235:4 instrumental [1]

74:10 insufficiently [1] 70:21

insurance [2] 162:16; 163.3 integral [1]

21:20 integrity [1]

intended [4]

52:12; 68:19; 79:4; 90:10 intense [1]

87:14 intensity [1]

intent [3]

64:23; 68:9; 90:5 55:5, 7, 13, 18, 19, 23;

intention [3] 30:5; 63:22; 68:16 intercoder [20]

36:17; 86:6; 188:5, 8, 9, 20, 23; 189:4, 10, 18; 190:2, 8; 227:5, 6, 9, 15; 230:12; 232:13, 14; 240:4

interest [4] 123:23; 194:9; 196:4; 217:19

interested [9] 18:24; 37:25; 204:17; 207:15; 208:8, 10; 213:14;

215:17; 253:19 interesting [3]

72:4; 180:23; 192:6 interests [4]

64:11; 162:17; 163:4; 217:3 internal [2]

139:14; 166:20 internally [1] 140:16

interprets [1] 156:17

interrelated [1] 45:4

interrelatedness [1]

45:13 intervene [1]

114:8 intriguing [2]

168:8; 215:20 introduce [1] 200:20

introduced [1]

19:10 introducing [1]

187:4 introduction [4]

27:10, 13, 15; 29:12 involved [18]

11:8; 12:4, 15; 16:25; 21:4; 24:14; 40:16; 87:8, 23;

141:9; 188:3; 190:24; 205:10, 20; 207:21; 208:7; 212:7; 216:8

involves [1] 28:21

involving [2] 167:22; 225:13 iowa [1]

149:9

issue [208] 11:21; 15:2; 18:25; 23:22; 26:9, 13; 27:19; 28:21;

31:2; 32:17; 33:24; 34:6, 11; 42:8, 20; 46:10, 14; 47:6, 8, 18; 48:20, 23; 51:21, 24; 52:3, 4, 8, 13,

20, 53:2, 6, 19, 54:2, 7, 21;

59:14; 60:25; 61:5, 15; 62:5, 8, 17; 64:22; 65:5; 67:8, 18; 69:10, 12, 15, 21, 22, 24; 70:5; 72:8, 23; 73:2, 4, 8, 23; 74:4, 25; 75:2, 7, 14; 77:23; 78:3, 7; 79:17; 81:14, 25; 83:6, 8; 84:2, 9, 19, 25; 87:12, 15, 22; 89:20, 22, 24; 90:7, 13; 91:14; 92:12, 15, 17; 93:3. 16, 17, 18, 24, 25; 94:13, 14; 95:14, 23, 24; 96:3, 4, 9; 98:22, 24; 99:10, 12; 101:4, 12: 102:6, 17: 106:25; 108:18, 19; 109:19.

21, 24; 110:12; 111:4, 6; 112:12; 113:10, 14; 114:2, 6; 116:14; 117:24; 118:23, 24, 25; 119:7, 14, 21;

120:10, 16; 121:5, 8, 12; 123:19, 22, 23, 25; 124:2, 5; 126:10; 128:12; 130:7,

20; 136:11; 138:2, 4, 9, 21; 140:4, 5; 147:8; 158:10; 160:2, 21; 162:23; 163:6;

164:10; 167:2; 171:9, 24; 175:23, 24; 177:11, 14, 24;

178:6, 7; 179:7, 9, 11, 14, 20; 180:15; 181:2; 187:11,

19; 209:7; 223:23; 224:13, 14, 15; 225:16; 226:4, 16;

233:5; 234:13, 20; 237:13; 238:2; 244:9; 245:12; 246:2; 248:18; 250:20

issued [5]

31:17; 104:19; 184:14; 209:2, 10

issues [16] 6:16; 7:20; 10:14, 16; 14:23; 24:19; 30:10; 69:9;

85:4, 10, 18; 161:15; 164:12; 177:4; 246:16

issuing [1] 151:11

\*\* ] \*\*

jane [1] 178:21 january [49] 49:23; 50:2; 72:13, 16; 122:25; 123:3; 124:7, 8, 15, 17; 127:6, 8, 23, 25; 132:20, 23; 134:7, 10; 135:2, 4, 13, 16; 137:3, 5; 139:7, 8; 142:21; 143:19; 145:8; 147:6; 150:23; 151:2, 23; 156:8; 165:5, 7;

167:20; 248:22; 249:10; 250:22, 24; 251:4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16; 252:4 jeopardy [1]

83:22 jim [19] 81:2, 4, 6, 8, 13, 15, 20, 24; 82:3, 6, 10; 84:12; 161:3, 7, 8, 14, 20, 25; 162;7 iive [1] 240:13 job [2] 8:9, 12 join [1] 172:9 joined [6] 22:16; 31:10, 15, 18, 20; 117:4 joining [1] 207:16 jonathan [6] 27:6; 77:22; 125:22; 139:25; 142:15; 149:22 josh [7] 22:13; 117:16; 125:23;

144:18; 152:23; 153:2; 154:25 joshua [2] 26:19; 152:21 journal [1] 8.3 judge [1] 33.2

judging [4] 66:21; 102:12; 121:9; 175:19 iudgment [18]

43:12; 63:21; 71:25; 72:6; 73:25; 75:19, 21; 76:3; 82:15; 86:9; 99:14; 112:14; 177:9; 187:16; 195:5;

240:11; 242:23; 244:12 judgments [15]

50:15; 73:7; 74:12, 18; 76:13; 80:15; 86:13; 104:24; 105:21, 22; 106:3.

4, 12; 224:2; 243:2 iuly [3] 206:8, 14; 252:16 june [1]

178:21 iustice [5] 3:18; 10:15; 26:9, 13; 248:18

justices [3] 180:15, 25; 181:6 justifiable [1] 140:8

justified [1] 74:15

\* \* K \* \*

keep [5] 29:15; 74:4; 130:9; 184:11; 207:6

### BSA XMAX(14/78)

## CRAIG HOLMAN - 9/6/02



23:17, 21: 60:22: 61:8, 15,

kelner [8]
2:16; 184:7, 8, 12; 206:10;
212:20; 213:8; 248:5
ken [61]
35:2, 15; 36:16, 18; 38:16;
39:10, 11; 41:3, 9; 73:14,
18, 24; 74:2, 4, 12, 15, 21; 75:3, 4; 82:16; 85:3, 6, 11,
13, 20; 86:3, 7, 11, 14;
92:19; 93:7; 94:5, 9, 11;
95:22; 98:24; 100:9, 15;
101:24; 102:11, 16; 104:15;
105:7, 9; 106:3, 4; 108:15;
109:5, 8; 110:20; 114:5,
10; 115:14; 188:3; 190:25; 195:16, 17; 238:16, 24;
244:11
ken's [2]
101:23
kennedy [1]
172:10
kept [4]
17:24; 54:3; 132:3; 181:25
<b>key</b> [1] 16:19
kill [1]
70:16
killed [2]
178:22; 179:2
king [1]
170:9
kirby [13] 3:16; 213:11, 12; 218:22;
232:22; 233:5; 241:11, 15,
23; 245:7, 14, 21; 248:6
kirkland [1]
2:18
knowledge [15]
13:3, 4, 13; 29:17; 30:24;
47:17; 54:8; 97:22; 113:18; 149:13; 166:18; 181:25;
187:20; 195:11; 212:11
kohl [16]
67:15; 68:3; 71:2, 9, 10, 12,
20; 82:15; 84:17, 18, 21;
86:10; 243:9; 244:8; 245:2,
18 kmone (20)
<b>krasno</b> [20] 27:6; 77:22; 107:9, 17, 20;
125:22; 129:18; 131:2;
134:2; 137:23; 138:8;
139:25; 142:16; 143:17;
144:23; 149:22; 153:9, 24;
155:21; 156:10
kravath [1]
17:2
ky [1]

78:25 labor [2] 28:3; 172:10 lack [1] 32:8 laid [1] 15:9 langevin [8] 82:14, 25; 83:13, 14, 16; 84:12; 106:18, 19 language [15] 58:21; 84:4; 85:2; 93:5; 104:3; 110:5; 185:6, 14, 18; 186:4; 187:24; 188:12; 189:25; 190:22; 237:18 large [4] 16:18; 17:4; 125:2; 159:16 largely [1] 21:10 larger [1] 210:22 largest [1] 191:17 last [22] 21:15; 22:8; 29:12; 33:5; 37:9; 82:17; 109:2; 114:11; 117:19; 118:20; 123:10; 142:19, 22; 152:18; 155:17; 156:21; 163:21; 168:10; 169:14; 178:18; 194:7; 208:18 late [2] 136:12; 172:24 latino [6] 170:19, 21; 171:14, 15, 16, 22 latter [1] 141:12 law [15] 8:22; 10:12; 16:15; 23:4; 24:24; 28:11; 49:7, 8; 118:12; 155:4; 166:2; 172:6; 177:22; 180:22; 202:21 laws [4] 21:10; 28:2; 172:11; 177:24 | life [7] lawyers [5] 13:13, 17; 16:24; 17:2, 3 lay [1] 82.9 layout [2] 45:24: 46:4 leaders [1] 170:12 learn [3] 41:14; 128:17; 246:11 learned [1] 246:14 leave [3] 159:16; 237:21, 23

2:20; 13:9, 16; 16:20, 21, 22: 19:19: 21:18: 76:11: 165:20; 168:5 legislation [10] 10:19, 23; 12:11; 13:11; 31:11; 42:3; 79:18; 80:12; 178:25; 179:4 legislative [8] 11:22; 12:2; 19:20; 31:6; 42:23; 69:16, 25; 88:13 legitimate [6] 98:22; 99:10, 19; 117:24; 174:2, 4 legitimately [1] 171.2 length [1] 59:3 lessen [1] 166:9 lessons [1] 165:14 let's [8] 57:15; 84:15; 109:15; 111:12, 19; 112:17; 127:4; 222:12 letter [46] 19:7, 10; 49:22; 50:2, 20; 53:19; 54:24; 61:20; 200:24; 201:4, 9, 13, 14, 16, 19, 23, 25; 202:2, 6, 11, 25; 203:13, 17; 204:11; 205:4, 24; 206:8, 13, 17, 21, 24; 207:6, 13, 16, 22, 25; 208:3, 11, 18, 19; 209:24; 211:25; 212:12; 248:22; 252:14, 16 letters [1] 205:13 level [7] 20:17; 170:8; 194:3; 229:8, 10; 231:20; 238:5 liberal [3] 163:25; 164:13; 231:14 liberties [1] 19:21 66:20, 22, 25; 70:7; 87:14; 96:12: 230:18 ligh [1] 3:10 liaht [15] 25:15: 55:15: 56:25: 62:23. 24; 67:21; 68:13; 69:2; 71:10; 160:15; 171:11; 175:10, 25; 176:10 limit [3] 61:11; 219:3: 220:8 limited [7] 60:20; 76:25; 140:5; 149:8; 217:17; 218:6; 219:9

17, 25; 62;20, 22; 63;5, 9, 18; 64:3, 5, 9, 10, 14; 174:10; 191:16; 210:20; 217:21; 218:8, 18; 219:9, 15; 220:4, 7 lincoln [1] 134:20 line [22] 12:23; 21:15; 53:21, 22; 86:5; 109:15; 114:11; 117:21, 25; 118:4, 17, 22; 119:23; 121:3, 7; 136:11, 22; 146:11; 147:10; 167:25; 168:14; 193:10 lines [1] 27:23 list 191 76:6, 9, 12; 205:12, 15, 17, 18, 25; 212:13 listed [5] 26:19; 197:24; 202:17; 205:18; 207:3 listening [1] 213:14 listing [1] 21:16 litigation [6] 5:10; 23:7; 140:21; 151:5; 182:13; 183:16 living [2] 229:12; 232:17 **ilp** [1] 3:12 loaded [1] 33.9 local [4] 7:5; 203:22; 204:7; 211:23 iopez [1] 3:25 ios [2] 6:13; 49:8 lose [1] 81:23 lot [6] 94:21; 186:24; 207:18, 21; 213:15; 218:10 lots [1] 131:5 louis [3] 149:2.4.5 love [1] 214:22 lowered [1] 210:20 lowest [3] 18:20, 22; 19:4 loyola [1] 49:8 **luke** [16] 50:6: 72:21: 73:3; 87:5;

89:11, 12; 98:3; 99:23; 128:12, 16; 129:8; 180:2, 18, 21; 192:24 juke's [2] 62:13; 73:9 junch [2] 145:14; 155:16 juncheon [1] 145:16 juther [1] 170:9

## \* \* M \* \*

magic [22]

27:24; 32:8, 12, 19; 33:3, 13, 17; 34:8; 52:9; 53:7, 12, 14; 54:15; 75:12, 25; 76:4, 9, 14, 15, 17, 21, 25 maine [1] 24:7 maintain [1] 210:5 major [2] 44:9; 119:5 majority [1] 164:4 managed [1] 27:25 mann [1] 12:22 march [27] 89:3, 6; 91:20, 24; 92:12; 99:25; 100:3, 16, 18; 101:9, 19; 105:13, 16; 108:3, 10; 112:10; 151:23; 200:24; 201:8; 249:14, 18; 250:4, 6, 10, 12; 252:14 mark [49] 3:25; 9:15; 13:18; 26:6; 37:8; 49:21; 50:22, 25; 51:4; 54:22; 57:7; 60:11; 61:18; 66:2; 72:11; 77:4; 88:25: 91:18: 96:15: 98:2: 99:22; 100:14; 102:19; 105:11; 107:25; 112:25; 113:5; 117:9; 120:6; 122:23; 124:13; 127:4, 21; 132:18; 134:5, 24; 135:11; 136:25; 146:12; 150:4; 158:22; 165:2; 167:5; 168:25; 169:4; 179:25; 184:13; 191:5; 200:21 marked [55] 9:21, 24; 13:23; 14:13; 26:14; 37:14; 39:2; 50:2; 51:8, 11; 55:2; 57:8, 11; 60:15; 61:19, 22; 66:11; 72:16; 77:12; 89:7; 91:25; 96:22; 98:7; 100:3, 18; 102:24; 105:16; 108:10; 117:14; 120:16; 123:3;

Ellen Grauer Court Reporting (212) 750-6434

legal [11]

\* \* L \* \*

77:24

label [1]

www.ellengrauer.com

limits [28]

From kelner to marked

## BSA XMAX(15/79)

## CRAIG HOLMAN - 9/6/02





124:17; 127:8, 25; 132:23; 133:7; 134:10; 135:4, 16; 137:5; 146:17; 150:14; 152:3; 158:25; 165:7; 167:12: 169:16: 180:6: 183:10; 184:19; 191:8; 200:24; 206:5, 8; 213:2 market [1] 148:23 markets [13] 95:8, 20; 130:8, 15, 19, 23; 131:5, 8, 19, 20; 134:18; 148:25: 149:8 marriage [1] 253:18 marshaled [2] 15:4, 11 martin [1] 170:8 masquerading [3] 120:10, 15; 250:20 mass [1] 164:3 material [3] 14:13; 57:15; 167:15 materials [2] 45:19; 77:17 matheson [13] 77:25; 80:24; 81:3, 4, 6, 8, 11, 13, 16, 21, 24; 82:6, 11 matheson's [1] 82.3 matter [14] 33:22; 45:9; 48:3; 53:16; 81:3; 101:23; 110:11; 115:23; 156:16; 176:12; 179:21; 228:6; 243:10; 253:19 matters [7] 42:23; 43:15; 44:7, 17; 45:5; 182:13; 183:7 mccain [8] 17:17; 23:6, 8, 11; 201:9; 204:12: 205:2, 6 mccain-feingold [28] 11:10, 19; 12:9, 13, 16, 21; 14:22, 24; 15:17; 16:2; 17:8; 19:9, 13, 22; 22:2, 5, 7, 21, 25; 88:22, 24; 95:18; 107:11, 14; 166:24, 168:13, 24; 208:12 mccollum [3] 169:8; 172:15; 173:10 mcconnell [4] 1:4; 2:4, 19; 5:9 mcloughlin [28] 34:17, 23; 49:2, 22; 53:18; 54:20; 60:13; 72:7, 13; 91:20; 92:4; 98:4; 99:9, 17, 24; 127:5, 13; 132:19; 133:5; 134:7, 17, 25;

138:19; 139:21; 150:8; 180:3, 11: 192:25 mcloughlin's [5] 50:20; 54:24; 61:20; 91:9; 135:6 mean [49] 7:8; 10:2; 12:16; 16:22; 35:24; 36:19, 24; 49:18; 53:8; 56:17; 57:17, 18; 58:24; 59:4, 7; 62:11; 63:5, 11; 70:6, 9, 10, 11; 71:16, 18; 73:6; 82:6, 18; 85:16; 86:15, 19; 87:21; 88:7; 89:15; 92:22; 93:7; 94:22; 114:16; 116:11; 117:25; 118:9; 138:25; 144:22, 24; 167:25; 195:20, 21; 214:23; 216:21; 220:18 means [6] 35:25; 58:16; 82:19; 114:13; 118:4; 224:17 meant (8) 34:8; 110:7; 114:17; 125:14, 18, 23; 244:2, 4 measure [3] 122:2; 140:13; 144:16 measured [6] 121:25; 122:17, 18; 142:16, measuring [1] 138:17 mechanism [1] 227:8 media (2) 20:2; 35:9 medical [3] 162:18, 24; 163:7 medicare [14] 48:13; 92:8; 93:2; 103:6, 8, 12, 19; 104:9, 21; 112:5, 9; 113:3: 161:23 medicine [2] 112:24; 113:6 medicines [3] 112:4, 7; 113:3 meehan [6] 18:9; 206:15; 212:3, 5, 7, 8 meet [1] 16:13 meeting [5] 15:20; 16:14, 17; 106:3, 6 meetings [3] 16:11, 12; 46:6 member [5] 17:16, 22; 18:19; 171:3, 7 members [11] 11:22; 12:3; 13:9; 16:19, 20: 17:18, 20, 21: 20:11: 166:23: 168:23

89:2, 6, 10, 13; 90:17, 20; 91:8, 9, 19, 24: 92:12; 98:19: 102:13: 113:15: 150:18; 153:12 165:7; 180:6, 25; 249:14, 18; 252:4, 9 memoranda (8) 11:17, 22; 20:9; 155:22; 181:22; 182:5; 192:12; 215:2 memorandum [15] 13:19; 19:16; 21:15; 152:4; 154:19; 156:25; 165:3, 14; 180:2; 191:8, 13, 15, 21; 248:14; 252:13 mention [11] 42:24; 68:3; 77:23; 78:3; 90:3; 111:6; 115:8; 138:2, 4, 12; 168:7 mentioned [16] 47:24; 89:21; 101:13; 108:19; 109:4; 115:16; 116:6; 120:18; 130:7, 20; 131:22, 25; 147:9; 148:16; 149:5; 165:25 mentioning [5] 103:11; 115:4; 118:5; 131:5. 9 mentions [4] 53:18; 55:14; 148:21; 149:2 mere [2] 90:2: 199:11 merrill [2] 61:7, 11 message [1] 108:14 messages [1] 152:17 method [1] 138:14 methodology [2] 143:2; 246:15 middle [3] 82:7; 203:19; 231:15 mike [4] 163:23; 164:3, 9, 23 miles [1] 178:23 million [3] 94:17; 103:7; 208:20 millions [2] 28:5; 81:23 milwaukee [1] 134:19 mind [11] 68:23; 141:17; 211:7; 220:12, 15; 221:13; 222:8, 15: 223:22: 224:13: 234:6 minnesota [1] 155:4

65:24 minutes [2] 213:19; 239:3 miracles [1] 112:22 mischaracterizes [2] 219:17; 225:19 miscode [1] 136:14 miscoded [1] 136:2 miscodes [1] 136:8 mislead [1] 127:16 misleading [6] 123:21; 126:8; 139:19; 153:13, 15; 154:4 missed [1] 213:19 missouri [1] 148:21 mistake [1] 128:15 mistakenly [2] 143:14; 144:20 mitch [1] 1:4 mix [2] 216:11, 14 mollins [1] 178:20 molly [4] 62:19, 22; 64:20; 220:3 moment [2] 90:21; 195:19 moments [1] 146:11 money [16] 28:7, 9, 21; 31:3; 172:21; 191:16, 17; 193:7; 203:21; 208:20; 209:8, 18; 210:3; 211:2, 3; 222:22 moore [1] moramarco [18] 13:20; 14:3, 4; 15:19; 16:5; 20:9; 85:8; 165:4; 168:19; 201:20, 24; 202:6, 24; 207:2; 209:14, 19; 210:8; 211:15 mostly [3] 20:8; 29:25; 37:22 mother's [1] 83:21 motive [2] 84:4: 223:6 motives [1] 215:12 move [2]

mr [248] 5:7; 9:15; 13:18; 14:3; 15:7, 19, 24; 16:5; 18:2; 22:9; 25:2, 4, 23; 26:6; 27:12; 28:17; 29:4; 31:25; 32:24; 34:10, 16, 23; 37:8; 44:22; 48:25; 49:21, 22; 50:20, 25; 53:18, 20, 22; 54:20, 22, 24; 57:7; 60:11, 12; 61:18, 20; 65:8, 23; 66:2; 68:5; 72:7, 11, 12; 77:4; 84:5; 88:25; 91:2, 5, 9, 18, 19; 92:4; 93:19; 96:15; 97:16; 98:2; 99:8, 16, 22, 25; 100:14; 102:19; 104:4, 6, 10, 25; 105:11; 107:25; 110:17; 113:11, 21; 116:22; 117:9, 10; 119:8, 17; 120:6; 121:16; 122:3, 23, 24; 123:8, 12; 124:13, 14, 22; 126:2; 127:4, 5, 13, 21, 22; 128:3; 132:18, 19, 20; 133:5; 134:5, 6, 7, 16, 24, 25; 135:6, 11, 12; 136:18, 21, 25; 138:19; 139:15, 21; 140:23; 141:2, 4, 10; 142:5, 7; 143:9, 21; 144:9; 145:4, 13; 146:9; 147:5, 16, 18; 148:2; 149:25; 150:4, 7; 152:4: 153:5: 154:17: 155:18; 156:10, 12; 158:2, 4, 18; 165:2; 167:5; 168:25; 171:4; 173:15, 20, 24; 174:14; 177:19; 179:25; 180:11; 181:4, 10; 182:21; 184:2, 7, 12; 186:5, 7, 22; 188:13, 22; 190:4; 191:4; 196:12; 198:16; 199:21, 24; 200:20: 206:4, 10: 209:14, 19: 210:8; 211:15; 212:17, 20, 22; 213:5, 8, 11, 25; 215:25; 218:3, 16, 20, 22, 24; 219:2, 13, 16; 222:17, 24, 25; 223:9, 12, 14; 224:16; 225:11, 18; 229:3, 19, 24; 230:5, 10, 20; 232:6, 22, 24; 233:3, 5, 11; 234:17; 235:18; 236:6; 237:2. 6: 238:10: 239:2. 6. 14, 19; 241:11, 15, 23; 242:9, 11, 13; 243:3, 24; 244:20, 22, 25; 245:7, 14, 21; 246:5, 8, 23; 248:4, 5, 6, 7 multi-faceted [3] 29:18; 30:13, 19 multiple [8] 121:12; 130:15, 18; 189:11; 198:6; 227:11; 240:5 murray [1]

memo [27]

13:23; 62:13; 82:12; 88:3;

101:16; 223:12

minute [1]

134:20

# vs

## CRAIG HOLMAN - 9/6/02

myself [3] 10:4; 85:8; 142:25

## \* \* N \* \*

naacp [1] 178:18 name [11] 5:8; 17:13; 42:24; 55:14; 66:21; 89:21; 90:3; 130:21; 149:5; 209:4; 239:8 names [4] 17:18; 26:18; 148:16; 202:3 nancy [4] 26:24; 85:7; 135:19; 201:17 narrow [1] 23:2 nation [1] 202:4 nation's [1] 23:3 national [16] 1:9; 2:12; 66:20; 70:7; 87:14; 96:11; 172:4, 12, 17; 173:3, 6; 184:9; 185:16, 17; 193:8: 204:5 nationals [1] 174:11 nature [4] 12:20; 25:11; 141:21; 193:12 nc [1] 111:20 nearest [1] 215:6 needs [2] 113:4; 170:11 negative [17] 55:15; 62:24; 67:21; 68:13; 69:2; 71:10; 160:15; 171:11; 175:10, 25; 176:10: 194:10; 198:4, 18, 23; 199:8, 16 negotiations [1] 208:16 nelson [3] 172:18, 22; 173:9 neutral [6] 33:7, 19; 34:7; 81:7, 10, 12 news [1] 69:5 nine [1] 169:4 nominated [2] 233:16; 234:16 non-electioneering [1] 226:14

91:15 normally [1] 142:24 north [2] 131:18; 133:12 northup [13] 26:24; 59:19, 22; 77:25; 78:5, 11, 14, 19; 79:2; 80:3; 85:7; 135:19; 201:18 notary [4] 1:21; 5:4; 247:22; 253:8 noted [4] 46:7; 128:22; 146:3; 246:25 notice [4] 1:20; 184:13, 18; 252:11 notify [1] 183:23 november [3] 8:9; 21:14; 99:6 nowhere [1] 126:18 npla [1] 187:3 nra [5] 161:4, 8, 11, 14, 15 nuance [1] 238:9 number [71] 7:25; 11:7; 12:2, 19; 24:17; 40:24; 50:21; 51:2, 5; 52:7; 54:23; 59:8; 60:13; 61:19; 63:14; 65:15; 66:4; 89:4, 7; 91:21, 25; 96:18, 22; 98:15; 109:17; 123:16, 17; 125:10, 11; 126:3, 16, 21; 130:5, 16; 132:14; 135:7; 136:14; 137:12, 15, 17; 138:10, 17, 20; 139:7; 140:12; 142:23; 143:7; 146:17; 147:6, 16; 148:6; 154:21, 23, 24; 156:18; 159:16; 167:11; 179:6; 194:14; 199:23; 206:5; 220:9; 222:6, 7; 246:17; 249:16, 20, 23; 252:7 numbers [16] 53:23; 94:20, 22; 121:7; 123:11; 125:8; 136:9; 150:9, 14; 155:6, 11, 12, 14; 200:19; 251:19, 22 numerator [2] 137:25; 138:3 nw [4] 2:14, 21; 3:14, 19

15:7; 28:17; 29:4; 31:25; 32:24; 68:5; 84:5; 93:19; 97:16; 104:4, 25; 110:17; 113:11; 119:17; 121:16; 139:15; 142:7; 143:9; 153:5; 181:4; 188:25; 215:25; 218:3; 222:17; 239:14 objected [1] 218:24 objection [37] 15:24; 25:23; 91:6; 149:25; 171:4; 173:15, 20, 24: 174:14; 177:19; 186:22: 188:13; 190:4; 196:12; 198:16; 218:20; 219:16; 222:25; 223:14; 224:16; 225:18; 229:3, 19; 230:5. 20; 232:6; 233:11; 234:17; 235:18; 238:10; 241:11, 23; 243:3, 24; 245:7, 14, 21 objections [2] 4:7; 18:9 objective [7] 41:17; 52:10; 75:19; 224:12, 15, 20 obliged [1] 49:13 obstruct [1] 129:23 obtaining [1] 6:11 obviously [1] 161:12 occasion [1] 38:11 occasionally [1] 239:12 occasions [2] 73:24; 143:7 october [7] 98:5, 7; 99:2; 102:21, 23; 249:24; 250:9 offer [7] 46:17; 68:18; 177:2: 203:16; 224:2, 9; 237:9 offered [1] 13:16 offering [2] 170:16; 187:16 office [15] 17:13, 20, 21, 22; 18:18, 20; 95:9, 21; 108:21; 131:6, 9, 22; 139:8; 148:16; 240:7 officer [1] 4:12 okay [1] 90:19

42:18; 44:16; 62:12; 90:24; 91:8, 13; 106:9; 112:10 000 [1] 4:17 open [3] 53:15; 136:15; 172:20 opinion [25] 41:21, 22; 46:12, 18, 25; 47:2; 64:18, 23; 65:3, 11; 68:18; 69:6; 71:4, 7, 17; 72:22; 84:11; 101:22; 102:2, 5; 170:17; 186:16; 221:22; 224:10; 237:24 opinions [3] 13:16; 114:9; 222:2 opponent [1] opponents [1] 117:22 opportunity [2] 43:16; 44:21 oppose [5] 60:5; 62:20; 71:3, 5; 164:3 opposed [15] 20:16; 39:7; 40:24; 47:19; 63:18; 69:22; 70:13; 85:14; 95:21; 99:19; 108:21; 144:13; 164:18; 176:14; 214:17 opposing [3] 161:25; 164:21; 170:5 opposition [11] 42:9, 20; 46:15; 52:21; 65:6, 16; 82:21; 157:24; 158:8; 172:14, 16 option [6] 43:9, 21; 45:3; 64:15; 238:2, 19 order [6] 23:11; 37:23; 58:14; 132:14; 164:2, 17 organization [12] 39:18; 88:21, 24; 95:25; 176:13; 216:17, 18; 217:25; 218:5; 220:21; 223:11; 224:21 organization's [1] 217:19 organizations [4] 28:7; 173:12; 216:25; 220:21 organized [2] 217:25; 218:6 oriented [4] 196:21; 211:23; 234:21 original [7] 201:25; 202:9; 203:7, 10. 13, 14; 207:10 originally [4] 201:14, 17; 206:25; 245:12

173:13 ourselves [1] outcome [2] 214:18; 253:19 overall [2] 199:25: 200:2 overlooked [1] 135:10 overrode [3] 73:25; 109:5; 243:2 overrule [2] 74:17: 86:8 overruled [5] 38:8, 11, 13; 86:3; 107:4 overruling [1] 75:11 overt [1] 64:2 overwhelming [1] 44:15

\*\*P\*\*

p.m. [3] 145:17; 146:3; 246:25 package [1] 178:18 page [32] 53:18; 57:15; 66:8; 84:15; 103:5; 108:5; 117:18, 20: 120:23; 126:15; 127:14, 15; 134:16; 172:2; 193:9; 194:6, 7; 196:8; 202:2, 8; 203:7, 18, 19; 207:4; 208:17, 18; 209:23, 24; 240:2; 243:13; 244:17; 248:3 pages [3] 37:10; 59:11; 66:7 paid [21] 40:4, 8; 66:19; 80:20; 103:18; 104:8; 112:9; 113:7; 159:22; 162:2, 21; 173:3; 185:5, 14, 15; 186:2. 12; 187:23; 189:24; 190:22; 241:15 paint [2] 111:25; 123:12 paolella [53] 3:8; 149:25; 153:5; 158:2; 171:4; 173:15, 20, 24; 174:14; 177:19; 181:4; 182:21; 186:5, 22; 188:13. 22; 190:4; 196:12; 198:16: 199:21; 213:5; 215:25; 218:3, 20, 24; 219:16: 222:17, 25; 223:14; 224:16: 225:18; 229:3, 19; 230:5. 10, 20; 232:6; 233:11; 234:17; 235:18; 236:6;

Ellen Grauer Court Reporting (212) 750-6434

non-party [1]

non-profit [2]

nonetheless [1]

6:15; 196:5

1:19

nyu [1]

oath [2]

4:13; 247:9

object [25]

\* \* 0 \* \*

201:19

www.ellengrauer.com

ought [1]

older [1]

ones [8]

231:13

237:2; 238:10; 239:2, 6, 8; From myself to paolella

## BSA XMAX(17/81)

## EDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION, et al.

## CRAIG HOLMAN - 9/6/02



242:9; 243:3, 24; 244:22, 25; 246:5; 248:7 paper [2] 39:6; 156:20 papers [5] 7:18; 8:2; 15:22; 16:7 paragraph [28] 14:18: 15:16: 19:5: 20:18: 27:16: 28:25: 29:6, 7, 12: 30:15; 77:21; 101:8; 115:24; 117:19; 118:14; 120:24; 123:10; 124:24; 125:2; 126:6; 128:6; 136:6; 137:11; 154:9; 194:7; 208:18; 211:8; 243:13 paragraphs [2] 14:17; 82:12 paraphrase [1] 239:19 pardon [1] 240:25 parenthood [1] 103:14 parks [1] 161:6 part [27] 13:14; 21:7; 44:9; 49:8, 16; 52:10; 54:13, 16; 77:6; 94:4; 100:8, 23; 103:22; 105:3; 108:6; 126:22; 140:21; 141:7; 156:5; 167:13; 179:6, 8; 187:13; 204:8; 216:13; 228:12; partial [12] 67:4: 69:5: 70:8, 11, 13, 15, 22; 71:3, 6, 15, 18, 21 participants [1] 216:18 participate [2] 38:18; 94:2 participated [1] 190:12 parties [24] 4:4; 28:8; 157:22; 158:14; 183:13: 185:21: 190:12: 193:8; 194:16; 196:3, 11; 197:11, 15; 199:19; 200:7; 203:22; 208:20; 209:25; 210:25; 211:5, 10, 22; 253:17 partisan [1] 6:6 party [44] 6:3, 4, 5, 6; 23:25; 103:18; 157:22; 158:7, 15; 159:4, 23: 160:23: 161:9, 19: 162:3, 14, 22; 163:11; 184:24; 185:15, 17, 25; 186:3, 11, 13, 21; 187:2, 3; 191:18; 193:21; 194:8, 19;

200:9, 10, 11, 14; 204:5; 211:12; 233:15; 236:11, 15 pass [3] 107:14, 16; 172:10 passed [2] 81:18; 210:20 pat [3] 55:12: 56:23, 24 patty [1] 134:19 paul [1] 3:6 pbr [1] 169:14 penalties [2] 166:10 penalty [4] 164:5, 9, 21, 24 pending [6] 47:7; 69:14; 78:13, 16; 79:15; 80:8 pennsylvania [3] 2:14; 131:14, 18 penny [1] 28:4 people [42] 12:22; 13:5, 14; 16:18; 17:4, 7: 29:9: 54:11: 63:22: 64:11; 68:17; 71:20; 73:5; 85:9; 98:4; 101:20; 112:21; 135:18; 189:5; 215:5, 12; 216:8, 25; 220:22; 221:3; 222:21; 223:9; 224:7; 228:15, 25; 229:5, 7, 17; 230:15, 23; 231:8, 25; 232:4; 235:24; 236:4; 242:5; 243:11 perceive [8] 72:22, 24; 175:6; 195:2; 230:25; 231:9, 25; 232:5 perceived [3] 31:13; 130:6; 229:2 perceiving [2] 129:16: 154:6 percent [110] 118:24; 119:3, 13, 20; 120:25; 121:4, 9, 10, 22, 25; 122:2, 4, 9, 13, 15, 16, 20; 123:19, 21, 24; 124:2, 4, 10, 23; 125:5, 7, 9, 10, 15, 21, 23; 126:3, 5, 10, 25; 129:4; 130:4, 9, 25; 131:2; 132:3, 6, 15; 133:16; 135:8; 136:10; 137:12; 138:6, 13, 20; 139:8, 10, 12, 22; 140:7, 17; 142:10, 13, 23; 143:6, 11, 14, 20; 144:6, 15, 16, 19, 21; 147:11, 13, 14, 17, 23, 24; 148:8, 11; 151:4, 7, 9, 15, 25; 152:20; 153:3, 7, 19, 25; 154:7, 18,

21, 22, 24; 155; 7, 8, 13, 19, 25: 156:12, 14, 18, 23: 157:2, 5, 9: 158:12: 172:15: 184:23: 194:18, 20 percentage [8] 133:16: 144:12: 147:7: 148:17: 199:22, 25: 200:2. perception [1] 71:11 perceptions [1] 20:3 perfectly [1] 218:18 period [11] 6:23; 70:4; 80:10; 124:3, 6; 143:4; 150:22; 151:4; 156:4: 167:3: 233:18 permission [1] 127:17 permit [1] 167:24 permits [1] 75:18 permitted [1] 177:17 perpetuating [1] 177:6 persistence [1] 123:14 person [7] 35:5; 181:24; 207:14; 224:21; 229:22; 238:7; 240:7 personal [8] 43:13; 44:6, 17; 45:6, 10; 149:12; 162:18, 24 personally [1] 218:11 personnel [1] 25:21 persons [3] 229:25; 231:13, 15 perspective [1] 70:21 persuade [1] 219:14 persuaded [1] persuading [3] 217:20; 220:22; 224:12 pew [9] 24:11, 13, 15, 21; 25:7; 27:10; 202:13, 18, 20 ph.d. [4] 5:21, 22: 6:11, 12 pharmaceutical [1] phenomenon [13]

132:2, 10, 13; 140:13; 147:19 phrase (3) 29:24; 152:4; 177:12 picked [2] 185:8, 10 picture (6) 37:2. 3: 123:13: 160:16: 161:13; 236:18 pictures [1] 76:14 picturing [2] 62:22; 69:4 piece [5] 13:11; 15:3, 10; 156:20; 211:6 pine [2] 1:15: 2:5 pittsburgh [2] 131:15; 133:12 place [4] 11:23; 149:2; 161:6; 242:20 placed [1] 36:3 places [4] 126:9; 133:6; 161:5, 16 placing [2] 123:23, 24 plaintiff (3) 2:4, 12, 19 plaintiff's [47] 9:20, 23; 13:22; 26:11; 37:13; 49:25; 50:22; 51:7, 10; 54:25; 57:10; 60:14; 61:21; 66:10; 72:15; 77:11; 89:5; 91:23; 96:20; 98:6; 100:2, 17; 102:22; 105:15; 108:9; 117:13; 120:12; 123:2; 124:16; 127:7, 24; 132:22; 134:9; 135:3, 15; 137:4; 146:15; 150:12; 158:24; 165:6; 167:10; 169:15; 180:5; 184:17; 191:7; 200:23; 206:7 plaintiffs [8] 1:5, 10; 213:13; 248:11: 249:4; 250:3; 251:3; 252:3 plan [15] 56:6, 9, 15, 16, 18, 20, 21; 81:18, 20, 21; 82:9; 159:16; 163:12; 169:13; 183:16 planned [1] 103:14 planning [1] 223:9 plans [2] 112:8: 159:9 play [2] 13:2; 47:14 played [5] 11:4; 14:20; 15:14; 21:19;

213:20 players [1] 16:19 plays [1] 55:14 please [5] 5:17; 41:11; 44:23; 161:18; 183:23 pledge [14] 61:11; 63:10, 19; 173:2; 218:17; 219:3; 220:4, 9, 17, 23; 221:4; 223:10 pledged [3] 62:19; 172:9, 15 pledging [1] 172:14 plus [3] 8:2; 16:19; 42:24 point [31] 23:6; 30:11; 53:20; 82:6; 87:3; 97:9; 98:17; 99:2; 104:17; 105:4; 110:4; 112:22; 116:15; 129:6; 130:10; 141:15; 144:5, 8; 151:9; 153:2, 23; 162:7; 176:20; 177:3; 182:18; 186:2; 188:24; 191:2; 207:17: 226:12, 19 points [1] 182:20 police [2] 164:2, 17 policies [2] 10:21, 23 policy [45] 8:13; 15:22; 16:7; 19:24; 20:12, 20; 21:18, 23; 27:7; 30:10, 12, 14; 31:5; 38:15; 42:4; 43:15; 44:7, 16; 45:5, 9, 16; 54:9; 55:19, 23; 57:3; 64:4, 13, 22; 69:15, 19, 25; 81:14; 84:4, 10, 14; 160:4, 13, 16; 214:3, 18, 25; 215:6; 216:7; 239:11; 240:14 political (65) 5:21; 8:21; 12:19; 20:20; 23:17: 25:11: 27:21: 28:8: 29:14: 30:2, 6, 23: 33:2, 4, 5, 8, 10, 14; 37;22; 46;17; 76:23; 118:18; 138:15; 157:21; 185:7; 186:20; 196:3, 11; 197:11; 198:8; 199:19: 200:7, 9, 10: 206:17, 21; 207:3, 10, 14, 19, 24; 208:4, 6, 9; 209:25; 214:11, 13, 21, 22; 215:17; 216:24; 220:12; 228:15; 229:15, 21; 230:25; 231:7, 9, 11; 240:21; 241:2, 8, 19,

195:20; 196:6; 197:3;

108:24; 109:11; 110:4, 22;

111:2; 130:11, 13, 14;

21





politician [2] 61:9: 220:16 politician's [1] 222:8 politicians [4] 220:11, 14; 221:20, 21 politics [8] 6:6; 14:10; 24:18; 64:12; 191:16; 209:3, 21; 216:6 polls [1] 235:5 pool [1] 242:8 population [2] 228:5, 8 posed [3] 120:9, 15; 250:19 position [17] 6:8: 61:14: 69:20: 81:16: 83:17: 119:12: 121:14: 135:21: 141:14: 161:10, 13: 162:4, 23; 163:6, 14; 175:2; positions [3] 57:3; 69:9; 171:20 positive [5] 62:23; 130:25; 133:16; 198:5 positives [12] 89:19; 90:9; 91:17; 97:6, 12, 13, 21; 119:22; 125:11; 130:5; 168:4, 6 possibility [1] 188:10 posted [2] 192:14; 212:10 poster [2] 83:6; 106:22 poverty [1] 10:16 power [2] 172:10; 203:20 powerful [1] 179:10 practice [5] 182:3; 189:16; 241:17, 21, 24 precise [2] 148:12; 186:8 precisely [4] 21:12; 133:10; 188:18; 237:17 predict [1] 228:25 predicting [1] 232:3 prefer [3] 84:9; 90:8; 182:16 preferred [1]

34:17: 36:10: 141:5 prepared [13] 21:5; 103:2; 108:7, 112:11, 13; 113:8, 25; 114:4; 151:6; 154:19; 182:14; 184:5; 233:21 preparing [1] 216:9 prescription [15] 81:17; 112:6, 8; 113:2; 159:9, 12, 18, 21; 160:19; 161:21; 162:2, 4, 6, 8, 10 present [4] 3:23; 12:21; 17:5; 189:14 presentation [4] 125:4; 128:7, 18; 130:2 presented [7] 8:2; 39:6, 9, 13; 165:13; 185:5: 186:9 president [8] 19:18; 22:13, 15; 26:22; 103:15; 179:20; 225:5; 233:17 presidential [1] 103:23 press [9] 11:23; 22:20, 22; 102:20, 23: 103:24: 104:18: 192:20: 250:8 presses [1] 7:7 pressure [1] 161:7 presumably [1] 230:16 presume [3] 82:20; 175:20, 23 presumption [4] 165:19; 166:24; 168:7, 14 pretty [1] 112:2 previously [3] 102:4; 123:13; 162:8 primarily [4] 10:12; 52:12, 15; 178:15 primary [8] 8:14; 23:13; 43:13; 44:4; 48:15; 84:11; 195:6; 233:19 principal [3] 9:5: 190:9: 213:23 principals [1] 12:3 printed [3] 191:9; 201:6; 206:19 prior [13] 21:5; 22:8; 23:7; 27:8; 48:5; 55:16; 56:25; 97:23; 103:2; 128:21; 201:16; 219:17; 225:22

CRAIG HOLMAN - 9/6/02 private [2] 6:15: 35:9 privatizing [1] 163:15 privilege [1] 214:16 pro [8] 48:8, 10; 66:20, 22, 25; 70:7; 87:14; 96:11 problem [5] 28:20, 23; 126:7; 181:6, 9 problems [5] 29:8; 31:13; 120:9, 14; 250:18 proceeding [1] 5:13 process [21] 7:3, 5: 11:9: 13:3: 24:15: 45:23; 89:21; 122:11; 154:14; 187:13; 188:3; 190:13, 25; 198:15; 203:4, 6, 10, 11; 204:4, 9; 246:12 proclamation [2] 235:10; 237:9 produce [8] 25:19, 22; 44:10; 138:6; 140:19; 141:13, 19; 214:25 produceability [1] 141:22 produceable [2] 141:13, 18 produced [16] 13:21; 15:22; 16:7; 26:7; 35:19; 50:23; 68:20; 96:16; 98:13; 129:2; 132:6; 140:15; 153:13; 165:4; 169:3; 183:15 produces [1] 140:7 product [2] 141:7, 19 production [16] 89:4, 7; 91:21, 25; 96:18, 21; 98:15; 146:16; 150:13; 167:11; 249:16, 20, 23; 251:19, 22; 252:7 professor [33] 35:4, 5, 10; 38:9, 11, 19, 23; 43:19; 49:2, 6, 7, 23; 73:10; 99:16, 24; 103:9; 105:13: 107:3: 108:3: 129:9; 136:8; 137:10; 146:22; 187:21; 239:11, 21; 240:11, 13; 242:22; 243:8, 14; 244:5; 246:20 professors [2] 202:22; 232:19 program [6] 14:6, 7, 8; 27:2; 135:23;

projecting [1] 229:16 projects [1] 14:9 promote [7] 43:2; 52:13; 62:18; 64:20; 194:17; 195:6, 12 promoted [1] 45:7 promoting [4] 98:24; 99:12; 161:24; 195:3 promotion [3] 45:12, 16 proof [1] 240:4 propel [2] 29:19: 30:19 proponents [2] 12:10, 12 proportion [5] 123:22; 200:10, 11, 12, 14 proposal [1] 49:17 proposals [2] 103:8; 119:6 proposed [1] 31:12 proposition [5] 210:10, 11, 16; 211:17, 20 protect [2] 57:5; 162:20 provide [18] 13:9; 25:9; 30:6, 23; 42:7; 46:9, 13; 52:18; 65:4; 88:15; 112:5; 128:14; 165:22; 193:3; 197:9; 198:9; 216:4; 220:9 provided [9] 21:18; 24:16; 35:19; 45:3; 49:2: 88:17; 167:23; 195:13, 15 provides [1] 30:3 providing [3] 41:4; 42:18; 66:6 provision [2] 18:21: 165:22 provisions [2] 14:24, 25 **public** [52] 1:21; 5:4; 8:3; 10:21, 23; 11:23, 24; 19:2; 30:10; 31:5; 37:25; 42:4; 55:17; 61:15; 69:9, 15, 19; 71:11; 81:14; 84:10, 14; 88:3, 13, 20, 23; 139:24; 141:23; 142:3, 4; 156:7, 24; 160:2, 4, 13, 15; 161:5, 9, 16; 164:11; 182:11; 192:15;

204:18; 205:15; 212:10;

214:3, 18, 25; 215:6; 216:7; 236:3: 247:22: 253:8 publication [3] 9:8; 97:23; 140:10 publicly [3] 157:5, 9; 173:2 publish [1] 49:11 published [10] 7:6, 9, 10; 8:3; 128:10; 144:19; 155:2, 5, 7, 10 publisher [1] 7:11 publishing [1] 137:14 punishment [5] 163:22, 24; 164:8, 15, 20 purchased [3] 185:24; 186:11, 20 purchaser [1] 187:24 purely [1] 41:17 purpose [52] 24:2, 22; 25:6, 9, 14, 17; 29:16: 30:17, 21: 31:3: 41:14: 42:7, 18: 46:12: 52:18; 64:25; 69:18; 71:9; 74:6; 84:11; 195:6; 213:16, 19; 214:2, 7, 8, 10, 19; 215:22; 218:2, 7, 23; 219:19; 221:13, 15; 222:5, 14; 223:21; 225:11; 227:7; 233:5, 7, 24, 25; 234:2, 7, 13, 22, 23; 235:15, 23; 236:4 purposes [10] 29:8; 214:6; 216:4, 9, 19, 21, 22; 217:2, 7; 242:25 pursuant [1] 1:20 pursue [2] 129:23; 233:4 purview [1] 91:16 putnam [3] 164:6, 7, 13 putting [4] 163:18; 227:11; 235:24; 236:5 \* \* Q \* \*

qualified [1] 231:5 query [1] 167:17 question [85] 4:8; 10:11; 15:8; 25:3, 5;

28:18; 29:5; 32:2, 25; 34:20; 41:11, 19; 43:4, 12, 22; 44:2, 19, 23; 47:16;

**Ellen Grauer Court Reporting** (212) 750-6434

preparation [3]

privacy [2]

162:14, 21

www.ellengrauer.com

201:19

prohibited [1]

From politician to question





52:8, 15, 17; 64:16, 24; 65:9, 15; 68:6; 73:8; 78:2, 7; 84:6; 85:14, 17, 23; 86:4; 87:7, 16; 91:3, 6; 93:20, 21; 94:15; 97:17, 19; 104:5, 11; 105:2; 106:9; 110:18; 113:12, 22; 115:17; 119:18; 121:17; 125:6; 139:16; 140:22; 142:8; 143:10; 148:2; 149:3; 152:25; 171:5; 174:17; 176:4; 183:8; 188:17; 189:4, 17; 194:24; 195:14; 224:11; 233:13; 235:16, 17; 236:6, 24; 237:4, 22; 239:15; 240:10; 242:17, 25; 244:7; 246:10 questionnaire [1] 193:19 questions [26] 5:17; 18:5, 6, 10; 20:25; 36:4, 5; 41:16, 18, 20; 74:9; 87:5; 89:14; 181:11; 182:16, 23; 184:10, 21; 212:21; 213:9; 238:20; 239:8; 242:10; 244:21; 246:6, 24 quick [3] 110:20; 129:13; 136:15 quotation [1] 180:13 quoted [2] 19:11; 103:10 quotes [1] 123:14

## \*\*R\*\*

r-mail (1) 72:16 race [5] 41:6; 177:5; 218:10, 15; 220.2 racism [2] 171:9, 24 racist [2] 171:8, 14 radically [1] 210:21 raise [3] 210:2, 21, 25 raised [3] 171:2, 6; 210:22 raises [1] 78:10 raleigh [1] 131:12 ran [13] 66:5; 67:24; 79:8; 85:10; 130:5; 148:20; 149:3, 4, 9; 176:21; 199:19, 23 range [1]

46:8 ratios [1] 193:5 re [1] 165:14 re-ask [1] 104:6 reach [2] 153:11; 235:14 reactions [1] 228:24 read [46] 9:7, 11, 12; 14:2, 12, 18; 27:12, 14, 18; 28:14, 25; 31:18; 39:22; 40:2; 44:22, 24; 56:22, 23; 57:2; 61:5; 65:8, 10; 79:19; 80:25; 91:4; 93:21, 22; 103:3; 104:12; 113:23; 117:20; 123:14; 125:3; 126:8, 12; 127:3; 136:18; 144:3, 7, 22; 153:17; 163:12; 169:6; 172:3; 180:12; 247:8 reader [6] 86:2; 126:20; 127:17; 239:20; 242:21 reading [9] 126:15; 144:21; 153:16; 180:24; 181:5; 194:17; 196:7; 203:25; 219:25 reads [8] 72:25; 194:8, 15; 195:5; 203:19; 208:19; 209:25; 240:3 real [3] 159:21; 161:21, 25 realignment [1] 6:6 reality [1] 124:3 realize [2] 180:14, 24 realized [2] 131:3: 135:9 realizing [1] 68:22 reason [5] 21:21; 48:14, 15; 69:10; 235:22 reasonable [7] 73:5; 80:14; 189:15; 229:5, 22, 24; 243:11 reasonableness [1] 190:17 reasonably [1] 80:16

121:7 rebut [1] 168:6 rebuttable [2] 165:19; 166:23 i rebuttal [1] 168:13 rebutting [1] 165:23 recalculation [1] 136:15 recall [53] 7:23; 8:5; 17:14; 23:10; 24:6; 42:22; 45:20; 50:4; 72:9, 18; 85:10, 24; 94:8; 97:9; 98:9, 11; 100:7, 20; 101:2, 7; 102:9, 11, 15; 103:23, 24; 104:2, 7, 18; 105:18; 124:19, 22; 125:12, 13; 126:22; 127:10, 19; 132:25; 137:7; 146:19; 147:12; 148:7; 158:9; 180:8, 10; 207:8; 217:15; 225:3, 9, 12, 17, 21; 239:18: 243:5 receive [1] 72:21 received [6] 5:22; 135:18; 142:14; 149:7; 202:13, 18 receiving [6] 72:18; 124:19; 127:10; 132:25; 137:7; 180:8 recess [4] 65:25; 145:16; 206:12; 239:4 recode [1] 115:10 recoded [6] 101:3; 104:16; 109:8; 115:14, 18; 239:22 recodes (3) 101:9, 10; 106:5 recoding [5] 100:24: 109:3: 239:12: 240:14 recognize [5] 15:15; 37:16; 191:12; 201:2; 206:15 recollection [5] 100:11; 240:13; 245:4, 11, recommend [1] 170:18 record [25] 14:18; 17:19; 19:11; 44:24; 57:14, 16; 65:10; 78:19; 91:4; 93:22; 97:6, 8; 104:12; 113:19; 117:20; 125:3; 139:24; 140:24, 25;

247:11, 12; 253:14 records [8] 7:25; 17:24; 162:18, 24; 163:7; 182:15, 22; 213:3 recruit [1] 201:22 redacting [1] 190:21 redirect [1] 211:2 redmond [1] 113:7 redoing [2] 237:16, 20 reelection [1] 149:11 reevaluate [1] 242:6 ref [1] 1:25 refer [8] 53:7; 54:7; 55:17; 89:18; 126:16, 25; 139:17; 154:7 reference (2) 106:13: 113:15 referred [17] 23:21: 35:21: 50:20: 54:21: 77:9, 19; 83:5; 89:16; 91:8; 96:12; 125:10; 126:3, 12; 149:10; 201:3; 212:14; 227:2 referring [18] 14:12; 86:6, 25; 95:10; 115:10; 141:5; 143:15; 144:6; 153:17, 21; 154:8, 9, 12; 189:19; 193:15, 17; 242:14; 245:2 refers [8] 15:16; 55:19; 67:14; 78:12; 100:23; 118:5; 123:21; 126:5 reflect [4] 59:9; 64:11; 186:10; 242:8 reflected [3] 152:2; 157:3; 245:23 reflects [4] 134:12; 146:25; 167:14; 242:7 reform [20] 6:16; 11:3, 11; 12:4, 11; 19:25; 20:13, 17; 21:21; 24:23; 25:14; 26:10, 14; 29:19; 30:19; 117:22; 119:6; 205:21; 214:4; 248:20 reforming [1] 21:9 refused [9] 62:21; 63:4, 7, 19; 172:19; 178:25; 220:5, 22; 221:3 regard [6]

38:20; 69:8; 86:4; 182:21; 183:8; 203:9 regarded [3] 121:2, 5, 11 regarding [1] 237:11 regardless [5] 93:5; 175:16; 234:14; 236:14; 244:4 regards [2] 30:25; 44:5 register [2] 43:7; 235:4 registration [2] 236:14, 17 regular [3] 11:17; 182:3; 185:12 regularly [1] 182:2 regulate [1] 203:20 regulating [1] 14:25 regulation [2] 123:20: 193:6 regulatory [1] 124:6 rein [1] 3:12 reindel [1] reinforced [1] 126:15 rekindle [1] 128:12 related [8] 7:20; 55:21; 151:15; 152:6; 154:18; 182:13; 208:2; 253:17 relates [1] 55:23 relating [2] 78:5; 143:23 relation [1] 154:25 relations (1) 205:15 relationship [5] 160:15; 171:7; 197:4, 7, 17 relative [1] 153:7 release [6] 102:20, 23; 103:25; 104:18; 164:7; 250:8 relevance [2] 18:7: 109:8 relevant [2] 20:21; 214:25 reliability [21] 36:17; 86:6; 188:5, 8, 9, 20, 23; 189:4, 10, 19; 190:2, 8;

reasons [3]

48:16; 163:9; 207:25

reassessment [3]

128:13, 16; 129:9

reassuring [1]

141:3; 159:8; 191:15;



227:4, 5, 6, 9, 15; 230:13; 232:11, 13, 14 relied [3] 210:9, 12, 13 relying [4] 149:6; 209:20; 211:16, 19 remain [2] 78:6: 184:4 remains [1] 53:16 remarkably [1] 118:23 remember [8] 125:5; 165:11; 214:4, 5; 225:8, 10; 239:10 remove [1] 108:4 removed [1] 223:15 removes [1] 94:14 removing [1] 190:21 renee [1] 178:20 renounce [1] 172:25 reoffender [1] 164:7 repeat [1] 25:2 rephrase [3] 5:18; 113:21; 224:11 rephrased [1] 64:25 replace [1] 64:10 replicate [1] 125:21 report [5] 209:2, 5, 9; 216:9; 240:19 reported [1] 148:7 reporter [3] 184:13; 191:5; 200:21 reporting [1] 1:23 reports [3] 7:17; 151:12; 181:22 represent [5] 5:9; 168:3; 191:11; 201:5; 206:18 representative [6] 15:13; 55:12; 56:5; 227:24; 228:4, 7 representatives [5] 22:3; 81:19; 82:8; 206:14; 212:2

represents [ , 200:18 reproduce [1] 130:3 reproduction [1] 63:13 republican [11] 1:9: 2:12; 23:12; 59:24; 98:23; 99:11; 163:22; 184:9; 185:16, 17; 187:3 repudiated [1] 19:23 reputation [1] 48:12 request [3] 50:13; 157:17; 204:25 requested [5] 136:13; 204:19, 23; 205:3, requesting [1] 212:22 requisite [1] 233:18 research [25] 10:13; 18:22; 31:4; 49:10; 60:19; 89:13; 123:15; 132:11, 16, 17; 150:17; 154:14; 190:10, 11; 211:16, 161:6 19; 214:11; 216:5; 218:9. 14; 240:23; 241:4, 6, 10; 242.2 researched [1] 219:25 researcher [2] 128:23; 139:4 researchers [1] 37:5 researching [1] 24:18 reserved [1] 4:8 residence [1] 231:21 residents [1] 164:4 resolve [1] 239:13 resolved [1] 86:14 respect [54] 10:18; 11:2; 18:15; 22:20; 36:9; 43:4; 44:2; 47:16; 56:5; 73:11; 74:18, 19; 78:23; 80:3, 24; 87:10, 19; 91:22; 98:16; 106:8; 115:21; 121:15; 122:20; 132:12; 141:25; 145:3, 4, 9, 12; 147:3; 151:3; 155:19; 156:2: 159:8: 160:24: 161:11; 163:14; 164:19;

169:18; 170:11, 21; 171:2;

179:7, 9, 10; 181:19; 214:3; 6:3 224:14; 227:19; 230:15; 240:10; 242:24; 243:8; 246:12 respecting [2] 170:7: 171:21 respective [1] respond [6] 43:3; 47:14; 180:17, 18, 21; 246:10 respondents [4] 189:12; 227:12, 18; 241:18 responding [3] 43:21; 225:21; 242:25 response [7] 35:14; 36:2; 50:12; 167:16, 18: 243:22: 244:14 responses [8] 35:16; 36:7; 189:11; 195:10; 227:11; 239:12, 22; 240:14 responsibility [1] 8:14 responsive [2] 209:3, 21 restaurants [1] restrict [1] 117:23 result [5] 103:18; 180:16; 181:2; 196:16; 230:17 resulted [1] 121:12 results [15] 25:19, 20; 43:25; 44:10, 13, 14; 107:21, 24; 118:21; 129:2: 136:3: 215:19: 227:13, 17; 242:3 resumed [1] 146:5 return [1] 208:14 reverse [1] 74:17 reversed [1] 104:3 review [6] 48:19; 54:19; 155:4; 183:4, 24; 213:6 reviewed [2] 48:24; 90:24 reviewing [1] 79:3 reviews [1] 182:24 revised [6] 65:14; 125:4; 128:7, 18; 130:2: 207:6

richard [1] 49.2 rick (29) 49:7, 11: 50:7, 13: 123:16: 128:13, 14, 22; 129:22; 136:13; 137:2; 138:25; 139:3, 9; 140:3, 10; 142:17; 144:18; 150:18; 151:22; 154:23; 155:3; 157:6; 167:7; 168:9 rick's [1] 123:14 rid [1] 174:24 right [70] 39:14: 40:22: 51:3, 5: 52:23; 53:22; 58:18, 22; 75:20; 78:21; 83:17; 91:12, 17; 92:5, 9; 106:11, 23; 111:4; 115:15; 131:16, 19; 133:17, 25; 135:8; 137:12; 138:22, 23; 145:6; 148:11; 152:21, 23, 24; 155:23; 156:7; 159:23, 24; 160:25; 164:24; 169:11; 170:13; 172:4, 6, 11, 12, 17; 173:2, 3, 6, 8; 179:24; 200:16; 213:22; 215:15; 219:24; 223:19; 226:22; 227:3, 20; 228:17, 21; 229:8, 10, 13; 230:7, 19; 235:13, 17, 25; 243:11, 23 rights [3] 68:13, 23; 162:21 risk [1] 163:19 rob [2] 184:8: 188:22 robb [6] 84:23; 87:11, 19, 25; 169:12; 245:18 robert [1] 2:16 rogan [5] 161:19, 20, 25; 162:7, 10 role [11] 11:5, 6; 13:2; 14:20; 15:14; 21:20; 34:15; 47:14; 105:4; 114:7; 213:21 roles [1] 11:8 rosenkranz [27] 22:9, 13; 26:19; 34:10; 99:25; 116:22; 117:10, 16; 119:8; 122:3, 25; 123:8; 124:14, 22; 126:2; 127:6, 22; 128:4; 132:20; 135:13; 142:5; 143:21; 144:9; 145:5; 152:4; 154:17; 156:12

rough [1] 151:21 roughly [5] 36:4; 37:3; 232:16, 17 roy [1] 2:9 rule [5] 114:13; 115:12; 138:22; 181:21; 188:10 rules [2] 117:3, 11 ruling [1] 20:14 rulings [1] 75:5 run [31] 66:16: 68:10, 19: 83:2: 94:23; 103:12, 13, 17; 128:16; 130:4; 138:6; 148:14; 149:16; 152:15; 199:25; 217:15; 218:19; 219:4; 221:12, 15; 222:14; 223:20; 224:3; 225:12, 15, 22; 226:2, 8; 234:8; 236:12, 25 running [18] 67:18, 23; 69:8; 70:3; 108:21, 22; 109:12; 111:10; 114:21; 133:23; 134:18; 148:6, 15; 149:11; 224:21; 226:9, 24: 240:8 runs [1] 122:11 rupa [1] 3:21 rx [4] 112:19; 159:4; 161:20; 169:13 \* \* S \* \* safety [1]

161:9 sake [1] 29:17 sample [4] 227:10, 15; 229:4, 17 saying [12] 43:22: 107:9: 115:19: 125:15; 139:21; 159:20; 163:17; 170:9; 180:14; 184:2; 219:11; 237:22 scaled [1] 131:23 schell [3] 192:21; 205:14; 212:17 schiff [4] 17:13, 16; 18:2, 4 scholar [5] 8:18; 50:14; 76:11; 165:20; 168:5 scholars [6]

represented [1]

representing [3]

16:24; 184:9; 239:9

23:11

revitalize [1]





19:7, 8; 201:4, 9, 25; 202:4 school [1] 49:8 science [16] 5:22; 10:14; 30:2, 23; 33:4, 6; 46:18; 76:23; 138:15; 189:8; 214:11, 13, 22; 215:18; 216:24; 241:21 scientific [6] 32:22, 23; 34:7; 189:15; 190:9, 18 scientist [12] 8:20, 21; 33:15; 198:9; 214:21; 220:13; 229:16, 21; 69:2, 7; 70:20; 71:2; 231:7; 240:22; 241:2, 8 scientists [17] 12:19; 29:14; 30:6; 33:3, 9, 10; 37:22; 206:17, 21: 207:3, 11, 15, 20, 24: 208:5, 6, 9 scope [1] 245:8 scott [3] 192:21; 205:14; 215:2 screen [2] 39:13; 40:15 sealing [1] 4:4 seattle [1] 134:20 second [17] 31:3; 59:10; 80:25; 120:23; 140:24; 160:22, 25; 165:17; 166:8, 9, 16; 169:8; 171:25; 172:3; 181:17; 216:7; 243:14 secondly [1] 52:11 seconds [3] 37:4; 59:4; 185:11 security [9] 57:4, 6; 58:17; 59:25; 60:5, 9; 163:11, 15, 18 **seek** [5] 10:22, 25; 20:10; 29:7 seeking [2] 25:7; 50:13 sees [1] 186:19 select [1] 46:7 seltz [21] 129:19; 131:2; 134:2, 7, 15, 17; 137:23; 138:8; 142:15; 144:23; 147:2, 5, 16, 18; 148:3, 7; 149:7, 22; 153:9, 24: 155:18 semester [1] 36:13 senate [17]

18:13; 19:10; 20:2; 21:25; 34:12; 117:3, 11; 134:19; 142:6; 172:8; 205:21; 212:9 senate's [1] 21:20 senator [24] 1:4; 5:9; 15:18, 20; 16:6; 18:17; 23:6, 8, 11; 67:15, 18, 22, 24; 68:3; 69:19; 87:11, 19; 148:21; 149:5, 10; 167:23; 205:2 senators [14] 21:16; 67:14, 20; 68:21, 22; 133:23; 201:9; 204:11; 205:5; 245:18 send [2] 50:10: 203:14 sending [3] 99:4: 100:20: 207:6 senior [4] 8:13; 14:4; 27:7; 113:4 seniors [9] 81:17, 22, 23; 112:6, 8; 159:5, 17, 22; 161:22 sense [4] 33:14; 34:9; 81:18; 153:15 sensitive [2] 221:22: 222:2 sentence [5] 30:22; 109:2; 126:13; 168:10; 209:22 separate [4] 98:25; 99:18; 121:13; 126:9 separating [1] 118:23 september [6] 1:16; 180:3, 6; 247:9; 252:9; 253:21 series [5] 36:4; 125:19; 129:3; 233:15; 234:16 serious [1] 176:22 serve [2] 74:6, 9 session [2] 21:8; 22:8 sets [1] 159:11 setting [2] 57:3; 88:4 seven [2] 122:16; 144:19 sham [27] 15:2; 33:24; 34:4, 11; 48:20, 23; 53:19, 25; 54:2,

7, 21; 55:5; 59:14; 60:24;

61:4; 69:21; 75:7; 83:6, 8;

84:19, 25; 98:24; 99:12;

118:24; 121:8; 180:15;

181:2 share [3] 50:6; 191:17; 200:6 shared [1] 189:18 shari [3] 1:20; 253:8, 25 shaw [3] 163:11, 14, 18 shavs [6] 18:9; 206:14; 212:3, 5, 6, 8 shays-meehan [1] 11:20 she's [1] 135:22 sheer [2] 125:11; 126:21 shift [2] 101:20: 211:10 show [3] 18:5: 55:20: 87:4 showing [1] 75:6 showings [1] 133:13 shows [6] 87:19, 22; 120:25; 148:10, 12: 200:9 shredded [1] 28:10 sierra [1] 103:15 sign [19] 61:11; 63:4, 9, 19; 201:22; 202:5; 207:7; 208:2; 218:17; 219:3; 220:7, 8, 17, 18, 23; 221:4; 223:10; 225:6 signatories [7] 202:10, 17; 203:3, 5, 7, 10, signed [7] 4:12, 14; 19:7, 18; 89:11; 220:3; 247:18 significance [2] 160:3, 5 significant [4] 79:16; 136:3; 164:10; 230:14 signing [3] 20:11; 207:24; 208:11 sit [1] 47:12 situation [1] 75:16 situations [1] 246:18 **Six** [1]

size [1] 36:12 skirt [1] 28:2 slander [1] 170:23 slight [1] 139:9 slightly [1] 210:22 smaller [1] 210:23 smiling [1] 69:4 snow-jeffords [1] 107:11 snowe's [2] 17:21, 22 snowe-jeffords [18] 12:24; 14:25; 15:5, 19; 16:3: 23:2: 88:6: 89:17, 25: 90:6, 12; 91:16; 95:19; 107:13; 118:3; 119:16; 165:15, 22 so-called [3] 27:18; 59:14; 201:8 social [12] 10:14; 57:3, 6; 58:17; 59:24; 60:5, 8; 163:11, 15, 18; 189:8, 15 soft [7] 28:9, 21: 31:3: 191:17: 208:20; 209:8, 18 solely [1] 41:23 solicit [1] 110:23 solid [3] 105:20; 119:4; 227:16 somehow [1] 234:6 someone [3] 170:18; 201:21; 237:13 somewhat [6] 128:8, 18; 129:25; 166:14; 197:12, 15 somewhere [5] 46:2; 130:17; 151:23; 217:10.11 sorry [7] 45:25: 48:18: 84:2: 124:25: 140:22: 158:9: 190:17 sort [15] 10:11; 25:18, 20; 29:7; 30:12; 71:25; 108:8; 152:16; 156:8; 165:16; 193:2; 203:15; 215:23; 227:3; 235:10 sought [5] 23:25; 24:21; 28:15; 29:23; 30:17

sounds [2] 29:6; 30:13 source [5] 149:18; 188:19; 203:21; 208:23, 25 sources [3] 174:2, 4, 8 southeastern [1] 2:20 spanish [4] 169:8, 20, 21; 171:15 speak [4] 17:6, 11: 43:19: 155:21 speaking [2] 168:20; 216:23 special [3] 123:23; 194:9; 196:4 specific [10] 54:9; 58:10; 65:13; 108:20; 116:7; 117:6; 183:20; 195:7; 211:11; 218:7 specifically [9] 44:3; 55:14; 64:19; 72:20; 86:7; 101:14; 104:20; 152:6; 194:25 specified [1] 243:5 specify [4] 199:9; 234:7; 243:17, 19 speculate [4] 190:6; 197:15; 210:25; 215:12 speculated [4] 32:15; 76:6; 181:6, 8 speculating [6] 40:15; 68:9, 14; 186:23; 211:21, 24 speculation [2] 218:21; 223:15 spelled [1] 242:3 spend [1] 173:22 spending [10] 28:4; 59:24; 98:21, 25; 99:9, 18; 161:24; 174:3; 191:18; 211:9 spent [5] 23:17; 28:5; 94:17; 98:16; 103:7 spoke [2] 25:22; 155:17 sponsor [4] 172:17; 195:25; 196:23; 222:22 sponsored [3] 63:16; 164:7; 194:8 sponsoring [4] 39:18; 187:10, 12, 15 spots [4]

12:7; 14:21, 23; 17:7, 24;

158:21

169:12

sixth [1]

121:13; 125:8; 126:11, 14

### BSA XMAX(22/86)

### CRAIG HOLMAN - 9/6/02



**SS** [3] 58:3; 247:4; 253:5 **st** [3] 149:2, 4, 5 stabenow [13] 169:9, 10; 174:20, 22, 24; 175:10, 13, 25; 176:10, 24; 177:5; 178:10, 16 stable [1] 112:2 stack [1] 217:11 **staff** [19] 12:3: 15:20: 16:6, 18: 17:6, 16, 17, 19, 20, 22; 18:19; 21:19; 97:10; 105:19; 168:23; 205:6, 7; 212:13, 18 staffers [9] 18:25; 107:23; 192:14; 204:19, 23, 25; 205:12, 20; 212:6 staffs [1] 20:22 stand [1] 175:22 standard [1] 76:15 stands [1] 45:9 starkly [1] 118:22 start [7] 21:13; 108:16; 109:15; 150:25; 158:4; 159:21; 235:7 started [4] 6:13; 8:15; 215:18; 229:16 starting [1] 233:6 starts [2] 40:23; 236:20 **state** [16] 1:21; 23:18; 24:3; 44:21; 69:3; 172:11; 185:21; 193:6, 8; 203:22; 204:6; 228:21; 247:4, 22; 253:4, 9 state's [1] 172:8 stated [3] 119:24; 120:3; 156:14 statement [8] 19:18, 23; 20:4, 6; 21:22; 141:24; 156:7; 211:9 statements [8] 20:10; 127:14; 142:3, 4; 156:24; 230:25; 231:9, 11 states [18] 1:2; 14:19; 19:6, 16; 20:18; 29:13; 80:20; 98:15; 100:8;

131:16, 17; 148:15; 229:18; 232:4; 233:17 stating [1] 103:10 statistical [1] 11:15 statistics [1] 138:15 status [1] 213:2 statute [1] 24.3 **stay** [3] 105:25: 140:25: 141:2 stedem [8] 163:22, 23; 164:3, 9, 13, 18, 20, 23 steer [1] 103:11 step [4] 74:12, 15; 85:19; 229:20 stepped [1] 86:14 steve [7] 88:3, 8, 11, 12; 89:2, 11, 14 stick [2] 76:21; 142:13 sticking [1] 142:10 stipulate [2] 183:6; 212:23 stipulated [3] 4:2, 6, 10 stipulation [2] 213:6. 7 stop [2] 161:25; 163:18 stories [1] 69:5 story [1] 103:22 storyboard [38] 36:15, 21, 22, 24, 25; 38:2, 5; 39:24, 25; 40:3, 8, 18; 41:23; 45:19; 46:11; 47:13; 51:3, 6, 8, 11; 55:2, 4; 57:11; 58:14; 59:9; 60:15; 61:22; 66:4, 11; 217:13, 14; 248:24, 25; 249:5, 6, 7, 8, 9 storyboards [20] 38:4; 39:5, 12; 46:7, 8; 48:24; 50:13, 16; 51:18; 96:19; 158:21; 169:2, 16; 185:4, 9; 186:6, 9; 190:21, 22; 252:8 straightforward [1] 93:23 street [6] 1:15, 23; 2:5, 21; 3:14, 19

strengthen [1]

112:5

stricter [2] 23:16, 21 strikes [1] 34:4 strong [8] 64:6; 83:16; 114:9; 173:5; 189:7, 8; 234:3, 9 strongly [3] 87:20, 21, 22 struck [1] 168:8 struggling [1] 112:3 student [12] 36:14, 21; 43:3; 74:14; 75:16; 86:20, 22; 87:6; 180:22; 240:15; 241:9; 244:8 student's [3] 41:21; 73:25; 86:9 students [46] 35:12, 21; 36:8; 38:25; 39:6, 14, 20, 22; 40:5, 10, 12; 41:7, 13, 18, 24; 42:5, 15; 43:16, 20; 44:3, 16, 20; 45:2; 46:21; 47:9, 15; 72:2; 73:17, 22; 74:18, 23; 86:13; 116:5; 228:2, 9, 11, 19; 232:16: 238:14, 17: 240:5: 241:18; 242:23; 243:8, 16; 244:7 studied [1] 120:21 studies [6] 6:15; 7:16; 210:9, 13, 15; 231:23 **study** [27] 24:22; 28:16; 31:24; 32:23; 51:21, 24; 54:14, 16; 55:6; 73:12; 118:15, 21; 141:11; 143:22; 152:6; 192:9; 193:19; 196:9; 209:17, 21; 214:23; 215:18; 235:10; 245:6, 9, 13, 20 stuff [1] 180:22 subject [5] 79:23; 134:13; 181:11; 193:22; 194:2 subjective [32] 41:16, 20; 43:5; 63:21, 24; 64:18; 72:6; 73:7; 75:21; 76:2, 3, 5, 13; 80:15; 86:16; 106:12; 114:14; 115:13, 20, 25; 116:4; 170:16; 177:2; 189:6; 193:12; 219:22; 224:2, 10; 238:20; 242:23; 243:10; 246:15 subjectivity [2] 87:8; 194:3 subjects [1]

23:15 submitted [1] 27:4 subpoena [3] 184:14, 18; 252:12 subscribed [1] 247:18 subsequent [3] 6:11: 76:10: 132:16 substance (3) 156:11, 22; 239:20 substantial [1] 210:2 substituting [2] 105:20; 245:17 subtly [1] 27:23 succeeded [1] 220:21 suggest [7] 44:18; 45:6; 47:4; 66:13; 87:11; 228:3, 24 suggested [3] 165:16: 213:25: 214:7 suite [1] 1:23 support [32] 15:5; 19:12; 42:9, 20; 46:15; 52:20; 61:16; 64:3; 65:5. 16: 68:12: 71:18: 81:18, 19; 82:7, 8, 21; 112:7, 23; 157:24; 158:8; 164:5, 6, 9, 24; 172:25; 173:2; 178:25; 179:3; 210:9, 15; 223:12 supported [1] 163:3 supporters [2] 15:17, 25 supporting [7] 23:16; 48:13; 61:7; 81:2; 159:21; 217:2; 219:8 supportive [2] 80:23: 173:10 supports [5] 64:4, 13; 65:12; 113:20; 162:6 suppose [6] 64:24; 65:3; 69:18; 177:4; 223:20; 233:14 supposed [3] 41:14; 187:17; 242:8 supreme [1] 76:7 surplus [1] 59:25 surprise [2]

141:25 56:2; 119:11 submission [2] surprised [2] 27:10, 17 221:2, 8 submit [1] survey [26] 35:13, 16; 36:2, 3, 7; 39:14: 41:16, 17; 52:5; 115:17; 172:13; 190:10; 194:25; 227:10, 12, 18; 238:18; 240:23; 241:3, 6, 10, 18; 242:2, 4, 6; 246:15 suspect [11] 47:18; 68:19; 88:7; 97:10; 107:20: 186:24: 187:5: 219:9: 226:17: 228:10: 246:13 suspected [1] 128:14 suspicions [1] 78:10 swaine [1] 3:2 swamp [1] 27:20 sworn [4] 4:11, 14; 5:3; 253:13 syntax [1] 148:12 system [3] 27:21; 36:17; 39:12 \* \* T \* \* table [11] 194:14, 18; 195:9, 18, 21; 196:7; 197:21, 24; 199:18; 200:4, 8 tag [1]

27:23 takes [3] 83:16; 161:10; 162:22 talk [10] 18:2; 22:19, 22; 43:23; 68:16; 69:12; 141:21; 160:18; 213:17; 215:22 talked [5] 17:18; 152:18; 225:5; 226:25; 235:3 talking [19] 11:12; 114:19; 116:2; 132:8, 9; 142:2; 144:12; 158:2; 160:17; 175:20; 199:21, 24; 211:4; 217:23, 24; 237:8; 241:16; 242:17, 19 talks [1] 242:15 tank [3] 6:13, 15; 7:9 target [2] 101:12: 224:4 target's [1]

120:24; 127:13; 130:23;

222:15



targeting [3] 103:21; 108:16; 114:18 task [2] 98:25; 99:17 tax [24] 56:6, 9, 15, 18, 20, 21; 169:10, 11; 174:21, 22, 25; 175:2, 17, 20; 176:2, 15, 19; 177:5, 6, 8, 14; 178:12, 14 taylor [2] 111:20; 112:4 taylor's [1] 112:8 teaching [1] 54:3 team [5] 16:20, 21, 23; 36:12; 187:21 technique [2] 227:4, 8 techniques [3] 240:22; 241:3, 5 ted [1] 172:9 telephone [3] 63:14; 179:5; 220:9 televised [1] 84:13 television [18] 9:9; 14:20; 25:10, 11; 30:25; 32:9; 35:8, 14; 36:6; 37:2, 7; 118:16; 173:14; 185:7; 191:18; 216:6; 231:16, 25 telling [3] 133:11; 134:4; 147:16 tend [7] 194:9; 224:5; 225:16; 230:24; 231:9, 14; 232:19 tended [2] 7:16: 198:18 tendency [1] 207:20 tenured [1] 6:7 term [40] 32:14; 33:3, 13; 34:4, 5, 7; 48:23; 54:11, 12; 60:22; 61:4, 8, 15, 17, 25; 62:20, 22; 63:5, 9, 18; 64:3, 5, 9, 14; 76:18; 84:9; 90:9; 126:16; 217:20; 218:7, 18; 219:3, 8, 15; 220:4, 8; 227:3 terminology [2] 33:24: 76:22 terms [23] 10:3, 4; 33:11, 25; 34:11,

176:5; 181:21; 200:16: 203:12; 208:10; 211:9; 217:17; 218:6; 219:9; 237:6 terrible [1] 163:24 test [17] 12:24; 30:7; 32:6; 52:10; 118:4, 19, 22; 119:23; 136:12; 147:11; 167:25; 168:15; 188:10, 20; 189:19; 190:2 testified [12] 5:5; 22:9; 116:22; 117:2, 7, 8; 119:9; 146:6; 155:16; 184:22; 185:4; 218:22 testify [2] 22:4; 107:22 testifying [4] 34:11; 63:10; 76:24; 139:19 testimony [15] 15:9; 22:6; 117:10, 18; 119:10; 126:5; 156:13; 184:21; 213:15; 219:18; 225:20; 237:7; 247:8, 11; 253:14 tests [2] 188:8, 23 text [5] 111:23; 154:16; 178:20; 208:3; 234:14 thank [2] 25:5; 232:22 theory [2] 197:7, 11 there's [4] 106:13; 113:15; 179:5; 213:15 thesis [2] 5:24; 6:2 thinking [3] 132:6; 236:2, 4 thinly [3] 28:9; 98:23; 99:11 third [7] 19:5; 136:6; 161:18; 169:9; 182:6; 193:10; 238:2 thomas [1] 3:16 thousands [1] 70:16 threat [1] 221:6 threatened [1] 27:20 three [24] 37:4; 90:15; 97:6, 12, 19, 24, 25; 101:8; 124:24; 131:7, 11, 19; 137:11; 149:8; 178:23; 193:10; 194:7; 195:22; 196:2; 203:18; 207:4; 209:23;

223:15: 244:23 throw [1] 216:11 tidal [1] 27:18 tied [2] 197:5, 16 times [8] 19:11; 85:17, 18; 126:17; 128:17; 153:18; 185:10; 223:15 timing [2] 179:21, 23 title [7] 26:21; 58:3, 12, 13; 112:18; 120:4; 178:19 titled [7] 111:20; 159:3; 162:14; 163:11, 22; 169:7; 191:16 titles [1] 169:6 tom [2] 12:22; 213:12 tomorrow [1] 220:18 tonight [1] 234:15 topic [2] 170:25; 171:6 torricelli's [3] 17:20; 18:17, 19 total [5] 120:25; 121:4, 11; 147:8; 200:17 touch [1] 127:18 tough [2] 164:7, 13 towards [5] 104:23; 211:3, 11; 217:11; 244:13 traditionally [2] 20:16; 227:10 training [1] 195:16 transcript [2] 247:8, 10 transferred [1] 75:13 transformed [2] 96:3, 9 translated [1]

234:24 treated (15) 51:20, 24; 52:25; 55:4; 60:24; 62:3, 7; 67:7; 73:12; 93:2; 102:5; 104:9; 118:10, 12; 182:10 treating [1] 112:11 trial [1] 4:9 troubling [5] 125:4; 128:8, 19; 130:2, 10 true (32) 20:3, 5, 22, 23; 63:24; 118:23; 119:7; 122:15, 16, 20; 126:2; 163:2; 189:22; 191:21; 197:8; 201:7; 206:20; 216:19; 217:4; 218:19; 219:21; 221:23, 24; 222:3, 4; 223:13, 16; 228:8; 229:18; 247:10, 13; 253:14 trust [8] 24:11, 13, 15; 27:11; 58:3, 18; 202:14, 19 truth [5] 25:16; 26:3; 32:3; 44:8; 125:17 turns [1] 132:8 twice [1] 153:20 two-fold [1] 30:21 type [2] 119:4; 222:13 types [1] 198:11 typically [6] 186:2, 12, 14; 198:9; 205:18, 19 \* \* U \* \*

## ultimate [2] 38:16; 224:20 ultimately [2] 107:4; 132:13 um-hum [1] 92:10 unaware [2] 130:11, 13 unbeknownst [1] 131:3 uncede [2] 175:13; 178:16 uncertainty [1] 157:10 unclear [11] 5:18; 42:13; 43:6, 7; 52:24; 78:14; 97:18; 238:4, 12, 19, 22 undergraduate [1]

105:21 understand [15] 29:21; 30:16; 32:4; 34:19; 53:12; 122:19; 125:14; 147:15; 169:18; 185:3; 197:10; 218:2; 233:12; 235:21; 236:23 understanding [9] 29:2; 32:18; 40:20; 157:2; 184:22; 199:14; 219:12; 227:7; 235:13 understood [4] 122:12; 126:24; 143:18; 202:11 undoubtedly [1] 29:15 unduly [1] 117:23 unfair [2] 90:4, 8 unfairly [5] 88:5; 89:17, 24; 97:14; 138:22 unfamiliar [2] 46:24; 94:11 union [6] 19:21; 57:17; 169:9; 172:8, 14, 19 unionism [2] 172:16, 23 unions [2] 28:3; 174:5 unique [25] 123:21; 125:8; 126:14; 132:5; 143:15; 144:6, 12, 15, 22; 145:3; 151:9, 15; 152:2; 153:8, 21, 23; 154:6, 8, 10, 19, 25; 155:8; 156:18, 19 united [6] 1:2; 80:20; 172:7; 229:17; 232:4; 233:17 units [3] 18:20, 22; 19:4 universe [1] 227:20 university [9] 6:8; 8:11; 35:2, 11; 105:6, 25; 155:3; 188:4; 228:3 unlimited [2] 173:22; 174:3 unreliable [2] 86:10, 15 unsure [7] 42:13; 43:7; 52:23; 238:4, 11, 19, 22 untold [1] 28:5 untrue [4] 121:22, 24; 122:4, 6 unusual [2]

14; 60:20; 61:12; 64:6;

69:3; 145:6, 7; 151:10;

48:2: 104:15; 183:17;

169:21

169:24

174:6

treat [4]

translation [1]

transmitted [2]

35:18: 181:24

treasuries [1]

VS.

216:16; 241:9 updated [2] 201:20; 203:13 urge [8] 42:8; 46:13; 52:19; 60:4; 61:11; 63:2; 65:4; 166:22 urges [1] 60:8 urging [2] 23:20: 42:19 usc [1] 5.22 uses [1] 177:12 usual [1] 64:12 ut [1] 77:25

\* \* V \* \*

vacation [2] 85:6; 94:6 vacuum [1] 30:24 vague [1] 127:16 valeo (2) 20:14; 180:13 validated [1] 232:3 validity [3] 15:6; 19:13; 190:10 valuable [1] 29.14 variety [3] 10:13; 16:24; 27:21 vary [1] 36:12 veiled [3] 28:9; 98:23; 99:11 verified [1] 209:16 verses [8] 20:14: 24:7; 45:5; 46:9; 119:2; 180:13; 187:11; 189:14 version [6] 66:7, 14; 150:6; 202:25; 203:13: 212:8 versions [2] 201:16: 207:6 viable [2] 107:12; 238:19 vice [1] 103:15 view [41]

184:3; 187:10; 188:7; 198:13; 199:13; 219:7, 22; 224:3; 225:14, 16; 226:4. 10: 231:16 viewed [13] 52:11; 74:3; 81:6, 9; 92:11; 106:17, 24; 109:24; 158:13; 166:15, 19; 229:2; 237:25 viewers [1] 78:15 viewing [2] 178:15; 232:21 viewpoints [1] 231:12 views [5] 29:3; 172:22; 173:6; 174:13; 243:11 virtually [1] 103:16 virtue [1] 90:2 vis-a-vis [3] 81:7, 11; 99:19 vocabulary [1] 62.4 void [1] 30:9 volume [2] 40:14: 103:20 volunteer [2] 128:13: 129:9 vote [36] 42:2; 45:8; 53:9; 55:16; 56:6, 19, 25; 70:20; 71:3, 5, 15, 21; 78:11, 14, 16, 20; 79:5, 11, 15, 20, 24, 25; 81:13; 82:10; 161:8; 172:7; 176:19; 187:18; 222:24; 223:9; 224:7, 25; 226:12; 236:10 voted [6] 83:21; 159:12; 161:4, 21; 162:7, 17 voter [3] 225:23; 236:13, 17 voter's [2] 71:11; 112:14 voters [5] 84:12; 175:14; 224:25; 226:13; 235:4 votes [3] 68:24; 69:16; 224:18 voting [4] 161:14; 162:10; 171:16; 174:24

171:8: 175:4, 12, 15:

176:11; 177:2; 179:13;

waived [1]

wanted [9] 38:3; 49:11; 68:11; 107:12; 125:16; 192:16; 219:13, 14; 223:10 wants [2] 50:14; 57:5 warrant [1] 136.9 washington [9] 2:15, 22; 3:15, 20; 16:17; 64:10: 88:14: 172:16: 228:21 watch [1] 37:7 watching [1] 228:16 wave [1] 27:18 ways [6] 32:16; 113:17; 114:15; 116:10, 17; 226:21 we've [1] 126:19 weapons [2] 161:5, 16 website [8] 11:24; 143:5; 191:10; 192:15; 201:6; 204:20; 206:19; 212:10 websites [1] 209:7 wednesday [1] 107:10 weed [1] 189:13 week [1] 128:21 weeks [6] 142:20, 22; 145:9; 155:17; 156:9, 21 weights [1] 216:10 weissman [7] 88:3, 8, 11, 12; 89:2, 11, 14 welcomed [1] 172:19 weren't (6) 13:13; 43:8; 75:5; 93:3; 110:9; 112:3 what's [3] 76:23; 144:11; 228:20 whereof [1] 253:20 whichever [1] 154:10 white [1] 73:8 whoever [1]

wiley [1] 3:12 willing [5] 183:3; 202:5; 218:17; 219:3: 225:6 wind [1] 97:14 window [1] 144:17 winds [2] 163:17; 170:9 wisconsin [7] 35:3, 11; 69:3; 105:6; 106:2; 188:4; 228:3 **wish** [3] 83:7; 153:23; 190:17 witness [16] 1:19; 3:3; 5:3; 15:9; 139:18; 141:16; 219:17; 225:20; 230:10: 237:7: 240:25: 241:13; 248:3; 253:11, 15, 20 women's [1] 83:17 won't [5] 56:11; 165:20; 179:4; 220:17, 18 wonder [1] 161:23 word [8] 35:24; 36:22, 23; 52:15; 58:20; 83:8; 182:9; 232:11 words [44] 27:24; 32:8, 12, 13, 19, 21, 22; 33:3, 7, 13, 17; 34:2, 8; 52:10; 53:8, 11, 12, 14; 54:2, 15; 57:16; 75:12, 18, 25; 76:4, 9, 14, 15, 16, 22, 25; 77:2; 82:23; 117:25; 123:22; 156:11, 22; 203:3; 226:20; 234:22 work [28] 8:15; 9:13; 10:5; 11:14; 20:7; 28:12, 24; 29:20; 34:16, 23; 49:19; 133:19; 134:13: 141:7, 19: 161:6: 172:4, 6, 11, 12, 18; 173:3, 6, 8; 215:14, 16; 241:19 worked [2] 6:17: 185:19 worker [4] 78:12; 79:21, 23, 25 working [7] 6:13, 18; 25:17; 50:9; 112:5; 113:2; 165:12 works [1] 7:15

wouldn't [9] 44:18; 73:21; 85:16; 86:15; 179:22; 202:20; 231:5; 234:12; 238:9 write [6] 6:22: 58:6: 89:11: 111:25; 191:24, 25 writes (2) 58:4, 5 writing [10] 6:4; 49:4; 85:25; 123:16; 124:23; 144:24; 146:19; 153:10: 180:11: 192:23 written [7] 7:24; 88:19; 146:12; 152:19; 167:15, 17; 243:6 wrong [21] 75:17: 81:21: 124:9: 129:16: 137:20, 22: 144:10, 11, 21, 25; 145; 2, 4, 7, 9, 11; 152:5, 10; 156:23; 159:4; 160:18; 161:14 wrote [13] 73:3; 82:20; 92:4, 12; 97:3; 167:19; 191:14, 22; 192:3, 6; 196:22; 240:16; 243:25 wu [23] 62:21, 24: 63:2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 17, 18; 64:20; 218:10, 16; 219:2, 8, 13, 20; 220:5, 6, 8; 222:24; 223:10, 12 www.brennan [1] 191:11 yeah [7] 71:24; 105:3; 112:14; 152:22; 215:8, 11; 216:12

year [10] 8:8; 23:13; 66:6; 67:19; 69:20; 70:16; 97:15; 138:10: 140:5: 201:19 years [7] 6:18, 20; 29:15; 67:22; 68:11; 74:2; 203:23 yield [1] 184:5 york [14] 1:15, 22, 24; 2:6; 3:5; 8:10; 247:22: 253:4, 6, 9 vourself [4] 8:17; 14:12; 27:15; 163:12 \*\*7\*\*

zealous [1] 50:15

169:22, 170:14, 17, 22, 25; 4:5 Ellen Grauer Court Reporting (212) 750-6434

15:12; 36:5; 42:17; 47:7;

61:10; 62:16; 69:21; 70:5;

78:6; 80:10; 81:10, 12;

87:3; 92:16; 99:2; 122:8;

www.ellengrauer.com

185:22

widely [3]

204:16, 20; 241:25

worried [1]

worst [1]

136:7

164:5

From updated to zealous