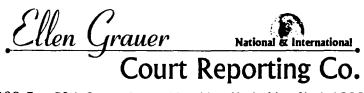
· MCCONNELL vs. FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

DANIEL SELTZ - 9/13/02

CONCORDANCE AND CONDENSED TRANSCRIPT PREPARED BY:

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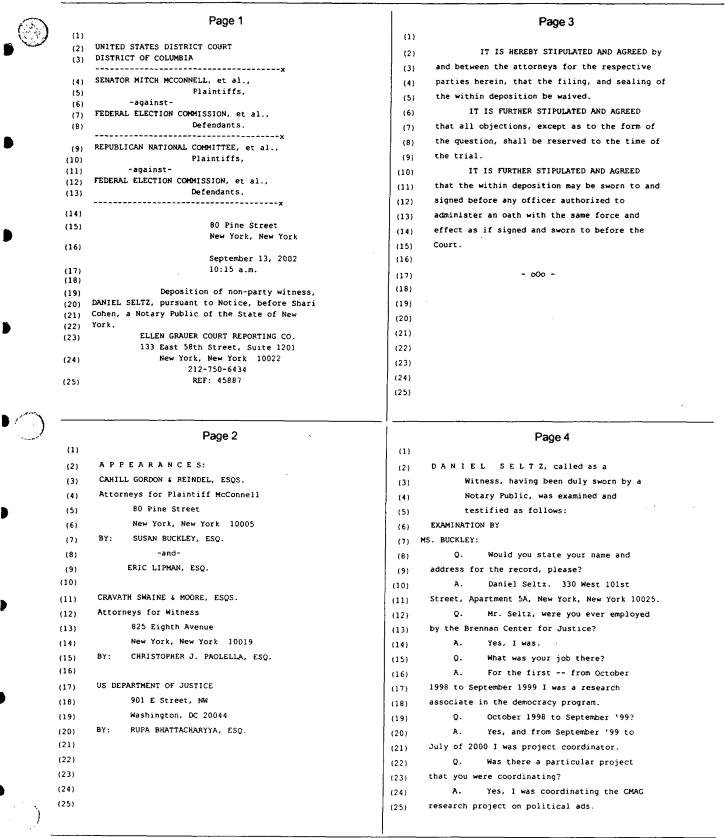


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FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION



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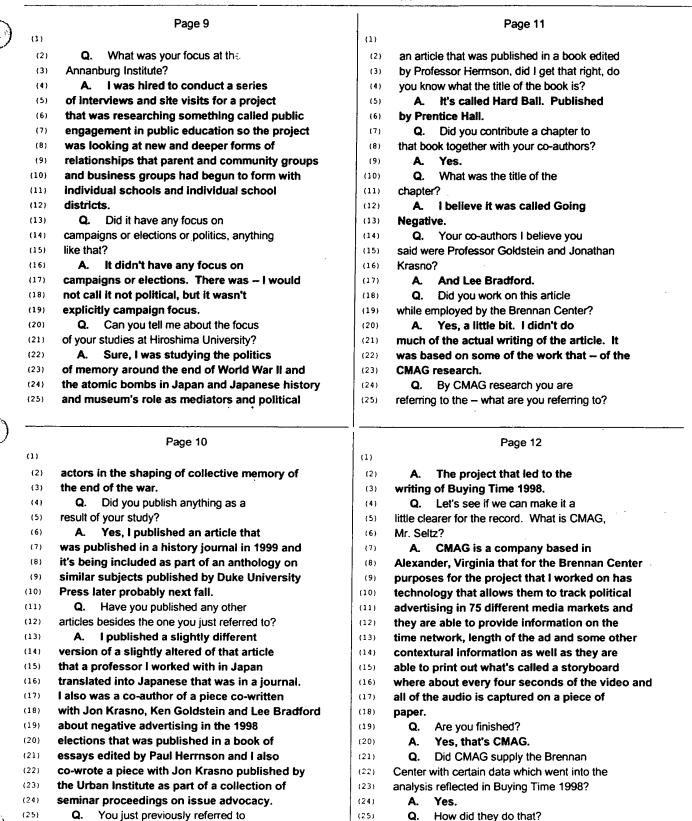
(25)

Time 1998, yours are not in color to

	Page 5		Page 7
(1)	Seltz	(1)	•
(2)	Q. Did that result in a report bein;	(2)	save some expense.
(3)	issued by the Brennan Center?	(3)	A. This is actually this first
(4)	A. Yes.	(4)	page is not part of the report.
(5)	Q. What was the name of that report?	(5)	Q. It isn't?
(6)	A. It was called Buying Time	(6)	A. No, not the printed, the
(7)	Television Advertising in the 1998	(7)	equivalent of this that's on the table. You
(8)	Congressional Elections.	(8)	would not find this page in the actual book.
(9)	Q. You were a co-author of that	(9)	Q. Okay, so you're talking about the
(10)	report, were you not?	(10)	very first page that we marked which says
(11)	A. Yes, I was.	(11)	download PDF overview, that's what you are
(12)	Q. We will be referring to that	(12)	saying is not part of the actual report?
(13)	report over the course of the deposition today	(13)	A. No, it's part of the web page.
(14)	and I am going to refer to it as Buying Time	(14)	Q. Okay so in this exhibit the
(15)	1998, is that all right with you?	(15)	report starts on what is the second page?
(16)	A. That's fine.	(16)	A. Yes, there might have been more
(17)	Q. Have you ever had your deposition	(17)	that's right.
(18)	taken before Mr. Seltz?	(18)	MS. BUCKLEY: So if we disregard
(19)	A. No, I haven't.	(19)	page one, we have Buying Time 1998
(20)	Q. If at any time during the course	(20)	marked as Seltz Exhibit 1. Shall we
(21)	of the day you don't understand a question that	(21)	remove the sticker and mark it properly
(22)	I ask, just please let me know and I will try	(22)	then?
(23)	to rephrase it as best as I can. If you don't	(23)	We will remove the sticker and
(24)	hear me, let me know and I will try to speak	(24)	put the sticker on the first page of
(25)	up. Also try if you will to give verbal	(25)	what you said was Seltz Exhibit 1.
	Page 6		Page 8
(1)	rage 0	(1)	r age o
(2)	responses. A lot of people have a tendency to	(2)	MR. PAOLELLA: Off the record.
(3)	nod and shake their head and the court reporter	(3)	(Discussion off the record.)
(4)	cannot take that down, do you understand that?	(4)	Q. Mr. Seltz, could you tell me a
(5)	A. Yes, I do.	(5)	little bit about your educational background?
(6)	Q. Great.	(6)	A. Sure, I graduated from Brown
(7)	MS. BUCKLEY: We are going to mark	(7)	University in December of 1996 with a BA in
(8)	as Seltz Exhibit 1 a copy of Buying Time	(8)	history and East Asian studies.
(9)	1998 as printed off the Brennan Center	(9)	Q. What did you do after your
(10)	website. I noticed when we were trying	(10)	graduation from Brown?
(11)	to print it off the Brennan Center	(11)	A. I spent six months as a research
(12)	website that I didn't print the cover so	(12)	assistant at the Annanburg Institute for School
(13)	I didn't want to alter the document so	(13)	Reform and then I spent one year as a
(14)	here it is without it's pretty cover.	(14)	non-degree research student as a fulbright
(15)	(Plaintiff's Exhibit Seltz 1,	(15)	fellow at the Hiroshima University in Japan.
(16)	Buying Time 1998, marked for	(16)	Q. Where is the Annanburg Center for
(17)	Identification.)	(17)	School Reform?
(18)	MS. BUCKLEY: The exhibit we just	(18)	A. The Annanburg Institute is in
(19)	had the court reporter mark has the	(19)	Province, Rhode Island. It's part of Brown
(20)	charts and many of the headings in color	(20)	University.
(21)	because they are so difficult to read on	(21)	Q. Does it have any affiliation with
(22)	a black and white Xerox set. For	(22)	the Annanburg Public Policy Center?
(23)	convenience of counsel, I have given you	(23)	A. No. It's the same Annanburg, but
24)	all copies of Seltz Exhibit 1 Buying	(24)	they don't have any relationship beyond the

initial funding for it.

(25)



(25)

Q.

How did they do that?

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(23)

(24)

(25)

	Page 13	1	
(1)		(1)	
(2)	A. How did they supply us with the	(2)	Q . 1
(3)	-	(3)	storyboa
(4)	Q. That's right.	(4)	undergra
(5)	A. I believe that Ken Goldstein who	(5)	A. 1
(6)	was then at Arizona State was - I don't	(6)	they had
(7)	remember exactly how CMAG transmitted the data	(7)	the exter
(8)	that they captured from the 1998 elections to	(8)	they wer
(9)	the Brennan Center, but they were able to	(9)	Q. I
(10)	supply us with the information that I just	(10)	to which
(11)	described.	(11)	A. I
(12)	Q. You mentioned Professor	(12)	you mea
(13)	Goldstein. What was his role in Buying Time	(13)	Q. 1
(14)	1998?	(14)	that you i
(15)	A. He compiled the data set that we	(15)	from Prof
(16)	ended up using to base - what we based the	(16)	A. H
(17)	Buying Time 1998 report on. He supervised a	(17)	' Q. T
(18)	team of students who provided content codes to	(18)	software?
(19)	the for the advertisements. They had a	(19)	· A. II
(20)	coding instrument where they would answer	(20)	do statis
(21)	different questions about the ads and he	(21)	Q. Y
(22)	supervised that process. He then worked with	(22)	computer
(23)	the Brennan Center to provide us with the	(23)	A. C
(24)	finished data set that included both the	(24)	Q. I
(25)	content codes and the information that CMAG	(25)	the secon
	Page 14	_	
1)		(1)	
(2)	provides.	(2)	chapter ca
(3)	Q. Did CMAG provide its storyboards	(3)	nublished

Page 15

- Q. Do you know how many times the storyboards for 1998 were coded by undergraduate students at 1998?
- A. When we received the data set, they had one set of codes for each ad. That's the extent of what I know about how many times they were coded.
- **Q.** How did you receive this data set to which you just referred?
- A. I'm not sure I understand what you mean.
- **Q.** In what form was the data set that you just referred to that you received from Professor Goldstein?
 - A. It was in an SPSS file.
 - Q. That's a computer program
- A. It's software that enables you to do statistical analysis.
 - Q. You received the data set on a computer disk?
 - A. On a zip disk.
- Q. I think I forgot to ask you about
- the second article that you mentioned after the

Q. Did CMAG provide its storyboards to the Brennan Center as well as Professor Goldstein or not?

A. I think that they provided the storyboards directly to Ken Goldstein and then Ken Goldstein copied -- made at least a couple of copies of the storyboards, sent them to us. CMAG knew that we had the storyboards.

Q. Did the Brennan Center play any role in supervising the student coders?

A. I believe that Jon Krasno who was then the senior policy analyst may have spent sometime out in Arizona State while the coding was going on. Ken was the primary supervisor.

Q. Was the coding done by graduate students or undergraduate students?

A. I believe it was done by undergraduate students.

Q. Do you know how they were selected?

A. I don't.

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Q. Do you know how many there were?

A. I don't.

Page 16

chapter called Going Negative that was published in Hard Ball. You mentioned another piece about campaign finance issues I believe. Can you tell me a little bit about that?

A. While I was at the Brennan Center still around March of 2000, no, actually it was later, it was after we released the report so it must have been in about late May, early June someone from the Urban Institute in Washington, DC contacted me and said they are holding a series of seminars on interest group political activity and they were interested in Jon Krasno and I coming down and giving a talk about the work we had done so basically what we did was to distill some of the main findings from 1998 into a general summary chapter for that. We then presented in September to a very small conference at their institute. They then published the proceedings of their seminar.

Q. Where were the proceedings published if you know?

A. In a book in sort of something similar to the look and feel of Buying Time '98 and 2000 the same published by the Urban

	Page 17	Page 19
(1)		(1)
(2)	Institute, but it included basically the papers	(2) Q. I see it's dated February 19,
(3)	that were given at those seminars.	(3) 1999; you were at the Brennan Center then?
(4)	Q. The papers that you and Mr.	(4) A. Yes.
(5)	Krasno gave	(5) Q. Did you have any role in
(6)	A. It was just one paper.	(6) preparing this grant proposal?
(7)	Q. The paper that you and Professor	(7) A. I saw it before it went out. I
(8)	Krasno gave was on the subject of issue	(8) did some very minor proofreading of it.
(9)	advocacy I believe you said?	(9) Q. Did you know at the time that if
(10)	A. Yes.	(10) the funding was granted that you would be the
(11)	Q. What was the premise of the paper	(11) project coordinator for CMAG 1998?
(12)	if you will?	(12) A. At that time I was having
(13)	A. The premise?	(13) conversations about that possibility with Jon
(14)	Q. Yes, if you would like another	(14) Krasno and Nancy Northup. It wasn't yet
(15)	word, I would be happy to give it to you?	(15) decided that I was going to devote my time 100
(16)	A. Sure.	(16) percent to it at this time, but yes, I knew it
(17)	Q. What was the thrust of the	(17) was a possibility.
(18)	article?	(18) Q. As of February 1999 was Jonathan
(19)	A. The thrust of the article was	(19) Krasno employed by the Brennan Center?
(20)	that I believe - I haven't read - we	(20) A. Yes.
(21)	published it over two years ago. We gave the	(21) Q. What was his role?
(22)	paper over two years ago now.	(22) A. He was the senior policy analyst.
(23)	Q. That's September 2000 when you	(23) Q. How long was he at the Brennan
(24)	are referring to September?	(24) Center, do you know?
(25)	A. Right and I have not read it	(25) A. I don't know specifically.
	Page 18	Page 20
(1)	Page 18	Page 20
(1)	Page 18 since then. My general recollection is that it	_
•	since then. My general recollection is that it was discussing the phenomenon of issue advocacy	(1)
(2)	since then. My general recollection is that it	(1) (2) Q. Do you know when he left? (3) A. He left in spring of 2000 right (4) about the time that we released our report.
(2)	since then. My general recollection is that it was discussing the phenomenon of issue advocacy	(1) (2) Q. Do you know when he left? (3) A. He left in spring of 2000 right
(2) (3) (4)	since then. My general recollection is that it was discussing the phenomenon of issue advocacy as a relatively new phenomenon in American	(1) (2) Q. Do you know when he left? (3) A. He left in spring of 2000 right (4) about the time that we released our report.
(2) (3) (4) (5)	since then. My general recollection is that it was discussing the phenomenon of issue advocacy as a relatively new phenomenon in American elections and discussing some of the ways in	(1) (2) Q. Do you know when he left? (3) A. He left in spring of 2000 right (4) about the time that we released our report. (5) Q. When was the report Buying Time
(2) (3) (4) (5) (6)	since then. My general recollection is that it was discussing the phenomenon of issue advocacy as a relatively new phenomenon in American elections and discussing some of the ways in which television advertising by interest groups	(1) (2) Q. Do you know when he left? (3) A. He left in spring of 2000 right (4) about the time that we released our report. (5) Q. When was the report Buying Time (6) 1998 released to the public?
(2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7)	since then. My general recollection is that it was discussing the phenomenon of issue advocacy as a relatively new phenomenon in American elections and discussing some of the ways in which television advertising by interest groups was changing the complexion and cost of	(1) (2) Q. Do you know when he left? (3) A. He left in spring of 2000 right (4) about the time that we released our report. (5) Q. When was the report Buying Time (6) 1998 released to the public? (7) A. May of 2000.
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(2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12) (13) (14) (15) (16) (17) (18)	since then. My general recollection is that it was discussing the phenomenon of issue advocacy as a relatively new phenomenon in American elections and discussing some of the ways in which television advertising by interest groups was changing the complexion and cost of campaigns and how it was affecting the way that candidates approached their own campaigns. Q. Was the article based on the data that you were familiar with in connection with Buying Time 1998? A. Yes. MS. BUCKLEY: I would like to mark - off the record. (Discussion off the record.) Q. I would like to hand you a copy, Mr. Seltz, of what's been previously marked as	(1) (2) Q. Do you know when he left? (3) A. He left in spring of 2000 right about the time that we released our report. (5) Q. When was the report Buying Time (6) 1998 released to the public? (7) A. May of 2000. (8) Q. Why did it take so long? (9) A. Why did it take so long? (10) MR. PAOLELLA: Objection. (11) Q. Yes. (12) A. I don't understand what you (13) mean. (14) Q. I take it that Buying Time 1998 (15) is a report about political advertising in the (16) 1998 November elections and my question is why (17) was the report issued in the spring of 2000 (18) when the election occurred in November of 1998?
(2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12) (13) (14) (15) (16) (17) (18) (19)	since then. My general recollection is that it was discussing the phenomenon of issue advocacy as a relatively new phenomenon in American elections and discussing some of the ways in which television advertising by interest groups was changing the complexion and cost of campaigns and how it was affecting the way that candidates approached their own campaigns. Q. Was the article based on the data that you were familiar with in connection with Buying Time 1998? A. Yes. MS. BUCKLEY: I would like to mark - off the record. (Discussion off the record.) Q. I would like to hand you a copy, Mr. Seltz, of what's been previously marked as Holman Exhibit 4 and ask you if you can	(1) (2) Q. Do you know when he left? (3) A. He left in spring of 2000 right about the time that we released our report. (5) Q. When was the report Buying Time (6) 1998 released to the public? (7) A. May of 2000. (8) Q. Why did it take so long? (9) A. Why did it take so long? (10) MR. PAOLELLA: Objection. (11) Q. Yes. (12) A. I don't understand what you (13) mean. (14) Q. I take it that Buying Time 1998 (15) is a report about political advertising in the (16) 1998 November elections and my question is why (17) was the report issued in the spring of 2000 (18) when the election occurred in November of 1998? (19) A. We received the data set — we
(2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12) (13) (14) (15) (16) (17) (18) (19) (20)	since then. My general recollection is that it was discussing the phenomenon of issue advocacy as a relatively new phenomenon in American elections and discussing some of the ways in which television advertising by interest groups was changing the complexion and cost of campaigns and how it was affecting the way that candidates approached their own campaigns. Q. Was the article based on the data that you were familiar with in connection with Buying Time 1998? A. Yes. MS. BUCKLEY: I would like to mark off the record. (Discussion off the record.) Q. I would like to hand you a copy, Mr. Seltz, of what's been previously marked as Holman Exhibit 4 and ask you if you can identify that for me?	(1) (2) Q. Do you know when he left? (3) A. He left in spring of 2000 right (4) about the time that we released our report. (5) Q. When was the report Buying Time (6) 1998 released to the public? (7) A. May of 2000. (8) Q. Why did it take so long? (9) A. Why did it take so long? (10) MR. PAOLELLA: Objection. (11) Q. Yes. (12) A. I don't understand what you (13) mean. (14) Q. I take it that Buying Time 1998 (15) is a report about political advertising in the (16) 1998 November elections and my question is why (17) was the report issued in the spring of 2000 (18) when the election occurred in November of 1998? (19) A. We received the data set — we (20) got the grant in the summer or fall of 1999 and
(2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12) (13) (14) (15) (16) (17) (18) (19) (20) (21)	since then. My general recollection is that it was discussing the phenomenon of issue advocacy as a relatively new phenomenon in American elections and discussing some of the ways in which television advertising by interest groups was changing the complexion and cost of campaigns and how it was affecting the way that candidates approached their own campaigns. Q. Was the article based on the data that you were familiar with in connection with Buying Time 1998? A. Yes. MS. BUCKLEY: I would like to mark — off the record. (Discussion off the record.) Q. I would like to hand you a copy, Mr. Seltz, of what's been previously marked as Holman Exhibit 4 and ask you if you can identify that for me? A. Yes, I recognize this.	(1) (2) Q. Do you know when he left? (3) A. He left in spring of 2000 right (4) about the time that we released our report. (5) Q. When was the report Buying Time (6) 1998 released to the public? (7) A. May of 2000. (8) Q. Why did it take so long? (9) A. Why did it take so long? (10) MR. PAOLELLA: Objection. (11) Q. Yes. (12) A. I don't understand what you (13) mean. (14) Q. I take it that Buying Time 1998 (15) is a report about political advertising in the (16) 1998 November elections and my question is why (17) was the report issued in the spring of 2000 (18) when the election occurred in November of 1998? (19) A. We received the data set — we (20) got the grant in the summer or fall of 1999 and (21) received the actual data set beginning in about
(2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12) (13) (14) (15) (16) (17) (18) (19) (20) (21) (22)	since then. My general recollection is that it was discussing the phenomenon of issue advocacy as a relatively new phenomenon in American elections and discussing some of the ways in which television advertising by interest groups was changing the complexion and cost of campaigns and how it was affecting the way that candidates approached their own campaigns. Q. Was the article based on the data that you were familiar with in connection with Buying Time 1998? A. Yes. MS. BUCKLEY: I would like to mark — off the record. (Discussion off the record.) Q. I would like to hand you a copy, Mr. Seltz, of what's been previously marked as Holman Exhibit 4 and ask you if you can identify that for me? A. Yes, I recognize this. Q. What is this?	Q. Do you know when he left? A. He left in spring of 2000 right about the time that we released our report. Q. When was the report Buying Time 1998 released to the public? A. May of 2000. Why did it take so long? A. Why did it take so long? MR. PAOLELLA: Objection. Q. Yes. A. I don't understand what you mean. Lisa is a report about political advertising in the 1998 November elections and my question is why was the report issued in the spring of 2000 when the election occurred in November of 1998? A. We received the data set — we got the grant in the summer or fall of 1999 and received the actual data set beginning in about September, October of 1999 and then worked

(24)

(25)

reproducible.

was verifiable, checkable, transparent,

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	Page 21		Page 23
(1)		(1)	
(2)	election took place?	(2)	Q. There is no doubt that the goal
(3)	A. A little less than a year after	(3)	was to help the reform effort; is that right?
(4)	the election, yes.	(4)	A. The goal - one of the goals was
(5)	Q. What was Ms. Northup's role at	(5)	to help the reform effort.
(6)	the Brennan Center, do you know?	(6)	Q. Do you disagree with this
(7)	A. When I was there she was deputy	(7)	sentence that I just read to you, Mr. Seltz?
(8)	 she was director of the democracy program or 	(8)	A. I don't disagree with it.
(9)	her title might have shifted from deputy	(9)	Q. At the time the grant proposal
(10)	director of the Brennan Center to director of	(10)	was dated which is February 19, 1999, had the
(11)	democracy program or the other direction, I	(11)	Brennan Center seen any of the data that CMAG
(12)	can't remember.	(12)	had already collected for the '98 election?
(13)	Q. I wonder if you would turn to the	(13)	A. In February of 1999?
(14)	third sheet of Holman Exhibit 4 which is marked	(14)	Q. Yes.
(15)	page two and I will direct your attention, you	(15)	A. I don't know.
(16)	can of course look at the entire thing or any	(16)	Q. As you will see and we will get
(17)	part of it if you would like to, Mr. Seltz,	(17)	to in a minute there is a description of CMAG
(18)	direct your attention to the second full	(18)	in this proposal and I'm trying to understand
(19)	paragraph begins "While the data will be	(19)	what the Brennan Center knew about the CMAG
(20)	enormously valuable to political scientists -	(20)	data before it embarked on the study. Can you
(21)	it will undoubtedly keep them busy for years -	(21)	do you know what if anything they did know
(22)	the purpose of our acquiring the data set is	(22)	about the data before they embarked on the
(23)	not simply to advance knowledge for its own	(23)	study?
(24)	sake, but to fuel a continuous and	(24)	A. They knew – I'm fairly certain
(25)	multi-faceted campaign to propel reform	(25)	they knew the scope of the information that
	Page 22		Page 24
(1)		(1)	
(2)	forward." You see that, Mr. Seltz?	(2)	CMAG had through both conversations directly
(3)	A. Yes, I do.	(3)	with Ken Goldstein and also through Jon Krasno
(4)	 Q. Is it an accurate statement to 	(4)	who had had extensive conversations with
(5)	say that the purpose of acquiring the data set	(5)	Professor Goldstein and CMAG so they knew that
(6)	was to fuel a continuous and multi-faceted	(6)	there was an incredible wealth of information
(7)	campaign to propel reform forward if you know?	(7)	available from CMAG.
(8)	A. There were many purposes in	(8)	Q. Do you know whether Professor
(9)	acquiring the data set. One of them was to	(9)	Goldstein had studied the data before February
(10)	the primary purpose was to contribute to the	(10)	of 1999?
(11)	body of knowledge about campaign finance reform	(11)	A. I don't know if he had.
(12)	and specifically issue advocacy as well as to	(12)	Q. How about Mr. Krasno?
(13)	- and to fill what we viewed to be an	(13)	A. Just the CMAG data?
(14)	empirical void in the literature about issue	(14)	Q. Correct.
(15)	advocacy. A lot of the literature that had	(15)	A. I don't know.
16)	been produced was not based on the same kind of	(16)	Q. What other data did Mr. Krasno
17)	comprehensive and extremely large data set. An	(17)	have available to him in February of '99 about
18)	independent but related purpose which was	(18)	the '98 elections if you know?
19)	separate but related was indeed to provide	(19)	A. I think that Jon had the same
20)	information to people – to proponents of	(20)	kind of data that everyone did about the
21)	campaign finance reform to help them fashion	(21)	elections which was a whole host of sources
22)	new and better arguments for reform, but	(22)	about spending and, you know, news reports,
23}	arguments that would be based on research that	(23)	secondary sources that come out after every

(24)

(25)

congressional election. There were some other

reports that were being written about the '98

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600	Page 25	Page 27
	(1) elections that I'm sure he had that he	had read (2) characterization, but you go ahead and
,	(3) or had access to the drafts.	characterization, but you go ahead and answer.
	(4) Q. Do you know whether either	(4) A. It's not a limiting – it's not
	(5) Professors Goldstein or Krasno had writ	T
	(6) about the '98 election before February of	
	(7) A. I don't know.	7) programing. It gets whatever is being shown on
	(8) Q. There is a description on page	(8) —I guess it would be the affiliates of the
•	(9) two of Holman Exhibit 4 which you have	
	(10) of you entitled CMAG data and the first	(10) day.
	(11) paragraph opens with the heading what	
	(12) The first sentence reads "CMAG, the ow	
	(13) 'Polaris Ad Detector' technology, has se	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	(14) computer traps to monitor advertising by	The state of the s
•	(15) national broadcast television networks a	· -
	(16) 25 leading cable networks (e.g. CNN, TI	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	(17) in each of the countries top 75 media ma	
	(18) which collectively encompass more than	· •
	(19) percent of the population." Mr. Seltz, do	
	(20) know if we can put it in sort of real terms	s, (20) broadcast networks being referred to are ABC,
)	(21) for example, what stations, television sta	ations (21) CBS, NBC and Fox?
	(22) CMAG captures say in New York?	(22) A. I'm sure there are more. I would
	(23) A. I cannot tell you offhand. It's	not be comfortable naming the ones.
	(24) easily - you could easily find that out	t. (24) Q. So you don't know?
	(25) Q. I'm trying to get an	(25) A. I don't know what.
		·
	Page 26	Page 28
	(1)	(1)
	(2) understanding of what the phrase broade	
	(3) television networks means?	(3) stations — which of the so-called broadcast
	(4) A. That refers to NBC, CBS, ABC	
	(5) Fox, and there may be other national !	
,	(6) television networks that I don't know	
	(7) top of my head. I'm sure that they cap	
	(8) advertisements on those.	(8) remember the names of broadcast networks.
	(9) Q. Do you know if they captured	(9) Q. Fair enough.
	(10) advertisement, only advertisements on the	hose (10) MS. BUCKLEY: Off the record.
	(11) networks or advertisements on stations	(11) (Discussion off the record.)
•	(12) affiliated with those networks?	(12) Q. Mr. Seltz, we are handing you two
	(13) A. I don't know what those would	d be. (13) big boxes and in them are file folders which
	(14) Q. Take, for example, ABC has a	are labeled Seltz computer files 1 and I
	(15) station in New York City. It also has stati	ions believe all the way through Seltz computer
	(16) all across the country. ABC has network	(16) files 11. These documents were produced to us
	(17) programing at certain times of the day an	nd by the Brennan Center in response to a Subpoena
	those stations carry that network program	ming if to the Brennan Center and I wonder if you could
	they choose. They also carry local progr	
	in other parts of the day and my question	
	referring to television networks is that sor	
	limiting description of the broadcasters th	
	are monitored by CMAG or is it just slopp	
	(24) writing?	(24) Center?
)	MR. PAOLELLA: I object to that	MS. BUCKLEY: Yes, they were



	Page 29		Page 31	
(1)	•	(1)		
(2)	MS. BHATTACHARYYA: Were they	(2)	summary to Buying Time '98 and then there are	
(3)	marked with Bates numbers?	(3)	printouts of programing which would be called	
(4)	MS. BUCKLEY: Yes, they were.	(4)	syntax files in the SPSS program, that's the	
(5)	MS. BHATTACHARYYA: Can you put	(5)	remainder.	
(6)	that on the record?	(6)	Q. That's the remainder of the	
(7)	MS. BUCKLEY: Yes. I will	(7)	packet that's Seltz computer files 1?	
(8)	identify the first page which says Seltz	(8)	A. Right.	
(9)	computer files 1. It bears the Bates	(9)	Q. Did you print out these	
(10)	stamp numbers BRE 009979.	(10)	documents, Mr. Seltz, or did someone else do	
(11)	MS. BHATTACHARYYA: If we could	(11)	that?	
(12)	just at some point do that.	(12)	A. I don't remember printing out -	
(13)	MS. BUCKLEY: On a break we will	(13)	I don't remember printing out the syntax files.	
(14)	put on the beginning and end Bates of	(14)	The media market information I think was sent	
(15)	every one of these computer files, but I	(15)	to me either as a computer file or hard copy.	
(16)	can tell you each separate file has its	(16)	Q. Do you know how Seltz computer	
(17)	own cover, Seltz computer files 2, 3, 4	(17)	files 1 through 11 were compiled if you will?	
(18)	5, whatever and then there is all this	(18)	A. I cannot tell you only having	
(19)	data.	(19)	gone through the first one.	
(20)	Q. Mr. Seltz, can you tell us what	(20)	Q. Good point.	
(21)	these documents are?	(21)	A. Do you want me to continue?	
(22)	MR. PAOLELLA: Why don't you take	(22)	Q. I'm trying to find out if this is	
(23)	one of the files out and look through	(23)	the data that you were working with or any part	
(24)	it.	(24)	of it is the data that you were working with in	
(25)	A. Seltz computer files 1 appears to	(25)	compiling Buying Time 1998?	
		_		
	Page 30	1	Page 32	
(1)	Page 30	(1)	Page 32	
(1)	Page 30 be three different types of material. The	(1)	Page 32 A. When I refer to the data or the	
	-	1	A. When I refer to the data or the	
(2)	be three different types of material. The	(2)	A. When I refer to the data or the data set, I'm usually referring not to paper.	
(2)	be three different types of material. The first is output produced by SPSS when we would	(2)	A. When I refer to the data or the	
(2) (3) (4)	be three different types of material. The first is output produced by SPSS when we would do a run which meant we would ask SPSS to give	(2) (3) (4)	A. When I refer to the data or the data set, I'm usually referring not to paper. We were usually – when we are asking the SPSS	
(2) (3) (4) (5)	be three different types of material. The first is output produced by SPSS when we would do a run which meant we would ask SPSS to give us a certain kind of information, certain piece	(2) (3) (4) (5)	A. When I refer to the data or the data set, I'm usually referring not to paper. We were usually – when we are asking the SPSS program, when we are getting inquiries or	
(2) (3) (4) (5) (6)	be three different types of material. The first is output produced by SPSS when we would do a run which meant we would ask SPSS to give us a certain kind of information, certain piece of information and it would print it.	(2) (3) (4) (5) (6)	A. When I refer to the data or the data set, I'm usually referring not to paper. We were usually – when we are asking the SPSS program, when we are getting inquiries or getting information from the data set. Working	
(2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7)	be three different types of material. The first is output produced by SPSS when we would do a run which meant we would ask SPSS to give us a certain kind of information, certain piece of information and it would print it. Q. SPSS is the computer —	(2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7)	A. When I refer to the data or the data set, I'm usually referring not to paper. We were usually — when we are asking the SPSS program, when we are getting inquiries or getting information from the data set. Working with the data means working with the very large	
(2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8)	be three different types of material. The first is output produced by SPSS when we would do a run which meant we would ask SPSS to give us a certain kind of information, certain piece of information and it would print it. Q. SPSS is the computer A. Wait, that's not right. I take	(2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8)	A. When I refer to the data or the data set, I'm usually referring not to paper. We were usually – when we are asking the SPSS program, when we are getting inquiries or getting information from the data set. Working with the data means working with the very large file.	
(2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9)	be three different types of material. The first is output produced by SPSS when we would do a run which meant we would ask SPSS to give us a certain kind of information, certain piece of information and it would print it. Q. SPSS is the computer A. Wait, that's not right. I take all that back. The first bit of material is I can't remember who I got it from, possibly CMAG, but it lists the media markets that each	(2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9)	A. When I refer to the data or the data set, I'm usually referring not to paper. We were usually – when we are asking the SPSS program, when we are getting inquiries or getting information from the data set. Working with the data means working with the very large file. Q. The electronic data?	
(2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10)	be three different types of material. The first is output produced by SPSS when we would do a run which meant we would ask SPSS to give us a certain kind of information, certain piece of information and it would print it. Q. SPSS is the computer A. Wait, that's not right. I take all that back. The first bit of material is I can't remember who I got it from, possibly CMAG, but it lists the media markets that each of these races includes so that are captured by	(2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10)	A. When I refer to the data or the data set, I'm usually referring not to paper. We were usually – when we are asking the SPSS program, when we are getting inquiries or getting information from the data set. Working with the data means working with the very large file. Q. The electronic data? A. Yes.	
(2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11)	be three different types of material. The first is output produced by SPSS when we would do a run which meant we would ask SPSS to give us a certain kind of information, certain piece of information and it would print it. Q. SPSS is the computer A. Wait, that's not right. I take all that back. The first bit of material is I can't remember who I got it from, possibly CMAG, but it lists the media markets that each of these races includes so that are captured by CMAG.	(2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11)	A. When I refer to the data or the data set, I'm usually referring not to paper. We were usually – when we are asking the SPSS program, when we are getting inquiries or getting information from the data set. Working with the data means working with the very large file. Q. The electronic data? A. Yes. Q. You said a few moments ago that	
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(2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12) (13) (14)	be three different types of material. The first is output produced by SPSS when we would do a run which meant we would ask SPSS to give us a certain kind of information, certain piece of information and it would print it. Q. SPSS is the computer A. Wait, that's not right. I take all that back. The first bit of material is I can't remember who I got it from, possibly CMAG, but it lists the media markets that each of these races includes so that are captured by CMAG. Q. Just for the record, you are identifying that bit of documents if you will permit me, I would like to lean over and	(2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12) (13) (14)	A. When I refer to the data or the data set, I'm usually referring not to paper. We were usually – when we are asking the SPSS program, when we are getting inquiries or getting information from the data set. Working with the data means working with the very large file. Q. The electronic data? A. Yes. Q. You said a few moments ago that if we access the data you could tell us what television stations in New York City CMAG captures images for on Election Day, did I	
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BSA XMAX(9/9)

DANIEL SELTZ - 9/13/02

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- Q. How would you go about doing it? You would - to be honest, what I would do is - what I would have done had I needed that information while I was working on this project all of my questions about SPSS programing I would first pose to Jon Krasno who was an expert in this and he would help me write the programing to produce that output that would list all of the stations. My recollection is that kind of inquiry would be relatively simple, could be done in about five minutes, but you just write a few lines of code.
- Would the data set also tell us Q. what the top 75 media markets that CMAG covered were?
 - Yes, it could do that. A.
- Q. I wonder if you would turn to page three of what we marked as Holman Exhibit 4 and we will come back to your computer files in a moment, Mr. Seltz. I direct your attention to the heading questions CMAG can answer. Then there's a list of bullet points I assume questions CMAG can answer. Under bullet

Page 35

- questions we also answered was on a national scale we were comparing the amount of activity by candidates, parties and groups and found that if you looked at the magnitude of advertising nationally candidates were still dominant on a national scale in individual races and different regions it was a very different story.
- Q. Let's focus on issue advocacy by groups and by that I mean to exclude campaigns or political parties?
 - Candidates or political parties? A.
- Correct. Are you saying that there were certain races that were impacted by group issue advocacy in different regions? I'm trying to understand the distinction you were drawing?
- A. Impact just so I'm clear is a different question that we were not answering. When people usually say impact, they are referring to the affect that advertising had on the outcome of the election which was a very complicated political question that we were not answering with this study. Descriptively it

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- point one the question posed is does issue advocacy approach the magnitude of advertising by candidates, do you see that?
 - Δ. Yes.
- (6) O. Was that a focus of the Buying (7) Time 1998?
 - You mean the book or the project? A.
 - The project. Let me strike that and start over again. In analyzing the data for Buying Time 1998, did you consider that question?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. What was the results? What was the result?
 - A. The result depended on the context that we were talking about so that in certain competitive races the so-called issue advocacy would approach, and I can't remember specifically, but would sometimes surpass the level of advertising by candidates.
 - I thought you were not finished.
 - I'm not. It also depends on the -- if you were talking about issue advocacy by parties or by groups and then one of the

Page 36

- was the case that in certain races groups played a much more active role than in others.
- Q. Do you recall what any of those races were?
- I couldn't tell you off the top A. of my head three years later.
- Q. I wonder if we could go back to your computer files, Mr. Seltz, and take a look at the box next to your right hand and give me an indication of what if anything might be included in Seltz computer files 2?
 - MS. BUCKLEY: For the record. Seltz computer files 2 starts with Bates number BRE 010464 and ends with Bates number BRE 010886.
- Seltz computer files 2 appears to be additional or additional to the file number 1 coding and syntax files.
- By coding and syntax files can you tell us what you mean by that, what's a coding file?
 - What's a coding file? A.
 - Q.
 - It would be -- I think we would

	Page 37		Page 39	
(1)	have called the number file have and an area	(1)	A Connet Levill Issue as 4s 4hs	V
(2)	have called it a syntax file, but coding was -	(2)	A. Great, I will just go to the -	
(3)	this is a way of putting basically the answers	(3)	I'm on 10479, 010479 and if you look at the	
(4)	to the questions that we had about the ads in	(4)	second full set of programing that starts do if	
· (5)	to the database through the syntax files.	(5)	(custitle equals 'CA/Fong Educatio'). That's	
(6)	Q. Can you tell looking at the	(6)	where I'm starting.	
(7)	documents that we identified as Seltz computer	(7)	Q. Okay.	
(8)	files 2 how a particular ad was coded vis-a-vis	(8)	A. If you look at compute Q 17	
(9)	a particular question that was asked about it?	(9)	equals one, you would turn to question 17 -	
(10)	A. Yes, but I can't - but what's	(10)	that refers to 17 and that means that the coder	
(11)	interesting about this, I don't remember doing	(11)	answered the question does the ad mention party	
(12)	this. This might have been, you know, these	(12)	label i.e. Democrat or Republican of the	
(13)	might have been documents that we got from Ken	(13)	favorite candidate or the opponents and the	
(14)	Goldstein who supervised the coding. You can	(14)	coder answered number one no.	
(15)	tell by looking at this what ad is in question	(15)	MS. BUCKLEY: If you wouldn't	
(16)	and then usually if it says compute Q 14 equals	(16)	mind handing me the page that you were	
(17)	20, Q 14 refers to question 14 of the coding	(17)	just reading from in Seltz computer	
(18)	instrument in the back of Buying Time 1998 and	(18)	files 2 and I will have copies made of this and just for identification	
(19)	20 is the number that matches up with the	(19)		
(20)	answer to that question.	(20)	purposes the first page of these	
(21)	Q. Let's take a look at Buying Time	(21)	documents so that we all know what they	
(22)	1998 which you also have in front of you. I	(22)	are.	
(23)	will direct your attention to page 193 of the study which bears the Bates number BRE 024242.	(23)	Let's take a two minute break. (Recess taken.)	
(24)		(24)	MS. BUCKLEY: We will mark as	
(25)	A. This doesn't have Bates numbers.	(25)	ms. Bucklet: We will mark as	•
	Page 38		Page 40	
(1)		(1)		
(2)	MR. PAOLELLA: We don't have Bates	(2)	Seltz Exhibit 2 what I just referred to,	
(3)	numbers on the computer printout.	(3)	the first page entitled Seltz computer	
(4)	MS. BUCKLEY: Strike the Bates	(4)	files 2, BRE 010464 and the page Mr.	
(5)	number because I wanted you to have it	(5)	Seltz just testified about bearing the	
(6)	in color so it's page 193 of what we	(6)	Bates numbers BRE 010479.	
(7)	marked as Seltz Exhibit 1.	(7)	(Plaintiff's Exhibit Seltz 2,	
(8)	Q. Are you with me, Mr. Seltz?	(8)	Documents, Bates labeled BRE 010464 and	
(9)	A. Yes, I am.	(9)	BRE 010479, marked for Identification.)	
(10)	Q. That's Appendix A entitled Coding	(10)	Q. Mr. Seltz, you were telling us	
(11)	the Commercials, is that right?	(11)	how to read this entry and the entry you were	
(12)	A. Yes.	(12)	referring to is the second clump of data on	
(13)	Q. You were just describing how the	(13)	this page?	
(14)	documents in front of you can be used to	(14)	A. Yes.	
(15)	discern how certain advertisements were coded,	(15)	Q. Beginning –	
(16)	is that right?	(16)	MR. PAOLELLA: The second full	
(17)	A. Right.	(17)	clump of data.	
(18)	Q. Can you give me an example using	(18)	Q. Why don't you circle on the	
	Abo Colle Fubilità O alla afrohet con escara tres	(19)	exhibit what data you are referring to?	
(19)	the Seltz Exhibit 2 pile of what you mean just			
(20)	so we are all clear?	(20)	A. (Marking.)	
(20) (21)	so we are all clear? MR. PAOLELLA: Seltz computer	(20)	Q. You now circled the data you	
(20) (21) (22)	so we are all clear? MR. PAOLELLA: Seltz computer files 2?	(20) (21) (22)	Q. You now circled the data you talked about earlier?	
(20) (21) (22) (23)	so we are all clear? MR. PAOLELLA: Seltz computer files 2? MS. BUCKLEY: Correct.	(20) (21) (22) (23)	Q. You now circled the data you talked about earlier? A. Right.	
(20) (21) (22) (23) (24)	so we are all clear? MR. PAOLELLA: Seltz computer files 2? MS. BUCKLEY: Correct. Q. Whatever page you pick, we will	(20) (21) (22) (23) (24)	 Q. You now circled the data you talked about earlier? A. Right. Q. Let me see if I understand you, 	
(20) (21) (22) (23)	so we are all clear? MR. PAOLELLA: Seltz computer files 2? MS. BUCKLEY: Correct.	(20) (21) (22) (23)	Q. You now circled the data you talked about earlier? A. Right.	

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clump of data tell us what an individual coder coded a specific ad on questions 14 through 19?

A. It doesn't necessarily tell you what an individual coder coded. I don't know what — I wasn't involved in the initial coding and I was really only peripherally involved in a lot of this kind of technical programing so I can't tell you, for example, why this only shows you 14 to 19. I don't know if it's — I don't know whose work it reflects.

Q. So you don't know if this is the coder's answers to questions 14 through 19 on ad number 230?

A. I don't think that the coders, you know, were writing compute Q 14 equals 99 or whatever. I think they were more likely to be doing something much more intuitive and easy to be marking answers and then my guess is that one of Ken's graduate students would have done the actual —

Q. Entering of the data?

A. Entering of the data in this form. But again, I don't know when this was done, I don't know who did it.

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from CMAG we would have titles. We would then — then the — I believe the next step was adding these numerical signifiers.

Q. The numerical signifiers were added by Professor Goldstein or the Brennan Center?

A. I don't know.

Q. If I go track down a copy of ad 230 entitled something about California Fong Education and I look at it and I use this piece of paper that we marked as Seltz Exhibit 2, will this tell me how that particular ad was coded at least as to questions 14 through 19 at some particular point in time?

A. At some particular point in time it was coded as that. I don't know if this was the final – I don't know – everything got checked so I don't know if this reflects the final data that went into the data set. At some point that's how the ad that you would find would be coded.

Q. When you referred to this in your last answer, you were talking about the information that's contained in Seltz computer

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Q. By this you're referring to?

A. This set of materials that includes the one we are talking about that compute 14 through 19.

Q. So we can't know whether this was the coder's original coding of the data or something else?

A. My strong suspicion is that it's the coder's original coding, that's what – I don't know what the something else would have been so that would certainly be my sense, but I'm just saying that I don't know for sure.

Q. In this portion of data we are talking about it says custitle equals 'CA/Fong Educatio'), is that a reference to the title of an individual ad?

A. Yes.

Q. Under that it says 230 next to a description saying compute ID number equals 230; is that the numerical number assigned to the ad identified just above?

A. Assigned not by CMAG, but probably by Ken and Jon for the purpose of the data set. The way that we would get the ads

Page 44

files 2, that bundle of documents?

A. Yes. The top couple of pages that I looked at. I don't know about this whole entire stack.

.Q. Okay. Let's just finish up on Seltz computer files 2. Have you given us have you been able to describe everything that's there to the best of your ability? I don't want to close it if you think you have only seen the first few pages?

A. Do you want me to look through all of it?

Q. I thought you flipped through the entire package myself, but maybe I'm wrong and identified it as all the same kind of data.

A. If you think flipping through it is okay, I will flip through it. If you want me to look at every sheet, it will take sometime.

Q. You don't have to look at every sheet, but I'm just trying to find out if it's the same kind of data you described. To me it certainly looks like it.

A. The actual codes change later on,

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	Page 45	Page 47
(1)	<u>-</u>	(1)
(2)	but it's also coding.	start on box two or do you have
(3)	Q. What do you	(3) questions?
(4)	A, It's not 14 to 19 later on, but	(4) MS. BUCKLEY: I have questions as
(5)	other pieces of information that went into the	to the coding data documents which we
(6)	data set.	now talked about which are contained in
(7)	Q. Is there a place that I can look,	computer files 2, 3, 4 and 5.
(8)	Mr. Seltz, to see how the undergraduate	(8) Q. I think you told us earlier that
(9)	students originally coded the political	you don't know the point in time at which this
(10)	advertisements for 1998 if they were asked to	data was printed or memorialized in the form
(11)	do it on computer?	that we have seen in computer files 2, 3, 4 and
(12)	A. Ken Goldstein would know that. I	(12) 5; is that right?
(13)	don't know that.	(13) A. That's right.
(14)	Q. Did the Brennan Center receive	(14) Q. My question is did the coding
(15)	the undergraduate students coding data, the	change over time? I'm trying to get an
(16)	original source data from the students?	understanding why the timing is important?
(17)	A. I don't know.	(17) A. I'm not entirely sure what you
(18)	Q. You don't know?	(18) mean, but I will do the best that I can to
(19)	A. No.	(19) answer. We got - I'm sorry, I don't know what
(20)	Q. Have you had a chance to look at	you mean did the coding change.
(21)	Seltz computer files 3, 4, and 5?	(21) Q. I take it the way the coding of
(22)	A. Very briefly during the break I	the information for Buying Time 1998 started
(23)	was looking at them.	was by presenting storyboards captured by CMAG
(24)	MR. LIPMAN: Seltz computer files	on the 1998 election in a form similar to what
(25)	3 begins at BRE 010887 and ends at	is attached to the end of Buying Time 2000,
		D 40
	Page 46	Page 48
(1)	044000 0 11	
(2)	011232. Seltz computer files 4 begins	that the storyboards were presented to the
(3)	at 011234 and ends at 011608. Seltz	(3) students at the Arizona State and that they
(4)	computer files 5 begins at BRE 009691	(4) answered questions which are set forth in
(5)	and ends at 009978.	Appendix A of Buying Time 1998 on pages 193 and
(6)	A. Seltz computer files 3 is more of	(6) 194?
(7)	- it's very similar to number 2 in that it's	(7) A. Yes.
(8)	coding for the commercials.	(8) Q. Is that right?
(9) (10)	Q. Coding data? A. Yes.	(9) A. Yes. (10) Q. So the students sat down and
	Q. Again, we don't know at what	(11) coded each ad they were given answering the
(11)	particular point in time; is that correct?	questions contained in Appendix A of Buying
	A. That's right, I don't know what	
(13) (14)	particular point in time.	(13) Time 1998, correct? (14) A. Correct.
(15)	Q. Did the codes change over time,	(15) Q. Presumably at the point the
(16)	Mr. Seltz?	(16) students completed their coding that
(17)	A. Can you give me a chance to go	information was compiled in one place; is that
(18)	through 4 and 5 so I don't try to answer while	(18) right?
(19)	I'm doing this?	(19) A. As far as I know.
(20)	Q. Sure.	(20) Q. That was compiled by Professor
(21)	A. Number 4 is also like number 3.	(21) Goldstein?
		Goldstein:
		(22) A Voc
(22)	Q. That could be coding data?	(22) A. Yes.
(23)	Q. That could be coding data?A. Yes. Number 5 is also coding	(23) Q. You don't know because you told
(23) (24)	Q. That could be coding data?A. Yes. Number 5 is also coding data.	(23) Q. You don't know because you told (24) me before whether that information was
(23)	Q. That could be coding data?A. Yes. Number 5 is also coding	(23) Q. You don't know because you told

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BSA XMAX(13/13)

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	49.	

- We did get the data Ken compiled the data set which he then sent to us.
- Q. Do you know whether you ever got the data from what I will call the raw source material from the undergraduates coding?
- A. That I don't know. I don't know if they are entered in our computer. If they were by hand. I don't know what that raw source data would look like.
- At some point in time the Brennan Center received data from Professor Goldstein that included how the ads had been coded, is that right?
- A. The data included the coding for the ads.
 - Q. Right?
- A. Right.
- Where would one go to look to see what it was that Professor Goldstein first sent you about the coding of the ads if you know?
- A. You keep saying about the coding of the ads as if there was an explanation on the disk on the zip disk we got. That's there wasn't an explanation in the data set, do

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- Q. Correct.
- (3) One of the first things that we would do my understanding from Jon that sort of (4) standard practice with a data set that large is (5) that you first - there are going to be (6) anomalies so you would look - you would first (7) look to see if there was missing data, you (8) would look to see whether there was data that (9) didn't make sense. You would look to see if (10)(11)there was - if things were duplicative or repetitive and then there was a process of we (12) talked about sort of, you know, cleaning it up (13)to get it into a form that we could start (14)(15)producing answers to our queries.
 - Q. What I'm trying to understand, Mr. Seltz, is when that clean up process occurred, was the data set on the computer changed, was a new one created? Is there a way I can look at the data to see how it changed over time is what I'm trying to find out?
 - A. Probably not because the data set was just enormous. It took up -- we had to get - Jon and I had to get new computers at the Brennan Center to handle the data set. Every

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you see what I -

- Q. No.
- What Ken Goldstein sent to us is not -- didn't have information about how the ads were coded. It had the codes. It was a data set that already had the -- that already had the codes entered.
- Q. I see so Professor Goldstein sent you this zip disk with certain data on it; is that right?
 - That's right. A.
- When you looked at the data on Q. the disk, you could discern how each political ad was coded, could you not?
 - Yes, you could.
- The disk that you were provided with, did it reflect the raw data from the undergraduate coders or something else?
- A. I don't know. It was in SPSS form when we got it.
- Do you know whether any of the coding of the advertisements was ever changed?
- The coding done by the under A. graduates?

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time we made any kind of correction or realized that an ad had been partially coded and fill in some of the objective data we were not going to do the equivalent of a save as and create a whole number because we would have had 20 or 30 versions of a data set that was already just enormous. It was 307,000 cases long and 40 variables wide. We weren't going to do that and my understanding is that nobody would do that.

It would also be incredibly confusing because Jon and I needed to make sure that when we did runs of data we were working off the same data set so when we ended up working with a data set to which we had made corrections we would tell each other and I would bring a copy of the new data set on a zip disk to his computer or vice-versa, but to answer your question whether you could track the evolution of all the changes we made, no. We might have saved a couple of versions, but we were not going to save new ones every time. I don't know if you could find the original version that Ken sent to us. Ken would know

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that, Jon might know that. Let me see if I can put this in a way that I understand it. Let's pick a

question. I'm looking at Appendix A to Buying Time 1998, page 193 which is the questions that the coders were asked to answer. Question number 3 asked the coder to identify if the ad

- it says what is that action referring to ad (9) action that a viewer is being asked to take and (10)then it lists certain alternatives to vote for (11)

someone, to elect or re-elect someone, to support someone, whatever. You would agree that you can identify by looking at the ad

whether it asks someone to vote for someone,

for example, that's number one? (16)(17)

A. Yes.

Q. If a coder looked at the ad and said that the ad encouraged the viewer to vote for someone and it was looked at later and it turns out that that word wasn't there, that's the kind of change that you would alter on the data set? I'm trying to pick an objective question so we can get the process down.

A. Sure. I think that's possible.

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most current copy of the data set would contain or should contain all of the coding changes that were made from the original student codes up until the final publication of Buying Time 1998?

I'm sorry, I'm not sure I follow. A.

Q. The Brennan Center has produced to us a disk containing data for the 1998 Buying Time study?

Yes. A.

I'm trying to understand if the data on that disk reflects all the changes or corrections that were made in the data?

Prior to publication? A.

Correct?

It should. I left there in July A. of 2000 and I don't know if they - that was after the publication of the book, but we -once we published the book, I made an effort to freeze in time the data set that we had used in the publication of the book.

Q. Did you have a particular file that you freezed the data in at the time you

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I think that more likely we would have been looking for an anomaly like take questions two and three. If the coder answered the question does the ad direct the viewer to take any action as opposed to merely providing information and the coder had answered number one no, then had gone on to number three and picked an action, that would have shown up to us as clearly wrong and we would go back and check to see what was the problem. That's the kind of anomaly we looked for and then if we saw they made an error, we would be able to correct it in the data set.

Q. Let's assume that they had made an error in answering questions two and three as you just referred to, would you or Mr. Krasno then physically go in and change the data set to correct it?

A. Yes.

Q. In the way you described before so that he had the same version that you did and it would be correct?

Right. A.

> That leads me to believe that the Q.

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Yeah, I wrote an exit memo to Luke and I think I cc.'d Nancy directing them to that file.

Do you know what it was called?

It was called something like it had a number like 307K.SPSS or something like that.

How did you and Professor Krasno and Professor Goldstein ensure that all three of you were working from the same data set at any particular point in time?

A. 'Well, Ken wasn't -- it was really a matter of Jon and me, Jon and I making sure that we were on the same - working from the same data set. I don't know. We spent all day together. I knew exactly what he was doing usually and he knew exactly what I was doing so if I -- it was a basic sort of protocol this project that either of us made a change say I found something, fixed it, come put this on your computer.

Q. Nobody told Professor Goldstein about these kinds of changes?

Sure, Jon was in constant contact

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with Ken. I don't know - I'm assuming they

(1) (2) information. had the same kind of process to make sure they Q. (3)

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Can you describe what kind of

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were on the same page as well. The reason I'm asking all these questions is we had 1998 data produced by the Brennan Center and we had 1998 data produced by information that is? Yeah, it would be things like it says if - do I need to be working off -

Professor Goldstein. I'm trying to figure out whether you know whether it should be the same

Q. Tell me the page number if you would?

It depends what you got from Ken Goldstein. I don't know if you were interested in getting that sort of very first cut that was produced by the coders before we had a chance to sort of clean it or if you were interested in getting from Ken the final disk before publication. I don't know. It depends. We were in contact with Ken. He knew of the errors we were finding and he was helping us also fix errors so he knew what was going on, but I don't know about the final production of these disks.

It's BRE 008827. That, for A. example, includes information that we added on what type of advertisement it was so Jon created a variable called what I believe there were codes one through four and that was either a candidate electioneering ad, I'm not going to be able to remember, but it's things like either a candidate ad, a party ad, a group issue ad or independent expenditure and we would -- something like that. I don't remember exactly how the terms were used, but that was not information we were asking the Arizona State students to get so I know that was added after that so that these include things like that and then towards the end are more - it's more coding that - programing that Jon did

Q. I want to go back to your boxes, Mr. Seltz. Maybe we can wrap this up quickly. We already identified Seltz computer files 1

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really tell you what's going on.

through 5. I will take them away so they are not cluttering up your space. See if you can tell me whether computers files 6 is any different than 2 through 5?

Does the fact that you have now identified that some of this data was obviously added by the Brennan Center help place in time when this data was memorialized?

because it looks sort of complicated so I can't

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A. Okay. MS. BUCKLEY: Seltz computer files 6 is BRE 008133 through BRE 008562.

(7) Slightly. It just means that (8) it's after we got the data set from Ken, but (9) before the book went to the printer which is

Six is the same as the others. Q. The others being 2 through 5?

(10) still a period of a few months while we were (11)working on it. I can't tell you exactly when (12) during the winter that these were produced.

Two through 5.

Number 8 is additional coding and programing (13)(14) through from 008992 to 009077. After that it's

is BRE 008563 through 008991. Seltz computer file 8 is 008992 through 009342. Nine is 009343 through 009690 and 10 is 013516 through 013860 and 11

MR. LIPMAN: Seltz computer file 7

(15) in a separate rubberband and they look like printouts of Excel files that reflect out put (16)

is 013207 through 013515. A. I can tell you that number 7, Seltz computer files 7 includes both coding similarly identical to the ones in 2 through 6. (17) that the answers to these questions that we were asking to put in the book and I - or I (18) think occasionally we got some help in doing. (19)

Towards the middle or towards the end there is coding for information that I know was added after the Arizona State students worked with it because it's information they would not have

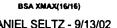
The data entry would create these Excel files (21) and then send them to our graphics person to (22) then turn them into the graphs and tables of

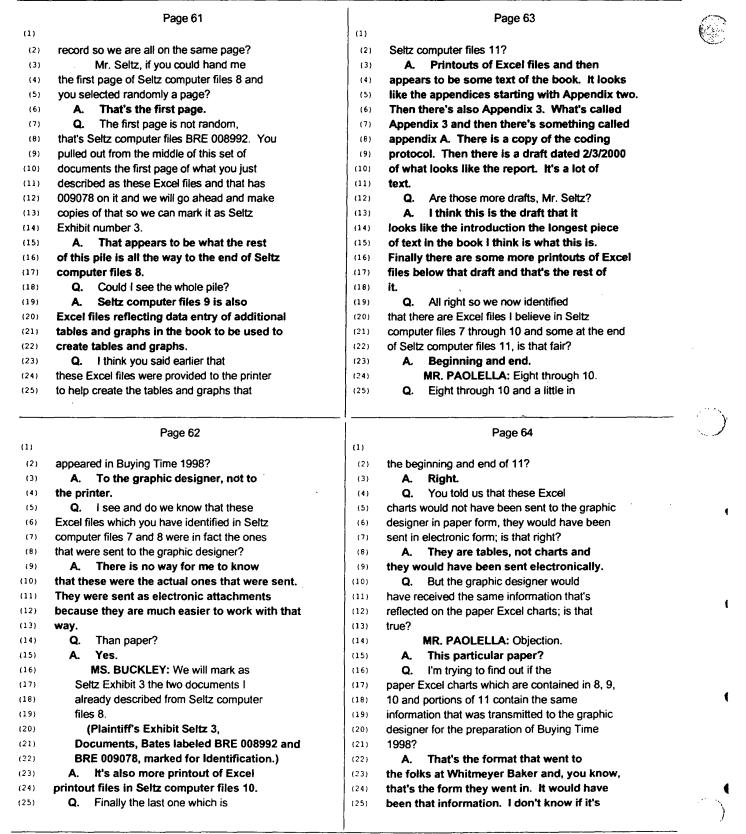
coded, it was additional contextural

(23) some kind.

> Can I see what you are referring to and then we will mark a sample of it for the

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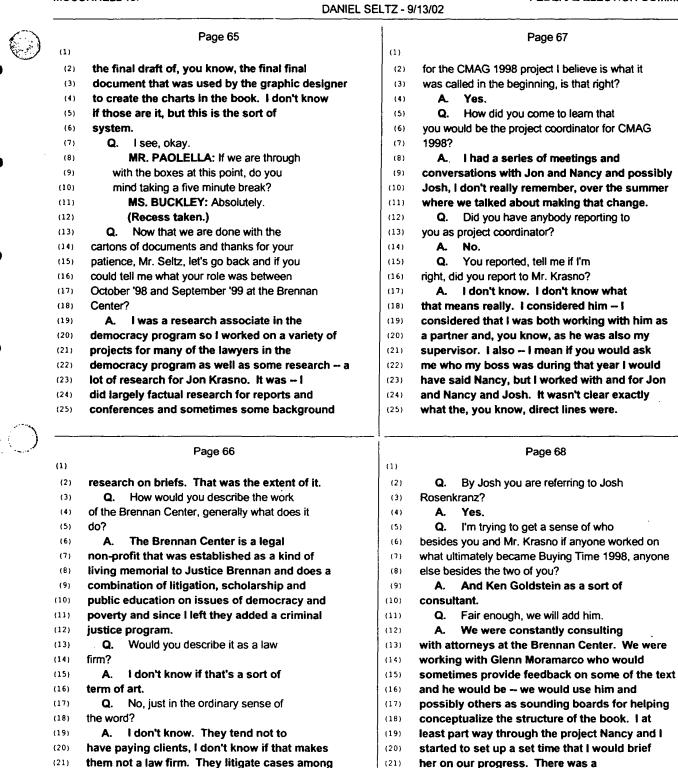
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primarily lawyers.

other things. The professional employees are

Q. In September of 1999 you became

the project coordinator, you already told us,



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release.

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communications firm in Washington DC that we

production of the report and thinking about its

were working with as well in both the

one of you more or less involved in the figures

and tables or did you have equal

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BSA XMAX(18/18)

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	Page 69		Page 71	,
(1)		(1)		(
(2)	Q. Who was that firm?	(2) r	esponsibility?	
(3)	A. The Whitmeyer Baker firm.	(3)	A. I would say we had equal	
(4)	Towards the end of the project there were	(4)	esponsibility.	
(5)	several pairs of eyes that went over the report	(5)	Q. If you turn to page eight of the	
(6)	and incorporated a lot of their changes so we	(6) r	eport, this is the section on I believe	
(7)	did the analysis and the initial writing and	(7) 📶	nethods; is that right, methods ends on page	
(8)	the writing.	(8) €	ight and then you have major findings and I	
(9)	Q. Who is the we in that sentence?	(9) 🗸	ould like you to look at page eight in the	
(10)	A. Jon and I, I'm sorry, but those	(10) S	econd column, the one on the right, the first	
(11)	are the people who were involved at one time or	(11) fi	all paragraph begins we point to the	
(12)	another.	(12) f (ollowing, do you see where I am?	
(13)	Q. Did you write any part of the	(13)	A. Yes.	
(14)	text of Buying Time 1998?	(14)	Q. That paragraphs reads "We point	
(15)	A. Yes.	(15) t (the following as among the most interesting	
(16)	Q. Let's take a look at Buying Time	(16) a	nd important results. For ease of	
(17)	1998 which has been marked as Seltz Exhibit 1.	(17) C	ommunication we use 'ads' to refer to the	
(18)	If you turn to the seventh page which is	(18) n	umber of times a commercial or set of	
(19)	entitled about the authors?	(19) C	ommercials was aired." Then there's a	
(20)	A. That's right before the table of	(20) fc	otnote 12 and footnote 12 is what footnote 12	
(21)	contents?	(21) is	. Is that accurate, Mr. Seltz, that in the	
(22)	Q. It is and it refers to Daniel E.	(22) C (ourse of Buying Time 1998 the term ads is used	
(23)	Seltz, is that you?	(23) to	refer to the number of times a commercial or	
(24)	A. That is.	(24) S	et of commercials was aired?	
(25)	Q. Is the description in the	(25)	A. I think usually if we departed	-
	D 70			- (
(1)	Page 70	1	Page 72	-
(1)				
(2)	Edition and the state of the st	(1)		
	bibliography set forth of you accurate?	(2) fr	om that we would say. I think in this	
(3)	A. Yes.	(2) fr	ontext when it says we use ads to refer to the	
(4)	A. Yes.Q. What did you write for Radical	(2) fr (3) CC (4) ni	ontext when it says we use ads to refer to the umber of times a commercial or set of	
(4) (5)	A. Yes.Q. What did you write for RadicalHistory Review?	(2) fro (3) CC (4) ni (5) CC	ontext when it says we use ads to refer to the umber of times a commercial or set of ommercials was aired refers to the summary of	
(4) (5) (6)	A. Yes.Q. What did you write for RadicalHistory Review?A. That's the article I referred to	(2) fr. (3) C((4) ni (5) C((6) m	ontext when it says we use ads to refer to the umber of times a commercial or set of ommercials was aired refers to the summary of ajor findings that follows that specifically.	
(4) (5) (6) (7)	 A. Yes. Q. What did you write for Radical History Review? A. That's the article I referred to earlier on Japanese history museums. 	(2) fr. (3) C((4) ni (5) C((6) m	ontext when it says we use ads to refer to the umber of times a commercial or set of ommercials was aired refers to the summary of ajor findings that follows that specifically. Q. So that definition of ads only	
(4) (5) (6) (7) (8)	 A. Yes. Q. What did you write for Radical History Review? A. That's the article I referred to earlier on Japanese history museums. Q. If you turn two pages later is a 	(2) fr. (3) cc (4) ni (5) cc (6) m (7) (8) ap	ontext when it says we use ads to refer to the umber of times a commercial or set of ommercials was aired refers to the summary of ajor findings that follows that specifically. Q. So that definition of ads only oplies to the next two pages?	
(4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9)	 A. Yes. Q. What did you write for Radical History Review? A. That's the article I referred to earlier on Japanese history museums. Q. If you turn two pages later is a list of figures and tables. Who is principally 	(2) fr. (3) CC (4) nt (5) CC (6) m (7) (8) ap (9)	ontext when it says we use ads to refer to the number of times a commercial or set of particular was aired refers to the summary of ajor findings that follows that specifically. Q. So that definition of ads only oplies to the next two pages? A. I'm not sure.	
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would you describe - what word would you use

to describe the particular ad?

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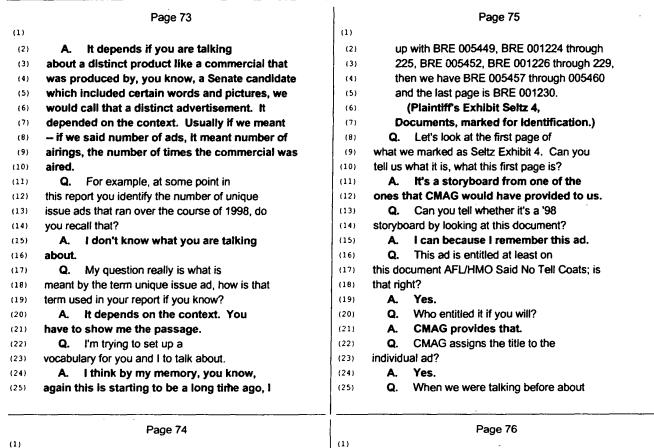
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BSA XMAX(19/19) DANIEL SELTZ - 9/13/02



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think when we talked about unique ads produced over the course of the campaign we were referring to distinct ads, not number of airings. We were talking about the ad itself and it being - like one being distinct from another that had different content or visual images.

MS. BUCKLEY: We are marking as Seltz Exhibit 4 a multi-page document bearing I believe the first Bates number is BRE 001202 - I can't read the end of it. The first page is a storyboard and the description on the top is AFL-CIO Union Plus and it has a number in handwriting 12. Then from there on the Bates numbers appear to be legible and it's BRE 001223, BRE 001203 through --

MR. PAOLELLA: These are not all

consecutive. MS. BUCKLEY: I know, through 205. Then we have the next page Bates number is slightly cut off, but it's identified as ad number 11. It's followed by BRE 001215 through BRE 001222. Then we pick a unique ad, if we assume that this ad was aired multiple times, the ad itself, the content itself is what you all describe as a unique ad, am I getting that straight?

A. Yes.

Why is it that you recognize this Q. particular ad, Mr. Seltz?

MR. PAOLELLA: Let me just instruct the witness that if his answer would involve discussing any of the communications he had with his attorney in the course of this litigation I believe that's privileged and I will instruct him not to answer. If you can answer the question without using any of that information, you can do so.

A. I think that this was an unusual ad in that we spent sometime talking about this ad in the writing of the book and I got some questions about it from Luke McLoughlin after I left the Brennan Center. That's part of how ! remember.

 Q. I would like you to turn to page 109 of Seltz Exhibit 1 and we can put aside for A.

Q.

see that?

, **A**.

Q.

Mr. Seltz?

A.

there?

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Q.

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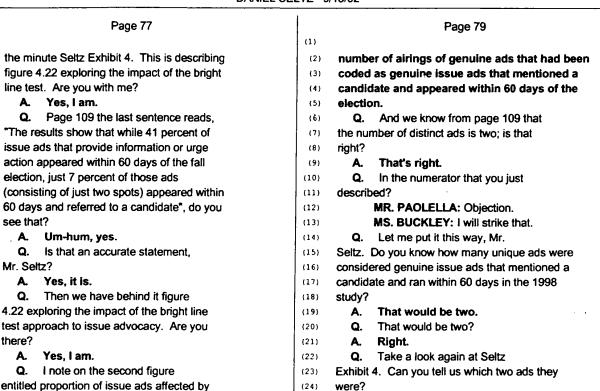
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DANIEL SELTZ - 9/13/02



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different cut off dates and candidate mention

that there is the figure 7 on the bottom part (2) (3) of the chart right above 60 days from election, do you see that? (4) (5)

Yes. A.

Q. Does that represent the same 7 percent that is discussed on page 109?

Yes, it does.

How was that percentage derived if you know?

A. The percentage was derived by finding out which issue ads that were coded as genuine issue ads that is providing information rather than advocating the election or defeat of a candidatem what percentage those ads both mentioned a candidate for office and appeared within 60 days of the election, what percent of all the genuine issue ads aired that day in terms of number of airings like met those two criteria.

So what's the numerator, how would you describe what the numerator is?

A. The numerator, what we refer to as two spots here which is sort of the unique ads that we were talking about before was the

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The first page? Q. A. The first page. The other is the second page. Let's go back to Exhibit 4 and so the first page is ad number 12; is that right? Yes. A.

One of them is Exhibit 4.

That's entitled AFL/HMO Said No Q.

Tell Coats and that's one of the two, correct? (9)

Yes.

Then the second page is ad number 318 and that title is CCS/No Matter Who Goes To DC; is that right?

That's right.

Q. Let's go back to the 7 percent figure. I take it what you're saying is that you calculated the number of airings of ads 12 and 318 within 60 days of the election to come up with the numerator that resulted in the 7 percent figure; is that right?

MR. PAOLELLA: Objection.

(22)A. It's actually not entirely (23)accurate.

(24)Q. Can you explain how I'm wrong?

Sure, we calculated -- ad number

BSA XWAX(21/21)

DANIEL SELTZ - 9/13/02

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Page 81

12 this AFL ad is what we called in the book and what had become sort of common parlance among people who study political advertising as a cookie-cutter ad. The AFL would produce this commercial and would be identical until basically the last frame where it would say here it says call Senator Coats and tell him to vote no on \$.2330. They would run this ad in a lot of different media markets around the

Q. They being?

country.

AFL and they would change the final ad so that in North Carolina, for example, it would list the Senator from North Carolina. So that it meant that there were several different versions of this ad. Because all of them were so similar, CMAG was often not able to capture in storyboard form as unique ads each distinct spot that was aired in the 12 or 13 or 14 whatever number of media markets that they aired these cookie-cutter spots. We would get - I think we got two distinct airings of this ad. One of them depicted Senator Coats' name and I think the other one

Page 83

of the storyboard that we were somehow missing

(3) that actually depicted which Senator was named (4) in the ad. We also knew from the political contacts that the AFL was targeting Republican (5) (6) Senators through this ad campaign which is (7) basically true in most of the ads that the AFL ran they were opposing - they were urging (8) (9) action on a - they were urging constituents of (10) Republican Senators to contact that Senator so (11)it was usually a Republican office holder named (12) in that ad.

Q. How did you know that? We knew that from other ads that we had of the AFL and we knew it from newspaper reports. What I would do like I was saying is call - I would call CMAG. Then the other we would take two other steps as well. Later on in the study when we tried to definitively link each of these airings in different media markets of these cookie-cutter ads to a particular election we also relied on congressional expert Paul Hermson to help us link these ads to election. This is something Jon Krasno was in direct contact with Professor

Page 82

depicted Senator Snowe in Maine.

Basically for the two that we had storyboards for, it actually didn't meet the two criteria of the Snowe-Jeffords test the 60 day mentions a candidate test so they would not have been included as part of the numerator. The airings of this ad -- what we did have from CMAG were -- it showed where this ad ran in different media markets around the country so what we did to get a portion of this numerator was to look at where the ad aired where an actual candidate was up for office, was up for election, Coats and Snowe weren't. but when we looked at the list there were a portion of those media markets where there would have been a candidate up for election.

Q. I think you explained as part of that answer that this ad was run in many places, but you only had storyboards for the ad as it ran in Maine and Indiana?

A. So what we would do is we would first call CMAG and make sure that they didn't have -- we would call both Ken Goldstein and CMAG to make sure that they didn't have a copy Page 84

Herrnson on that, but my understanding and it's (2) (3) listed on the last page I believe of Buying (4) Time '98 was that they would use as much contextural information as possible to try to (5) find out which Senator had been named in this (7) ad in the particular media market airing of this cookie-cutter ad so, for example, they could have - if we didn't have the storyboard that featured Senator Coats' name, but we knew that - we saw the ad aired in Indianapolis, for example, if CMAG didn't have a copy of the storyboard, if Ken didn't have a copy of the storyboard and if in addition to talking to Paul who would do his own investigation we could also look at the Indianapolis papers because they would often report on if the AFL had purchased -- made a large ad buy, they would say there would be a story AFL-CIO launches ad campaign against or not against in this case probably not against Senator Coats, but, you know, launches ads about HMO proposal in the Senate. There is -- possibly there could have been that sort of thing. It also

occurred to us to call the AFL-CIO, but my --

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elections; is that right?

Q.

A.

Q.

for them before?

That was one of the questions.

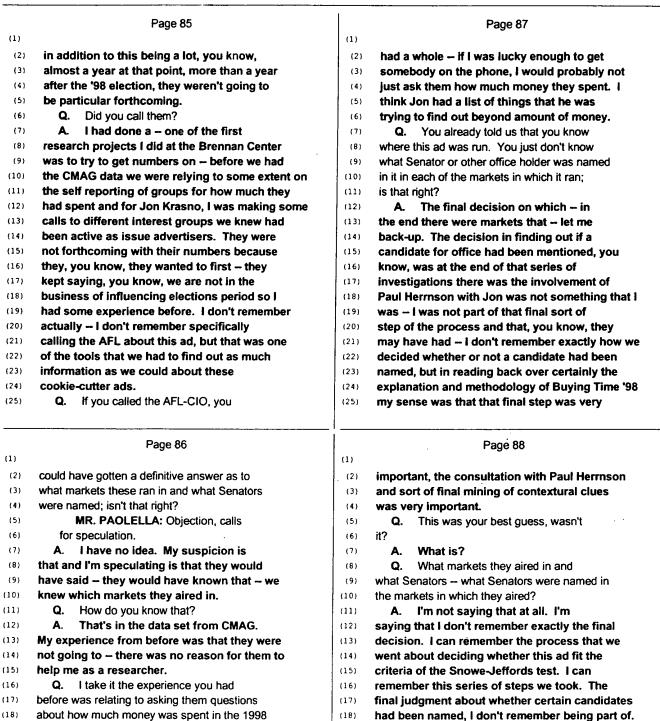
Did you have any other questions

I don't remember specifically. I

Beyond dollar figures?

BSA XMAX(22/22) DANIEL SELTZ - 9/13/02





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The fact that Paul Herrnson is specifically

that I wasn't involved in towards the end of

this project makes me think that, you know,

about calling CMAG, searching newspaper

there was something beyond what I remember

thanked, I remember this period of time where

Paul Herrnson was doing a lot of work with Jon

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articles and talking to Ken. I'm not at all saying we just took a guess in the end.

- Q. Let's start with each one. CMAG did not collect storyboards for every time this ad ran across the country; isn't that right?
- A storyboard? They didn't have separate storyboards for each time it ran for different markets, right.
- As a matter of fact, when their computer recognized an ad that had already captured, it didn't capture again; isn't that right?
- It would not print out another storyboard if it thought it was identical to one that had already captured the broadcast information for.
- In fact, CMAG only picked up two ads with the content of number 12 across the country, one identifying Senator Snowe and one identifying Senator Coats; isn't that right?
- That's what I remember the Brennan Center having in terms of storyboards for this ad were those two.
 - Q. If this ad had run multiple times

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was important in this process. What information did Professor Hermson have that was of relevance to this issue that you were aware of?

- A. You would have to talk to Professor Herrnson. Like I said, I wasn't particularly involved in those conversations between Jon Krasno and Professor Herrnson.
- Do you know whether he had any factual data as to which markets the ads were aired in and what Senators were named in it?
- A. He would have had whatever Jon Krasno shared with him from the database.
- You didn't know what Senators were named in markets outside of Maine and Indiana, did you?
- A. We didn't have the storyboards for them, right.
- Did you know independently of whether you had the storyboards?
 - Not at first. A.
- You already described the process of deduction to try to identify which Senators might have been named, haven't you?

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in other states and CMAG had not captured it because its computer recognized it as the same ad, how would they know what Senator was named at the end of the ad, how would CMAG know? MR. PAOLELLA: Objection.

- I don't know.
- Q. You said you called CMAG to ask them to help you with this information?
 - Right.
- Q. What information did they have available to help you discern this?
- That was mostly a question of finding out whether they had storyboards that for some reason had not made it to us.
- CMAG could give you the storyboards that they had?
- That's what I would be A. requesting.
- Do you have any reason to believe that CMAG independently had data showing what Senators were identified in ads aired in other markets with the same content as ID number 12?
 - A.
 - Q. You mentioned Professor Herrnson

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- It wasn't really deduction. I mean if there was - it wasn't just a matter of it would have made sense politically for the AFL to air an ad that named Senator X. My sense was that we were trying to look for something - the process involved looking for something more definitive than that.
- Q. What would be definitive in your opinion that would lead you to conclude that one or more Senator should be included in the data or not?
- A. Say the last part of your question.

(Record read.)

- You mentioned that you wanted information more definitive. My question is what was definitive in your view?
- A. In my opinion speaking now three years later and again, I wasn't - I don't remember being involved in the sort of final decision about this, but it was something like a newspaper account of an ad campaign where it mentions that the AFL has urged people to call Senator Faircloth. We would then be able to

BSA XMAX(24/24)



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

DANIEL SELTZ - 9/13/02

	Page 93	Page 95		
(1)		(1)		
(2)	say in my opinion pretty definitively that	(2) second to issue ads run by groups. Do you know		
(3)	Senator Faircloth was the one named in that	(3) whether there were any other cookie-cutter		
(4)	version of this cookie-cutter ad.	(4) issue ads run by groups?		
(5)	Q. Where is Senator Faircloth from?	(5) A. Other than number 12?		
(6)	A. North Carolina.	(6) Q. Correct.		
(7)	Q. How many other ads did you have	(7) A. I would imagine so. I don't		
(8)	to do this same process for, in other words,	(8) remember which ads.		
(9)	how many other ads that you analyzed in the	(9) Q. Do you know whether you analyzed		
(10)	context of Buying Time 1998 did you have to	(10) any cookie-cutter ads by issue ads -		
(11)	sort through and determine where they had been	(11) cookie-cutter issue ads by groups to identify		
(12)	aired, whether a candidate for office had been	in the same way you analyzed the AFL-CIO ad		
(13)	named, the same process that you described in	namely to try to identify which markets which		
(14)	analyzing this AFL-CIO ad number 12 which is	(14) Senators were named or candidates were named in		
(15)	page one of Seltz 4?	(15) the individual market? I'm trying to find out		
(16)	A. First of all, we always knew	if you did the same process for any other issue		
(17)	where it was aired so that wasn't something	(17) ads?		
(18)	that we had to investigate.	(18) MR. PAOLELLA: When you talk about		
(19)	Q. You knew that from CMAG?	issue ads, are you confining that to ads		
(20)	A. Right. I don't remember how many	that were coded as genuine issue ads		
(21)	- essentially asking how many cookie-cutter	according to the coding protocol or		
(22)	ads there were. I mean I don't remember how	using the term in a more general sense?		
(23)	many ads we would have had to make certain -	(23) Q. I was trying to identify as		
(24)	we would have had to do this kind of	between what you all call sham issue ads and		
(25)	investigation or make this kind of judgment	genuine issue ads run by groups whether you did		
	Page 94	Page 96		

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(1)	-
(2)	call to link the ad to a particular race. I
(3)	don't remember how many there were.
-(4)	 Q. Do you remember it being more
(5)	than this one?
(6)	A. Probably more than this one. I
(7)	don't remember. It was more than this one.
(8)	Q. Why did you have to do that
(9)	cookie-cutter analysis for ads other than this
(10)	one?
(11)	A. We wanted to make the information
(12)	as comprehensive and informative as possible
(13)	so, for example, if we wanted to if we were
(14)	doing a profile of a particularly highly
(15)	contested race like we did for 50 different
(16)	races in Chapter 7, we would want to be able to
(17)	link an ad to a particular election for, you
(18)	know, just to make sure that we had all the
(19)	information about that race as possible so we
(20)	could link an ad. If we were doing a table
(21)	about contested elections verses not contested
(22)	elections, we wanted to make sure we were

putting the issue ad activity in the right

Q. Let's limit ourselves for a

(23)

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category.

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the similar kind of analysis of markets that you did for ad 12 for the others?

- A. I'm sure we did, but I don't remember which.
 - Q. Why?
 - A. Why did we do that analysis?
- Q. I understand why you did the analysis for ad 12. I'm trying to figure out in what other context you would do that analysis for an issue ad?
- A. Both genuine and so-called sham issue ads?
 - Q. Right.
- A. I just listed two examples in my previous answer.
- Q. I thought you were referring to candidate ads?
- A. No, I was referring to issue ads. If there was a candidate ad, it would usually list the candidate's name, the candidate might be depicted. It would be clear for the paid for line. CMAG would identify it - it would have been very easy to link it to an election. There was no speculation. There was no further

A. If an ad was aired in a state

	Page 97	Page 99
) m		(1)
(2)	investigation that we would have had to do so	(2) where there's no election, in a market where
(3)		(3) there's no election, and was run by a group, my
(4		(4) guess is it would be more likely to be a
(5		(5) genuine issue ad.
(6		(6) Q. More likely to be the same ad, be
(7		(?) a genuine issue ad in a state where there was
(8)	The state of the s	(8) an election?
(9)	-	(9) A. It would depend on the ad. It's
(10)		(10) hard to talk about it in the abstract.
(11)		(11) Q. Let's take ad number 12. I think
(12)		(12) you told us that it was run in Maine?
(13)		(13) A. This was run in Indiana.
(14)		(14) Q. Sorry, you told us that it was
(15)		(15) run in Indiana and Senator Coats was not up for
(16)		(16) election; is that right?
(17)		(17) A. Yes.
(18)		(18) Q. I think you also said that it was
(19)		(19) run in states and identified as Senator where
(20)		(20) there was an election, is that right, that's
(21)		the process you went through in sorting through
(21)		which times it was run in a state where there
(22)		(23) was an election and which times it was run in a
(24)		(24) state where there wasn't; is that right?
(25)		(25) MR. PAOLELLA: Objection.
) —		
•	Page 98	Page 100
(1)		(1)
(2)	•	(2) A. Yes, that's right.
(3)		(3) Q. Is the fact that it was run and
(4)	-	(4) I'm talking about ad 12 now in states where
(5)		there was not election and states where there
(6)	•	(6) was an election suggest one way or another that
(7)	•	it's a genuine issue ad or a sham issue ad?
(8)		(8) A. Sorry, can you read that back or
(9)	- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	(9) can you repeat it.
(10)	-	MS. BUCKLEY: I will strike it
(11)	_	because it was kind of convoluted.
(12)	5	(12) Q. I think you already told us that
(13)		ad number 12 ran in Indiana is a genuine issue
(14)		(14) ad?
(15)		(15) A. It was coded as a genuine issue
(16)		(16) ad in our data set.
(17)	•	Q. Assume it ran in Pennsylvania and
(18)		named Senator Specter and Senator Specter was
(19)	•	up for re-election in Pennsylvania. Is that ad
(20)	A. I don't know.	the Pennsylvania version of number 12 an issue
(21)		ad or a sham ad, a genuine issue ad or a sham
(22)		(22) issue ad?
(23)	is no election tend to suggest it's not a sham	MR. PAOLELLA: You're asking the
1241	ad as pat?	(24) witness' opinion of whether that would

(25)

be --

BSA XMAX(26/26)



	Page 101	Page 103
(1)		(1)
(2)	MS. BUCKLEY: Yes.	(2) later, but let's not quibble.
(3)	A. I think that remains a genuine	(3) A. No, I don't know what that is.
(4)	issue ad.	(4) Q. How would you find that out?
(5)	 Q. Even though it identifies a 	(5) A. Again, I would have to go into
(6)	candidate for Federal office?	(6) the database.
(7)	A. Right, that's what we were trying	(7) Q. The numerator is not as limited
(8)	to investigate through that figure 4.22.	(8) to ads that ran within the last 60 days of the
(9)	Q. Ad number 12 doesn't change I	(9) election or airings within the last 60 days of
(10)	mean you're coding of ad number 12 doesn't	(10) the election; isn't that right?
(11)	change depending on the state in which it	(11) A. Yes, that's true.
(12)	aired, correct, every airing is a genuine issue	(12) Q. Is the denominator so limited?
(13)	ad?	(13) A. The denominator is not limited to
(14)	MR. PAOLELLA: You're asking	(14) ads that ran in the last 60 days of the
(15)	whether the coding as reflected in the	(15) election.
(16)	database changed or whether Mr. Seltz'	(16) Q. Just so we are clear, the
(17)	opinion of how it should have been coded	numerator and denominator is the numerator and
(18)	changed?	(18) denominator that resulted in the 7 percent
(19)	MS. BUCKLEY: The former.	(19) figure that's identified on pages 109 and 110,
(20)	A. In the database it's only going	(20) right?
(21)	to get coded once per storyboard so once it's	(21) A. Yes.
(22)	coded as a genuine issue ad it's going to be a	(22) Q. Describe in words what the
(23)	genuine issue ad in all the markets it ran in.	denominator for the 7 percent figure is made up
(24)	Q. You already told us that there	(24) of?
(25)	are just two spots, is that the right word,	(25) A. The denominator for the 7 percent
	Page 102	Page 104
(1)	Page 102	Page 104
(1)	-	(1)
(2)	that were determined to be genuine issue ads	(1) (2) figure is made up of the number of airings of
(2) (3)	that were determined to be genuine issue ads that would be unfairly caught by	(1) (2) figure is made up of the number of airings of (3) all ads that were coded as genuine issue ads
(2) (3) (4)	that were determined to be genuine issue ads that would be unfairly caught by Snowe-Jeffords; is that right?	(1) (2) figure is made up of the number of airings of (3) all ads that were coded as genuine issue ads (4) throughout the course of the study, the period
(2) (3) (4) (5)	that were determined to be genuine issue ads that would be unfairly caught by Snowe-Jeffords; is that right? A. I don't think we used the words	(1) (2) figure is made up of the number of airings of (3) all ads that were coded as genuine issue ads (4) throughout the course of the study, the period (5) of time that the study covered.
(2) (3) (4) (5) (6)	that were determined to be genuine issue ads that would be unfairly caught by Snowe-Jeffords; is that right? A. I don't think we used the words unfairly caught, but they would meet the	(1) (2) figure is made up of the number of airings of (3) all ads that were coded as genuine issue ads (4) throughout the course of the study, the period (5) of time that the study covered. (6) Q. Is it all genuine issue ads
(2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7)	that were determined to be genuine issue ads that would be unfairly caught by Snowe-Jeffords; is that right? A. I don't think we used the words	(1) (2) figure is made up of the number of airings of (3) all ads that were coded as genuine issue ads (4) throughout the course of the study, the period (5) of time that the study covered. (6) Q. Is it all genuine issue ads (7) period or all genuine issue ads that mention a
(2) (3) (4) (5) (6)	that were determined to be genuine issue ads that would be unfairly caught by Snowe-Jeffords; is that right? A. I don't think we used the words unfairly caught, but they would meet the criteria for coming under the regulations of Snowe-Jeffords.	figure is made up of the number of airings of all ads that were coded as genuine issue ads throughout the course of the study, the period of time that the study covered. Q. Is it all genuine issue ads period or all genuine issue ads that mention a Federal candidate?
(2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9)	that were determined to be genuine issue ads that would be unfairly caught by Snowe-Jeffords; is that right? A. I don't think we used the words unfairly caught, but they would meet the criteria for coming under the regulations of Snowe-Jeffords. Q. Those ads were identified as	figure is made up of the number of airings of all ads that were coded as genuine issue ads throughout the course of the study, the period of time that the study covered. Q. Is it all genuine issue ads period or all genuine issue ads that mention a Federal candidate? A. It's all genuine issue ads.
(2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8)	that were determined to be genuine issue ads that would be unfairly caught by Snowe-Jeffords; is that right? A. I don't think we used the words unfairly caught, but they would meet the criteria for coming under the regulations of Snowe-Jeffords. Q. Those ads were identified as number 12 and number 318; is that right?	figure is made up of the number of airings of all ads that were coded as genuine issue ads throughout the course of the study, the period of time that the study covered. Q. Is it all genuine issue ads period or all genuine issue ads that mention a Federal candidate? A. It's all genuine issue ads. Q. The reason I'm confused, Mr.
(2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11)	that were determined to be genuine issue ads that would be unfairly caught by Snowe-Jeffords; is that right? A. I don't think we used the words unfairly caught, but they would meet the criteria for coming under the regulations of Snowe-Jeffords. Q. Those ads were identified as number 12 and number 318; is that right? A. Right. It's a portion of the	figure is made up of the number of airings of all ads that were coded as genuine issue ads throughout the course of the study, the period of time that the study covered. Q. Is it all genuine issue ads period or all genuine issue ads that mention a Federal candidate? A. It's all genuine issue ads. Q. The reason I'm confused, Mr. Seltz, is the heading on this chart says
(2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12)	that were determined to be genuine issue ads that would be unfairly caught by Snowe-Jeffords; is that right? A. I don't think we used the words unfairly caught, but they would meet the criteria for coming under the regulations of Snowe-Jeffords. Q. Those ads were identified as number 12 and number 318; is that right? A. Right. It's a portion of the airings of number 12 plus the second ad that	figure is made up of the number of airings of all ads that were coded as genuine issue ads throughout the course of the study, the period of time that the study covered. G. Is it all genuine issue ads period or all genuine issue ads that mention a Federal candidate? A. It's all genuine issue ads. Q. The reason I'm confused, Mr. Seltz, is the heading on this chart says proportion of issue ads affected by different
(2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12) (13)	that were determined to be genuine issue ads that would be unfairly caught by Snowe-Jeffords; is that right? A. I don't think we used the words unfairly caught, but they would meet the criteria for coming under the regulations of Snowe-Jeffords. Q. Those ads were identified as number 12 and number 318; is that right? A. Right. It's a portion of the airings of number 12 plus the second ad that ran in Nevada made up the numerator.	figure is made up of the number of airings of all ads that were coded as genuine issue ads throughout the course of the study, the period of time that the study covered. G. Is it all genuine issue ads period or all genuine issue ads that mention a Federal candidate? A. It's all genuine issue ads. Q. The reason I'm confused, Mr. Seltz, is the heading on this chart says proportion of issue ads affected by different cut off dates and candidate mention which would
(2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12) (13) (14)	that were determined to be genuine issue ads that would be unfairly caught by Snowe-Jeffords; is that right? A. I don't think we used the words unfairly caught, but they would meet the criteria for coming under the regulations of Snowe-Jeffords. Q. Those ads were identified as number 12 and number 318; is that right? A. Right. It's a portion of the airings of number 12 plus the second ad that ran in Nevada made up the numerator. Q. Do you know what the actual	figure is made up of the number of airings of all ads that were coded as genuine issue ads throughout the course of the study, the period of time that the study covered. Q. Is it all genuine issue ads period or all genuine issue ads that mention a Federal candidate? A. It's all genuine issue ads. Q. The reason I'm confused, Mr. Seltz, is the heading on this chart says proportion of issue ads affected by different cut off dates and candidate mention which would lead me to believe the figures in that chart
(2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12) (13) (14) (15)	that were determined to be genuine issue ads that would be unfairly caught by Snowe-Jeffords; is that right? A. I don't think we used the words unfairly caught, but they would meet the criteria for coming under the regulations of Snowe-Jeffords. Q. Those ads were identified as number 12 and number 318; is that right? A. Right. It's a portion of the airings of number 12 plus the second ad that ran in Nevada made up the numerator. Q. Do you know what the actual number of the numerator is?	figure is made up of the number of airings of all ads that were coded as genuine issue ads throughout the course of the study, the period of time that the study covered. Q. Is it all genuine issue ads period or all genuine issue ads that mention a Federal candidate? A. It's all genuine issue ads. Q. The reason I'm confused, Mr. Seltz, is the heading on this chart says proportion of issue ads affected by different cut off dates and candidate mention which would lead me to believe the figures in that chart reflect data that includes a candidate
(2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12) (13) (14)	that were determined to be genuine issue ads that would be unfairly caught by Snowe-Jeffords; is that right? A. I don't think we used the words unfairly caught, but they would meet the criteria for coming under the regulations of Snowe-Jeffords. Q. Those ads were identified as number 12 and number 318; is that right? A. Right. It's a portion of the airings of number 12 plus the second ad that ran in Nevada made up the numerator. Q. Do you know what the actual number of the numerator is? A. No, I don't.	figure is made up of the number of airings of all ads that were coded as genuine issue ads throughout the course of the study, the period of time that the study covered. G. Is it all genuine issue ads period or all genuine issue ads that mention a Federal candidate? A. It's all genuine issue ads. Q. The reason I'm confused, Mr. Seltz, is the heading on this chart says proportion of issue ads affected by different cut off dates and candidate mention which would lead me to believe the figures in that chart reflect data that includes a candidate mentioned. You already told us that the 7
(2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12) (13) (14) (15) (16) (17)	that were determined to be genuine issue ads that would be unfairly caught by Snowe-Jeffords; is that right? A. I don't think we used the words unfairly caught, but they would meet the criteria for coming under the regulations of Snowe-Jeffords. Q. Those ads were identified as number 12 and number 318; is that right? A. Right. It's a portion of the airings of number 12 plus the second ad that ran in Nevada made up the numerator. Q. Do you know what the actual number of the numerator is? A. No, I don't. Q. How would you find that out?	figure is made up of the number of airings of all ads that were coded as genuine issue ads throughout the course of the study, the period of time that the study covered. Q. Is it all genuine issue ads period or all genuine issue ads that mention a Federal candidate? A. It's all genuine issue ads. Q. The reason I'm confused, Mr. Seltz, is the heading on this chart says proportion of issue ads affected by different cut off dates and candidate mention which would lead me to believe the figures in that chart reflect data that includes a candidate mentioned. You already told us that the 7 percent figure, the numerator of that figure is
(2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12) (13) (14) (15) (16) (17) (18)	that were determined to be genuine issue ads that would be unfairly caught by Snowe-Jeffords; is that right? A. I don't think we used the words unfairly caught, but they would meet the criteria for coming under the regulations of Snowe-Jeffords. Q. Those ads were identified as number 12 and number 318; is that right? A. Right. It's a portion of the airings of number 12 plus the second ad that ran in Nevada made up the numerator. Q. Do you know what the actual number of the numerator is? A. No, I don't.	figure is made up of the number of airings of all ads that were coded as genuine issue ads throughout the course of the study, the period of time that the study covered. G. Is it all genuine issue ads period or all genuine issue ads that mention a Federal candidate? A. It's all genuine issue ads. Q. The reason I'm confused, Mr. Seltz, is the heading on this chart says proportion of issue ads affected by different cut off dates and candidate mention which would lead me to believe the figures in that chart reflect data that includes a candidate mentioned. You already told us that the 7 percent figure, the numerator of that figure is for all genuine issue ads run within 60 days
(2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12) (13) (14) (15) (16) (17) (18) (19)	that were determined to be genuine issue ads that would be unfairly caught by Snowe-Jeffords; is that right? A. I don't think we used the words unfairly caught, but they would meet the criteria for coming under the regulations of Snowe-Jeffords. Q. Those ads were identified as number 12 and number 318; is that right? A. Right. It's a portion of the airings of number 12 plus the second ad that ran in Nevada made up the numerator. Q. Do you know what the actual number of the numerator is? A. No, I don't. Q. How would you find that out? A. I would have to go back into the database with Jon Krasno's assistance.	figure is made up of the number of airings of all ads that were coded as genuine issue ads throughout the course of the study, the period of time that the study covered. G. Is it all genuine issue ads period or all genuine issue ads that mention a Federal candidate? A. It's all genuine issue ads. Q. The reason I'm confused, Mr. Seltz, is the heading on this chart says proportion of issue ads affected by different cut off dates and candidate mention which would lead me to believe the figures in that chart reflect data that includes a candidate mentioned. You already told us that the 7 percent figure, the numerator of that figure is for all genuine issue ads run within 60 days which identified a Federal candidate minus
(2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12) (13) (14) (15) (16) (17) (18) (19) (20)	that were determined to be genuine issue ads that would be unfairly caught by Snowe-Jeffords; is that right? A. I don't think we used the words unfairly caught, but they would meet the criteria for coming under the regulations of Snowe-Jeffords. Q. Those ads were identified as number 12 and number 318; is that right? A. Right. It's a portion of the airings of number 12 plus the second ad that ran in Nevada made up the numerator. Q. Do you know what the actual number of the numerator is? A. No, I don't. Q. How would you find that out? A. I would have to go back into the database with Jon Krasno's assistance. Q. Do you know what the denominator	figure is made up of the number of airings of all ads that were coded as genuine issue ads throughout the course of the study, the period of time that the study covered. Q. Is it all genuine issue ads period or all genuine issue ads that mention a Federal candidate? A. It's all genuine issue ads. Q. The reason I'm confused, Mr. Seltz, is the heading on this chart says proportion of issue ads affected by different cut off dates and candidate mention which would lead me to believe the figures in that chart reflect data that includes a candidate mentioned. You already told us that the 7 percent figure, the numerator of that figure is for all genuine issue ads run within 60 days which identified a Federal candidate minus airings
(2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12) (13) (14) (15) (16) (17) (18) (19) (20) (21)	that were determined to be genuine issue ads that would be unfairly caught by Snowe-Jeffords; is that right? A. I don't think we used the words unfairly caught, but they would meet the criteria for coming under the regulations of Snowe-Jeffords. Q. Those ads were identified as number 12 and number 318; is that right? A. Right. It's a portion of the airings of number 12 plus the second ad that ran in Nevada made up the numerator. Q. Do you know what the actual number of the numerator is? A. No, I don't. Q. How would you find that out? A. I would have to go back into the database with Jon Krasno's assistance. Q. Do you know what the denominator is?	figure is made up of the number of airings of all ads that were coded as genuine issue ads throughout the course of the study, the period of time that the study covered. Q. Is it all genuine issue ads period or all genuine issue ads that mention a Federal candidate? A. It's all genuine issue ads. Q. The reason I'm confused, Mr. Seltz, is the heading on this chart says proportion of issue ads affected by different cut off dates and candidate mention which would lead me to believe the figures in that chart reflect data that includes a candidate mentioned. You already told us that the 7 percent figure, the numerator of that figure is for all genuine issue ads run within 60 days which identified a Federal candidate minus airings (21) A. No.
(2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12) (13) (14) (15) (16) (17) (18) (19) (20) (21)	that were determined to be genuine issue ads that would be unfairly caught by Snowe-Jeffords; is that right? A. I don't think we used the words unfairly caught, but they would meet the criteria for coming under the regulations of Snowe-Jeffords. Q. Those ads were identified as number 12 and number 318; is that right? A. Right. It's a portion of the airings of number 12 plus the second ad that ran in Nevada made up the numerator. Q. Do you know what the actual number of the numerator is? A. No, I don't. Q. How would you find that out? A. I would have to go back into the database with Jon Krasno's assistance. Q. Do you know what the denominator is? A. The actual number?	figure is made up of the number of airings of all ads that were coded as genuine issue ads throughout the course of the study, the period of time that the study covered. Q. Is it all genuine issue ads period or all genuine issue ads that mention a Federal candidate? A. It's all genuine issue ads. Q. The reason I'm confused, Mr. Seltz, is the heading on this chart says proportion of issue ads affected by different cut off dates and candidate mention which would lead me to believe the figures in that chart reflect data that includes a candidate mentioned. You already told us that the 7 percent figure, the numerator of that figure is for all genuine issue ads run within 60 days which identified a Federal candidate minus airings A. No. Q. Stop, what am I saying
(2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12) (13) (14) (15) (16) (17) (18) (19) (20) (21)	that were determined to be genuine issue ads that would be unfairly caught by Snowe-Jeffords; is that right? A. I don't think we used the words unfairly caught, but they would meet the criteria for coming under the regulations of Snowe-Jeffords. Q. Those ads were identified as number 12 and number 318; is that right? A. Right. It's a portion of the airings of number 12 plus the second ad that ran in Nevada made up the numerator. Q. Do you know what the actual number of the numerator is? A. No, I don't. Q. How would you find that out? A. I would have to go back into the database with Jon Krasno's assistance. Q. Do you know what the denominator is? A. The actual number? Q. Yes.	figure is made up of the number of airings of all ads that were coded as genuine issue ads throughout the course of the study, the period of time that the study covered. Q. Is it all genuine issue ads period or all genuine issue ads that mention a Federal candidate? A. It's all genuine issue ads. Q. The reason I'm confused, Mr. Seltz, is the heading on this chart says proportion of issue ads affected by different cut off dates and candidate mention which would lead me to believe the figures in that chart reflect data that includes a candidate mentioned. You already told us that the 7 percent figure, the numerator of that figure is for all genuine issue ads run within 60 days which identified a Federal candidate minus airings A. No. Q. Stop, what am I saying A. That's it. You put it correctly.
(2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12) (13) (14) (15) (16) (17) (18) (19) (20) (21) (22) (23)	that were determined to be genuine issue ads that would be unfairly caught by Snowe-Jeffords; is that right? A. I don't think we used the words unfairly caught, but they would meet the criteria for coming under the regulations of Snowe-Jeffords. Q. Those ads were identified as number 12 and number 318; is that right? A. Right. It's a portion of the airings of number 12 plus the second ad that ran in Nevada made up the numerator. Q. Do you know what the actual number of the numerator is? A. No, I don't. Q. How would you find that out? A. I would have to go back into the database with Jon Krasno's assistance. Q. Do you know what the denominator is? A. The actual number?	figure is made up of the number of airings of all ads that were coded as genuine issue ads throughout the course of the study, the period of time that the study covered. Q. Is it all genuine issue ads period or all genuine issue ads that mention a Federal candidate? A. It's all genuine issue ads. Q. The reason I'm confused, Mr. Seltz, is the heading on this chart says proportion of issue ads affected by different cut off dates and candidate mention which would lead me to believe the figures in that chart reflect data that includes a candidate mentioned. You already told us that the 7 percent figure, the numerator of that figure is for all genuine issue ads run within 60 days which identified a Federal candidate minus airings A. No. Q. Stop, what am I saying A. That's it. You put it correctly.

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	Page 105	Page 107
(1)		(1)
(2)	denominator also looks at ads that identify a	MR. PAOLELLA: I will object to
(3)	Federal candidate just like the numerator does?	the word prohibited because I don't
(4)	A. You're trying to find out what?	think it correctly characterizes what
(5)	Q. If in the denominator one of the	the Snowe-Jeffords Act does. I think
(6)	criteria is that the ad identify a Federal	regulated is a more appropriate word.
(7)	candidate?	(7) MS. BUCKLEY: Either one.
(8)	A. No, they don't. It's all ads	(8) Q. Affected by?
(9)	that were coded as genuine issue ads.	(9) MR. PAOLELLA: That's fine too.
(10)	 Q. Is the denominator the same for 	(10) A. What was the question?
(11)	all figures in the top chart on 4.22 and the	(11) MS. BUCKLEY: Can you go back and
(12)	bottom chart on 4.22, are you measuring it	read the question, please.
(13)	against the same group of ads namely genuine	(Record read.)
(14)	issue ads over the course of the election?	(14) A. It tells us that 81 percent of
(15)	A. The bottom figure is - the	(15) issue ads, you said ads in the question, that
(16)	yellow line, the bottom line is the percentage	(16) were coded as electioneering ads making them in
(17)	of genuine issue ads that met both the date and	(17) your so-called sham issue ads would have come
(18)	the candidate mention the criteria at different	(18) under the regulatory, yes, regime of
(19)	points depending on the date so that the top	(19) Snowe-Jeffords.
(20)	line in the bottom figure is the proportion of	(20) Q. What are the characteristics of
(21)	issue ads that would have been affected by both	the other 19 percent that makes them not
(22)	criteria of the Snowe-Jeffords test depending	(22) captured by Snowe-Jeffords?
(23)	on and it shows the progression of the date.	(23) A. Where do you get 19 percent?
(24)	Am I answering your question?	(24) Q. The difference between 81 and
(25)	Q. You have kind of lost me. The	(25) 100?

Page 106

top line measures ads -

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A. The top line refers to issue ads that were coded as electioneering.

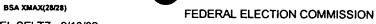
- Q. Or in other words coded as sham issue ads?
- A. They were not coded as sham issue ads. They were - the word sham is not in the coding protocol.
- Q. I'm trying to make it clear here. For my purposes an ad coded as an electioneering ad I'm referring to as a sham issue ad just for shorthand, not asking you to sign on to that as you sit there, but it helps make it a little easier. The top line measures ads promoting candidates i.e. sham ads, the bottom line measures genuine issue ads or ads providing information to use the words of the chart; is that right?
- A. Yes, that's what they are depicting.
- Q. So does this tell us that 81 percent of ads coded as electioneering which might be referred to as sham issue ads will be prohibited by the Snowe-Jeffords test?

Page 108

Seven percent - that's not really what's going on here. I mean what this graph depicts is that 88 percent of issue ads would have come under the Snowe-Jeffords test. Of that 88 percent 81 percent were so-called sham issue ads. Seven percent were coded as genuine issue ads. The other 12 percent I'm assuming and I don't know were probably coded as unsure or unclear as to whether they were electioneering or genuine issue ads in question 6 of the coding protocol.

- Q. Can you tell me what the numerator is made up of for the 81 percent figure?
- A. The numerator is ads that -issue ads that were coded as promoting candidates.
- They were coded as electioneering Q. ads?
- Yeah, I mean the language is in the coding protocol in question I believe it's question 6. The language would have been generate support/opposition for candidate. They would not have said electioneering in

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	Page 109		Page 111
(1)		(1)	•
(2)	there, but that's what they are referring to.	(2)	aired during the course of year. If I - yes.
(3)	Q. So the numerator is ads coded as	(3)	Q. The year being 1998?
(4)	electioneering?	(4)	A. Right.
(5)	A. Issue ads coded as	(5)	A. I might have misspoke earlier
(6)	electioneering.	(6)	when we were talking about the denominator for
{7 }	Q. Okay, that ran within 60 days of	(7)	that 7 percent.
(8)	an election?	(8)	Q. So now we have established the
(9)	A. At that - that 81 percent	(9)	denominator for the 7 percent is all issue ads
(10)	depicts 60 days from an election.	(10)	run by groups in 1998 period, correct?
(11)	Q. That identified a Federal	(11)	A. The denominator - I managed to
(12)	candidate?	(12)	confuse myself in the last 10 minutes.
(13)	A. Yes, the bottom graph also adds	(13)	Q. Why don't we go through some
(14)	the has the criteria names a candidate.	(14)	documents which might help you along the way
(15)	Q. That's where I am. I'm on the 81	(15)	and we will come back to this.
(16)	percent on the bottom graph right above 60 days	(16)	MS. BHATTACHARYYA: When do you
(17)	from election and I'm trying to figure out what	(17)	plan on breaking for lunch?
(18)	that tells me so we have issue ads coded as	(18)	MS. BUCKLEY: We can do it now.
(19)	electioneering within 60 days of an election	(19)	(Luncheon recess taken at 1:20
(20)	that identify a candidate for Federal office,	(20)	p.m.)
(21)	that's the numerator for the 81 percent, right?	(21)	
(22)	A. That's right.	(22)	
(23)	Q. What's the denominator?	(23)	
(24)	A. The denominator is issue ads	(24)	
(25)	that - the denominator at this point on the	(25)	
	•		
	Page 110	_ i	Done 113
(1)	Page 110	(1)	Page 112
	graph above 60 days from the election value to	[AFTERNOON SESSION
(2)	graph above 60 days from the election refers to	(2)	AFTERNOON SESSION
(3)	the proportion of issue ads that were coded as providing information that ran within 60 days	(3)	(Time Noted: 2:10 p.m.)
(4) (5)	of an election and featured a candidate.	(5)	DANIEL SELTZ, resumed and testified
(6)	Q. That's the denominator?	(6)	as follows:
(7)	A. No, I thought you were asking	(7)	as idilows.
(8)	about the numerator for the 7 percent.	(8)	CONTINUED EXAMINATION
(9)	Q. No. We have gone that road. I'm	(9)	BY MS. BUCKLEY:
(10)	trying to figure out what is the denominator.	(10)	MS. BUCKLEY: Let's mark as Seltz
(11)	You told me what the numerator is that leads me	(11)	Exhibit 5 a document with a cover sheet
(12)	to the 81 percent figure we are talking about	(12)	Seltz computer files 10, Bates number
(13)	and I'm trying to figure out what the	(13)	BRE 013516 followed by two sheets BRE
(14)	denominator is?	(14)	013785 and BRE 013803.
(15)	A. For the 81 percent?	(15)	(Plaintiff's Exhibit Seltz 5,
(16)	Q. Correct.	(16)	Documents, Bates labeled BRE 013516, BRE
(17)	A. The denominator is all issue ads	(17)	013785 and BRE 013803, marked for
(18)	aired during the course of the year.	(18)	Identification.)
(19)	Q. It's not the same denominator as	(19)	Q. Before the break, Mr. Seltz, we
(20)	the 7 percent, is it?	(20)	were discussing the numerator and denominators
(21)	A. Yes, it is.	(21)	•
(22)	Q. What's the denominator for the 7	(22)	of the seven percent and 81 percent figures reflected in the bottom chart on figure 4.22 of
(23)	percent, all issue ads aired over the course of	(23)	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
(23)	a year?	(24)	Buying Time 1998, do you remember that? A. Yes.
(25)	A. Yes, it is, it is all issue ads	(25)	Q. We have gone to your computer
		1 123/	a. Tro hate gone to your compater

BSA XMAX(29/29)

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`	Page 113	Page 115
) ((1)	(1)
	(2) files, packet number 10 which you previously	(2) candidate.
	(3) identified as containing Excel spreadsheets	(3) Q. Let me say it back to you. The
	provided to the graphic designers in electronic	(4) denominator for the 7 percent figure is all
	(5) form and we have excerpted two pages which seem	(5) issue ads coded as genuine in 1998?
	to deal with figure 4.22, do you see that?	(6) A. Yes, the airings, the number of
	(7) A. Yes.	(7) airings throughout the year.
	(8) Q. I'm dealing with the first page	(8) Q. Is it only those that identify a
	(9) which is BRE 013785 and I'm looking at 4.22 B,	(9) Federal candidate or all of them?
(the second half of that chart?	(10) A. Is what?
. ((11) A. Yes.	(11) Q. The denominator?
(Q. If we looked at the line 60 days	(12) A. It's all genuine issue ads.
(from election, the next figure is 12,532, what	(13) Q. Whether or not they identify a
(does that represent if you know?	(14) Federal candidate?
(A. If you look back at the textural	(15) A. Right, because we found out -
(explanation to 422 what I initially said	(16) yes, that's correct.
(Q. Where would that be?	(17) Q. In the year 1998?
C	18) A. That's page 109 of Exhibit 1,	(18) A. Yes.
(19) Buying Time '98, what I said at first when we	(19) Q. The numerator we already talked
(2	20) first started discussing this figure was	about at great length and that's genuine issue
(2	actually correct which was that figures 422 A	ads that do identify a Federal candidate that
(2	and 422 B display the results of our	are aired within 60 days of the election minus
(2	examination issue ads were divided to two	the AFL-CIO ads in states where there was no
(2	groups so in fact in that bottom graph of 422	(24) election, correct?
(2	in that sort of in the point where we are	(25) A. Yeah, the last thing you said is
	•	, , , , , , , , , , , ,
-		
	Page 114	Page 116
(1		(1)
	talking about 60 days from the election they	(2) superfluous because it's not – we would not
	(3) are in fact different denominators.	(3) have counted them if they didn't have a
	Q. Okay, so we are back on page 110	(4) candidate up for election.
	of Buying Time '98?	(5) Q. Fair enough. So the description
	(6) A. That's right.	of the numerator is genuine issue ads that
	Q. We are looking at the two graphs?	mention a Federal candidate within 60 days of
	8) A. Right. 9) Q. Under 4.22?	(8) the election?
		(9) A. Yes.
(1		(10) Q. The denominator is all genuine
(1		issue ads whether or not they mention a Federal
(1		(12) candidate aired over the course of the entire
(1	production of the control of the con	(13) year?
	,	(14) A. That's right.
(1		(15) MS. BHATTACHARYYA: To be clear in
(1		both of those cases we are talking about
		the number of airings?
(1)		(18) Q. Is that correct, Mr. Seltz?
(1)		(19) A. That's correct.
(2)		(20) Q. Let's go back to what we marked
(2)	3 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	as Seltz 5. Can you tell me what the 12,532
(2:	and the processing materials and the personal	figure reflects next to the entry 60 days from
(2)	g	the election under 4.22 B?
(24		(24) A. From looking at this I'm assuming
17,	opposition or support for a particular	(25) that this reflects – that 12.532 is the number

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point.

BSA XMAX(30/30) **DANIEL SELTZ - 9/13/02**





	Page 117	Page 119
(1)	-	(1)
(2)	of genuine issue ad airings throughout the	(2) Senator was not up for election?
(3)	course of the year.	(3) A. Told it not to include the ads in
(4)	Q. That's the 12,000?	(4) which there was no candidate up for election,
(5)	A. I think that's right. It's hard	(5) you could do that.
(6)	to tell because the text is cut off and there	(6) Q. The database in its form at least
(7)	is no - there's not a lot of context beyond.	(7) when you left it included the information about
(8)	I know this is an Excel file that was sent to	(8) excluding those markets for the states in which
(9)	the graphic designer, but that's what it looks	(9) the Senators mentioned were not up for
(10)	like.	(10) re-election?
(11)	Q. How about the 42,646 figure?	(11) A. That's not accurate. The
(12)	A. That would appear to be the	(12) database in its – when I talk about the
(13)	number of issue ads that were coded as	(13) database, I'm talking about an SPSS file that
(14)	electioneering.	(14) includes 307,000 cases, about 307,000 cases.
(15)	Q . Over 1998?	(15) Q. Right.
(16)	A. Yes.	(16) A. That's 307,000 airings. It
(17)	Q. So when you were talking earlier	(17) includes all of the broadcast data from CMAG
(18)	about the 81 percent figure in the bottom chart	plus all the content codes provided to us by
(19)	on 4.22 and the 7 percent figure having some	(19) Arizona State. You could tell the database to
(20)	relationship of adding up to 88, they have no	(20) do a query to only calculate certain things and
(21)	correlationship – they have different	(21) to only give you the frequency of certain
(22)	denominators and numerators, do they not?	(22) variables in the database, but that involves
(23)	A. That's correct.	(23) writing program code so you could do it, it's
(24)	Q. So that was just an error?	(24) not that the database as it is sitting there on
(25)	A. Yeah, I was confused at that	(25) a zip disk or on a computer contains, you know.

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If I wanted to go and recreate Q. (3) (4) the 7 percent figure, Mr. Seltz, how would I go about doing that today or how would you if you (6) had to go recreate the 7 percent figure (7) reflected in the second chart, how would you do it today? (8) (9) A. Just as I did throughout the (10) course of the project I would not have done it alone because it would involve some writing of (11) some programing instructions in the data set (12) that you would have to know SPSS pretty well to (13) (14) be able to do, but what I would do is try to (15) figure out - I would in consultation with (16) someone who knew what they were doing I would find the set of program lines where that (17)(18)selected out the appropriate variables and run (19) it and tell SPSS to give me these numbers. I can't tell you the lines of programing off the (20) top of my head, but you would have to go in to (21) (22)the database to do it. (23) Q. Would the database give me the figures for the markets you excluded for the (24) (25) AFL-CIO ad because it was a market in which a

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(1) (2) the answer right away. You have to ask it to do things. (3) But after you compile - you told (4) Q. us earlier that one of the processes that you (5) had to go through for ad 12 which is the (6) (7) AFL-CIO ad which is identified as Exhibit 3 I believe? (8) A. (9) (10) Q. Exhibit 4, I'm sorry, that you (11) had to go out and discern what markets it ran in whether there was a candidate running for (12) office in that market? (13)(14) A. No, didn't have go out and (15) discern where it ran. (16) Q. You did have to go out and discern whether a candidate was running for (17) (18)office in that market, correct? Yes. (19) A. You also had to discern whether (20) (21) the candidate running for office in that market had been named in the ad that ran in that (22) (23) market, correct? (24) A. Yes.

Is that information included in

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Q.

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DANIEL SELTZ - 9/13/02

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the database, the results of those efforts?

Yes, they would be now because we would have added -- had we been able to determine if a candidate had been named in an ad for which we only had market info and we knew it was a cookie-cutter ad, we would then be able to -- if we are able to link it to a race, we would be able to add the information that said it named a candidate, the candidate was a Democrat or Republican, we would add the margin, the percentage of votes that each candidate in the election received, whether the candidate named was an incumbent or not. whether the race was an open seat or not so we would have added so once we figured that out, there would have been a series of additional codes to add.

Q. You knew the markets in which the AFL-CIO ad 12 ad ran. If you identified a market where there was a pending election and you could not find information as to which Senator was identified in the ad, how did you conclude whether to exclude that market or include that market?

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foundation.

Q. I'm trying to figure out the rocess.

A. Right. We went through all of the – you're assuming there's this process that we talked about earlier in trying to get things like newspaper reporting and whatever information that Paul Herrnson might have had access to, possibly, I don't remember calling the group itself though they will not admit to, you know, spending money on a campaign because it's – they are saying then that the purpose of their ad is not saying what it is so it's assuming I went through all those other steps.

Q. Right.

A. In a case of — I don't remember the final decision because that was a series of conversations that I believe were really between Jon Krasno, Paul Herrnson and Ken Goldstein towards the end before we did this final run so I don't know what the final decision would have been. I think it's possible that in a case of something like North Carolina where the AFL-CIO could have been

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MR. PAOLELLA: Objection.

A. I don't know what you mean by exclude that market.

Q. I thought in analyzing the total number of airings of ad 12 that you had to identify the markets in which candidates ran and which candidates were mentioned in the ad; isn't that right?

A. Yes.

Q. You knew where the markets were from CMAG?

A. Right.

Q. You knew what markets had elections because you could figure that out, correct?

A. All markets had elections.

Q. In 1998?

A. Yes.

Q. But let's assume you could not find out which candidate was identified in the ad that ran in that market, how would you decide whether it was a set of airings that were in a contested election or not?

MR. PAOLELLA: Objection, lacks

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(2) naming either Senator Helms or Senator (3) Faircloth to be safely said I don't remember actually doing this. This is one possibility (4) (5) is that we assumed that because Senator (6) Faircloth was up for election they named him, but I don't remember. We may have found out (7) (8) definitively that Senator Faircloth the (9) candidate was named.

Q. Let me hand you what's previously been marked as Holman Exhibit 31. This exhibit purports to list the markets in which the AFL-CIO ad ran in 1998, do you see that?

A. I do

Q. It has Albuquerque, Cincinnati, etc. First of all, this e-mail reports that "According to Daniel's e-mail only the Raleigh Durham and Pittsburgh markets were pertinent markets since Arlan Specter and Lauch Faircroft were the only Senators running for office in 1998." Is it accurate that in making your calculations, Mr. Seltz, that the only markets you deemed to be pertinent were Raleigh Durham and Pittsburgh?

A. No.

(24)

(25)

Q. Do you know whether any - there

BSA XMAX(32/32) DANIEL SELTZ - 9/13/02



	rage 125		Page 127
(1)		(1)	
(2)	Q. Which markets did you deem to be	(2)	was a Senate race in Missouri?
(3)	pertinent?	(3)	A. There was a Senate race in
(4)	A. I don't remember. The reason	(4)	Missouri.
(5)	that - I don't remember which we deemed to be	(5)	Q. Do you know who was racing?
(6)	pertinent. When Luke - Luke McLoughlin sent	(6)	A. I believe Kit Bond was up for
(7)	me an e-mail asking about the - I believe this	(7)	re-election. I think he was running against
(8)	ad and the meaning of ad number 12 and I was	(8)	Jay Nixon.
(9)	responding to him saying that from my memory	(9)	Q. Did you ever ascertain whether
(10)	sitting in a law library no where near the	(10)	Senator Bond had been picked in an AFL-CIO ad
(11)	database I was just writing from memory. A lot	(11)	with the content shown in number 12 in
(12)	later I was assuming they would do exactly what	(12)	Missouri?
(13)	they did here which was to do their own	(13)	A. I don't remember.
(14)	investigation and figure out which markets it	(14)	Q. Again, I would likely be able to
(15)	aired in. I wasn't purporting to give him a	(15)	find out that information by looking at the
(16)	final answer as to which markets we deemed	(16)	database as it exists today?
(17)	pertinent. I was just saying it might be I	(17)	A. It's possible.
(18)	sort of remember North Carolina and	(18)	Q. But you're not sure?
(19)	Pennsylvania.	(19)	A. Not positive.
(20)	Q. So you don't know which ones you	(20)	Q. I'm going to hand you now what's
(21)	identified as having a candidate running for	(21)	been previously marked as Holman Exhibit 32,
(22)	Federal office in which that candidate was	(22)	Mr. Seltz. See if you can identify that for
(23)	picked in the ad, you can't tell us which	(23)	us?
24)	markets?	(24)	A. This is an e-mail exchange
25)	A. I don't remember that final	(25)	between myself and Luke McLoughlin.

4.	Page 126		Page 128
(1)		(1)	
(2)	decision. I remember doing some investigation	(2)	Q. On January 16, 2001, correct?
(3)	of these cookie-cutter ads to figure out to	(3)	A. Yes.
(4)	link them to particular races. I don't	(4)	Q. I see Mr. McLoughlin is asking
(5)	remember what we decided about this ad whether	(5)	you, first of all, he says he could only find
(6)	it was one, two, three, four markets.	(6)	boards for ad number 12 which featured Coats
(7)	Q. I take it from what you said	(7)	and Snowe. Is that consistent with your
(8)	earlier you could find that information from	(8)	recollection that the only boards you ever saw
(9)	looking at the database?	(9)	for ad number 12 were those featuring Coats and
(10)	A. Which information?	(10)	Snowe?
(11)	Q. Which markets you ultimately	(11)	A. Yes indeed.
(12)	decided upon?	(12)	Q. Then he asked you how were you
(13)	A. Which markets we decided upon?	(13)	able to determine that the ads in the other
(14)	Q. You just said you don't remember	(14)	states weren't featuring a Senator who was up
(15)	as you sit here whether it was one, two or	(15)	for office. You respond in the e-mail that's
(16)	three markets you decided were pertinent and	(16)	listed on the top of the page; isn't that
(17)	I'm asking if I could find that information on	(17)	right?
(18)	a database?	(18)	A. Yes.
(19)	A. I would think so because if we	(19)	Q. You say I'm assuming we talked to
(20)	then decided that an ad was linked to a race	(20)	CMAG about which Senators appeared in which
(21)	like I said we would add other contextural	(21)	markets for that ad, since as you wrote, the
(22)	information about that race so yeah, you should	(22)	center only has hard copies for Coats and
(23)	be able to figure out which we decided were	(23)	Snowe. You see that?
,	be able to ligare out willou we decided well	1621	SHOWE. TOU SEE MAL!

(24)

(25)

DANIEL SELTZ - 9/13/02

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(1)	
(2)	recollection in January of 2001 how you went
(3)	about identifying the Senators who were picked
(4)	in the ads than you do now, Mr. Seltz?
(5)	A. I don't know.
(6)	Q. Here you say the only thing you
(7)	did was talk to CMAG or you assumed you talked
(8)	to CMAG?

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Right.

But you don't recall one - do you recall today whether you did or not?

If I had a better recollection now than then?

Q. I'm asking if you recall today whether you did actually talk to CMAG?

A. Yeah, I actually do remember sending Harley Ellenberger e-mails.

Q. When you tell Mr. McLoughlin to get in touch with - I really don't remember though. If it's crucial that you figure it out, I'd get in touch with the folks at CMAG, whom at CMAG other than Mr. Ellenberger if any would be the likely contact for that information?

A. I don't know beyond Harley.

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Q. You say in here the only two (3) (4) media markets among the ones where it aired that had Senators up for re-election were. I (5) think, Raleigh and Philly, Faircloth and (6) Specter, run it using only those numbers and I (7) (8) think you get the 7 percent, I'm not 100 (9) percent positive since I'm writing from memory. (10) but I think that's right. Is that the same (11)recollection you had today that the Senators up (12) for election, the only ones were Faircloth and (13) Specter? (14) A. The only Senators up for election

where?

Q. In markets where the AFL-CIO ad ran?

No, it appears - I mean that was my recollection at the time. I was literally sitting there trying to remember, you know, with nothing in front of me what we did on ad 12 out of 2,100 and I was actually - I remember being pretty impressed with myself I could come up with these two media markets among 12 - among 2,100 ads so I just didn't -

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Q. What was Mr. Ellenberger, what was his job at CMAG?

A. I don't know. He was the contact person usually. I don't know what his title was, what he did.

Q. Can you tell me who is the third e-mail in this sequence, do you know if it's you writing to Mr. McLoughlin or him writing to you?

A. Where are you referring to?

Q. It begins we've been doing some queries on the data set?

This looks like an exchange where I would -- I used his e-mail to respond to questions that he was asking within the text.

Q. I see. So some of this language is his and some of it is you responding to him?

A. That's right.

Is it you speaking where it says I think the answer is that we sorted out the airings by media market?

A. Yes, that's me talking, writing.

You write down but I think that's right; is that correct?

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(2) that was, you know, giving it 10 seconds of thought as I rush between classes that's what I (3) (4) wrote.

Q. Do you know now what the accurate answer is?

A. You pointed out to me that there - St. Louis is in Missouri, it includes Missouri had a Senate election in which a Republican incumbent was up for re-election. As with North Carolina and Pittsburgh, it's not from -- just from that without all the other investigation we did it doesn't tell us if Senators Bond, Specter, Faircloth were actually mentioned. It could have been Senator Grahams. it could have been then Senator Ashcroft. It could have been Senator Helms so we don't know. but -- when I was writing this I didn't know.

The other thing about St. Louis is that the St. Louis media market may stretch into another state. The New York media market covers pieces of New Jersey, New York and Connecticut so I would have to look at what the St. Louis media market covers, but it appears when I was writing in the library I didn't

BSA XMAX(34/34)



	Page 133		Page 135
(1)		(1)	
(2)	remember the St. Louis market.	(2)	memo. More placation. No memo was produced to
(3)	Q. You don't know even today one way	(3)	us with this document, Mr. Seltz. Do you have
(4)	or the other whether you subtracted the St.	(4)	any idea what it was?
(5)	Louis market or kept it in?	(5)	A. I have no idea.
(6)	A. I don't know. Someone else might	(6)	Q. Do you know what the more
(7)	know, but I don't remember the final decision	(7)	placation refers to?
(8)	about St. Louis.	(8)	A. I really don't.
(9)	Q. Same for Pittsburgh?	(9)	Q. Were you placating some
(10)	A. Yes.	(10)	particular person during the course of January
(11)	Q. Same for Greensboro?	(11)	of 2000?
(12)	A. Yes.	(12)	A. Probably. I'm always placating
(13)	Q. You just don't know one way or	(13)	someone. I don't know. Sorry, I don't know.
(14)	the other, but you will agree that if there	(14)	Q. Focusing on item 3 in the e-mail
(15)	were Senators running in each of those markets	(35)	Kevin and Pete had some questions about
(16)	and those Senators were identified in the	(16)	chapters one and two the first sentence reads.
(17)	AFL-CIO ad number 12, that the number should	(17)	Who are Kevin and Pete?
(18)	have been added to the numerator to come to the	(18)	A. Kevin and Pete are – they were
(19)	7 percent or subtracted from?	(19)	at that time, I don't know if they are still
(20)	A. If Senator Bond had in fact been	(20)	there employees of the Whitmeyer Baker group
(21)	mentioned?	(21)	which was the group we were working with on the
(22)	Q. Right.	(22)	production of the report. Kevin is a principal
(23)	A. In the genuine issue ad that had	(23)	in it and Pete was my main contact.
(24)	aired within 60 days of the election the number	(24)	Q. Was the report being
(25)	of airings in St. Louis should have been added	(25)	A. Buying Time '98.
		<u>†</u>	
	Page 134		Page 136
(1)	Page 134	(1)	Page 136
(1)	should have been included in the numerator	(1)	Page 136 Q. Was Buying Time '98 being printed
	should have been included in the numerator in this figure.		Q. Was Buying Time '98 being printed at this point in time?
(2)	should have been included in the numerator in this figure. Q. Right. If it wasn't, then the	(2)	Q. Was Buying Time '98 being printed
(2) (3)	should have been included in the numerator in this figure.	(2)	 Q. Was Buying Time '98 being printed at this point in time? A. Not yet, not in January. Q. You go on to say the changing N's
(2) (3) (4)	should have been included in the numerator in this figure. Q. Right. If it wasn't, then the figure is wrong, isn't it? A. Yes.	(2) (3) (4)	 Q. Was Buying Time '98 being printed at this point in time? A. Not yet, not in January. Q. You go on to say the changing N's are confusing. Does the N's stand for numbers?
(2) (3) (4) (5)	should have been included in the numerator in this figure. Q. Right. If it wasn't, then the figure is wrong, isn't it?	(2) (3) (4) (5)	 Q. Was Buying Time '98 being printed at this point in time? A. Not yet, not in January. Q. You go on to say the changing N's
(2) (3) (4) (5) (6)	should have been included in the numerator in this figure. Q. Right. If it wasn't, then the figure is wrong, isn't it? A. Yes.	(2) (3) (4) (5) (6)	 Q. Was Buying Time '98 being printed at this point in time? A. Not yet, not in January. Q. You go on to say the changing N's are confusing. Does the N's stand for numbers?
(2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7)	should have been included in the numerator in this figure. Q. Right. If it wasn't, then the figure is wrong, isn't it? A. Yes. Q. By figure I want to be clear I'm	(2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7)	 Q. Was Buying Time '98 being printed at this point in time? A. Not yet, not in January. Q. You go on to say the changing N's are confusing. Does the N's stand for numbers? A. No, it would stand for
(2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8)	should have been included in the numerator in this figure. Q. Right. If it wasn't, then the figure is wrong, isn't it? A. Yes. Q. By figure I want to be clear I'm meaning the 7 percent figure that you and I	(2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8)	 Q. Was Buying Time '98 being printed at this point in time? A. Not yet, not in January. Q. You go on to say the changing N's are confusing. Does the N's stand for numbers? A. No, it would stand for essentially a denominator. It's the number of
(2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9)	should have been included in the numerator in this figure. Q. Right. If it wasn't, then the figure is wrong, isn't it? A. Yes. Q. By figure I want to be clear I'm meaning the 7 percent figure that you and I have been talking about from 4.22, is that what	(2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9)	 Q. Was Buying Time '98 being printed at this point in time? A. Not yet, not in January. Q. You go on to say the changing N's are confusing. Does the N's stand for numbers? A. No, it would stand for essentially a denominator. It's the number of cases. It's a term where if we did — in a
(2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10)	should have been included in the numerator in this figure. Q. Right. If it wasn't, then the figure is wrong, isn't it? A. Yes. Q. By figure I want to be clear I'm meaning the 7 percent figure that you and I have been talking about from 4.22, is that what you were referring to as well?	(2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10)	 Q. Was Buying Time '98 being printed at this point in time? A. Not yet, not in January. Q. You go on to say the changing N's are confusing. Does the N's stand for numbers? A. No, it would stand for essentially a denominator. It's the number of cases. It's a term where if we did in a pole say of 1,500 Americans where we learned
(2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11)	should have been included in the numerator in this figure. Q. Right. If it wasn't, then the figure is wrong, isn't it? A. Yes. Q. By figure I want to be clear I'm meaning the 7 percent figure that you and I have been talking about from 4.22, is that what you were referring to as well? A. Yes.	(2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11)	Q. Was Buying Time '98 being printed at this point in time? A. Not yet, not in January. Q. You go on to say the changing N's are confusing. Does the N's stand for numbers? A. No, it would stand for essentially a denominator. It's the number of cases. It's a term where if we did — in a pole say of 1,500 Americans where we learned that George Bush has a 60 percent approval
(2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12)	should have been included in the numerator in this figure. Q. Right. If it wasn't, then the figure is wrong, isn't it? A. Yes. Q. By figure I want to be clear I'm meaning the 7 percent figure that you and I have been talking about from 4.22, is that what you were referring to as well? A. Yes. MS. BUCKLEY: Let's mark as Seltz	(2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12)	Q. Was Buying Time '98 being printed at this point in time? A. Not yet, not in January. Q. You go on to say the changing N's are confusing. Does the N's stand for numbers? A. No, it would stand for essentially a denominator. It's the number of cases. It's a term where if we did — in a pole say of 1,500 Americans where we learned that George Bush has a 60 percent approval figure, the N is the number of people that they
(2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12) (13)	should have been included in the numerator in this figure. Q. Right. If it wasn't, then the figure is wrong, isn't it? A. Yes. Q. By figure I want to be clear I'm meaning the 7 percent figure that you and I have been talking about from 4.22, is that what you were referring to as well? A. Yes. MS. BUCKLEY: Let's mark as Seltz Exhibit 6 a document bearing Bates stamp	(2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12) (13)	Q. Was Buying Time '98 being printed at this point in time? A. Not yet, not in January. Q. You go on to say the changing N's are confusing. Does the N's stand for numbers? A. No, it would stand for essentially a denominator. It's the number of cases. It's a term where if we did — in a pole say of 1,500 Americans where we learned that George Bush has a 60 percent approval figure, the N is the number of people that they polled.
(2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12) (13) (14)	should have been included in the numerator in this figure. Q. Right. If it wasn't, then the figure is wrong, isn't it? A. Yes. Q. By figure I want to be clear I'm meaning the 7 percent figure that you and I have been talking about from 4.22, is that what you were referring to as well? A. Yes. MS. BUCKLEY: Let's mark as Seltz Exhibit 6 a document bearing Bates stamp BRE 012960.	(2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12) (13) (14)	Q. Was Buying Time '98 being printed at this point in time? A. Not yet, not in January. Q. You go on to say the changing N's are confusing. Does the N's stand for numbers? A. No, it would stand for essentially a denominator. It's the number of cases. It's a term where if we did — in a pole say of 1,500 Americans where we learned that George Bush has a 60 percent approval figure, the N is the number of people that they polled. Q. What did you mean here when you
(2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12) (13) (14) (15)	should have been included in the numerator in this figure. Q. Right. If it wasn't, then the figure is wrong, isn't it? A. Yes. Q. By figure I want to be clear I'm meaning the 7 percent figure that you and I have been talking about from 4.22, is that what you were referring to as well? A. Yes. MS. BUCKLEY: Let's mark as Seltz Exhibit 6 a document bearing Bates stamp BRE 012960. (Plaintiff's Exhibit Seltz 6,	(2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12) (13) (14) (15)	Q. Was Buying Time '98 being printed at this point in time? A. Not yet, not in January. Q. You go on to say the changing N's are confusing. Does the N's stand for numbers? A. No, it would stand for essentially a denominator. It's the number of cases. It's a term where if we did — in a pole say of 1,500 Americans where we learned that George Bush has a 60 percent approval figure, the N is the number of people that they polled. Q. What did you mean here when you said the changing N's are confusing?
(2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12) (13) (14) (15) (16)	should have been included in the numerator in this figure. Q. Right. If it wasn't, then the figure is wrong, isn't it? A. Yes. Q. By figure I want to be clear I'm meaning the 7 percent figure that you and I have been talking about from 4.22, is that what you were referring to as well? A. Yes. MS. BUCKLEY: Let's mark as Seltz Exhibit 6 a document bearing Bates stamp BRE 012960. (Plaintiff's Exhibit Seltz 6, Document, Bates labeled BRE	(2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12) (13) (14) (15) (16)	Q. Was Buying Time '98 being printed at this point in time? A. Not yet, not in January. Q. You go on to say the changing N's are confusing. Does the N's stand for numbers? A. No, it would stand for essentially a denominator. It's the number of cases. It's a term where if we did — in a pole say of 1,500 Americans where we learned that George Bush has a 60 percent approval figure, the N is the number of people that they polled. Q. What did you mean here when you said the changing N's are confusing? A. Usually when we were producing
(2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12) (13) (14) (15) (16) (17)	should have been included in the numerator in this figure. Q. Right. If it wasn't, then the figure is wrong, isn't it? A. Yes. Q. By figure I want to be clear I'm meaning the 7 percent figure that you and I have been talking about from 4.22, is that what you were referring to as well? A. Yes. MS. BUCKLEY: Let's mark as Seltz Exhibit 6 a document bearing Bates stamp BRE 012960. (Plaintiff's Exhibit Seltz 6, Document, Bates labeled BRE 012960, marked for Identification.)	(2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12) (13) (14) (15) (16) (17)	Q. Was Buying Time '98 being printed at this point in time? A. Not yet, not in January. Q. You go on to say the changing N's are confusing. Does the N's stand for numbers? A. No, it would stand for essentially a denominator. It's the number of cases. It's a term where if we did — in a pole say of 1,500 Americans where we learned that George Bush has a 60 percent approval figure, the N is the number of people that they polled. Q. What did you mean here when you said the changing N's are confusing? A. Usually when we were producing these graphs, we wanted to show a percentage of
(2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12) (13) (14) (15) (16) (17) (18)	should have been included in the numerator in this figure. Q. Right. If it wasn't, then the figure is wrong, isn't it? A. Yes. Q. By figure I want to be clear I'm meaning the 7 percent figure that you and I have been talking about from 4.22, is that what you were referring to as well? A. Yes. MS. BUCKLEY: Let's mark as Seltz Exhibit 6 a document bearing Bates stamp BRE 012960. (Plaintiff's Exhibit Seltz 6, Document, Bates labeled BRE 012960, marked for Identification.) Q. Can you tell us what this is, Mr.	(2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12) (13) (14) (15) (16) (17) (18)	Q. Was Buying Time '98 being printed at this point in time? A. Not yet, not in January. Q. You go on to say the changing N's are confusing. Does the N's stand for numbers? A. No, it would stand for essentially a denominator. It's the number of cases. It's a term where if we did — in a pole say of 1,500 Americans where we learned that George Bush has a 60 percent approval figure, the N is the number of people that they polled. Q. What did you mean here when you said the changing N's are confusing? A. Usually when we were producing these graphs, we wanted to show a percentage of whatever, it could be types of ads or numbers
(2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12) (13) (14) (15) (16) (17) (18) (19)	should have been included in the numerator in this figure. Q. Right. If it wasn't, then the figure is wrong, isn't it? A. Yes. Q. By figure I want to be clear I'm meaning the 7 percent figure that you and I have been talking about from 4.22, is that what you were referring to as well? A. Yes. MS. BUCKLEY: Let's mark as Seltz Exhibit 6 a document bearing Bates stamp BRE 012960. (Plaintiff's Exhibit Seltz 6, Document, Bates labeled BRE 012960, marked for Identification.) Q. Can you tell us what this is, Mr. Seltz?	(2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12) (13) (14) (15) (16) (17) (18) (19)	Q. Was Buying Time '98 being printed at this point in time? A. Not yet, not in January. Q. You go on to say the changing N's are confusing. Does the N's stand for numbers? A. No, it would stand for essentially a denominator. It's the number of cases. It's a term where if we did — in a pole say of 1,500 Americans where we learned that George Bush has a 60 percent approval figure, the N is the number of people that they polled. Q. What did you mean here when you said the changing N's are confusing? A. Usually when we were producing these graphs, we wanted to show a percentage of whatever, it could be types of ads or numbers of ads by different actors, candidates, parties
(2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12) (13) (14) (15) (16) (17) (18) (19) (20)	should have been included in the numerator in this figure. Q. Right. If it wasn't, then the figure is wrong, isn't it? A. Yes. Q. By figure I want to be clear I'm meaning the 7 percent figure that you and I have been talking about from 4.22, is that what you were referring to as well? A. Yes. MS. BUCKLEY: Let's mark as Seltz Exhibit 6 a document bearing Bates stamp BRE 012960. (Plaintiff's Exhibit Seltz 6, Document, Bates labeled BRE 012960, marked for Identification.) Q. Can you tell us what this is, Mr. Seltz? A. This is an e-mail from me to Jon	(2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12) (13) (14) (15) (16) (17) (18) (19) (20)	Q. Was Buying Time '98 being printed at this point in time? A. Not yet, not in January. Q. You go on to say the changing N's are confusing. Does the N's stand for numbers? A. No, it would stand for essentially a denominator. It's the number of cases. It's a term where if we did — in a pole say of 1,500 Americans where we learned that George Bush has a 60 percent approval figure, the N is the number of people that they polled. Q. What did you mean here when you said the changing N's are confusing? A. Usually when we were producing these graphs, we wanted to show a percentage of whatever, it could be types of ads or numbers of ads by different actors, candidates, parties or groups, whatever, we showed that candidates
(2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12) (13) (14) (15) (16) (17) (18) (19) (20) (21)	should have been included in the numerator in this figure. Q. Right. If it wasn't, then the figure is wrong, isn't it? A. Yes. Q. By figure I want to be clear I'm meaning the 7 percent figure that you and I have been talking about from 4.22, is that what you were referring to as well? A. Yes. MS. BUCKLEY: Let's mark as Seltz Exhibit 6 a document bearing Bates stamp BRE 012960. (Plaintiff's Exhibit Seltz 6, Document, Bates labeled BRE 012960, marked for Identification.) Q. Can you tell us what this is, Mr. Seltz? A. This is an e-mail from me to Jon Krasno.	(2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12) (13) (14) (15) (16) (17) (18) (19) (20) (21)	Q. Was Buying Time '98 being printed at this point in time? A. Not yet, not in January. Q. You go on to say the changing N's are confusing. Does the N's stand for numbers? A. No, it would stand for essentially a denominator. It's the number of cases. It's a term where if we did — in a pole say of 1,500 Americans where we learned that George Bush has a 60 percent approval figure, the N is the number of people that they polled. Q. What did you mean here when you said the changing N's are confusing? A. Usually when we were producing these graphs, we wanted to show a percentage of whatever, it could be types of ads or numbers of ads by different actors, candidates, parties or groups, whatever, we showed that candidates produced a certain percentage and parties a
(2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12) (13) (14) (15) (16) (17) (18) (19) (20) (21)	should have been included in the numerator in this figure. Q. Right. If it wasn't, then the figure is wrong, isn't it? A. Yes. Q. By figure I want to be clear I'm meaning the 7 percent figure that you and I have been talking about from 4.22, is that what you were referring to as well? A. Yes. MS. BUCKLEY: Let's mark as Seltz Exhibit 6 a document bearing Bates stamp BRE 012960. (Plaintiff's Exhibit Seltz 6, Document, Bates labeled BRE 012960, marked for Identification.) Q. Can you tell us what this is, Mr. Seltz? A. This is an e-mail from me to Jon Krasno. Q. Dated on or about January 3,	(2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12) (13) (14) (15) (16) (17) (18) (19) (20) (21) (22)	Q. Was Buying Time '98 being printed at this point in time? A. Not yet, not in January. Q. You go on to say the changing N's are confusing. Does the N's stand for numbers? A. No, it would stand for essentially a denominator. It's the number of cases. It's a term where if we did — in a pole say of 1,500 Americans where we learned that George Bush has a 60 percent approval figure, the N is the number of people that they polled. Q. What did you mean here when you said the changing N's are confusing? A. Usually when we were producing these graphs, we wanted to show a percentage of whatever, it could be types of ads or numbers of ads by different actors, candidates, parties or groups, whatever, we showed that candidates produced a certain percentage and parties a certain percentage and groups a certain

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BSA XMAX(35/35) DANIEL SELTZ - 9/13/02

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Why did they keep changing?

I'm not sure exactly which figure these are talking about in chapters one and two, but sometimes there would be as -- this is right in the middle of a lot of the actual producing of these graphs and the writing so there was a lot of - just a lot of different drafts. Sometimes there would be missing data under a certain variable so that people would expect that you would have the same N when you are talking about the percentage of ads by candidates that were attacking, contrasting and promoting, you would expect, you know, it would say N equals 1,000 whatever hypothetically.

Sometimes on the next figure if we were showing the length of ads by candidates the percentage that were 30 seconds, 60 seconds or longer, the N might have - it was never very dramatic, but it might have changed so that N equals 994 because 6 ads for some reason were missing length coding because CMAG didn't get it on there or something happened in the process of getting the data to us that there was a missing code so those kind of things

Page 139

them from that figure?

I don't remember making a conscious decision. I think that, you know, all of these questions about how to display all this quantitative information there were a lot of questions about what would aide readers understanding and what would sort of be distracting because it's complex. We spent a lot of time talking about it so I remember discussions about how to - what constituted more clarity and less, but I don't remember a discussion about keeping the N's in or not for figure 4.22.

Q. But in any event they are not there?

A. They are not there.

MS. BUCKLEY: Let's mark as Seltz Exhibit 7 a one page document bearing control number BRE 012954. (Plaintiff's Exhibit Seltz 7,

Document, Bates labeled BRE

012954, marked for Identification.)

Take a minute to look at that. I'm also going to hand you a document

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would change the N's.

It goes on to say they referring back to Kevin and Pete wondered if we should go only with percentages if this is distracting. You see that?

A. Yes.

Q. In the final report did you only go with percentages, do you know?

A. We can look.

Q. Go ahead.

A. It varied by figure. Sometimes the figures would depict the number of airings graphically, sometimes it would be a percentage. Usually I think if it was percentage, we kept those N's in because people wanted to know percentage of what, but I just want to confirm in chapter one, seems like a good place to look. No, when we listed percentage, we kept the N in.

Q. Why don't you take a look at figure 4.22 that we have been talking about today. Is the N in there?

A. No, they are not.

Was a decision made to eliminate

Page 140

previously marked as Holman Exhibit 23. Turning to Seltz Exhibit 7, Mr. Seltz, this is an e-mail I take it from you to Mr. Krasno. No. Why don't you describe for me what it is?

It looks like I forwarded this question that I had posed to Ken to Jon.

So the bottom portion of the text dated January 21, 2000 is an e-mail from you, Goldstein and then with a question which we will come to and then the above line suggests that you forwarded that e-mail to Krasno, is that what you're saying?

A. That's correct.

Q. This is in January of 2000?

A.

It says "Ken, I got a storyboard number wrong for Committee for Common Decency when I talked to you yesterday so here are the three that it would be great to see" and then there's a list 2914: need to see if it's really a true issue ad and then some other information as reflected on the document. Why were you asking Goldstein to see these three ads?

It looked like I needed some

(24)

Q. Do you remember having any

discussions of whether an ad should properly be

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FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

	Page 141		Page 143		
(1)	·	(1)	-		
(2)	Information about them.	(2)	viewed as a genuine issue ad or not?		
(3)	Q. Didn't the Brennan Center have	(3)	A. We had that conversation a lot		
(4)	copies of storyboards?	(4)	because it was something that's interesting to		
(5)	A. We had most of them. We had some	(5)	talk about.		
(6)	that we didn't there were some that were	(6)	Q. Do you recall any situation where		
(7)	missing that we would sometimes get Ken or CMAG	(7)	you determined that an ad that had been coded		
(8)	to forward on to us.	(8)	as electioneering really should have been coded		
(9)	Q. As to 2914 you needed it to see	(9)	as a genuine issue ad in '98?		
(10)	if it's really a true issue ad?	(10)	A. No, I don't remember having those		
(11)	A. That's what I wrote.	(11)	conversations.		
(12)	Q. What role did the Brennan Center	(12)	Q. Do you remember having any		
(13)	play in determining which ads were true issue	(13)	conversations where it discussed that an ad		
(14)	ads and which ads were not?	(14)	that had been coded as genuine issue ad really		
(15)	A. Usually that was already coded by	(15)	should have been coded as an electioneering ad		
(16)	the undergraduates.	(16)	in '98?		
(17)	Q. Why did you need to see it?	(17)	A. No.		
(18)	A. I don't know why I needed to see	(18)	Q. You don't remember any of that?		
(19)	this particular one.	(19)	A. I don't remember discussing		
(20)	Q. Were any of the coder's decisions	(20)	changing coder's answers to cusips.		
(21)	about which ads were true issue ads and which	(21)	Q. Do you have any idea whether they		
(22)	ads were not changed by anyone at the Brennan	(22)	were changed?		
(23)	Center?	(23)	A. I don't know, it wouldn't have		
(24)	A. I don't remember doing that.	(24)	been my decision to make.		
(25)	Q. Do you remember any discussions	(25)	Q. Do you know whose decision it		
		<u> </u>			
	Page 142		Page 144		
(1)		(1)			
(2)	with Professor Goldstein where he told you that	(2)	would have been to make?		
(3)	he had changed some of the coder's decisions as	(3)	A. No.		
(4)	to what was not and was a true issue ad?	(4)	Q. What was marked and handed you		
(5)	A. I don't remember talking to Ken	(5)	Holman 23, Mr. Seltz, this is an e-mail from		
(6)	about that.	(6)	Mr. Holman to Professor Goldstein. He says in		
(7)	Q. Did you ever hear that the	(7)	part at our last conference call the staff		
(8)	coder's decisions had been altered by Professor	(8)	decided that we are on more solid ground not		
(9)	Goldstein?	(9)	substituting our own judgments of the ads for		
(10)	A. Like I was explaining earlier, we	(10)	the undergrad coder's judgments except in the		
(11)	would notice they had made clear errors and	(11)	case of clearly factual errors so I'm		
(12)	fixed those.	(12)	reconverting a couple of key variables back to		
13)	Q. I'm not talking about objective	(13)	the original code. He's talking about the 2000		
14)	errors, I'm talking about the determination of	(14)	study I believe. My question is in preparing		
15)	what is and what is not a genuine issue ad	(15)	the 1998 study, did personnel at the Brennan		
16)	which is what your question is directed to?	(16)	Center take it upon themselves to recode		
17)	A. Right.	(17)	clearly factual errors?		
18)	Q. My question is did you ever hear	(18)	A. Clearly factual errors?		
19)	anyone discuss whether any of the coder's	(19)	Q. Yes.		
20)	decisions on that issue had been changed or	(20)	A. In 1998?		
21)	overruled by Professor Goldstein?	(21)	Q. Yes.		
22)	A. I don't remember hearing those	(22)	A. We probably did.		
23)	conversations.	(23)	Q. Next question in 1998 did		

(24)

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personnel at the Brennan Center recode

subjective questions such as the answers to

BSA XMAX(37/37)

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A. No.

	Page 145		
١)			
(2)	question 6?		
(3)	A. I don't remember discussions		
(4)	about question 6.		
(5)	Q. That's what I just asked you		
(6)	about, isn't it?		
(7)	A. Yes.		
(8)	MS. BUCKLEY: Let's mark as Seltz		
(9)	Exhibit 8 a one page document bearing		
10)	control numbers BRE 012940.		
1)	(Plaintiff's Exhibit Seltz 8,		
2)	Document, Bates labeled BRE		
3)	012940, marked for Identification.)		
4)	Q. Have you had a chance to look at		
5)	that, Mr. Seltz?		
(6)	A. Yes.		
7)	Q. Can you tell us what this		
8)	document is?		
9)	A. It's an e-mail exchange between		
(0)	myself and Harley Ellenberger at CMAG.		
21)	Q. This is your effort to identify		

Page 147

(2)	A. He was a member of the House of			
(3)	Representatives who was challenging Senator			
(4)	Feingold in Wisconsin.			
(5)	Q. He was running for the Senate?			
(6)	A. For Senate, yeah.			
(7)	Q. We think he was running in 1998?			
(8)	A. I know he was running in 1998.			
(9)	Q. He was running for the United			
10)	States Senate?			
11)	A. Yes.			
12)	Q. In Wisconsin?			
13)	A. Yes.			
14)	Q. I want to go back to what I			
15)	handed you earlier which is Holman Exhibit 31,			
16)	Mr. Seltz. You still have that in your pile.			
17)	That's the list of all the markets. Back on			
18)	Holman Exhibit 31 and I see that this memo			
19)	reflecting that 9.3 percent of the airings of			
20)	the AFL-CIO ad number 12 were in Milwaukee, 271			
21)	spots; is that right?			
22)	A. I don't know the percentage that			
23)	were in Milwaukee, but I see that it's - yes,			
24)	yes.			
	O livet reading from the decomposit			

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what markets the AFL-CIO ad ran in, is it not?

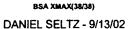
which Senators were mentioned in the ads, is

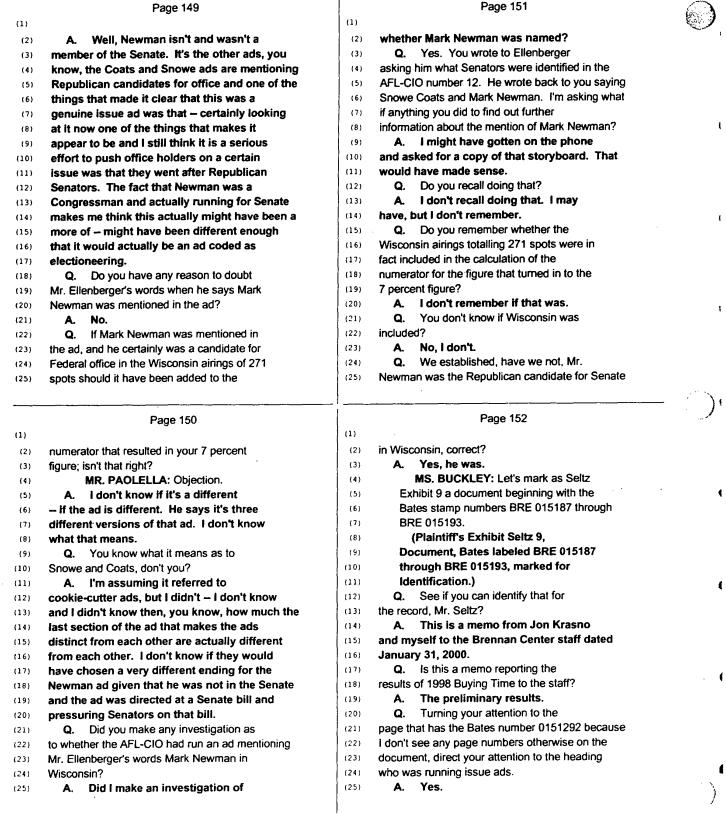
Q. It was your effort to identify

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(2)	that rig	ht?
(3)	A.	Yes.
(4)	Q.	About a third of the way down the
(5)	page ti	here is an e-mail beginning we have three
(6)	differe	nt versions of that ad, do you see that?
(7)	A.	Yes.
(8)	Q.	Is that Mr. Ellenberger's
(9)	respon	se to your message which is at the bottom
(10)	of the	page?
(11)	A.	Yes, it is.
(12)	Q.	So you write to him you know it
(13)	had me	entioned Dan Coats and you're trying to
(14)	get the	names of the other Senators mentioned
(15)	in the a	ad?
(16)	A.	Right.
(17)	Q.	. And he writes back that he has
(18)	three v	ersions Coats, Snowe and Newman; is that
(19)	right?	
(20)	A.	Right.
(21)	Q.	Did you ever get a copy of the
(22)	storybo	pard for the ad that identified Newman?
(23)	A.	I don't remember seeing that one.
(24)	Q.	Do you know whether Newman was
(25)	running	g in 1998?

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(2)	A. That's right.
(3)	Q. We know from Holman 31 at least
(4)	that it's reported here that 9.3 percent of the
(5)	airings were in Milwaukee representing 271
(6)	spots. We know that from Ellenberger's e-mail
(7)	to you that at least one of these versions
(8)	marked Newman was picked in the ad; is that
(9)	right?
(10)	A. Yeah.
(11)	Q. Does that tell us that which is
(12)	the 271 spots in Wisconsin should have been
(13)	added to the numerator of the figure which
(14)	resulted in your 7 percent figure as reflected
(15)	in 4.22?
(16)	A. No, not necessarily.
(17)	Q. Why is that?
(18)	A. This is interesting that they
(19)	would have - that CMAG would have three
(20)	versions of this ad. Mainly what it suggests
(21)	is that the tag line for the Newman ad is
(22)	actually different than the tag lines for the
(23)	ads for Senator Coats mentioning Senator Coats
(24)	and Senator Snowe.

Q. How do you deduce that?





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(2)	Q. Reads "Political parties ran the			
(3)	bulk of unreported 'issue' ads - 65 percent.			
(4)	All of the party ads were seen as aimed at			
(5)	generating support for or opposition to a			
(6)	candidate. Among ads by groups, 30 percent			
(7)	were seen as electioneering and 69 percent were			
(8)	regarded as primarily providing information."			
(9)	Is that an accurate statement of the findings			
(10)	of the 1998 study?			
(11)	A. I don't remember the final			
(12)	figures for each of these statistics.			
(13)	Q. Where would you go look for them?			
(14)	A. I would look in the book in the			
(15)	report.			
(16)	Q. Why don't you go ahead.			
(17)	A. Figure 23 in Buying Time '98			
(18)	gives numbers for the issue ads as between			
(19)	parties and groups which I don't know if 37,386			
(20)	out of 57,817 is 65 percent, but that's where !			
(21)	would look to find that percentage.			
(22)	Q. What page were you on?			
(23)	A. Page 34.			
(24)	Q. Page 34 of what we marked as			
(25)	Seltz Exhibit 1?			

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Page	155

Seltz. The first line of the cover page says testimony of E. Joshua Rosenkranz dated April 26, 2000. Did you have any role in preparing the prepared testimony for Mr. Rosenkranz that's reflected here?

- I don't think so.
- At what stage in the process was Buying Time 1998 at this time?
- A. This was late April. It was getting close to being ready to go to the printer.
- Q. Were you a participant in any discussions about Mr. Rosenkranz's testimony before Congress in April of 2000?
- A. I'm trying to remember. I don't think so. I remember this is shortly after Scott Schell came to the Brennan Center and he was heavily involved in preparing Josh, but I don't remember specific conversations about this testimony.

MS. BUCKLEY: Let's mark as Exhibit Seltz 10 a document bearing control numbers BRE 011941 through BRE 011946.

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- A. Yes.
- Q. Which is Buying Time 1998?
- A. Yes.
- Having looked at that page I ask again, Mr. Seltz, is the statement in the memo which we marked as Seltz Exhibit 9 accurate and I read into the record, is it accurate?
- If that number I can't do that math in my head. It looks like it's about 65 percent.
- Q. My colleague correctly points out that I didn't finish. You told us where to find the 65 percent figure in Buying Time '98. Can you tell us about the 30 percent and 69 percent figures relating to ads run by groups?
- Figure 213 on page 41 shows that 30 percent of ads by groups were advocating or generating support for candidate and 68 percent were providing information.
- (21) Q. You're looking at the top figure (22) on page 41 of Exhibit 1?
 - A. Yes.
 - I'm handing you what we previously marked as Holman Exhibit 25, Mr.

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(Plaintiff's Exhibit Seltz 10, Document, Bates labeled BRE 011941 through BRE 011946, marked for Identification.)

- Have you ever seen this memo before, Mr. Seltz?
 - A. No. I haven't.
- Do you know the circumstances under which Mr. Krasno left the Brennan Center?
 - A. To some extent.
 - Can you tell me what they are?
- It was shortly before the project - it was shortly before we released the -- his departure was shortly before we released the report to the public.
- Q. Was it after the report was completed?
- Yeah, it was basically at the printer. There were no more substantive changes. I don't think there were any changes left to be made by the time he left.
- Q. Mr. Rosenkranz writes here that on page three of the memo, "I continue to believe that we cannot be put in a position



	Page 157	1	Page 159
(1)		(1)	· ·
(2)	where we Brennan Center staff are expected to	(2)	Q. Or reported his data?
(3)	rely upon or collaborate with Jon" referring to	(3)	A. I don't know what you mean by
(4)	Jonathan Krasno "- whether on CMAG 1998 or on	(4)	reported the data.
(5)	CMAG 2000. It's a recipe for disaster." Why	(5)	Q. Reported – Buying Time 1998 is a
(6)	was it a recipe for disaster if you know, Mr.	(6)	report on data, isn't it?
(7)	Seltz?	(7)	A. It's a report on television
(8)	A. I could not tell you why Josh	(8)	advertisement. There's a lot of things that
(9)	thought it would be a recipe for disaster. I	(9)	reporting on data could mean.
(10)	think it would have to do with their ability	(10)	Q. I just asked you before whether
(11)	to, meaning Josh and Jon's ability, to	(11)	you ever heard of the Brennan Center that
(12)	communicate and work together which I stayed	(12)	anyone had a problem with the way he collected
(13)	out of as much as I could.	(13)	data and you said no, you don't think so?
(14)	 Q. He continues to say but we cannot 	(14)	A. I know what you mean by the way
(15)	be put in a position where we have to rely on	(15)	he collected data and I know no one had a
(16)	data that Jon will have participated in	(16)	problem with the way that he collected data.
17)	generating, do you see that?	(17)	Q. And I'm trying to distinguish
18)	A. Um-hum.	(18)	collecting data from disseminating data or
19)	Q. What was the problem with the	(19)	analyzing data and I ask the same question?
20)	data that Jon was generating if you know?	(20)	MR. PAOLELLA: Are you asking
21)	A. As far as I know there was no	(21)	about disseminating, analyzing? I think
22)	problem with the data that Jon was generating.	(22)	I lost track.
23)	Q. Then did you ever hear that Mr.	(23)	Q. Did you ever hear that anyone at
24)	Rosenkranz or anyone else at the Brennan Center	(24)	the Brennan Center was critical of the way
25)	was unhappy about the reliability of data that	(25)	Professor Krasno analyzed data?
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Page	158
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Jon participated in generating?

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A. No. In fact, what was striking about – no. No, I never heard of any complaints or worries about the reliability of the data.

Q. Do you have any idea what Mr. Rosenkranz is referring to when he says we can't be put in a position where we have to-rely on data where Jon would have participated in generating?

A. I'm speculating as to — I mean I don't — I didn't write this, but I think it was not at all a question of the reliability of Jon's professional work. That was never an issue. I think that what he's probably referring to is problems of joint sponsorship of events or products where Jon no longer had an official affiliation with the Brennan Center so that probably presented a — that was probably very complicated.

Q. Did you ever hear that anybody at the Brennan Center was unhappy with the manner in which Mr. Krasno collected his data?

A. Not -- no.

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A. Absolutely not.

Q. You have no idea why it was in Mr. Rosenkranz's view that the Brennan Center could not be put in a position where we have to rely on data where Jon would have participated in generating?

A. I told you I had some idea what that means. I'm only speculating as to Josh's meaning in this second to last paragraph. I never heard a single complaint about Jon's ability to collect, analyze, disseminate and explain data. He was far and away the expert in the office which everybody knew on this kind of empirical work as well as on the Senate and Congress as an institution. I never heard word one about the reliability of the data and I heard, you know, Josh vouch for it afterwards which I know Josh wouldn't do if he didn't believe in it so I think that what this refers to is the fact that there may have been some discussions, I only skimmed this memo, about Jon receiving some funding along with the Brennan Center to work on this project which means that they would, you know, there would --

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`\	Page 161	Page 163
	(1)	(1)
	(2) so Jon no longer had an institutional	(2) A. I don't know.
	(3) affiliation with NYU Law or with the Brennan	(3) Q. Moving on from this document do
	(4) Center, but they might have to be, but it would	(4) you know the reason that Jonathan Krasno was
	(5) be – so it would be a tricky and difficult	(5) terminated?
	(6) thing to have to sort of tease out whose	(6) A. No one ever sat down and told me
	(7) intellectual product we would be talking about	(7) exactly why.
	(8) for things beyond Buying Time 1998 that Jon	(8) Q. What did you hear?
	(9) worked on because inevitably he would have to	(9) A. Well, I had conversations with
	(10) rely to some extent on the Brennan Center who	(10) Jon and then, you know, other people – I only
	(11) held at that point all the they had the	(11) had about three more months left at the Brennan
	(12) storyboards and the database.	(12) Center at that point so there was some I
	(13) Q. Would you turn to the page bears	(13) talked to a lot of people.
	(14) 011944 discussing various stages of I think the	(14) Q. What did you hear?
	(15) project. You see under stage one it refers to	(15) A. I know that there were — the
	data coding and merging originally expected to	(16) final precipitating event was over office space
	be done by Krasno and Goldstein assisted by	(17) and proposal to move Jon from his own office
(research assistants and Seltz, do you see that?	(18) with a window to share an office without a
((19) A. Yes, I do.	(19) window which turned into this huge conflict.
	(20) Q. Is that the data coding and	(20) That was the final conflict between - as far
	merging in connection with Buying Time 1998?	(21) as I know, that was the last sort of conflict.
	(22) A. Yes.	(22) I know that I later found out
	(23) Q. Then under the column status it	(23) that they had concerns about the amount of time
	says status on April 14, 2000 done. The next	(24) he spent on site. I knew how much he was
	column expectations prior to termination about	(25) working at home. I think they had concerns
	asianiii sapsatalisiis pilot to tollilliation assat	Nothing at nome: 1 annually had consoling
_) -	Page 162	Page 164
(1)	(1)
	(2) Krasno work in final 6 weeks, done. Final	(2) that it wasn't enough to work till 10 p.m. at
	(3) column current Brennan Center plans it says	home if you are not going to be in the office
	done. If any more data need to be extracted,	(4) for the exact amount of time or for roughly the
	(5) Seltz can do it. Any additional coding is	(5) same amount of time as everyone else.
	through Goldstein. Did you see that?	(6) Q. Any other reasons besides working
	(7) A. I see that.	(7) at home and office space?
	(8) Q. Do you know whether anymore data	(8) A. It was all very – clearly there
	(9) had to be extracted by you after Mr. Krasno	(9) were personality conflicts. The striking thing
	terminated his relationship with the Brennan	(10) as I try to remember it now is that there was
	11) Center?	(11) never any talk about the quality of the work
C	12) A. I don't think I would have	(12) that he produced.
	23) extracted any data for this report. I think	(13) Q. That you heard?
	there may have been questions after the release	(14) A. That i heard, yeah. I know once
	about, you know, from outside people who wanted	(15) he played squash with a summer intern and kept
	to know specific questions that I probably	(16) him longer than the lunch hour. He found out
	would have been able to figure out often in	(17) later that was a problem. These are the kinds
	consultation with Ken Goldstein.	(18) of things that I heard later.
	19) Q. It says any additional coding is	(19) Q. What did you do after you left
	through Goldstein. What additional coding	(20) the Brennan Center?
	needed to be done at that time, Mr. Seltz?	(21) A. I went to law school.
	22) A. I don't know.	(22) Q. That was in the fall of 2000?
	Q. Do you know if any additional	
	coding was done by Professor Goldstein after	
	— · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	(24) Q. Are you presently at law school?
3 12	25) April 14, 2000?	(25) A. Yes.

	Page 165	Page 167
(1)		(1)
(2)	Q. Are you in your third year?	(2) campaign finance laws and instead would produce
(3)	A. Yes.	(3) what we called sham issue ads.
(4)	Q. What law school is that?	(4) Q. Was it your view that any ad that
(5)	A. NYU.	(5) contained indication to send a message or call
(6)	(Recess taken.)	(6) was likely a sham issue ad?
(7)	MS. BUCKLEY: Let's mark as Seltz	(7) A. No, I would not be able to
(8)	Exhibit 11 a memorandum dated May 1,	(8) categorize an ad just by that particular piece
(9)	2000 bearing control number BRE 015181	(9) of information.
(10)	through 015182. Let's mark as Settz	(10) Q. Why did you call a trademark tag
(11)	Exhibit 12 a memorandum dated May 1,	(11) line?
(12)	2000 bearing control numbers BRE 015183	(12) A. Because like I said the ads that
(13)	and 015184.	(13) had attracted people who were interested in
(14)	(Plaintiff's Exhibit Seltz 11,	(14) campaigns and campaign finances tended to end
(15)	Memorandum dated May 1, 2000, Bates	in lines like send a message to Senator X, tell
(16)	labeled BRE 015181 through BRE 015182,	(16) him to stop being, tell him to stop spending
(17)	marked for Identification.)	your social security check, something like
(18)	(Plaintiff's Exhibit Seltz 12,	(18) that. It was striking as we just - it was in
(19)	Memorandum dated May 1, 2000, Bates	(19) the very beginning when we began the examples
(20)	labeled BRE 015183 and BRE	of ads referred to as sham issue ads often
(21)	015184, marked for Identification.)	(21) ended with send a message or call so trademark
(22)	Q. My question as to 11 as you are	(22) would - I'm not using trademark in any kind of
(23)	taking a look at it, Mr. Seltz, is if you can	(23) precise sense here.
(24)	identify that for us?	(24) Q. Had you come to some conclusion
(25)	A. This is a memo I wrote to Josh	that ads with that tag line were more often
	Page 166	Page 168
(1)		(1)
(2).	Rosenkranz, Nancy Northup and Scott Schell on	(2) sham than not?
(3)	May 1, 2000.	(3) A. That's an empirical question that
(4)	Q. You were the author of this memo	(4) I don't remember testing, it's testable.
(5)	I take it?	(5) Q. I'm just trying to get an

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(2).	Rosenkranz, Nancy Northup and Scott Schell on
(3)	May 1, 2000.
(4)	Q. You were the author of this memo
(5)	I take it?
(6)	A. Yes.
(7)	Q. I direct your attention to the
(8)	heading the passage of the memo which is headed
(9)	differences between parties and candidates.
(10)	The last sentence says i will read the last
(11)	bullet point Urging Action: Why so many party
(12)	ads urge action: Of the 44,493 party ads,
(13)	10,472 did not urge action (23 percent). Of
(14)	the 77 percent that did urge an action, 22,879
(15)	were to call, and 10,043 (adding up to 97
(16)	percent) were to send a message or call, each
(17)	the trademark tag lines of sham issue ads."
(18)	You see that?
(19)	A. Yes.
(20)	Q. Why do you view a tag line to
(21)	send a message or call to be a trademark tag
(22)	line sham issue ad?
(23)	A. From our experience those two
(24)	phrases have been used most often by parties
(25)	and groups who wanted to avoid being covered by

understanding why you called it trademark tag line, that's all? A. I don't know why. Only because I think it was a matter of moving from some of the exemplary sham issue ads that we talked about before this began. It turns out that there's a reason they kept popping up which was that 97 percent of party ads urging action were those so it was a reason you were seeing it so often in the beginning because those words were used very often. Q. Let's take a look at Seltz

- Exhibit 12, Mr. Seltz, first question is can you tell us what it is?

 A. This is another memorandum written on May 1, 2000 by me addressed to Josh Rosenkranz, Scott Schell and Amanda Cooper.
- Q. Who is Amanda Cooper?A. She was and I believe still isScott Schell's main assistant in the public

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(2)	affairs	department at the Brennan Center.
(3)	Q.	This is a memo entitled
(4)	anticipa	ated criticisms - regarding anticipated
(5)	criticis	ms, is it not?
(6)	A.	Yes.
(7)	Q.	This was anticipated criticisms
(8)	of the	1998 Buying Time study you are referring
(9)	to?	
(10)	A.	Yes.
(11)	Q.	Then you list a number of
(12)	factors	, I don't want to characterize, I will
(13)	ask you	u to characterize a number of issues
(14)	beginn	ing where did these ads run, do you see
(15)	that?	
(16)	A.	Yes.
(17)	Q.	What was your concern about
(18)	criticism	n as to where the ads ran?
(19)	A.	It was like I said in the first
(20)	paragr	aph, this was less this first one was
(21)	really a	about answering a question that we would
(22)	anticip	ate getting particularly from reporters

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In the data set I believe there were ads for more than 200 races. The database itself would be able to capture ads from significantly more races than that.

Q. Let me direct your attention back to Exhibit 1 on page 7 on the bottom left hand column the final data set — "The final data set includes ads from 194 House and Senate races along with an array of public service announcements and other non-partisan appeals", do you see that?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you know how many races there were in the 1998 Federal election?

A. There would have been — technically there would have been 435 Congressional House races and about 33 or 34 Senate races.

MS. BUCKLEY: Off the record.
(Discussion off the record.)
(Could you read back his answer.)
(Record read.)

Q. If my math is correct, that's about 468 races in the 1998 election?

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which was how comprehensive is this tracking

tool and the answer is it's very comprehensive

so that was what I was getting at in that first

bold heading.

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Q. Why did you refer to it — why did you include it in a list of anticipated criticisms?

A. I think it's sort of implicit that in a question of what's the breath of the CMAG tracking tool the anticipated criticism is it's not 100 percent, it doesn't track 100 percent of all ads and, you know, on every single possible broadcast medium so this is just a way of clarifying peoples' questions about breath.

Q. In fact, CMAG only tracks the top 75 media markets; isn't that right?

A. Yes.

Q. How many races would that capture, do you know?

A. I would have to go back and look.

My recollection is that it was over 200 Federal races. That means it — that doesn't mean that it didn't capture — it doesn't cover other congressional districts. It just means that a lot of — a whole lot of congressional campaigns didn't have television advertising.

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A. About.

If you look at the bottom of page 7 there's a footnote off that next sentence footnote 9 talking about the boundaries of media markets not frequently matching the boundaries of congressional districts. I will read the entire footnote. One reason for this referring back to the text is that the boundaries of media markets frequently do not match the boundaries of congressional districts, forcing candidates to waste money reaching viewers who are not their constituents. See chapter five for more information. In a small medium market would it not be more efficient for a Federal candidate to use television than it would in a large media market, Mr. Seltz?

MR. PAOLELLA: Objection, lacks foundation.

Q. If you know?

A. I don't understand your question.

Q. This text and footnote seems to suggest that many house candidates, I'm reading now, choose not to advertise on network

(25)

A.

Right.

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FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

	Page 173	Page 175
(1)		(1)
(2)	television because of the expense involved, do	(2) media market. The reason that so when you
(3)	you see that?	(3) talk about efficiency, you are talking about
(4)	A. Yes.	cost more than anything because, you know, one
(5)	Q. Then from that drops off footnote	(5) of the most expensive media markets is the New
(6)	9 which I was just reading which says media	(6) York City media market which covers a huge
(7)	markets frequently don't match the boundaries	(7) number of congressional districts because of
(8)	of congressional districts forcing candidates	(8) the density of the population. It's not
(9)	to waste money reaching viewers who are not	(9) efficient for a candidate – for the
(10)	their constituents and my question is whether	(10) congressman from upper Manhattan to buy
(11)	it would be more efficient for a Federal	(11) advertising on New York TV because it will
(12)	candidate to advertise in a small media market	(12) reach all of New York City, pieces of New
(13)	than it would to advertise in a large media	(13) Jersey, pieces of Connecticut none of whom care
(14)	market given this issue identified in this	(14) about advertisements from the congressman from
(15)	study?	(15) upper Manhattan so if the cost of air time is
(16)	MR. PAOLELLA: Objection.	(16) relatively cheap in another market, but where
(17)	A. It really depends.	you would still be reaching a lot of people who
(18)	Q. On what?	(18) are not your constituents, a candidate may
(19)	A. First of all, the word efficient	(19) still choose to buy air time because there is
(20)	I think means something specific to political	(20) some value in reaching at least a percentage of
(21)	scientists that I'm not qualified to talk	(21) your own constituents in that media market.
(22)	about.	(22) Q. Let's assume we have a media
(23)	Q. I was not using it in that sense,	(23) market, a small media market in which only one
(24)	trust me.	(24) congressional district is covered. I'm sure
(25)	A. That's sort of how I would	there must be some of them around the country, .
	Page 174	Page 176
(1)		(1)
(2)	understand your question. What footnote nine	(2) do you know?
(3)	is referring to is something that I talked	(3) A. I think you are talking about
(4)	about earlier which is that it's not really a	(4) where a media market putting aside its size is

(4) about earlier which is that it's not really a matter of efficiency, isn't really a matter of (5) (5) the size of the media market which could, I (6) (6) (7) don't know if you meant geographic size or the (7) number of people that live within that market. (8) (8) (9) Q. I use the term the way it's used (9) here meaning in Exhibit 1. Is Albany one of (10) (10)the top 75 markets? (11)(11)(12)MS. BHATTACHARYYA: Small media (12) (13) market is not used in this exhibit. (13) MS. BUCKLEY: I'm using the term (14) (14) (15) media market, that's all I meant, in the (15)same fashion it's being used here in (16) (16)(17)footnote nine. (17)A. I'm not clear if you mean the (18)(18)(19) geographic size or the number of people who (19) live within the covered area of the media (20) (20) (21) (21) market. Q. How did CMAG pick its 75 markets (22) (22) that it covered, do you know? (23)(23)(24) A. I don't know if it's - I would (24)

assume it's by the number of people in each

congruent with a congressional district? Q. Correct. A. I don't know if there's one that would be 100 percent the same. Q. Let's assume that in Albany, the city of Albany, only all citizens in the city of Albany are in the same congressional district. My question is a candidate for the House of Representatives in the city of New York a large media market by my definition if he were to purchase air time on New York television he would be reaching an enormous amount of people not in his district, would you agree with that? A. A congressional district from New York City would, yes. Q. My hypothetical candidate in Albany is reaching every one in his district? Every one who has television. Q. Correct.

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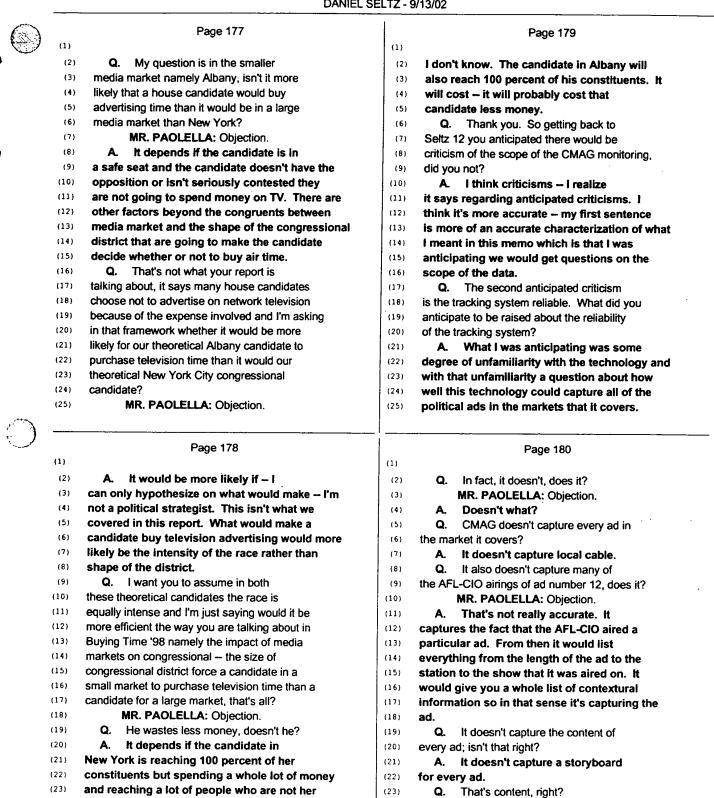
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constituents they are going to view that -

they may view that as an important investment.

BSA XMAX(45/45)

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MR. PAOLELLA: Objection.

As we talked about with



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(2)	cookie-cutter ads you get the technology is	(2)	A. Because people who would not be	
(3)	able to recognize that most of the content of	(3)	familiar with the way of conducting this kind	
(4)	that ad will be identical otherwise it would	(4)	of survey would make a criticism and our answer	
(5)	have recognized it as a different ad so in a	(5)	would be this is common practice.	
(6)	sense it's capturing the content of the ad. If	(6)	 Q. As you sit here today do you 	
(7)	it captures it once and isn't able to recognize	(7)	believe it is common practice to have	
(8)	that an airing in Raleigh verses Indianapolis	(8)	undergraduate students do the kind of work that	
(9)	as a different ad we can safely assume it's the	(9)	Professor Goldstein asked them to do?	
(10)	same ad except for one difference in the end.	(10)	A. That was my understanding when I	
(11)	Q. Which it does not capture; isn't	(11)	was at the Brennan Center and it's still my	
(12)	that right, the difference at the end?	(12)	understanding now.	
(13)	A. It doesn't always capture that	(13)	 Q. The next heading of anticipated 	
(14)	difference at the end.	(14)	criticisms is discerning the primary purpose of	
(15)	Q. It doesn't ever capture, does it?	(15)	a spot and you can read that paragraph to	
(16)	MR. PAOLELLA: Objection.	(16)	yourself, Mr. Seltz, if you would. I will read	
(17)	A. That's not true because we have	(17)	it into the record. "One of the prime findings	
(18)	we had if I remember correctly, we had	(18)	is our test of the regulatory model found in	
(19)	separate storyboards for at least Coats and	(19)	earlier versions of McCain-Feingold: that of	
(20)	Snowe so saying it doesn't ever capture that I	(20)	all issue ads judged to be primarily about	
(21)	don't think is accurate.	(21)	providing information that aired within 60 days	
(22)	Q. It didn't capture it for other	(22)	of the election only two or 78 percent of all	
(23)	than Coats, Snowe and the Republican candidate	(23)	airings would have been subject to regulation	
(24)	in Wisconsin; isn't that right?	(24)	under this system. This test did rely on a	
(25)	A. I don't remember seeing the	(25)	subjective screen - coders had to decide	
	Page 182		Page 184	-
(1)	-	(1)		
(2)	storyboard for the candidate in Wisconsin.	(2)	whether an ad was about electioneering or about	
(3)	Q. Do you have any reason to doubt	(3)	issues - but coders were able to judge the ads'	
(4)	Mr. Ellenberger's statement?	(4)	primary purpose with only one percent	
(5)	A. That he had a storyboard for	(5)	uncertainty, even with a don't know/unclear	
(6)	Wisconsin?	(6)	option."	
(7)	Q. That's what he said?	(7)	If you would turn to the coding	
(8)	A. I don't have reason to doubt that	(8)	of the commercials appendix to Buying Time 1998	
(9)	he had one.	(9)	page 193, I direct your attention to question	
(10)	Q. Under codes, we are going on with	(10)	6, Mr. Seltz. Do you see that?	
(11)	Seltz 12 which is the anticipated criticisms	(11)	A. Yes, I do.	
(12)	memo, you have a heading called coding	(12)	Q. Question 6 asks the coders in	
(13)	decisions and bullet point headed ASU students:	(13)	their opinion whether the purpose of the ad is	
(14)	using undergraduates for social science	(14)	primarily to provide information?	
(15)	research is standard. What was the anticipated	(15)	A. It doesn't say primarily.	
(16)	criticism you were addressing in that bullet	(16)	Q. No, you say primarily though in	
(17)	point, Mr. Seltz?	(17)	describing it, don't you?	
(18)	A. Again, it was an anticipated	(18)	A. I would have to look at the	
(19)	question about the methodology which would be	(19)	tables or in this memorandum you mean?	
(20)	that people would not be familiar with what I	(20)	Q. What I just read discerning the	
(21)	learned to be the common practice of using	(21)	primary purpose of the spot?	
(22)	undergraduates for this kind of survey	(22)	A. Okay.	
(23)	research.	(23)	Q. The heading and then the sentence	
(24)	Q. Why is it listed here in a memo	(24)	saying judged to be primarily about providing	
(25)	entitled anticipated criticisms?	(25)	information. That's not contained in what the	
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Page 185 (1)

coders were asked, is it?

- The word primary is not in this A. question, no.
- They were asked is the purpose to provide information about or urge action on a bill or issue or is it to generate support or opposition for a particular candidate with emphasis, that's what they were asked, correct?
 - Correct.
- Nobody asked them to judge the ads' primary purpose as you refer to at the end of this bullet point?
- No, the word primary and primarily isn't in question 6.
- Q. Did you ever have any discussions with Professor Goldstein or Jonathan Krasno as to whether question 6 should have been worded differently?
- I didn't personally have a lot to do with developing this instrument. It was -so I didn't have - no. I don't remember having conversations about the wording of question 6.
- Who did have a lot to do about creating this instrument that you refer to it

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you look?

- I would ask Ken or Jon if they had it in their files.
- Q. Was there any consideration given to giving the coders the option to answer question 6 both?
- A. I don't remember conversations specific to number 6. I know that there was -one of the things I learned in doing this is there are times when you want to force the coder to make a decision and times where you want to be able to give the coder a third choice like the unsure unclear option here so my understanding was that this was - I don't remember conversations about the work, the particular wording of this question, I wasn't part of it.
- Q. You will agree, won't you, you reviewed all the storyboards for the issue ads in 1998, haven't you, Mr. Seltz, have you?
 - Every single one? A.
- (23) Q. Yes.
 - I looked at the vast majority. A.
 - Q. You will agree there are many

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as?

There was a series of conversations between Jon Krasno and Ken Goldstein before this project got under way but where they knew they would likely have the data and be able to provide these content codes. My recollection is that Jon Krasno and Ken Goldstein wrote up a draft of a coding protocol, we then convened a group of - a small group of political scientists as well as some staff from the Brennan Center in a meeting and showed them the drafts and they were able to provide feedback and additional ideas and enrich the process in that way.

- Q. Did the draft ever change?
- A. After that meeting?
- Q. Yes
- I don't remember. I'm pretty sure we incorporated some of the ideas of those
- Do you know where the original draft is located today?
- - If you had to look, where would

Page 188

which provide both information and generate support, wouldn't you?

- A. I think that a lot of ads that are generating support or opposition to a candidate unless they are biographical or just depict a candidate with his or her family or something, you know, they are not - they are going to be general - what you are looking for is sort of an intensity or feeling about whether the purpose of this ad is to elect or defeat a candidate and through that there may be discussion of issues.
- Q. That was not exactly my question. My question is you told us that you reviewed the overwhelming majority of the storyboards, the issue ads in the 1998 Federal election and my question was isn't it fair to say that many of them do both provide information and encourage generate support or opposition for a particular candidate?
 - Of course. A.
- What was your concern about discerning the primary purpose of a spot which led you to include it in your memo of

(24)

(25)

President Bush or something?

A. That's the kind of thing, yeah.

Page 189 Page 191 (1) (1) Often those paid for lines would not be spoken anticipated criticisms which we marked as Seltz (2) (2) aloud so they would not be -- they would not (3) (3) 12? It was the concern that reporters have appeared in the text of the storyboard so (4) A. (4) and other readers of the report would expect CMAG when they coded the ad as AFL-CIO, they (5) (5) would rely on the text of the disclaimer in the that every single question in the coding (6) (6) protocol would have been measuring something (7) ad. I think we actually had someone -- we had (7)one of Ken Goldstein's students go through each purely objective and I wanted to be able to (8) (8) ad individually so it wasn't that they were alert the readers of this memo that part of the (9) (9) protocol is indeed asking for subject judgment (10) looking at one of these fuzzy copies, I think (10) and it's, you know, not something to avoid. It (11)he actually went to CMAG and looked at the very (11)was an important part of the coding protocol. (12)first - he might have looked on a big TV (12)You're specifically referring to (13) screen or computer screen rather than a (13)guestion 6 though, aren't you? (14)printout, but it was just to be as sure as (14)A. Yes. (15)(15) possible we could read the paid for lines. Sometimes groups or candidates or (16)Q. Were you anticipating criticism (16) that question 6 was simply too subjective? (17) parties would print them too small or they (17)would not put them up -- there is regulation A. No, that wasn't - that's not (18) (18) about how long you have to have them up and (19)what I was anticipating. It was not a question (19) of degree of subjectivity. It was a question (20)they would not have them up for as long as they (20) of making sure that people understood that it were supposed to, it's longer than four (21) (21) was indeed a subjective question period, not (22) seconds, so they would have had to appear in (22) (23) one of the frames captured by the storyboards. too subjective, but just subjective. (23)Q. You're sure it's longer than four (24)Q. It's fair to say you were (24)(25)anticipating criticism that question 6 was (25)seconds? Page 192 Page 190 (1) (1) (2) subjective? (2) What's longer than four seconds? (3) A. Yes. (3) Q. The amount of time they are (4) On disclaimers under that there (4) required to keep them up? (5) is a heading which says reading the disclaimers (5) I'm not positive. I think it's an FCC regulation. I remember we did some (6) and it goes on to say "25 percent of the ads (6) research on it. They would either be very (7) were missing disclaimers or their disclaimers (7) (8) were illegible which are what we used to (8) small or missing for some reason. That's the (9) determine ad sponsor and whether an ad was an (9) reason there was this number that was missing. (10) independent expenditure or an issue ad. In (10) For a 30 second political these cases we relied on CMAGs original coding (11) advertisement captured by CMAG how many frames (11)which was accurate 95 percent of the time or (12) of picture would appear on a storyboard, do you (12) called the television stations." Why were 25 (13) (13) know? percent of the ads missing disclaimers or their (14) A. I think it's about seven. It's (14)(15) disclaimers were illegible if you know, Mr. (15) usually every four seconds that they capture (16) Seltz? (16) every four seconds of video. Some of the ads particularly (17)Q. So in essence they are taking a (17)A. those by groups who - let me back-up. There (18) still picture every four seconds of the (18) could be several reasons why an ad was missing (19)political advertisement as it airs on (19)(20) a disclaimer and by disclaimer we meant the (20) television, is that a fair way to look at it? (21) paid for line. (21) A. Yes. (22) Q. That's like at the end of the ads (22) MS. BUCKLEY: Let's mark as Seltz (23) (23) where it says paid for by committee to re-elect Exhibit 13 a two page document, the

(24)

(25)

first page bears the control number BRE

007570, second has no Bates stamp.

(23)

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Journal, Mr. Seltz?

A. I think so.

Q. They quoted you accurately?

BSA XMAX(49/49) DANIEL SELTZ - 9/13/02

	Page 193		Page 195
(1)		(1)	
(2)	(Plaintiff's Exhibit Seltz 13,	(2)	A. I think so.
(3)	Document, Bates labeled BRE	(3)	Q. Do you know what handful of races
(4)	007570, marked for Identification.)	(4)	you had in mind when you said they played a
(5)	 Q. Can you tell us what the first 	(5)	huge role in a handful of races?
(6)	page of Seltz 13 is, Mr. Seltz?	(6)	A. I couldn't tell you now exactly
(7)	A. Sure, it's an e-mail from Scott	(7)	which races I was thinking of.
(8)	Schell to Josh Rosenkranz, Nancy Northup,	(8)	Q. Do you still agree today that in
(9)	myself and Amanda Cooper after the release of	(9)	most races you will not see a whole flood of
(10)	the Buying Time report.	(10)	interest groups coming in?
(11)	Q. Mr. Schell references a Wall	(11)	A. In the sense of most meaning?
(12)	Street Journal story about the report which we	(12)	Q. However you used it there.
(13)	have annexed a copy of to this exhibit, do you	(13)	MR. PAOLELLA: Referring to the
(14)	see that?	(14)	1998 data or referring to today?
(15)	A. Yes, I do.	(15)	MS. BUCKLEY: Yes.
(16)	Q. In the memo Mr. Schell quotes	(16)	A. It's true in the 1998 data in
(17)	from the Journal article and the quote is, "Not	(17)	most races which means the majority you're not
(18)	surprisingly the Wall Street Journal WSJ used	(18)	going to see a whole flood of interest groups
(19)	the report to reach a different conclusion:	(19)	coming in.
(20)	that means just two percent of all 300,000 plus	(20)	 Q. More than majority because you
(21)	spots studied were issue ads run by outside	(21)	said, did you not, they play a huge role in
(22)	groups that appeared aimed at supporting a	(22)	only a handful, right?
(23)	candidate. This Journal statement is factually	(23)	MR. PAOLELLA: Objection.
(24)	accurate (there is another inaccuracy in the	(24)	A. Yes, I did say handful.
(25)	report that we should correct)." Do you agree	(25)	Q. Did your view change if the
	Page 194	_	Page 196
(1)		(1)	
(2)	that the Wall Street Journal statement about	(2)	question is if we look at 2000 instead of 1998?
(3)	the two percent figure is factually accurate,	(3)	A. I don't know.
(4)	Mr. Seltz?	(4)	Q. You don't know one way or the
(5)	A. Yes, that's true.	(5)	other?
(6)	Q. There is the reference to there's	(6)	A. I'm not familiar with the 2000
(7)	another inaccuracy in the report that we should	(7)	data.
(8)	correct, do you know what inaccuracy is being	(8)	Q. Have you ever read Buying Time
(9)	referred to?	(9)	2000?
(10)	A. There is some inaccuracy in the	(10)	A. Not in full.
(11)	- he's referring to the Wall Street Journal	(11)	Q. My colleague reminds me to direct
(12)	article, not the Buying Time report. I don't	(12)	your attention to paragraph three, the numbered
(13)	remember which inaccuracy is in here.	(13)	paragraph three in Mr. Schell's e-mail which
(14)	Q. Turning to the Wall Street	(14)	has been marked as Seltz 13, hot races are
(15)	Journal report itself, Mr. Seltz, there is a	(15)	influenced by group spending is the heading.
(16)	quote purporting to be from you right after the	(16)	Then it goes on, "As Daniel said in his Journal
(17)	Wall Street Journal reports this two percent	(17)	quote, groups play a huge role in a handful of
(18)	figure there is a quote, "In most races you're	(18)	races [Daniel, please select the top three
(19)	not going to see a whole flood of interest	(19)	races in the study that make this point and
(20)	groups coming in said Daniel Seltz one of the	(20)	circulate as a follow up to this e-mail]." Did
(21)	authors. They play a huge role in a handful of	(21)	you do that?
(22)	races." Did you state this to the Wall Street	(22)	A. I don't remember.

(23)

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that out?

Q. How would you go about doing

that, how methodologically could you figure

(1)	Page 197	(1)	Page 199	(2)
(2)	A. I would look at the magnitude of	(2)	it.	
(3)	spending by groups in particular races and	(3)	MR. PAOLELLA: Let's do it that	
(4)	compare them to the amount that was spent by	(4)	way.	
(5)	candidates.	(5)	Q. Did you ever see this document	
(6)	Q. Mr. Seltz, do you know who Rick	(6)	before you prepared for your deposition in this	
(7)	Hasen is?	(7)	case?	
(8)	A. I think he's a law professor.	(8)	A. No.	
(9)	Q. Did you ever have any contact	(9)	Q. Did there come a time where you	`
(10)	with Professor Hasen while you were at the	(10)	learned that Professor Holman and Professor	
(11)	Brennan Center?	(11)	Hasen had concluded that your 7 percent figure	
(12)	A. No.	(12)	in Buying Time 1998 was wrong?	
(13)	Q. Have you had any about Buying	(13)	A. No, I knew what they were working	
(14)	Time 1998 or anything else?	(14)	on - that they were working with that set of	•
(15)	A. No.	(15)	questions. I never saw anything where they	•
(16)	Q. Do you know whether or not	(16)	concluded that the 7 percent figure wasn't	
(17)	Professor Hasen has written on the data, the	(17)	right.	
(18)	Brennan Center 1998 data, the Buying Time 1998	(18)	Q. When did you first learn that	
(19)	data?	(19)	they had concluded that the 7 percent figure	
(20)	A. I think he was working on a law	(20)	was wrong?	_
(21)	review article that used the data.	(21)	MR. PAOLELLA: Objection.	•
(22)	 Q. We previously marked as Holman 	(22)	MS. BUCKLEY: If at all.	
(23)	Exhibit 6 a document which I will hand to you,	(23)	MR. PAOLELLA: Mischaracterizes	
(24)	Mr. Seltz. Had you had a chance to look at	(24)	the witness' testimony.	
(25)	Holman Exhibit 6, Mr. Seltz?	(25)	Q. Did anyone ever tell you that	
(1)	Page 198	(1)	Page 200	
(2)	A. Yes.	(2)	they concluded it was wrong?	
(3)	Q. Have you ever seen that document	(3)	A. No. It depends - the only thing	
(4)	before?	(4)	that - I got a couple of e-mails from Luke	
(5)	MR. PAOLELLA: Instruct the	(5)	saying that Rick Hasen was writing an article	•
(6)	witness to limit his answer to any time	(6)	using the data and they were - I forgot what	•
(7)	he may have seen the document outside of	(7)	his - what the words were, but it was that	
(8)	any consultation with his attorneys in	(8)	they were trying to answer the question about	
(9)	the course of this litigation.	(9)	the Snowe-Jeffords test and they were having	
(10)	A. No.	(10)	questions about our 7 percent figure. Nothing	
(11)	MS. BUCKLEY: Are you asking him	(11)	about concluding that it was wrong.	•
(12)	if he saw the document with you that	(12)	Q. This is back in early 2001 if you	•
(13)	he's supposed to answer the question	(13)	know? We will show you the e-mails.	
(14)	no if I ask him if he's ever seen the	(14)	A. I think that sounds right.	
(15)	document?	(15)	Q. Other than this exchange of	
(16)	MR. PAOLELLA: I think the answer	(16)	e-mails back in early 2001 which we will come	
(17)	to that question if it's a document he	(17)	to and any conversations you may have had with	_
(18)	reviewed with me encroaches on attorney	(18)	counsel, have you had a discussion about the 7	•
(19)	work product.	(19)	percent figure in the last year?	
(20)	MS. BUCKLEY: So you're suggesting	(20)	A. I don't think so.	
(21)	he answer the question no even if he did	(21)	Q. Mr. McLoughlin testified that he	
(22)	see it? If you would like me to change	(22)	ran into you recently on the street in New York	
(23)	the question did you ever see the	(23)	City. Did you talk to him about the 7 percent	
(24)	document before you prepared for your	(24)	figure then?	•
(25)	deposition in this case, I'm happy to do	(25)	A. No.	1

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		Page 201
(1)		
(2)	Q.	Do you know if there has been any
(3)	genera	I discussion within the Brennan Center
(4)	about t	he 7 percent figure in the last month or
(5)	so?	
(6)	A.	No.
(7)	Q.	Nobody consulted you from the
(8)	Brenna	n Center?
(9)	A.	Beyond -
(10)	Q.	In the last month or so?
(11)	A.	No.
(12)	Q.	We are looking at Holman Exhibit
(13)	6 which	is a letter from Luke McLoughlin to

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Professor Richard Hasen. In this letter Mr. McLoughlin identifies the two genuine issue ads that ran within 60 days of the 1998 election, I should say group issue ads as number 12 and 318, the ones you identified earlier; is that right?

A. Yes.

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Q. Mr. Seltz, Mr. McLoughlin talks about the fact that he's sending Professor Hasen 20 boards of which 16 are clearly sham issue ads and goes on to say we don't have the other 12 boards to confirm I count 28 distinct

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that number is?

- A. Not offhand.
- ٥. Is 30 in the ballpark?
- I don't remember. A.
- Q. Don't know. How would you go about finding that out if you had to?
 - I would consult the database.
 - By running certain programs it

would tell you the answer to that question?

- Running SPSS is the program. I don't mean to be flip. I want to make sure we are clear.
- Q. I'm not suggesting you are. I'm just trying to figure out numbers here.
- A. You would guery the you would write syntax that would let you extract from the database those numbers.
- Q. I can't find that anywhere in the report, can !?
- A. I don't remember if there's such a table or chart about distinct ads.
- Q. We handed you what's been previously marked as Holman 27 and Holman Exhibit 28. Other than during the course of

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sham issue ads. I'm trying to find out from you and then he lists a number of ads that he claims appear to be sham, I'm trying to figure out from you whether you also - I'm trying to find out whether Buying Time 1998, the number of sham issue ads aired during the last 60 days was 28, is he right, that's all I'm trying to find out?

A. I don't know

You don't know if the number was - okay, we know the genuine issue ads within the last 60 days the number of spots was two; isn't that right?

No, we know the genuine issue ads there were two distinct spots that mentioned candidates. Doesn't mean that there were --

Okay. There were two distinct spots that mentioned candidates?

And were coded as genuine issue ads that aired within the last 60 days.

Q. Do you know the number of issue ads that were coded as either electioneering or issue ads within the last 60 days that mentioned a Federal candidate, do you know what

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any communications with counsel, Mr. Seltz, have you seen either of these documents before?

No, I haven't. A.

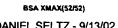
Q. Directing your attention to page two of Exhibit 28, Mr. Holman writes, "While only 7 percent of groups placing genuine issue ads would be captured, those groups bought about 40 percent of all issue ads within that time period so in reality according to the 1998 database about 40 percent of genuine issue ads would be deemed electioneering within a 60 day regulatory period. Hopefully we will get more positive results from the 2000 database." My question to you, Mr. Seltz, is did you ever learn that Professor Holman had concluded that 40 percent of genuine issue ads would be deemed electioneering within a 60 day regulatory period according to the data in the 1998 database?

A. No, I didn't. Well, actually, I think one of the e-mails from Luke might have referred offhand to we don't get 7 percent, we get something closer to 40 and that's when I think I suggested that they look at media

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(1)	Fage 205	(1)	rage 207	
(1)	modern and the eachie outles ado. That's why	•	Hasen had concluded that the 7 percent figure	
(2)	markets and the cookie-cutter ads. That's why	(2)	, , ,	
(3)	the 40 percent rings a bell, but I didn't -	(3)	was – had already concluded that the 7 percent	
(4)	but beyond that I haven't - I didn't know that	(4)	figure was wrong?	
(5)	he had initially reached this conclusion.	(5)	A. No, I didn't.	
(6)	MS. BUCKLEY: Let's mark as	(6)	Q. You never heard that. Did you	
(7)	Exhibit Seltz 14 a one page document	(7)	ever spend any time out at Arizona State with	
(B)	bearing control numbers BRE 013111 and	(8)	Professor Goldstein on this subject?	
(9)	also put back in front of yourself, Mr.	(9)	A. No.	
(10)	Seltz, what was previously marked as 32	(10)	Q. You never observed any of the	-
(11)	which I think is the e-mail exchange we	(11)	coding of the ads at Arizona State?	
(12)	are looking for.	(12)	A. No.	
(13)	(Plaintiff's Exhibit Seltz 14,	(13)	Q. Or anywhere else for that matter?	
(14)	Document, Bates labeled BRE	(14)	A. I didn't observe the	1
(15)	013111, marked for Identification.)	(15)	undergraduate coding.	
(16)	MR. PAOLELLA: Holman 32?	(16)	Q. I hand you what's been marked as	
(17)	MS. BUCKLEY: Yes.	(17)	Holman Exhibit 29. You will see in paragraph	
(18)	Q. Seltz 14 appears to be an e-mail	(18)	two that Mr. McLoughlin writing to Mr.	
(19)	from Luke McLoughlin to you on January 12th, I	(19)	Rosenkranz is trying to figure out the number	
(20)	suspect it's 2001, but we will come to that in	(20)	of distinct issue ads that ran within 60 days	1
(21)	a minute. Is that an e-mail that you received	(21)	of a Federal election. He says, "I believe that 30 ad result is correct, but again, I'm	
(22)	from Luke McLoughlin on or about January 12,	(22)	, ,	
(23)	2001?	(23)	going through the set of 70 and also would like	
(24)	A. Yes.	(24)	to get in touch with Daniel to see if this	
(25)	Q. Luke asked you a series of	(25)	matches his recollection." Did anyone ever get	
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Page 209 Page 211 (1) (1) (2) that ad 17 is miscoded and it appears that ad (2) was published? (3) number 2860 is miscoded as well as a group ad (3) A. Yeah, I could check. instead of a party ad." My question is as of (4) (4) Q. How would you go about checking January 8, 2001, the 1998 study had been (5) (5) that? (6) published; had it not? I would go down to ID number 2860 (6) (7) A. Yes. (7) and I would look under the variable of who paid (8) I take it that Mr. McLoughlin is (8) for the ad. (9) finding all of these miscodes in the database (9) Ω. Can you do that from the (10) as it existed at that time? What I'm trying to (10) documents you identified for us earlier today? figure out is does the database that you froze (11)(11) A. The paper? (12)when you left correct the miscodes that you (12) Q. Yes (13)found or are they still there? Why was Mr. (13) A. No. McLoughlin finding all these miscodes at this (14)(14) a Can you do it from the 1998 data (15)time? (15) set on disk? (16) A. Which of those questions do you (16) Yes, presumably. A. want me to answer? (17)(17) MS. BUCKLEY: We have brought (18) Q. Take the last one. (18) with us a laptop which is loaded up (19)Why did he keep finding miscodes? (19) with the CD Rom that was produced by the (20) (20) Brennan Center containing the 1998 data (21) There's no way for me to know (21) in the event that you needed it to look (22) what he's talking about here. It could be, you (22) at something and Eric, can you turn it (23) know, this -- I don't know if these are in fact (23) on and we will see if it works. (24)miscoded. I don't know why he's - I don't (24) MR. PAOLELLA: Does this laptop (25) know what exactly he's finding. I mean this -(25) have SPSS?

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you know, it's a database of 307,000 separate cases so I don't know what he means by number 7 is duplicated in the results list as is ad 12 and 318. You know, it's possible that he was finding what he thought were errors, but in fact weren't because at this point he was getting to know this enormous database without the benefit of the two of us at that time so I don't know if this got -- if he figured out exactly what was going on later, but I couldn't tell you why he was finding these errors what he thinks were errors. Q. Do you know whether the 1998 data

- continued to be recoded after this study was published?
 - I don't know if it was. A.
- You don't know. Looking at that same paragraph we were talking about ad 2860 he says it was miscoded as well as a group ad instead of a party ad. It appears that ad 2860 is miscoded as well as a group ad instead of a party ad. Is there anyway you would know whether ad number 2860 had been coded as a group ad or a party ad at the time the study

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MS. BUCKLEY: It's all ready. MR. PAOLELLA: Okay, take a look. MR. LIPMAN: What's loaded up on there is apparently the data that came from Goldstein, the final data. MS. BUCKLEY: And we have all the ones the Brennan Center produced. Whichever you would like to work with is fine with us. MR. PAOLELLA: Off the record. (Discussion off the record.)

(Recess taken.) MS. BUCKLEY: We have been off the record discussing the database which we have brought with us in computer form and had hoped that Mr. Seltz could run this simple inquiry that we talked about concerning ad number 2860.

It's my understanding and I will let his counsel speak for him that Mr. Seltz is not comfortable trying to draw that information out of the computer and has not worked with this data for about two years and therefore he would not

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(1)	Page 213	(1)	Page 215	
(2)	be comfortable in doing this extraction	(2)	party ad and I take it that the answer	E. alicameter
(3)	of data.	(3)	is you cannot go on to the computer and	
(4)	MR. PAOLELLA: If I could just add	(4)	tell me that with any degree of	
(5)	to that in a lit bit more detail a	(5)	confidence; is that right, Mr. Seltz?	
(6)	couple of points. First of all, Mr.	(6)	THE WITNESS: That's right.	
(7)	Seltz has not just not worked this data,	(7)	Q. If you can't do it by going into	
(8)	but has not worked with the SPSS program	(8)	the database that we set up for you here today,	J
(9)	in over two years.	(9)	how else could you find out how 2860 was coded	
(10)	Second, SPSS from what I	(10)	in the study in terms of party verses group ad?	
(11)	understand is not a user friendly	(11)	A. You would ask someone who is	
(12)	interface. Extracting a piece of data	(12)	familiar with this particular data set.	
(13)	from it entails actually writing lines	(13)	Q. I meant other than going into the	
(14)	of code and inputting them into the	(14)	data set is there any other method by which I	4
(15)	program which is a relatively complex	(15)	could find out how 2860 whether it was coded as	•
(16)	affair even for a relatively simple	(16)	a group ad or party ad at the time that Buying	
(17)	query.	(17)	Time 1998 was published?	
(18)	Third, it's my understanding that	(18)	A. Not other than going into the	
(19)	when Mr. Seltz performed analysis on	(19)	data set itself.	
(20)	SPSS during his time at the Brennan	(20)	Q. This is a box of CD Roms that was	
(21)	Center they were almost always under the	(21)	produced to us by the Brennan Center care of	
(22)	supervision of Jon Krasno who was far	(22)	our friends at Kravath. I'm holding up disk	
(23)	more an expert in the software than he	(23)	four which was produced by them and this is	
(24)	and finally, I would just note that Mr.	(24)	just a question as to whether this is your	
(25)	Seltz doesn't have available in front of	(25)	file. It's labeled 1998 real.sav, 1998.sav,	
(00)	Colle Goodin Nave dvallable in Non Gr	,,,,,	inc. No about 1000 realizer, resolver,	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	Page 214	i	Page 216	
(1)		(1)		
(2)	him the coding sheets listing the	(2)	1998 new one.sav. You had earlier today talked	
(3)	numerical labels that would allow him to	(3)	about the fact that you had frozen, I think was	
(4)	interpret any output he might get from	(4)	the word you used, a version of the data set	
(5)	the SPSS program should he manage to put	(5)	when you left. My question is does showing you	
(6)	together a working query so in light of	(6)	this CD with those titles refresh your	
(7)	all these facts, I don't have any	(7)	recollection as to what the name of that data	
(8)	confidence in Mr. Seltz's ability here	(8)	set that you froze was? Is it any one of those	
(9)	today with approximately one hour, one	(9)	three?	
(10)	hour-and-a-half of deposition time	(10)	A. It's not any one of those three.	
(11)	remaining to be able to code relevant	(11)	Q. Do you know what the difference	•
- (12)	queries and extract accurate data from	(12)	between these three might be?	Ì
(13)	the SPSS program which by the way we are	(13)	A. No, I have never seen those	
(14)	not even sure is the same version which	(14)	before.	
(15)	he used while he was at the Brennan	(15)	MR. PAOLELLA: Do you have a Bates	
(16)	Center.	(16)	number on the CD?	
(17)	MS. BUCKLEY: We certainly believe	(17)	MS. BUCKLEY: I don't believe any	
(18)	it's the same version and we have taken	(18)	Bates number was put on the CD.	•
(19)	the disks from the production and we	(19)	MR. PAOLELLA: I think that's	
(20)	have done everything we can to put it in	(20)	okay. You read them into the record.	
(21)	a format that was comfortable for people	(21)	MS. BUCKLEY: I can copy it if you	
(22)	who were used to working on it. We	(22)	would like.	
(23)	thought Mr. Seltz was one. I just want	(23)	MS. BHATTACHARYYA: I do think the	
(24)	to stress all I asked was whether or not	(24)	CDs had Bates numbers. I may be wrong.	
(25)	ad 2860 was coded as a group ad or a	(25)	MS. BUCKLEY: Not that I know of,	1
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( )	(1)	Page 217	Page 219
٧	(2)	but it was labeled as Brennan Center	
	(3)	production disk four.	(2) — that's sort of a vague recollection of what
	(4)	MR. PAOLELLA: I think it will be	(3) this is about. Again, I didn't – this was
	(5)	clear from the record if we need to	(4) something that was more conversation between
	(6)	retrieve that CD again which one we are	(5) Jon and Ken so I'm just telling you what I can
	(7)	talking about.	(6) remember.
	(8)	Q. Let's turn back to Exhibit 1, Mr.	(7) Q. Someone other than the coders
	(9)	Seltz. I would like you to explain to us if	(8) examined the genuine issue ads to determine
	(10)	you would the information that's contained on	(9) whether a candidate for election was pictured;
	(11)	page 196 and it's entitled recoding the	(10) is that right? (11) A. Someone other the universe of
	(12)	storyboards in chapters 1 through 7. It reads,	
	(13)	"Chapters 1 through 7 provide analysis of the	and the going to be endinined uner
	(14)	content of political advertising using the	(13) were examined by the coders are ones that the coders decided were genuine issue ads.
	(15)	coding system shown in Appendix A. This coding	de la constant de la
	(16)	in turn was used to determine the	The state of the s
	(17)	characteristics of ads examined throughout the	(16) them, right?
	(18)	volume. Note: MD refers to missing data,	MR. PAOLELLA: Objection.
	(19)		(18) A. I don't know if anybody overruled
	(20)	usually the result of coding item being inappropriate for a given storyboard." Then	(19) them. We talked about that earlier. I forgot
	(21)	there is items listed over on the left and	what your initial question was.
	(22)	coding listed on the right. Can you tell me	Q. The question was someone other
	(23)	what this is seeking to explain to the reader,	than the coders determined whether a Federal
	(24)	Mr. Seltz?	candidate was picked in an ad which had been
	(25)	A. This is really something that was	(24) coded as a genuine issue ad? (25) A. Yes, that's true. I believe
	(40)	A. This is really something that was	(25) A. Yes, that's true. I believe
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الر.		Page 218	Page 220
	(1)		(1)
	(2)	almost exclusively Jon Krasno's doing because	(2) that's what I remember. Again, I'm speaking
	(3)	it refers to the technical coding, technical	(3) generally. I don't really remember the
	(4)	writing of the syntax files to produce output	sequence of events, but that's my recollection.
	(5)	from the data set so I really wasn't involved	(5) Q. Do you know as between Professor
	(6)	in this page.	(6) Goldstein and Professor Krasno who did that
•	(7)	Q. Can you tell me what footnote one	(7) analysis if either of them did?
	(8)	means?	(8) A. I don't remember who that would
	(9)	A. Only vaguely do I remember what	(9) have been. It could have been people beyond
	(10)	this is about. I think that in the coding	(10) those two people as well.
	(11)	protocol at question 6 coders were asked to	(11) Q. Again, if I wanted to go find out
	(12)	skip to question 19 if they determined that the	how many airings of genuine issue ads there
	(13)	purpose of the ad was to provide information or	(13) were in 1998 from the data, is that something I
	(14)	urge action. In doing figure 422 we needed to	(14) would have to use the CMAG data base to
	(15)	find out if candidates were mentioned even in	(15) discover?
	(16)	ads that were coded as being about providing	(16) A. You could also consult a report.
	(17)	information or urging action. The question of	(17) I believe that particular piece of information
	(18)	whether a candidate is mentioned is in - are	(18) is in the report.
	(19)	in questions between question 6 and question 19	(19) Q. The number of airings?
	(20)	so what we needed to do was examine the ads	(20) A. Of genuine issue ads, I believe
	(21)	that had been coded as genuine issue ads as the	(21) that's in the report.
	(22)	answer to question 6 being number one and find	(22) Q. Could you point me to that?
	(23)	out if candidates were in fact mentioned	(23) A. I think what you do is look at
	(24)	because that's not something that the coders	(24) figure 1.10 on page 22.
`}	(25)	would have done at Arizona State so that's my	(25) <b>Q.</b> I'm there.
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	Page 221	- 1	Page 223	<
(1)		(1)		<b>(</b> \$\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\
(2)	A. You would that tells you the	(2)	in the last - for number one would be 60 days,	- W.C. 201
(3)	proportion of issue ads that were coded as	(3)	for number two it would be 30 days, but it	
(4)	generating support verses those providing	(4)	doesn't say that explicitly.	
(5)	information so to get the number you have to	(5)	Q. Again, if I wanted to recreate	
(6)	figure out what 22 percent of 57,037 is, that	(6)	that number 5,097, the place to do it would be	
(7)	would give you your number.	(7)	to go to the CMAG data on the disk?	•
(8)	Q. Let's show you what's previously	(8)	A. It wouldn't be so simple. You	
(9)	been marked as Holman Exhibit 33. Have you	(9)	could not move from this to producing the	
(10)	taken a look at Holman 33, Mr. Seltz?	(10)	number 5,097. You would have to talk to Luke.	
(11)	A. I'm looking at it now.	(11)	There is, but yes, the source of this number	
(12)	Q. Okay.	(12)	would appear to be the 1998 data set.	
(13)	A. Yes, I just looked at it.	(13)	Q. In looking at Holman 33 does this	
(14)	Q. Can you identify the total of	(14)	refresh your recollection as to what markets	
(15)	genuine issue ads run in the year 1998?	(15)	you concluded that the AFL-CIO ad 12 had run in	
(16)	A. I can't tell from this.	(16)	which featured a Federal candidate?	
(17)	Q. Can't tell. About halfway down	(17)	A. No, that doesn't provide an	
(18)	there's a figure 685 over 5097 equals 13.4	(18)	answer.	
(19)	percent are genuine issue ads that would be	(19)	Q. It doesn't provide an answer?	
(20)	caught unfairly by a 60 day rule. Is that	(20)	A. I'm guessing that Luke is going	
(21)	denominator supposed to be all airings of	(21)	on what I said in my e-mail which I still don't	
(22)	genuine issue ads in '98?	(22)	•	
(23)	MR. PAOLELLA: Objection.		know which we finally decided on.	
		(23)	Q. You agree this memo talks about	
(24)	•	(24)	Greensboro, Pittsburgh and Raleigh Durham?  A. Yes.	
(25)	A. I don't know, supposed to be,	(25)	A. Yes.	
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	Page 222		Page 224	
(1)		(1)	<u>-</u>	
(2)	depends what you are trying to measure.	(2)	Q. It doesn't help you remember	
(3)	Q. This memo suggests they are	(3)	exactly which ones you counted in making your	
(4)	trying to measure genuine issue ads that would	(4)	calculation?	
(5)	be caught unfairly by the 60 day rule, do you	(5)	A. Right.	
(6)	see that?	(6)	MR. PAOLELLA: It also talks about	
(7)	A. I see a reference to that would	(7)	Milwaukee on the bottom.	
(8)	be caught unfairly by a 60 day rule, yes, I see	(8)	MS. BUCKLEY: It does, but only on	
(9)	that.	(9)	the bottom. Why don't we take a five	
10)	Q. You can't tell from looking at	(10)	minute break and I will see if I can	
11)	these figures what is being compared in order	(11)	wrap up.	
12)	to come up with that 13.4 percent?	(12)	(Recess taken.)	
13)	A. There's no explicit mention of	(13)	MS. BUCKLEY: Let's mark as the	
14)	what it is that that 5,097 is and it's too low	(14)	next exhibit a document bearing control	
15)	to be the number of genuine issue ads that	(15)	number BRE 014433 as Seltz 15.	
16)	number of genuine issue ads over the course of	(16)	(Plaintiff's Exhibit Seltz 15.	
17)	a year. My suspicion is that it's they	(17)	•	
18)	chose a different denominator to come up with	(18)	Document, Bates labeled BRE 014433, marked for Identification.)	
19)	that 13.4 percent.	(19)	•	
20)	Q. You don't know what that	ì	Q. Mr. Seltz, this appears to be an	
		(20)	e-mail from Craig Holman to Rick Hasen, again,	
21)	denominator could be?	(21)	discussing this issue of the – at least in	
22)	A. I could guess.	(22)	part the AFL ad. It states at the end of the	
23)	Q. Sure.	(23)	second full sentence, "The researchers of the	
24)	A. My guess is that they are looking	(24)	original 1998 report - Daniel Seltz, Jon Krasno	
25)	at the number of airings of genuine issue ads	(25)	and Ken Goldstein - adjusted the AFL ads based	
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Page 225		Page 227			
(1)		(1)			
(2)	on direct discussions with CMAG that the	(2) 14. Have you had a chance to look at Holman			
(3)	cookie-cutter ads (12 and 13) specifically	(3) Exhibit 14, Mr. Seltz?			
(4)	mentioned Faircloth and Specter that aired in	(4) <b>A. Yes.</b>			
(5)	their respective jurisdictions of North	(5) Q. Do you know how ad number 1411			
(6)	Carolina and Pennsylvania and that these were	(6) was coded for the 1998 Buying Time report?			
(7)	the only set of the cookie-cutter ads that	(7) A. I don't remember how it was			
(8)	mentioned an active candidate. The remainder	(8) coded.			
(9)	mentioned officeholders, but not candidates in	(9) Q. Do you have an opinion as to			
(10)	a serious effort to pressure officeholders on	(10) whether it's a genuine issue ad or an			
(11)	the issue such as Snowe." Then it goes on to	(11) electioneering ad?			
(12)	talk more about this issue.	(12) A. My opinion is that it's an			
(13)	My question to you is can you	(13) electioneering ad.			
(14)	tell me what Jon Krasno and Ken Goldstein did	(14) <b>Q.</b> Why?			
(15)	in working on this adjustment of the AFL ads as	(15) A. Because it depicts a candidate in			
(16)	it's phrased here?	(16) a negative light.			
(17)	A. Not specifically, I can't.	(17) Q. Who is the candidate?			
(18)	MS. BHATTACHARYYA: You mean	(18) A. Senator Feingold.			
(19)	in addition to what he already testified				
(20)	to?	(20) A. I don't believe so.			
(21)	MS. BUCKLEY: Sure, he told us	Q. You view it as an electioneering			
(22)	today I think what he did.	ad because it mentions Senator Feingold in a			
(23)	Q. I was just trying to make clear	negative light in your view?			
(24)	that they were not off doing something	(24) <b>A. Yes.</b>			
(25)	differently or that you knew of anything else	(25) Q. You don't know one way or another			
	Page 226	Page 228			
(1)	r oge zzo	(1)			
(2)	they were doing?	(2) how it was actually coded for the 1998 studies?			
(3)	A. No, not that I know of.	(3) A. I can infer from Luke's e-mail			
	Q. Do you know if the Brennan Center	(4) that it was coded as — looking back on this			
	C. Do you know it the Dietinati Center				
(4)	ever had a complete set of the storyheards for	1			
(5)	ever had a complete set of the storyboards for	(5) e-mail now I can infer that it was coded as my			
(5) (6)	1998, Mr. Seltz?	<ul> <li>e-mail now I can infer that it was coded as my</li> <li>instincts would have been which is as an</li> </ul>			
(5) (6) (7)	1998, Mr. Seltz?  A. I don't think we had a complete	<ul> <li>(5) e-mail now I can infer that it was coded as my</li> <li>(6) instincts would have been which is as an</li> <li>(7) electioneering ad.</li> </ul>			
(5) (6) (7) (8)	1998, Mr. Seltz?  A. I don't think we had a complete set when I was there meaning all Federal races.	<ul> <li>(5) e-mail now I can infer that it was coded as my</li> <li>(6) instincts would have been which is as an</li> <li>(7) electioneering ad.</li> <li>(8) Q. Is it your view that the</li> </ul>			
(5) (6) (7) (8) (9)	1998, Mr. Seltz?  A. I don't think we had a complete set when I was there meaning all Federal races.  Q. Right.	<ul> <li>e-mail now I can infer that it was coded as my instincts would have been which is as an electioneering ad.</li> <li>Q. Is it your view that the reference to Senator Kohl is just a gratuitous</li> </ul>			
(5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10)	1998, Mr. Seltz?  A. I don't think we had a complete set when I was there meaning all Federal races.  Q. Right.  MR. PAOLELLA: Just for the	<ul> <li>e-mail now I can infer that it was coded as my instincts would have been which is as an electioneering ad.</li> <li>Q. Is it your view that the reference to Senator Kohl is just a gratuitous ad?</li> </ul>			
(5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11)	1998, Mr. Seltz?  A. I don't think we had a complete set when I was there meaning all Federal races.  Q. Right.  MR. PAOLELLA: Just for the record, I notice in the upper right hand	<ul> <li>e-mail now I can infer that it was coded as my instincts would have been which is as an electioneering ad.</li> <li>Q. Is it your view that the</li> <li>reference to Senator Kohl is just a gratuitous ad?</li> <li>A. I think the ad serves a number of</li> </ul>			
(5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12)	1998, Mr. Seltz?  A. I don't think we had a complete set when I was there meaning all Federal races.  Q. Right.  MR. PAOLELLA: Just for the record, I notice in the upper right hand comer that's marked page one of three.	e-mail now I can infer that it was coded as my instincts would have been which is as an electioneering ad.  (8) Q. Is it your view that the reference to Senator Kohl is just a gratuitous ad?  (10) A. I think the ad serves a number of purposes and the reference to Senator Kohl is			
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(5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12)	1998, Mr. Seltz?  A. I don't think we had a complete set when I was there meaning all Federal races.  Q. Right.  MR. PAOLELLA: Just for the record, I notice in the upper right hand comer that's marked page one of three.	e-mail now I can infer that it was coded as my instincts would have been which is as an electioneering ad.  (8) Q. Is it your view that the reference to Senator Kohl is just a gratuitous ad?  (10) A. I think the ad serves a number of purposes and the reference to Senator Kohl is			
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(5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12) (13) (14)	1998, Mr. Seltz?  A. I don't think we had a complete set when I was there meaning all Federal races.  Q. Right.  MR. PAOLELLA: Just for the record, I notice in the upper right hand corner that's marked page one of three. Is there anything else beyond this that we are missing?	e-mail now I can infer that it was coded as my instincts would have been which is as an electioneering ad.  Q. Is it your view that the reference to Senator Kohl is just a gratuitous ad?  A. I think the ad serves a number of purposes and the reference to Senator Kohl is not necessarily gratuitous.  Q. What are the number of purposes			
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(5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12) (13) (14) (15) (16)	1998, Mr. Seltz?  A. I don't think we had a complete set when I was there meaning all Federal races.  Q. Right.  MR. PAOLELLA: Just for the record, I notice in the upper right hand corner that's marked page one of three. Is there anything else beyond this that we are missing?  MS. BUCKLEY: It certainly — we will look because it looks like another	e-mail now I can infer that it was coded as my instincts would have been which is as an electioneering ad.  Q. Is it your view that the reference to Senator Kohl is just a gratuitous ad?  A. I think the ad serves a number of purposes and the reference to Senator Kohl is not necessarily gratuitous.  Q. What are the number of purposes you are referring to?  A. I think it's trying to not just			
(5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12) (13) (14) (15) (16) (17)	1998, Mr. Seltz?  A. I don't think we had a complete set when I was there meaning all Federal races.  Q. Right.  MR. PAOLELLA: Just for the record, I notice in the upper right hand comer that's marked page one of three. Is there anything else beyond this that we are missing?  MS. BUCKLEY: It certainly — we will look because it looks like another e-mail begins at the bottom so we will	comparison of the first second of the first se			
(5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12) (13) (14) (15) (16) (17) (18)	1998, Mr. Seltz?  A. I don't think we had a complete set when I was there meaning all Federal races.  Q. Right.  MR. PAOLELLA: Just for the record, I notice in the upper right hand comer that's marked page one of three. Is there anything else beyond this that we are missing?  MS. BUCKLEY: It certainly — we will look because it looks like another e-mail begins at the bottom so we will check and see, but I'm only interested in the top e-mail. If you want a copy	comparison of the first state of			
(5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12) (13) (14) (15) (16) (17) (18) (19)	1998, Mr. Seltz?  A. I don't think we had a complete set when I was there meaning all Federal races.  Q. Right.  MR. PAOLELLA: Just for the record, I notice in the upper right hand comer that's marked page one of three. Is there anything else beyond this that we are missing?  MS. BUCKLEY: It certainly — we will look because it looks like another e-mail begins at the bottom so we will check and see, but I'm only interested	comparison of the control of the con			
(5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12) (13) (14) (15) (16) (17) (18) (19) (20)	A. I don't think we had a complete set when I was there meaning all Federal races.  Q. Right.  MR. PAOLELLA: Just for the record, I notice in the upper right hand corner that's marked page one of three. Is there anything else beyond this that we are missing?  MS. BUCKLEY: It certainly — we will look because it looks like another e-mail begins at the bottom so we will check and see, but I'm only interested in the top e-mail. If you want a copy of the rest of the pages, that's fine.	comparison of the comparison o			
(5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12) (13) (14) (15) (16) (17) (18) (19) (20) (21) (22)	A. I don't think we had a complete set when I was there meaning all Federal races.  Q. Right.  MR. PAOLELLA: Just for the record, I notice in the upper right hand comer that's marked page one of three. Is there anything else beyond this that we are missing?  MS. BUCKLEY: It certainly — we will look because it looks like another e-mail begins at the bottom so we will check and see, but I'm only interested in the top e-mail. If you want a copy of the rest of the pages, that's fine.  MR. PAOLELLA: Understood.  MS. BUCKLEY: I didn't mean to	comparison of the comparison o			
(5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12) (13) (14) (15) (16) (17) (18) (19) (20) (21)	A. I don't think we had a complete set when I was there meaning all Federal races.  Q. Right.  MR. PAOLELLA: Just for the record, I notice in the upper right hand corner that's marked page one of three. Is there anything else beyond this that we are missing?  MS. BUCKLEY: It certainly — we will look because it looks like another e-mail begins at the bottom so we will check and see, but I'm only interested in the top e-mail. If you want a copy of the rest of the pages, that's fine.  MR. PAOLELLA: Understood.	comparison of the comparison o			

ads are 3.2 percent of the 61 total distinct

(25)

# BSA XMAX(58/58) DANIEL SELTZ - 9/13/02





	Page 229	ì	Page 231	(
(1)		(1)		63
(2)	Feingold had been dropped from this ad, would	(2)	issue ads aired in the election and I'm trying	**
(3)	you agree that it's a genuine issue ad?	. (3)	to figure out why the 61 there is not the same	-
(4)	A. It would depend on when it aired	(4)	as the 134 at the top. Is there a definitional	
(5)	to some extent. I think that if it had been	(5)	problem or - can you explain what could	
(6)	aired when Senator Kohl was up for election I	(6)	account for the difference in those two	
(7)	think people realize they were in an election	(7)	numbers?	
(8)	season from basically about Labor Day on and	(8)	A. I could only speculate. You	1
(9)	that it's	(9)	would have to ask Craig.	`
(10)	Q. Senator Kohl did not run for	(10)	Q. Okay. What's your best guess?	
(11)	election until the year 2000 and I understand	(11)	MR. PAOLELLA: I'm going to object	
(12)	that this ad was run in 1998. I think you just	(12)	as to foundation. Go ahead and answer.	
(13)	said when Senator Feingold was up for election	(13)	A. My best guess is that the	
(14)	so my question is if Senator Feingold was	(14)	independent groups airing 134 distinct issue	
(15)	dropped from the ad and it was run in 1998,	(15)	ads refers to both issue ads coded as genuine	•
(16)	would it then be a genuine issue ad in your	(16)	and those coded as electioneering. That the	
(17)	view?	(17)	two ads referred to as having been aired within	
(18)	A. I would be more likely to say it	(18)	60 days did not use express advocacy and	
(19)	was. I think this is, yes, I would think I	(19)	feature a candidate for office meaning - would	
(20)	would be more likely to say it was a genuine	(20)	refer to genuine ads. I don't know. I'm just	_
(21)	issue ad.	(21)	guessing.	
(22)	Q. Why?	(22)	Q. You told me about the two and you	
(23)	A. Because although it's still	(23)	told me about the 134. I'm trying to figure	
(24)	casting Senator Kohl in a negative light, it's	(24)	out if there's some obvious reason the 134 and	
(25)	not in the context of an election so that the	(25)	61 are different since they seem to be	•
		- (		1 1
	Page 230		Page 232	
(1)	<b>U</b>	(1)	ř	
(2)	reference to phone numbers and colloquial name	(2)	describing the same thing namely total distinct	
(3)	of legislation indicates that it could	(3)	issue ads aired in the election.	
(4)	plausibly be an effort to pressure Senator Kohl	(4)	MR. PAOLELLA: Same objection.	
(5)	to vote a particular way on the partial birth	(5)	A. The 134 distinct issue ads is I	4
(6)	abortion ban. I think that's not - I think	(6)	believe because it ads up to 21,645 I think is	
(7)	the National Pro Life Alliance knows that	(7)	both genuine issue ads and electioneering ads,	
(8)	Senator Kohl would not - I think it's unlikely	(8)	that's my guess.	
(9)	that they would show this ad without reference	(9)	Q. You think the 61 is something	
(10)	to a candidate.	(10)	else?	
(11)	Q. We are going to show you what's	(11)	A. I think the 61 total distinct	
(12)	been previously marked as Holman Exhibit 16 and	(12)	issue ads refers to genuine issue ads I think.	•
(13)	17. I'm just trying to see if you can help me	(13)	I don't know. I really don't know.	
(14)	understand if I am not understanding a term.	(14)	Q. I thought it might be a	
(15)	In Holman Exhibit 16 which purports to be about	(15)	definitional issue I wasn't getting. If you	
(16)	the 1998 election it says that in the 1998	(16)	don't know, you don't know.	
(17)	Federal election cycle more than 2000 distinct	(17)	A. I don't know.	_
(18)	television advertisements aired more than	(18)	Q. You will see in Holman Exhibit	•
(19)	300,000 times. Of these ads independent groups	(19)	17, Mr. Seltz, that same analysis is done for	
(20)	aired 134 distinct issue ads a total of 21,645	(20)	the 2000 study and the second sentence reads of	
(21)	times. Then it goes down to this chart. Go	(21)	these ads independent groups aired 29 distinct	
(22)	ahead and read in between, Mr. Seltz. The	(22)	issue ads a total of 16,522 times and that	
(23)	chart is introduced by the phrase to put this	(23)	directly corresponds with the figure below in	
(24)	in perspective and then it goes on to say two	(24)	describing the total distinct issue ads aired	•
	ade are 3.2 percent of the 61 total distinct		in the election, that's why Lacked, Lwanted	

(25)

in the election, that's why I asked. I wanted



(1)	Page 233		Page 235
	to be an if there was compthing appoint about	1 :	402
(2)	to know if there was something special about	(2)	12? A. By that you mean which candidate
(3)	'98 that I'm missing?	(3)	A. By that you mean which candidate appeared in the different markets?
(4)	A. I don't know.	(4)	· · ·
(5)	Q. I'm going to hand you what's	(5)	Q. Correct.
(6)	previously been marked as Holman Exhibit 36.	(6)	A. I don't know if Arizona State
(7)	Directing your attention to what's the second	(7)	University might have been graduate students
(8)	page of this exhibit, this appears to be a	(8)	or undergraduates made those phone calls.
(9)	letter or memo or e-mail. Let's call it a	(9)	Q. I had the impression from your
(10)	communication from Craig Holman to Rick. On	(10)	testimony this morning and correct me if I'm
(11)	page two Professor Holman writes, "I would like	(11)	wrong that those inquiries were made by you and
(12)	to have reverified the recoding of ads 12 and	(12)	people at the Brennan Center, is that
(13)	13 through the storyboards. However, neither	(13)	incorrect?
(14)	the University of Wisconsin researchers nor	(14)	A. When we first came across the
(15)	CMAG have possession of the different	(15)	cookie-cutter phenomenon, yes, those inquiries
(16)	cookie-cutter ads modified for each regional	(16)	were made by Jon and me and Paul Herrnson later
(17)	market. The University of Wisconsin	(17)	and to some extent Ken. What I said before
(18)	researchers relied on personal discussions with	(18)	about the steps we took is what I remember.
(19)	CMAG researchers for identifying the ads that	(19)	Q. You don't know what if anything
(20)	mentioned active candidates verses those that	(20)	the researchers at Arizona State may or may not
(21)	simply mentioned a candidate and made the	(21)	have done?
(22)	adjustments in their analysis based on those	(22)	MR. PAOLELLA: Are you including
(23)	discussions." Is that consistent with your	(23)	Ken Goldstein in that question?
(24)	recollection as to how that information was	(24)	MS, BUCKLEY: I don't consider him
(25)	gathered, Mr. Seltz?	(25)	a researcher. I'm not. You can exclude
	Page 234		Page 236
(1)	9	(1)	
	A. If he's referring to University	(2)	Professor Goldstein.
(2)		,-,	. 15.6555
(2) (3)	_ ·	(3)	A. I don't know what the role of Ken
.(3)	of Wisconsin researchers that would be after my	(3)	A. I don't know what the role of Ken Goldstein's students at Arizona State would
(3)	of Wisconsin researchers that would be after my time at the Brennan Center so this would refer	(4)	Goldstein's students at Arizona State would
(3) (4) (5)	of Wisconsin researchers that would be after my time at the Brennan Center so this would refer to – because Ken Goldstein moved onto the	(4)	Goldstein's students at Arizona State would have done in tracking down these particular
(3) (4) (5) (6)	of Wisconsin researchers that would be after my time at the Brennan Center so this would refer to – because Ken Goldstein moved onto the University of Wisconsin the summer of 2000 I	(4) (5) (6)	Goldstein's students at Arizona State would have done in tracking down these particular questions.
(3) (4) (5) (6) (7)	of Wisconsin researchers that would be after my time at the Brennan Center so this would refer to – because Ken Goldstein moved onto the University of Wisconsin the summer of 2000 I think when I was in the process of leaving. I	(4) (5) (6) (7)	Goldstein's students at Arizona State would have done in tracking down these particular questions.  Q. Right. Earlier on in that
(3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8)	of Wisconsin researchers that would be after my time at the Brennan Center so this would refer to – because Ken Goldstein moved onto the University of Wisconsin the summer of 2000 I think when I was in the process of leaving. I think he started teaching there or started as a	(4) (5) (6) (7) (8)	Goldstein's students at Arizona State would have done in tracking down these particular questions.  Q. Right. Earlier on in that paragraph the first paragraph talks about the 7
(3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9)	of Wisconsin researchers that would be after my time at the Brennan Center so this would refer to — because Ken Goldstein moved onto the University of Wisconsin the summer of 2000 I think when I was in the process of leaving. I think he started teaching there or started as a faculty member there in 2000 in the fall of	(4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9)	Goldstein's students at Arizona State would have done in tracking down these particular questions.  Q. Right. Earlier on in that paragraph the first paragraph talks about the 7 percent figure and a 41 percent figure, etc.
(3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10)	of Wisconsin researchers that would be after my time at the Brennan Center so this would refer to – because Ken Goldstein moved onto the University of Wisconsin the summer of 2000 I think when I was in the process of leaving. I think he started teaching there or started as a faculty member there in 2000 in the fall of 2000 so this seems to refer to further	(4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10)	Goldstein's students at Arizona State would have done in tracking down these particular questions.  Q. Right. Earlier on in that paragraph the first paragraph talks about the 7 percent figure and a 41 percent figure, etc. etc.
(3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11)	of Wisconsin researchers that would be after my time at the Brennan Center so this would refer to — because Ken Goldstein moved onto the University of Wisconsin the summer of 2000 I think when I was in the process of leaving. I think he started teaching there or started as a faculty member there in 2000 in the fall of 2000 so this seems to refer to further investigation of ads 12 and 13 after I was	(4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11)	Goldstein's students at Arizona State would have done in tracking down these particular questions.  Q. Right. Earlier on in that paragraph the first paragraph talks about the 7 percent figure and a 41 percent figure, etc. etc.  A. Where are you?
(3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12)	of Wisconsin researchers that would be after my time at the Brennan Center so this would refer to — because Ken Goldstein moved onto the University of Wisconsin the summer of 2000 I think when I was in the process of leaving. I think he started teaching there or started as a faculty member there in 2000 in the fall of 2000 so this seems to refer to further investigation of ads 12 and 13 after I was gone.	(4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12)	Goldstein's students at Arizona State would have done in tracking down these particular questions.  Q. Right. Earlier on in that paragraph the first paragraph talks about the 7 percent figure and a 41 percent figure, etc. etc.  A. Where are you?  Q. The first paragraph of 36?
(3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12) (13)	of Wisconsin researchers that would be after my time at the Brennan Center so this would refer to – because Ken Goldstein moved onto the University of Wisconsin the summer of 2000 I think when I was in the process of leaving. I think he started teaching there or started as a faculty member there in 2000 in the fall of 2000 so this seems to refer to further investigation of ads 12 and 13 after I was gone.  Q. So this isn't suggesting that	(4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12) (13)	Goldstein's students at Arizona State would have done in tracking down these particular questions.  Q. Right. Earlier on in that paragraph the first paragraph talks about the 7 percent figure and a 41 percent figure, etc. etc.  A. Where are you?  Q. The first paragraph of 36?  A. I'm with you.
(3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12) (13) (14)	of Wisconsin researchers that would be after my time at the Brennan Center so this would refer to – because Ken Goldstein moved onto the University of Wisconsin the summer of 2000 I think when I was in the process of leaving. I think he started teaching there or started as a faculty member there in 2000 in the fall of 2000 so this seems to refer to further investigation of ads 12 and 13 after I was gone.  Q. So this isn't suggesting that anybody at the University of Wisconsin made	(4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12) (13) (14)	Goldstein's students at Arizona State would have done in tracking down these particular questions.  Q. Right. Earlier on in that paragraph the first paragraph talks about the 7 percent figure and a 41 percent figure, etc. etc.  A. Where are you?  Q. The first paragraph of 36?  A. I'm with you.  Q. The second full paragraph talks
(3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12) (13) (14) (15)	of Wisconsin researchers that would be after my time at the Brennan Center so this would refer to – because Ken Goldstein moved onto the University of Wisconsin the summer of 2000 I think when I was in the process of leaving. I think he started teaching there or started as a faculty member there in 2000 in the fall of 2000 so this seems to refer to further investigation of ads 12 and 13 after I was gone.  Q. So this isn't suggesting that anybody at the University of Wisconsin made these inquiries before the publication of	(4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12) (13) (14) (15)	Goldstein's students at Arizona State would have done in tracking down these particular questions.  Q. Right. Earlier on in that paragraph the first paragraph talks about the 7 percent figure and a 41 percent figure, etc. etc.  A. Where are you?  Q. The first paragraph of 36?  A. I'm with you.  Q. The second full paragraph talks about sending a reassessed figure to Daniel
(3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12) (13) (14) (15) (16)	of Wisconsin researchers that would be after my time at the Brennan Center so this would refer to – because Ken Goldstein moved onto the University of Wisconsin the summer of 2000 I think when I was in the process of leaving. I think he started teaching there or started as a faculty member there in 2000 in the fall of 2000 so this seems to refer to further investigation of ads 12 and 13 after I was gone.  Q. So this isn't suggesting that anybody at the University of Wisconsin made these inquiries before the publication of Buying Time 1998, is it?	(4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12) (13) (14) (15) (16)	Goldstein's students at Arizona State would have done in tracking down these particular questions.  Q. Right. Earlier on in that paragraph the first paragraph talks about the 7 percent figure and a 41 percent figure, etc. etc.  A. Where are you?  Q. The first paragraph of 36?  A. I'm with you.  Q. The second full paragraph talks about sending a reassessed figure to Daniel Seltz. Goes on to say "Daniel has explained
(3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12) (13) (14) (15) (16) (17)	of Wisconsin researchers that would be after my time at the Brennan Center so this would refer to – because Ken Goldstein moved onto the University of Wisconsin the summer of 2000 I think when I was in the process of leaving. I think he started teaching there or started as a faculty member there in 2000 in the fall of 2000 so this seems to refer to further investigation of ads 12 and 13 after I was gone.  Q. So this isn't suggesting that anybody at the University of Wisconsin made these inquiries before the publication of Buying Time 1998, is it?  A. He may have been mistaken in	(4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12) (13) (14) (15) (16) (17)	Goldstein's students at Arizona State would have done in tracking down these particular questions.  Q. Right. Earlier on in that paragraph the first paragraph talks about the 7 percent figure and a 41 percent figure, etc. etc.  A. Where are you?  Q. The first paragraph of 36?  A. I'm with you.  Q. The second full paragraph talks about sending a reassessed figure to Daniel Seltz. Goes on to say "Daniel has explained that while the 7 percent figure referred to in
(3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12) (13) (14) (15) (16) (17) (18)	of Wisconsin researchers that would be after my time at the Brennan Center so this would refer to – because Ken Goldstein moved onto the University of Wisconsin the summer of 2000 I think when I was in the process of leaving. I think he started teaching there or started as a faculty member there in 2000 in the fall of 2000 so this seems to refer to further investigation of ads 12 and 13 after I was gone.  Q. So this isn't suggesting that anybody at the University of Wisconsin made these inquiries before the publication of Buying Time 1998, is it?  A. He may have been mistaken in referring to – he might have meant the Arizona	(4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12) (13) (14) (15) (16) (17) (18)	Goldstein's students at Arizona State would have done in tracking down these particular questions.  Q. Right. Earlier on in that paragraph the first paragraph talks about the 7 percent figure and a 41 percent figure, etc. etc.  A. Where are you?  Q. The first paragraph of 36?  A. I'm with you.  Q. The second full paragraph talks about sending a reassessed figure to Daniel Seltz. Goes on to say "Daniel has explained that while the 7 percent figure referred to in some sections of the report e.g. page 109 may
(3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12) (13) (14) (15) (16) (17) (18) (19)	of Wisconsin researchers that would be after my time at the Brennan Center so this would refer to – because Ken Goldstein moved onto the University of Wisconsin the summer of 2000 I think when I was in the process of leaving. I think he started teaching there or started as a faculty member there in 2000 in the fall of 2000 so this seems to refer to further investigation of ads 12 and 13 after I was gone.  Q. So this isn't suggesting that anybody at the University of Wisconsin made these inquiries before the publication of Buying Time 1998, is it?  A. He may have been mistaken in referring to – he might have meant the Arizona State University researchers because Ken	(4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12) (13) (14) (15) (16) (17) (18)	Goldstein's students at Arizona State would have done in tracking down these particular questions.  Q. Right. Earlier on in that paragraph the first paragraph talks about the 7 percent figure and a 41 percent figure, etc. etc.  A. Where are you?  Q. The first paragraph of 36?  A. I'm with you.  Q. The second full paragraph talks about sending a reassessed figure to Daniel Seltz. Goes on to say "Daniel has explained that while the 7 percent figure referred to in some sections of the report e.g. page 109 may have referred to the two unique ads of 30
(3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12) (13) (14) (15) (16) (17) (18) (19) (20)	of Wisconsin researchers that would be after my time at the Brennan Center so this would refer to – because Ken Goldstein moved onto the University of Wisconsin the summer of 2000 I think when I was in the process of leaving. I think he started teaching there or started as a faculty member there in 2000 in the fall of 2000 so this seems to refer to further investigation of ads 12 and 13 after I was gone.  Q. So this isn't suggesting that anybody at the University of Wisconsin made these inquiries before the publication of Buying Time 1998, is it?  A. He may have been mistaken in referring to – he might have meant the Arizona State University researchers because Ken Goldstein was at ASU before Craig got there and	(4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12) (13) (14) (15) (16) (17) (18) (19) (20)	Goldstein's students at Arizona State would have done in tracking down these particular questions.  Q. Right. Earlier on in that paragraph the first paragraph talks about the 7 percent figure and a 41 percent figure, etc. etc.  A. Where are you?  Q. The first paragraph of 36?  A. I'm with you.  Q. The second full paragraph talks about sending a reassessed figure to Daniel Seltz. Goes on to say "Daniel has explained that while the 7 percent figure referred to in some sections of the report e.g. page 109 may have referred to the two unique ads of 30 unique ads, some discussions in other sections
(3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12) (13) (14) (15) (16) (17) (18) (19) (20) (21)	of Wisconsin researchers that would be after my time at the Brennan Center so this would refer to – because Ken Goldstein moved onto the University of Wisconsin the summer of 2000 I think when I was in the process of leaving. I think he started teaching there or started as a faculty member there in 2000 in the fall of 2000 so this seems to refer to further investigation of ads 12 and 13 after I was gone.  Q. So this isn't suggesting that anybody at the University of Wisconsin made these inquiries before the publication of Buying Time 1998, is it?  A. He may have been mistaken in referring to – he might have meant the Arizona State University researchers because Ken Goldstein was at ASU before Craig got there and Craig may have been mixing them up. I don't	(4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12) (13) (14) (15) (16) (17) (18) (19) (20) (21)	Goldstein's students at Arizona State would have done in tracking down these particular questions.  Q. Right. Earlier on in that paragraph the first paragraph talks about the 7 percent figure and a 41 percent figure, etc. etc.  A. Where are you?  Q. The first paragraph of 36?  A. I'm with you.  Q. The second full paragraph talks about sending a reassessed figure to Daniel Seltz. Goes on to say "Daniel has explained that while the 7 percent figure referred to in some sections of the report e.g. page 109 may have referred to the two unique ads of 30 unique ads, some discussions in other sections of the report i.e. chart 4.22 refer to all ads
(3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12) (13) (14) (15) (16) (17) (18) (19) (20) (21) (22)	of Wisconsin researchers that would be after my time at the Brennan Center so this would refer to – because Ken Goldstein moved onto the University of Wisconsin the summer of 2000 I think when I was in the process of leaving. I think he started teaching there or started as a faculty member there in 2000 in the fall of 2000 so this seems to refer to further investigation of ads 12 and 13 after I was gone.  Q. So this isn't suggesting that anybody at the University of Wisconsin made these inquiries before the publication of Buying Time 1998, is it?  A. He may have been mistaken in referring to – he might have meant the Arizona State University researchers because Ken Goldstein was at ASU before Craig got there and Craig may have been mixing them up. I don't know.	(4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12) (13) (14) (15) (16) (17) (18) (19) (20) (21) (22)	Goldstein's students at Arizona State would have done in tracking down these particular questions.  Q. Right. Earlier on in that paragraph the first paragraph talks about the 7 percent figure and a 41 percent figure, etc. etc.  A. Where are you?  Q. The first paragraph of 36?  A. I'm with you.  Q. The second full paragraph talks about sending a reassessed figure to Daniel Seltz. Goes on to say "Daniel has explained that while the 7 percent figure referred to in some sections of the report e.g. page 109 may have referred to the two unique ads of 30 unique ads, some discussions in other sections of the report i.e. chart 4.22 refer to all ads aired but broken down by market segment." Do
(3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12) (13) (14) (15) (16) (17) (18) (19) (20) (21)	of Wisconsin researchers that would be after my time at the Brennan Center so this would refer to – because Ken Goldstein moved onto the University of Wisconsin the summer of 2000 I think when I was in the process of leaving. I think he started teaching there or started as a faculty member there in 2000 in the fall of 2000 so this seems to refer to further investigation of ads 12 and 13 after I was gone.  Q. So this isn't suggesting that anybody at the University of Wisconsin made these inquiries before the publication of Buying Time 1998, is it?  A. He may have been mistaken in referring to – he might have meant the Arizona State University researchers because Ken Goldstein was at ASU before Craig got there and Craig may have been mixing them up. I don't	(4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12) (13) (14) (15) (16) (17) (18) (19) (20) (21)	Goldstein's students at Arizona State would have done in tracking down these particular questions.  Q. Right. Earlier on in that paragraph the first paragraph talks about the 7 percent figure and a 41 percent figure, etc. etc.  A. Where are you?  Q. The first paragraph of 36?  A. I'm with you.  Q. The second full paragraph talks about sending a reassessed figure to Daniel Seltz. Goes on to say "Daniel has explained that while the 7 percent figure referred to in some sections of the report e.g. page 109 may have referred to the two unique ads of 30 unique ads, some discussions in other sections of the report i.e. chart 4.22 refer to all ads



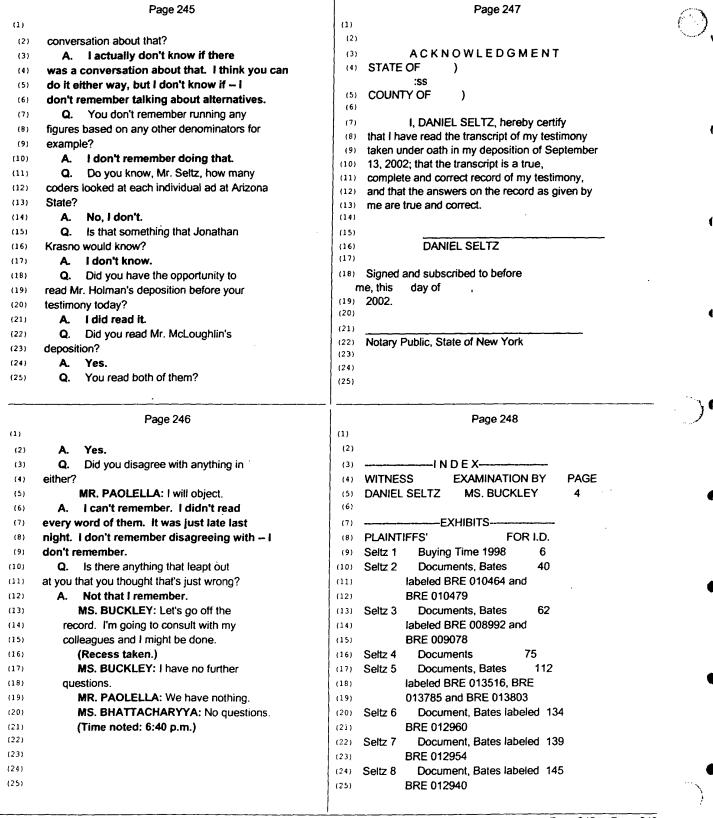
(1)	Page 237	(1)	Page 239	
(2)	A. No, I think I relayed my	(2)	did not communicate directly with Craig about	The same
(3)	recollection of the cookie-cutter market	(3)	this.	
(4)	phenomenon to Luke through the e-mails that we	(4)	Q. Did you have any discussions with	
	_ :	(5)	Luke about whether the 7 percent figures that	
(5)	have gone over.  Q. We didn't see anything in the	(6)	appear throughout the report were referring to	
(6)	. •	(7)	spots or airings that you can recall?	
(7)	e-mails about page 109 as far as I can	(8)	A. By conversation there would have	
(8)	remember. Do you remember having a	(9)	been e-mails and I don't remember if we talked	
(9)	conversation about how you used the 7 percent	(10)	about – if I had a chance to explain about	
(10)	figure at page 109 and then it was different in the way you used it on chart 4.22?	(11)	ads, distinct ads verses airings.	
(11)		(12)	Q. This doesn't refresh your	
(12)	A. Luke's e-mail didn't say page 109. I knew what he was talking about. He	(13)	recollection about any such discussion taking a	
(13)	——————————————————————————————————————	(14)	look at Holman 36?	
(14)	referred to the question they were asking about	(15)	A. Daniel has explained that the 7	
(15)	the 60 day test.	(16)	percent figure referred to in some sections of	
(16)	Q. Let's go to page 109 and maybe we	(17)	the report may have referred to the two unique	
(17)	can clear it up. Page 109 is the text that	(18)	ads of 30 unique ads, I don't know what he's	
(18)	precedes chart 4.22; is that right?	(19)	referring to. I don't remember the particular	
(19)	A. Yes, it is.	}	conversation.	
(20)	Q. There's a reference to a 7	(20)	Q. You will see a reference to ad	
(21)	percent figure in the last sentence of the	(22)	1374 in this memo. Can we discern from going	
(22)	page, isn't there?  A. Yes, there is.	(23)	through your computer document files whether ad	
(23)	Yes, there is.     Does that 7 percent figure	(24)	1374 was coded as express advocacy or issue	
(24)	measure spots or airings, do you know?	(25)	advocacy at the time of the '98 report?	
(25)	measure spots of airings, do you know:	(23)	advocacy at the time of the 30 report:	
	Page 238		Page 240	- )!
(1)	A	(1)	A	
(2)	A. Airings.	(2)	A. You could not find out whether it	
(3)	Q. So Mr. Holman's description in	(3)	was express advocacy or issue advocacy. You	
(4)	Exhibit 36 as to what the 7 percent figure was	(4)	could look at the question of magic words. If	-
(5)	on 109 which he claims to have learned from you is not correct?	(5)	you are asking if it's so that's Q. Let me ask it a clear way. How	
(6)	MR. PAOLELLA: Objection. The	(7)	Q. Let me ask it a clear way. How would I go about determining whether ad 1374	
(7)	•	(8)	was coded as express advocacy or issue advocacy	
(8) (9)	whole e-mail says it may have referred to the two unique ads of 30 unique ads.	(9)	in the Buying Time 1998?	
(10)	Go ahead and answer.	(10)	A. I'm confused because you changed	-
(11)	A. It appears that Craig thinks that	(11)	your terminology. Are you talking about by	
(12)	the 7 percent refers to distinct spots at this	(12)	express advocacy verses issue advocacy, are you	(
(13)	point in time. The figure 4.22 is airings.	(13)	talking about whether the ad was coded in	•
(14)	Q. What about the sentence on 109?	(14)	question 6 as electioneering or genuine issue	
	A. The 7 percent on page 109 refers	(15)	advocacy?	
(15)	to airings.	(16)	Q. I'm not. I'm picking up on the	
(16) (17)	Q. Mr. Holman's articulation of what	(17)	document which says adjusted percentages after	
		(18)	recoding ad 1374 as express advocacy not issue	
(18) (19)	you had explained to him is not true, is not accurate; is that correct?	(19)	advocacy. That's all I'm referencing and all	•
		1		
(20)	A. I didn't explain this to him. I think that – it doesn't say that I talked to	(20)	I'm trying to find out is how I can discern how ad 1374 was coded in the data at the time of	
(21)	•	(21)		
(22)	him. This is all in a passive voice.	(22)	the publication of Buying Time 1998?	
(23)	Q. It says Daniel has explained?	(23)	A. My problem is that I don't know	
	A Passage of faura was sand to	1000	what icous advocacy verses express of cooper	_
(24) (25)	A. Reassessed figure was sent to Daniel Seltz. This was all through Luke. I	(24)	what issue advocacy verses express advocacy precisely refers to in this message. It could	,

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	(1)	Page 241	(1)	Page 243
	(2)	refer to as it often is the use of the	(2)	Q. Do you know what if anything
,	(3)	so-called magic words. It could refer to its	(3)	Professor Goldstein's affiliation is with CMAG?
	(4)	status as electioneering verses genuine	(4)	A. I don't know if he has an
	(5)	advocacy. I don't know. You could find out	(5)	affiliation with CMAG.
	(6)	either one of those things as to how 1374 was	(6)	Q. Did you ever see the instructions
	(7)	coded by looking in the data set.	(7)	to the undergraduate coders working for
	(8)	Q. By looking in the data set on the	(8)	Professor Goldstein on Buying Time 1998s data?
,	(9)	computer disks?	(9)	A. No.
	(10)	MR. PAOLELLA: I will object. We	(10)	MS. BHATTACHARYYA: Instructions
	(11)	have not established the timing of that	(11)	beyond the coding sheets itself?
	(12)	data set yet.	(12)	MS. BUCKLEY: Yes.
	(13)	Q. My question was and maybe we lost	(13)	Q. We talked a lot about this 7
	(14)	it in all this was whether I could find the	(14)	percent figure and the numerator and
)	(15)	answer in the documents that we talked about	(15)	denominator and you explained to me that the
	(16)	earlier today which are Seltz computer files 1	(16)	denominator was all genuine issue ads run
	(17)	through 11?	(17)	during 1998, do you recall that portion of your
	(18)	A. The paper?	(18)	testimony?
	(19)	Q. Correct.	(19)	A. Yes, I do.
	(20)	A. I don't think you could find out	(20)	Q. Did you ever consider analyzing
)	(21)	that answer by looking through the paper.	(21)	the figure by having the denominator be all
	(22)	Q. You believe the answer could be	(22)	issue ads aired within 60 days of the election?
	(23)	found out only by analysis of the electronic	(23)	A. I don't remember specifically
	(24)	data?	(24)	talking about choosing that as a denominator.
	(25)	A. Yes.	(25)	Q. The numerator has that factor in
( )			_	
*** ***	(1)	Page 242	(1)	Page 244
		O Did you have any communication	[	it it looks at ada within 60 days of the
	(2)	Q. Did you have any communication	(2)	it, it looks at ads within 60 days of the
	(3) (4)	with Senate staffers about Buying Time 1998, Mr. Settz?	(3)	election, doesn't it?  A. Looks at
	(5)	A. Yes.	(5)	Q. Genuine issue ads identified a
)	(6)	Q. Who did you communicate with?	(6)	Federal candidate within 60 days of an
	(7)	A. During – me personally I was	(7)	election; isn't that right?
	(8)	part of a meeting in I believe it was March of	(8)	A. Yes.
	(9)	2000 where Senator Feingold and his Chief of	(9)	Q. The numerator is all genuine
	(10)	Staff Bob Schiff came to the Brennan Center and	(10)	issue ads over the course of the entire year:
	(11)	we gave him a briefing on the project itself,	(11)	is that right?
	(12)	but didn't share with him findings, but we let	(12)	A. No, that's the denominator.
	(13)	him know that we would be releasing findings in	(13)	Q. Sorry, denominator, you're
	(14)	the spring.	(14)	correct, is that right, the denominator is all
	(15)	Q. This was in March of 2000?	(15)	genuine issue ads airings over the course of
	(16)	A. I think it was March of 2000.	(16)	the year?
	(17)	Q. When was the report ultimately	(17)	A. Yes.
	(18)	released?	(18)	Q. Why did you pick the year for the
	(19)	A. May of 2000. I think that was my	(19)	denominator and 60 days for the numerator?
	(20)	only contact with Senate staffers.	(20)	A. I don't remember those
	(21)	Q. You had no telephone	(21)	conversations. This is the kind of more pure
	(22)	conversations with Senate staffers after that?	(22)	political science question that at the time I
	(23)	A. I wasn't - usually conversations	(23)	don't think I had a whole lot to add to that
	(24)	with Senate and house staffers were conducted	(24)	conversation.
. *	(25)	by Scott Schell.	(25)	Q. Do you know there was a
}		•	1	

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-EXHIBITS CONT'D-
 (2)
      PLAINTIFFS'
 (3)
                                  FOR I.D.
 (4)
      Seltz 9
                Document, Bates labeled 152
              BRE 015187 through
 (5)
              BRE 015193
 (6)
                 Document, Bates labeled 156
      Seltz 10
 (7)
              BRE 011941 through
 (B)
 (9)
              BRE 011946
(10)
      Seltz 11
                 Memorandum dated May 1, 165
              2000, Bates labeled
(11)
              BRE 015181 through
(12)
              BRE 015182
(13)
                 Memorandum dated May 1, 165
      Seltz 12
(14)
              2000, Bates labeled
(15)
(16)
              BRE 015183 and
(17)
              BRE 015184
     Seltz 13
                 Document, Bates labeled 193
(18)
              BRE 007570
(19)
                 Document, Bates labeled 205
(20)
      Seltz 14
              BRE 013111
(21)
                 Document, Bates labeled 215
      Seltz 15
(22)
              BRE 014433
(23)
(24)
(25)
                           Page 250
(1)
               CERTIFICATE
 (2)
 (3)
     STATE OF NEW YORK )
 (4)
 (5)
                ) ss.:
     COUNTY OF NEW YORK )
 (6)
 (7)
             I, SHARI COHEN, a Notary Public
 (8)
     within and for the State of New York, do
 (9)
     hereby certify:
(10)
             That DANIEL SELTZ, the witness
(11)
(12)
     whose deposition is hereinbefore set forth, was
     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)
(19)
     interested in the outcome of this matter.
```

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have

SHARI COHEN

hereunto set my hand this day of September,

(20) (21)

(22)

(23)(24)

(25)

2002.

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	<del></del>	DANIEL SEL 12 - 9/13/02		
Concordance Report	008827 [1]	013515 [1]	10005 [1]	134 [7]
Unique Words: 2,277	59:9	58:17	2:6	230:20; 231:4, 14, 23, 24;
Total Occurrences: 14,075	008991 [1]	013516 [4]	10019 [1]	232:5; 248:20
Noise Words: 384	58:13	58:16; 112:13, 16; 248:18	2:14	1374 [6]
Total Words In File:	008992 [5]	013785 [4]	10022 [1]	239:22, 24; 240:7, 18, 21;
39,448	58:14; 60:14; 61:8; 62:21;	112:14, 17; 113:9; 248:19	1:24	241:6
•••	248:14	013803 [3]	10025 [1]	139 [1]
Single File Concordance	009077 [1]	112:14, 17; 248:19	4:11	248:22
Case Insensitive	60:14	013860 [1]	101st [1]	14 [22]
Noise Word List(s):	009078 [3]	58:16	4:10	37:16, 17; 41:3, 10, 13, 16;
NOISE NOI	61:12; 62:22; 248:15	<b>014433</b> [3]	10479 [1]	42:5; 43:14; 45:4; 81:21;
Cover Pages = 0	009342 [1]	224:15, 18; 249:23	39:3	161:24; 162:25; 205:7, 13,
• • • •	58:15	0151292 [1]	109 [15]	18; 206:4, 6, 11; 227:2, 3;
Indudes ALL Text	009343 [1]	152:21	76:25; 77:6; 78:7; 79:6;	249:20
Occurrences	58:15	015181 [3]	103:19; 113:18; 236:18;	1411 [1]
Dates ON	009690 [1]	165:9, 16; 249:12	237:7, 10, 13, 16, 17;	227:5
Indudes Bure Numbers	58:15	015182 [3]	238:5, 14, 15	145 [1]
Includes Pure Numbers	009691 [1]	165:10, 16; 249:13	10:15 [1]	248:24
Possessive Forms ON	46:4	015183 [3]	1:17	15 [3]
	009978 [1]	165:12, 20; 249:16	11 [14]	224:15, 16; 249:22
* * DATES * *	46:5	015184 [3]	28:16, 22; 31:17; 58:16;	152 [1]
0/0/0000 ***	009979 [1]	165:13, 21; 249:17	63:2, 22; 64:2, 18; 74:24;	249:4
2/3/2000 [1]	29:10 <b>009980</b> [1]	<b>015187</b> [3] 152:6, 9; 249:5	165:8, 14, 22; 241:17; 249:10	<b>156</b> [1]   249:7
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**0**	01 [1]	152:7, 10; 249:6	103:19; 114:4	128:2; 201:23; 206:16;
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74:18 <b>001224</b> [1]	45:25	153:25; 154:22; 165:8, 11, 15, 19; 166:3; 168:21;	131:22, 25; 133:17; 147:20;	42:5; 43:14; 45:4; 107:21,
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	<del></del>	<del></del>	<del></del>	·

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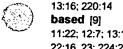
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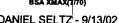
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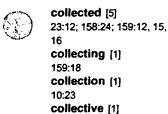
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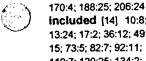
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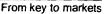
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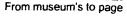
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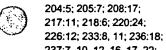
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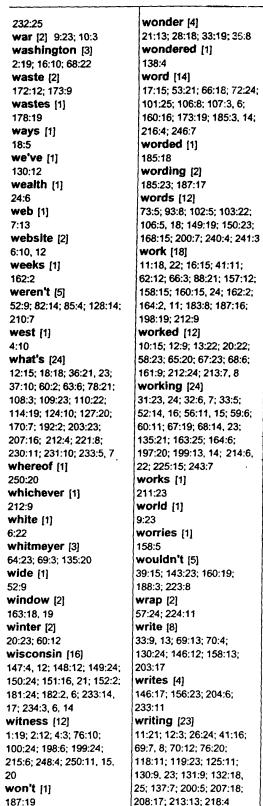
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