1 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA (SOUTHERN DIVISION - SANTA ANA)) CASE NO: 8:22-CV-00099-DOC-DFM JOHN C. EASTMAN, Plaintiff,) CIVIL)) Santa Ana, California vs. BENNIE G. THOMPSON, ET AL.,) Monday, January 24, 2022 (2:22 p.m. to 3:35 p.m.) Defendants.) (4:00 p.m. to 4:18 p.m.) (4:32 p.m. to 4:40 p.m.) (4:56 p.m. to 5:12 p.m.) **HEARING RE:** PLAINTIFF DR. JOHN EASTMAN'S APPLICATION FOR TEMPORARY RESTRAINING ORDER AS TO SUBPOENA [DKT.NO.2]; PRODUCTION AND PRIVILEGE LOG BEFORE THE HONORABLE DAVID O. CARTER, UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE APPEARANCES: SEE PAGE 2 Court Reporter: Recorded; CourtSmart Courtroom Deputy: Karlen Dubon Transcribed by: Exceptional Reporting Services, Inc. P.O. Box 8365 Corpus Christi, TX 78468 361 949-2988 Proceedings recorded by electronic sound recording;

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2 **APPEARANCES:** For Plaintiff: CHARLES BURNHAM, ESQ. Burnham & Gorokhov, PLLC 1424 K Street NW Suite 500 Washington, DC 20005 202-386-6920 ANTHONY T. CASO, ESQ. Constitutional Counsel Group 174 W. Lincoln Avenue No. 620 Anaheim, CA 92805 916-601-1916 DR. JOHN C. EASTMAN Also present: For Defendants: DOUGLAS N. LETTER, ESQ. Office of General Counsel U.S. House of Representatives 5140 O'Neill House Office Building Washington, DC 20515 202-225-9700 FRED M. PLEVIN, ESQ. Paul Plevin Sullivan & Connaughton 101 West Broadway 9th Floor San Diego, CA 92101 Also present: JANINE DUMONTELLE PHILLIP LYLE

1 system.

MR. BURNHAM: Email system. And the second waiver argument from the congressional defendants relates to public statements by Dr. Eastman. So, I'll address them one at a time.

The congressional defendants' argument that the privilege was waived based on the Chapman University email policies that the briefs address is based on a collection of cases, all of which usually involve an employee who themselves retain a lawyer and email that lawyer at their work email address, and perhaps they waived the privilege by doing so.

Not in every case, but in some of the cases, that Government or private employee has been found to waive their privilege with their attorney by using their work email, and the analysis turns on the particularities of the email system involved.

Those cases are inapplicable to the current scenario for many reasons, two of which I'll focus on here. The first is, in each of the cases relied upon by the congressional defendants, the privilege was waived not by the attorney, but by the client through using their work email. The attorney-client privilege belongs to the client, and so it was the client's actions that waived the privilege.

None of the cases relied upon by the congressional defendants deal with the situation we have here where the argument is that the lawyer waives the privilege.

In addition to that, and I think more importantly, none of the waiver cases relied upon by the congressional defendants, and of course, by "congressional defendants", I mean the Committee itself and Chairman Thompson, none of those cases come from the context we have here, which is a law school. That's a completely unique context, and it's not the same as an undergraduate college apart from a law school, or the U.S. Government, or a private employer.

There's very much a reasonable expectation that law professors practicing law, and taking clients under the auspices of their law schools, do so with a reasonable expectation on the part of themselves and their clients that those communications are subject to privilege.

That's reinforced by many decades of historical practice where activists law professors have played such an important role in developing the law, which continues to this day. That's reinforced by public statements on the website of Chapman University, which runs something like eight clinics to this day, several of which use ".edu" email addresses.

The Elder Law Clinic, for example, this is publicly accessible, says to potential clients, it says, "Please" -- I'm quoting here. "Please email us", and then the email is elderlaw@chapman.edu. One of the most prominent members of this Committee, Rep. Raskin, who happens to be my congressman, practiced law for decades as a professor at American.

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              THE COURT: All right, just one moment.
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              MR. BURNHAM:
                             Uh-huh.
              THE COURT: Allow the court reporter to catch up.
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              MR. BURNHAM: All right. I hope I've tried to slow
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 5
    down.
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              THE COURT:
                          Yeah. And if you need to go to
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    CourtSmart.
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              THE CLERK: I did.
 9
              THE COURT:
                         Did you?
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              THE CLERK: Yeah, it's recording.
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              THE COURT:
                          Okay. All right, counsel, please.
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                            My final point was that on the subject
              MR. BURNHAM:
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    of why it's reasonable to expect that the law school context
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    confers a reasonable expectation of privacy was, even a member
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    of the Select Committee practiced law for many years under the
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    auspices of the law school where he taught; that's Rep. Raskin.
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              So, for all of those reasons, we disagree with the
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    congressional defendants' assertion completely that any use of
19
    a law school email system waived not the client's reasonable
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    expectation of privilege with respect to their communications
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    with Dr. Eastman.
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              The second waiver argument advanced by the
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    congressional defendants is that certain public statements by
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    Dr. Eastman on TV shows and such about his representation of
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the former President constitute a waiver of the privilege.

And as an initial matter, that would only apply to Donald Trump, not any of the other clients that Dr. Eastman would have handled during the subpoena period. But even with respect to President Trump, by no means do any of the statements made by Dr. Eastman constitute a waiver.

Whenever you have an attorney representing a highprofile client, and it doesn't get any more high-profile than
the President, it's only natural that part of that attorney's
role will be to speak as appropriate to the press, and this
happens many times where you talk to the client and decide
certain information we'll talk about to the press, certain
items of information we don't. That happens all the time, and
we're looking at nothing more than that here.

And I go into detail in the briefs about why the various quotes from podcasts and stuff don't come anywhere close to constituting a waiver even with respect to the one client.

So, in sum, Your Honor, as to the attorney-client privilege issues, I think the likelihood of success is quite clear. And the same goes for requirement number two, irreparable harm.

And here, as I understand the congressional defendants' arguments as to this factor are very much the same as their arguments with the first factor, likelihood of success. They don't think we're dealing with a privilege claim

here at all, which is understandable because when you're dealing with a privilege issue, the irreparable harm, and the cases bear this out, is the disclosure of the attorney-client information itself. We bear no burden to prove that Client A would be harmed by his information being disclosed because of his circumstances; that's not how the cases have analyzed this at all.

Violating the sacred attorney-client privilege itself is irreparable harm. The bell cannot be unrung, and that's what we're seeking to prevent here. That's the second factor.

The third and fourth factors, the balance of the equities and the public interest can, to a certain extent, be treated together, and that's how I'll treat them here for efficiency.

So, what interest have the congressional defendants offered to Your Honor to justify why they need this information so badly? They rely in their briefs largely on the claimed importance of the January 6 investigation itself, writ large.

The proper subject of analysis for this Court though is not the investigation writ large, but the particular items of evidence at issue here. Why does the January 6 committee have such a great interest in the emails from a year ago or two years ago from Dr. Eastman on his University email address?

The only thing the defendants offer in support of that question are highly conclusory statements offering no

1 | specifics, and that's important because as <u>Trump versus</u>

2 | Thompson from the D.C. Circuit reminded us, the purpose of

3 | congressional investigations is not to assist in educating the

4 | public or write history, or certainly not to do anything

5 partisan.

The purpose of this whole exercise is to give the members of Congress the information they need to write laws, write better laws. And what the defendants have not identified is why Dr. Eastman's emails will help them impose more criminal penalties on individuals who misbehave on federal property, or revise the Electoral Count Act, or any of the legislative purposes at issue in the Trump versus Thompson case.

They don't show why Dr. Eastman's emails and other materials are so important to that, which is particularly salient because Dr. Eastman's role in the 2020 election is quite well-known, as the defendants themselves emphasize. He's not alleged to have entered the Capital or planned to enter the Capital; he was counsel to the President.

He's spoken at length in multiple fora in print, on Internet, on TV, about what he did. It's enough to give me even more gray hairs than I have now, because there's a lot of fodder out there for the defendants to pick out statements that are useful to them as they did in this case.

But based on all the information we know, Dr. Eastman was simply counsel to the President. Some people liked his

- 1 | legal advice; the Committee didn't particularly care for it,
- 2 | but they've offered no particular reason why they need further
- 3 | information on his legal advice to continue their
- 4 investigation.
- 5 So, the interest of the defendants, we would submit,
- 6 is weak. That has to be weighed against, in these third and
- 7 fourth factor analyses, the important concerns weighing in the
- 8 other direction. Now, what are those?
- 9 We submit there's significant concerns here of, I'll
- 10 | just say, abuse of the congressional subpoena process. And I
- 11 | say that not based on my own authority submitted. I think the
- 12 | best authority for that is the Budowich case relied on so
- 13 heavily by the defendants in their own briefing. The
- 14 transcript for that was submitted just this morning.
- And what happened in that case was, the Select
- 16 | Committee served a subpoena. It was on a bank in that case
- 17 | seeking financial records. It had a pretty short timeline,
- 18 | although many times longer than our subpoena. It was a week or
- 19 two, and it was extended, and then there was a deadline on
- 20 | Christmas Eve or something.
- 21 And long story short, the defendants received the
- 22 documents before the plaintiff could get into court and ask for
- 23 | a TRO. The judge in that case saw the problem, and asked --
- 24 | the defendants' position was once we have the documents, that's
- 25 | the end of the case. That was what Mr. Letter argued in that

case. And the judge very reasonably said, "Doesn't this create an incentive for congressional committees to totally evade any judicial oversight of their subpoenas by including unreasonably short timelines"? And in that case, it was about two weeks.

And the response from counsel for the House of Representatives was, "No, that's not a concern; the Court doesn't need to be worried about that. It's going to be fine".

And now, here we are maybe a month later, and Your

Honor is presented with a subpoena to the former attorney to

the President of the United States, of all people, with about a

three-day turnaround time.

So, we would submit that the *Budowich* case, legally correct though it may have been, set a troubling precedent that the January 6 Committee is even now pushing to extremes far beyond anything confronted in the *Budowich* case. And that's an important consideration here.

Secondly, I'll add just as an addendum to that, I think it's totally legitimate for Your Honor to consider the effect enforcement of this subpoena will have on the current and future presidents' decisions to hire private counsel.

Presidents throughout history have turned to the professoriate for help in legal advice beyond their inhouse lawyers, and if this subpoena is enforced, that's absolutely a matter of public concern cognizable by this Court what effect that will have on future presidents and President Biden.

And finally, it's a highly relevant consideration what effect this will have on the legal academy writ large. We rely heavily in our pleadings on a law review article written some 10 years ago called -- about a ticking time bomb. And we cite it several times.

And that's an article by a far-thinking professor who realized that one day a litigant was going to come into court armed with a collection of cases relied on by the congressional defendants where employees waived their privileges by emailing their lawyers on the job, and try to invade the attorney-client privilege in the law school setting. That's why the article is called a "Ticking Time Bomb", because that problem that Your Honor is faced with today was foreseen.

And the bomb is about to go off right here in this courtroom, and the January 6 Committee are the ones lighting the fuse. And so, we ask Your Honor simply to defuse the bomb, and grant our application for the temporary restraining order.

Thank you.

THE COURT: All right, counsel. Thank you. Would -Mr. Plevin, would you like to respond first on behalf of
Chapman, or Mr. Letter, would you like to respond on behalf of
the Select Committee first?

MR. LETTER: Your Honor -- Your Honor, this is

Douglas Letter. I'm happy to respond now if that's okay with

Your Honor.

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              THE COURT: Please. Thank you.
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              MR. LETTER:
                           Thank you, Your Honor.
              THE COURT: Would you identify yourself, I certainly
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    know, who you are and who you represent once again for the
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    record?
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                           Thank you. This is Douglas Letter.
              MR. LETTER:
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    the general counsel of the United States House of
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    Representatives.
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              Your Honor, I will assume that you or the court
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    reporter will let me know if I am speaking too quickly.
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              Your Honor, first, let me just say, we immensely
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    appreciate the speed with which you are taking this up. So,
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    you know, you mentioned -- you thanked us for getting our
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    briefs done quickly; we thank you for jumping right on this
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    because time really is of the essence here.
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              And I'm sure it won't surprise you to know that,
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    frankly, I don't recognize the case that my friend,
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    Mr. Burnham, is talking about. It's certainly -- it's very
    different from the case that we understand.
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              So, first, there was an argument made, I think it's
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    initially in the brief, that Your Honor should find that the
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    Speaker of the House doesn't know House procedures and House
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    rules, and they want you to tell her, to instruct her on how
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    the House runs. They're saying the Committee, the Select
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    Committee was not validly appointed, it's not run properly, et
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1 cetera. And again, that the Speaker doesn't really know how to manage the House.

This was one of the arguments that Judge Boasberg rejected in the Budowich case in large part, not surprisingly, because the rules clause of the Constitution provides that each Chamber sets its own rules, and many courts have recognized that it really is largely not the role of judges to tell the House and Senate how to operate themselves.

And that was what Judge Boasberg here in D.C. concluded, and we thought Your Honor would be interested in that.

I'm not going to spend a whole lot of time on it because, frankly, it seems like a quite silly argument, and I think that's probably why Mr. Burnham skipped over it.

Next, we have, they argue that there's no valid legislative purpose here. I think I heard my friend, Mr. Burnham, concede that the D.C. Circuit swatted that aside very quickly and easily, and the Supreme Court recently declined the plea by Professor Eastman's client, Mr. Trump, to review that; the Supreme Court refused to, and left that in place.

So, I think Mr. Burnham's argument is well, obviously, there's a valid legislative purpose for the Committee, and I don't think anybody with a straight face could possibly argue otherwise. So, what they're saying is, well,

- 1 | there's no valid legislative purpose with regard to
- 2 Mr. Eastman's records, Professor Eastman's records.

- Well, let's remember who Professor Eastman was or purported to be sort of the architect of the strategy to overturn the 2020 election providing these legal memos, as we understand it, they've been described at length, to overturn the presidential election.
 - And, you know, he's not just an attorney here. He was a very public speaker on January 6 itself, the day of the attack on the Capital. Professor Eastman spoke at one of those rallies, making extremely inflammatory statements.
 - So, this isn't just, you know, somebody who is a bystander or a lawyer in an ivory tower, as Mr. Burnham said Professor Eastman is not.
 - Professor Eastman is extremely relevant to the (audio glitch) by the Committee, the Select Committee. In fact, he's so relevant that we first, starting on November 8th, sought to get material from him. And I think Mr. Burnham mentioned this, but largely it was set aside. He made it sound like this was some crazy rushed effort to try to get material before anybody could reply, which is absolutely not an accurate picture here.
 - We engaged with Professor Eastman and said that we, the Committee, wanted these materials, that they were highly relevant, and Professor Eastman -- and the Committee attempted to engage in accommodation with Professor Eastman. We're not

1 stupid. We knew that there were possibly issues of attorney-2 client, et cetera, so we said, let's see if we can work out a way that we can do this. Professor Eastman refused to engage.

He just said no. 4

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And then, Professor Eastman really lowered the boom when he said, "I can't release anything to you"; 146 times he asserted the Fifth Amendment, privilege against selfincrimination.

So, we tried. We tried over an extended period to work with Professor Eastman to get this material. It was so important, and is so central, and in fact, that he's been on mass media talking about, saying that his client, President Trump, wants him to talk about it. It's so important that President Trump, former President Trump, wants him to talk about it.

And by the way, one other thing to note, Your Honor, is the subpoena itself is very limited. It asks for materials from a period of from the election to Inauguration Day when President Trump left office. So, we tried hard to narrow this. We also provided Chapman University with search terms to help narrow it, but Professor Eastman refused to engage with us. So what did we do? We went to Chapman University where Professor Eastman did much of his work was our understanding.

And Mr. Burnham says basically that if you don't give relief here we're going to destroy the law clinics at law

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schools. That's completely wrong. One of the ways we know
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    that is Professor Sisk (phonetic), who just is a person on the
    side who used to work for me at the Justice Department,
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    Professor Sisk described what's out there in the way of law
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    schools and he indicated that the system that Chapman
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    University has is a small minority of the schools.
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              With Your Honor's permission, I would just like to
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    describe to you briefly -- and this is at page 18 and 19 of our
    brief, just describe briefly to you what Professor Chapman knew
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    about his work at Chapman -- I'm sorry -- Professor Eastman
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    knew about his work at Chapman University.
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              So one, Chapman has a policy that is publicly
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    available. It says, (quote):
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              "The right to retrieve the contents of
15
              university-owned computers and email messages for
16
               (audio glitch) reasons is reserved to the
17
              university."
18
              Here's another quote.
19
              "As such, users should not expect privacy in the
20
              contents of university-owned computers or email
21
              messages, " (end/quote).
22
              Next, we're very pleased that Chapman University
23
    recognizes its public duties and it says that it may disclose
24
    information accounts, (quote), "if required to do so to comply
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    with law or legal process," (unquote), including in response to
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I don't think anybody can reasonably dispute that it is not absolutely essential to find out why there was an attempt to coup against the United States Government and our

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1 democratic foundations, how it happened, what happened with the 2 attack on the Capitol, what brought it about? What statements 3 were out there? What was getting Americans so worked up about 4 all of these patently false claims about the election being 5 stolen? What was behind all that? Where did that come from? And then, how did the attack happen, how can it all be 6 7 prevented in the future? This is absolutely essential that the 8 Committee be able to get to the bottom of this. And the way it can do that is primarily by people cooperating with the 10 Committee as so many other officials are doing, former 11 officials. 12 And we need this material in part, for example, not 13 just for what is in the documents, the materials, but also so 14 that we can question other witnesses who we've got coming up 15 quickly. That's one of the reasons why we need this material 16 and we need it now. 17 And so what's on the other side? The other side is 18 that Professor Eastman can claim executive privilege but 19 there's a burden on him. He's supposed to do it, he's supposed 20 to show -- I'm sorry, if I said "executive privilege" I meant 21 attorney-client privilege. He's supposed to show that 22 attorney-client privilege will be violated here. And again, 23 we gave him ample opportunity to do that and we met with a 24 stone wall. 25 So he's supposed to identify and put together a

1 privilege log. Mr. Trump, his client, what -- what materials, 2 what conversations, et cetera, are privileged? Why? Was -- I'm not certain. I had the sense that maybe 3 we were being told that Vice President Pence was Professor 4 5 Eastman's client. I'm not sure of that; that'll be interesting 6 since then on mass media I believe Professor Eastman called the 7 vice president spineless because he refused to overturn the 8 2020 presidential election. 9 We're not sure. Who are these other clients? When 10 Professor Eastman says, "Well, their clients of the clinic," 11 remember, we're talking about a very short period when 12 Professor Eastman was at Chapman. And I'm sorry, I have to 13 stop myself and say actually, he was on leave of absence during 14 that period from Chapman. So what clinic clients' materials, 15 private, confidential attorney client materials are we talking 16 about? Who are these clients? And if we're talking about 17 President Trump, (audio glitch) say Professor Eastman's been 18 all over mass media saying that President Trump wants him to 19 talk. 20 So under these circumstances, all put together, we 21 think that this is actually a very narrow case with very 22 special circumstances, very special facts. You're not going to 23 have many situations like this with attorneys claiming 24 attorney-client privilege but not identifying -- not doing a

privilege log, not cooperating with the Committee at all to try

to figure this out, stonewalling us; and instead, we then go to
Chapman University that has been totally willing to comply with
the subpoena.

I'm happy to answer, obviously, any questions that Your Honor has. Let me just emphasize again, the Committee is working at great X speed. I suspect that you are well aware of that from the courts in the media. We tried to get stuff done and we're trying to do it fast and we're trying to talk to as many witnesses as we can to get to the bottom of this in order to protect our democracy.

Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you. And let me turn to -- I'm sorry. Thank you, Mr. Letter.

Let me turn to Mr. Plevin representing Chapman.

MR. PLEVIN: Thank you, Your Honor. I'll be brief.

As I have noted in our brief we filed, this dispute really is not between Chapman and anybody, it's between the congressional defendants and Dr. Eastman. Chapman's interest is in complying with its legal obligations as defined by this Court to provide information in response to the subpoena. However, I think there are a few factual issues that Chapman can clarify which may be of assistance to the Court.

First, as Mr. Letter noted, during the period of time covered by the subpoena, Professor Eastman was on a leave of absence from Chapman. He was a visiting professor at the

University of Colorado.

Second, the only client that has ever been identified that Professor Eastman was representing during this period of time in question was the former president. The former president obviously was a candidate for elective office and any use of university resources to support a political campaign or a candidate for elective office is incompatible with Chapman's 501(c)(3) status.

So the next fact I would want to say is Mr. Eastman's representation of the former president was not authorized by Chapman University. He didn't ask for authorization to represent former president and had he asked for such authorization, it would have been denied on the basis of the IRS rules.

There has been some reference to other potential clients for whom there may be an attorney-client privilege in the subpoenaed materials. No such clients have ever been identified. Chapman asked Professor Eastman's lawyer to identify any such other clients but no such clients have been identified.

The issue of the law school clinics is I think a bit of a red herring, Your Honor. Sure, Chapman University has law school clinics and clients are represented through those clinics, and there are emails sent and received on the system for those legitimate clinic representations that are authorized

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and permitted and encouraged at Chapman. The former president 1 was not a clinic client, nor would he have been eligible to be 3 a clinic client of Chapman. And so from Chapman's point of view, whatever Professor Eastman was doing in representing the 5 former president was improper, unauthorized; and in a sense, I 6 liken it to having contraband on our system. It's not --7 information is not something that we have any interest. 8 university has no interest in expending its resources to 9 identify or protect. It simply does not have an interest in 10 doing anything other than complying with its subpoena as its 11 obligations are defined by the Court. 12 The last thing I just want to note is when Professor 13 Eastman departed from Chapman University in January of 2021, he 14 was given an opportunity to remove any alleged attorney-client 15 privilege information from Chapman's system and that did not 16 occur. And so whatever is left on the system is still there. 17 That's all the factual information I wanted to 18 convey, Your Honor. I'm happy to answer any questions if you 19 have any. 20 THE COURT: All right. 21 First of all, I want to thank all of the parties once 22 again for their hard work over the weekend and the briefings 23 submitted to the Court this weekend. 24 I want to start with the negotiations so I have a 25 clear record because the briefing caused some confusion, either

- 1 through information that was not initially conveyed or 2 responsive briefing that leaves me with an unclear record. I have a few questions regarding the timeline details of these 3 negotiations. 4 5 So first, Mr. Letter, to you I'm going to be asking 6 you four questions in just a moment and then I'm going to turn 7 minimally to Dr. Eastman and Counsel to respond to 8 approximately four more questions. 9 Let me propose those four questions to you first of 10 all, Mr. Letter, to mull for just a moment before I ask them 11 individually. The first is, is it true that the House Select 12 13 Committee issued the subpoena last Tuesday, January 18th, with a deadline of Friday, January 21st at 7:00 a.m. Pacific Time. 14 15 And don't respond for just a moment but I want absolute clarity 16 concerning that. 17 The second, is it true that Chapman University was to 18 produce approximately 19,000 of Dr. Eastman's emails within a 19 three-day period? 20 The third question goes to both you as the counsel 21 for the Select Committee and to Mr. Plevin for Chapman and that 22
 - is, at what point was Dr. Eastman made aware that there were approximately 19,000 documents to be disclosed?
- 24 The fourth question, Mr. Letter, is it true that 25 Dr. Eastman was not given the opportunity to look at those

- 1 emails over the course of those three days? And I understand
- 2 | your present position and your response in your papers that he
- 3 | was given the opportunity at an earlier time and you can
- 4 respond at your leisure.
- 5 So let me start with the first very simple question.
- 6 Was the subpoena issued in fact last Tuesday, January
- 7 | 18th, with a deadline of Friday, January 21st at 7:00 a.m.
- 8 Pacific Time?
- 9 MR. LETTER: Yes, Your Honor.
- 10 **THE COURT:** All right. Thank you, sir.
- 11 Was Chapman University asked or expected to produce
- 12 | the representation by all counsel of approximately 19,000 to
- 13 | 20,000 of Dr. Eastman's email within that three-day period?
- 14 Mr. Letter?
- 15 MR. LETTER: Your Honor, I believe you said
- 16 represented by all counsel. I -- we are relying entirely --
- 17 | Chapman is the one who came up with that figure. To my
- 18 knowledge, we have absolutely no idea whether that figure is --
- 19 **THE COURT:** All right. Let me turn then to Mr. --
- 20 MR. LETTER: -- accurate or not. We have no reason
- 21 to think it isn't.
- 22 **THE COURT:** Okay, let me turn to Mr. Plevin.
- 23 MR. LETTER: But I just wanted --
- 24 **THE COURT:** Mr. Plevin, just to make my record when I
- 25 | write the factual situation, it wasn't -- the Court was not

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    aware of the volume of this material until the opposition by
    the Select Committee and by Chapman.
              Are there approximately 19,000 to 20,000 emails?
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              MR. PLEVIN: You're addressing your question to me,
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    Your Honor?
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              THE COURT: Yes. Mr. Letter referred that over to
 7
    you so let me ask you.
              MR. PLEVIN: Okay. So as Mr. Letter noted, at some
 8
    point during the negotiations --
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              THE COURT: I'm sorry, my question is very --
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              MR. PLEVIN: -- his office --
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              THE COURT: I don't mean -- my question is very
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    simple.
              Are there approximately 19,000 to 20,000 pieces of
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15
    email?
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              MR. PLEVIN: Yes --
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              THE COURT: Okay, thank you.
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              MR. PLEVIN: -- that is what is in the production
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    (audio glitch). It's just short of 19,000, Your Honor.
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              THE COURT: Okay.
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              MR. LETTER: And Your Honor --
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              THE COURT: Just a moment, Counsel. My questions are
    very succinct. I'm going to give all of you argument in just a
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24
    moment on this.
25
              But I want to be certain then -- and back to the
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- 1 | Select Committee -- whether you knew the volume or not?
- 2 Nineteen thousand. Or the emails. Whatever that volume you
- 3 | were aware of, expected to be produced in these three days?
- 4 | Mr. Letter?
- 5 MR. LETTER: Your Honor, this is my understanding.
- I believe we did not know when the subpoena was
- 7 | issued how many documents. I am asking my colleagues to inform
- 8 me while this hearing is going on.
- 9 The reason for the three days, Your Honor, was we had
- 10 been in constant communication with Chapman and Chapman
- 11 University told us that they needed three days to respond.
- 12 **THE COURT:** I see.
- 13 MR. LETTER: So it was -- three days was because
- 14 | that's what Chapman told us that it needed.
- 15 **THE COURT:** So then I've absorbed the following
- 16 | information; and that is, in your discussion with Chapman, you
- 17 | weren't aware of the volume of these emails and you relied upon
- 18 | Chapman for this three days. And from that I might assume that
- 19 your time period might have been different depending upon
- 20 | whether it was a hundred emails or 19,000 emails.
- 21 MR. LETTER: Again, Your Honor, I am -- my colleagues
- 22 | are listening and I think I will very shortly have an answer.
- 23 I believe we did not know the number.
- 24 **THE COURT:** All right.
- 25 MR. LETTER: I don't think Chapman had told us

```
34
 1
    until --
 2
              THE COURT: Why don't you check before you make a
    statement just to be certain, okay, as a courtesy.
 3
              MR. LETTER: I am doing that, Your Honor.
 4
 5
              THE COURT:
                          Is it correct that Mr. Eastman was not
    given the opportunity to look at those emails over the course
 6
 7
    of those three days? And so I can turn to Mr. Plevin or to
 8
    Mr. Letter, either one.
 9
              Mr. Plevin?
              MR. LETTER: I think it would be useful for
10
11
    Mr. Plevin to start and then me after that, I believe.
12
              THE COURT: Mr. Plevin?
13
              MR. PLEVIN: I believe, Your Honor, that Chapman made
14
    Professor Eastman's lawyers aware of the subpoena and that it
15
    intended to comply.
16
              THE COURT: I'm sorry. I don't mean to cut you off
17
    but my questions are very concise now.
18
              My question is, was Dr. Eastman given the opportunity
19
    to look at those emails over the course of those three days?
20
              MR. PLEVIN: So over the course of those three days I
21
    believe the answer is no.
22
              THE COURT: Okay. And do you need to check with
23
    anybody? Because the word "I believe," I want to make certain
24
    I write an accurate factual situation for both parties. And if
25
    you need to make a phone call, I'm not affronted at all.
```

2.3

1 MR. PLEVIN: I am -- I am just checking with my 2 client now to confirm that.

THE COURT: Okay. All right. And if you wish to change your answer, I'm not affronted by that, just both of you be on the phone so I have accuracy in writing a fact situation.

Then in the briefing, Mr. Letter, on your portion -- and as you've argued today -- Dr. Eastman learned -- when I received your briefing -- that the House Select Committee would be requesting Chapman University emails in early December 2021. And since then, it appears that there have been at least six weeks to voluntarily to disclose these Chapman emails.

So counsel on behalf of Dr. Eastman, did you send a letter, as represented in the opposition briefing, to the Select Committee refusing to produce these Chapman University emails?

MR. BURNHAM: We sent a letter that did not specifically reference the Chapman University emails but it could be fairly read to cover those emails to the extent they were proven to exist. We asserted an Act of Production Fifth Amendment privilege.

THE COURT: And where would I see that email because -- or that letter? That was not attached to any briefing over the weekend.

MR. BURNHAM: It was not. I'd be happy to submit it, either as a filing to chambers and it's also on the Internet.

```
36
 1
              THE COURT: Thank you, Counsel.
 2
              Mr. Letter, do you have any objection to the Court
    looking at the actual document? Because when I write a factual
 3
 4
    history of this, I want to be absolutely accurate. And
 5
    apparently there is an email now, that the Court's aware of,
 6
    that was sent and -- to the Select Committee with, allegedly,
 7
    Mr. Eastman refusing to produce Chapman University emails.
 8
              Do you have that letter?
 9
              MR. LETTER: Yes, Your Honor. I may be wrong; I'll
10
    wait till Mr. Burnham is done because my --
11
              THE COURT: Well why don't all of you consult
12
    because --
13
              MR. LETTER: I believe Mr. Burnham --
14
                         I'm sorry, Mr. Letter.
              THE COURT:
15
              MR. LETTER: I'm sorry, Your Honor. I believe
16
    Mr. Burnham attached -- oh, no, I'm sorry. This letter was
17
    printed. It's publicly available, if I recall --
18
              THE COURT: I'm not looking at a public document, I'm
19
    depending upon each of you for these answers now so --
20
              MR. BURNHAM: Can I add something, Your Honor, to
21
    my --
22
              THE COURT: No, you may not. I'm asking a very
23
    succinct question now. Answer my question.
24
              Where can I see this letter? Because I don't want
25
    you both interpreting it; I'd like to look at it.
```

```
37
 1
              MR. BURNHAM: I said I'd be happy to email it or if
 2
    the Court would just Google John Eastman Fifth Amendment
    Letter, I'm sure it'll be in the top few results, it's on the
 3
 4
    Internet.
 5
                         Would that be acceptable, Mr. Letter, if
    I Googled that then?
 6
 7
              MR. LETTER: Yes, Your Honor. I believe we made it
 8
    easy for you.
                   If I'm not mistaken, if you look at page 5 --
 9
              THE COURT:
                          Thank you.
10
              MR. LETTER: -- of our brief.
11
              THE COURT:
                          Just a moment.
12
              So this would -- for all your edification, this would
    be Document 21, I believe, filed with the Court. And on Page
13
14
    5?
              MR. LETTER: I have 23-1, Your Honor.
15
16
              THE COURT: At Page 5, what line please?
17
              MR. LETTER: Page 5, Footnote 4.
18
                          Available at https? Is that correct?
19
              MR. LETTER: That is exactly right, Your Honor.
20
              THE COURT: All right. Counsel, could I have your
21
    stipulation then that I can pull that off the Internet without
22
    a formal submission to the Court?
23
              MR. BURNHAM: Your Honor, I actually just tried it
24
    myself and I got a message saying we're sorry but that page
25
    cannot be found.
```

(Laughter)

2.3

THE COURT: Let me help both of you. I'm ordering you to produce that letter. Would that help each of you?

MR. BURNHAM: My pleasure, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right, thank you very much. And I want that, Counsel, within the hours now. All right.

MR. BURNHAM: Certainly.

THE COURT: I want to ask Dr. Eastman and I'm asking you, Counsel, to respond, did your client assert, did Dr. Eastman assert the Fifth Amendment right against self-incrimination with respect to producing these documents?

MR. BURNHAM: Not by name, he didn't. If I could elaborate. Dr. Eastman received a subpoena himself before the Chapman subpoena to testify and produce documents. It did not mention Chapman by name but perhaps some of the items in the subpoena, depending on who you talk to, could have been interpreted to apply to that. And he asserted his Fifth Amendment right in response to that subpoena by the letter we've recently been discussing.

THE COURT: Typically the party whose communications are being sought has an opportunity to specify which communications are privileged and therefore protected from disclosure. And that of course is subject to review.

On behalf of Dr. Eastman, Counsel, did your client
ever produce such a privilege log of his communications?

We did not. We did not and the reason 1 MR. BURNHAM: 2 for that was there's case law with respect to the Fifth 3 Amendment active production case privilege stating that 4 producing a privilege log and acknowledging that certain 5 documents exist can be a waiver of the Fifth Amendment active 6 production privilege, and so for that reason we didn't. We put 7 that in our letter to the Government. They knew that was our 8 position. We tried to make it very clear. 9 THE COURT: So therefore I think you've responded to 10 my next question, and that is what efforts did you make to 11 produce the privilege log in that time period, and that was 12 none subject to your argument. 13 MR. BURNHAM: Correct. 14 THE COURT: Did your client, did Dr. Eastman assert 15 the Fifth Amendment right against self-incrimination with 16 respect to creating a privilege log for these documents? 17 MR. BURNHAM: Among others, yes, Your Honor. 18 THE COURT: Okay. 19 MR. BURNHAM: And not -- again not specifically 20 naming these documents, but --21 THE COURT: Counsel, you'll find that that question 22 is based upon the Opposition, Mr. Letter, at Page 5 that you 2.3 filed. 24 The House Select Committee offered to apparently 25 connect Dr. Eastman with Chapman's General Counsel,

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41
 1
    made, why didn't you respond?
 2
              MR. BURNHAM:
                            I did respond. I didn't accept the
    offer. But there's an email chain I'm looking at now with one
 3
    of the staff for the Committee where that subject was
 4
 5
    discussed, and I think it starts around, I'm looking at
 6
    November 8th, and then maybe there's another email November the
 7
    23rd, so it came up a couple times on email. And the reason
 8
    why we didn't accept that offer was because, just to be totally
 9
    frank with the Court, we at that point intended and later did
10
    assert the Fifth Amendment active production privilege.
                                                              My
11
    research is that's a very fragile, very easily waivable
12
    privilege. Both the Select Committee and Congress throughout
13
    history have been extraordinarily aggressive with waiver
14
    arguments --
15
              THE COURT: All right, thank you.
16
              MR. BURNHAM: -- and both parties, on both parties,
17
    and that was the reason.
              THE COURT: Thank you.
18
19
              Mr. Letter, did the House Select Committee --
20
              MR. LETTER: Well, Your Honor --
21
              THE COURT: -- provide Dr. Eastman with any other
22
    opportunity to conduct a privilege review?
23
              MR. LETTER: Your Honor, the information I've been
24
    given is by email on November 24th is when we raised this and
25
    offered it.
                 In addition, the staff attorney who did that
```

```
42
1
    believes that it was offered earlier by telephone as well but
 2
    at least there would be a written record in the email on
    November 24th.
 3
 4
              My understanding is that -- is that the offer was
 5
    flatly rejected, along with --
 6
              THE COURT: All right.
 7
              MR. LETTER: -- anything else.
                         Do either counsel have any objection, so
 8
              THE COURT:
 9
    that I have an accurate record, of those emails being submitted
10
    to the Court?
11
              MR. BURNHAM: Can I have a moment, Your Honor?
12
              THE COURT: Certainly.
13
              In other words, when I'm writing the factual basis
    I'd like to be as accurate as possible, and a lot of things are
14
15
    now getting filled in from the briefing and I don't want a
16
    summation of what each counsel thinks that these emails are
17
    about, I'd like to see the actual emails.
18
              MR. BURNHAM: Just to clarify, would these be --
19
              MR. LETTER: Your Honor --
20
              MR. BURNHAM: -- submitted in camera or shared
21
    with --
22
              THE COURT: I want complete transparency.
23
              MR. BURNHAM:
                            There's a long chain of emails.
                                                              Ι'd
24
    have to sort of take out what's privileged, speaking of
25
    privilege.
                I could try and take -- because I forward emails to
```

- my client and so I would have to kind of clean it up, but I could certainly do that.
- Your Honor, I think can take out the relevant emails one by one and take out the parts of the chain that are privileged and put something together for the Court.
- And it actually may be easier for the Defendants to do it because they have the whole chain as well and they don't have -- I mean they may have forwarded it to other people as well, but they could produce it.
- MR. LETTER: May I be heard, Your Honor, or should I wait?
- **THE COURT:** Please, Mr. Letter.

- MR. LETTER: Your Honor, let me first say that we deeply appreciate your willingness and desire to get to the bottom of this right away. So when you were saying before you hoped it was okay, or whatever, it's more than okay from our perspective. I will speak to the author of these emails, et cetera, I might hear from him by email shortly. I believe that he will have absolutely no objection to sharing any of this with Your Honor.
- THE COURT: All right. Mr. Letter, was a taint team ever considered? And I think we're all aware of what a taint team is. Was a taint team ever considered by the House Select Committee?
- 25 MR. LETTER: Your Honor, I do not know if we raised

to you and relieving us of the subpoena. They have responded that they wish to leave it as is with the existing deadline."

End quote.

THE COURT: Mr. Letter, can you verify that that's correct or not?

MR. LETTER: I believe it is, Your Honor, and the reason was, quite simply, we had made this offer before and I think we now understood it was flatly rejected, at this point we were under the impression we're getting absolutely nothing from Professor Eastman and therefore we wanted to obtain the materials from Chapman University ASAP.

Your Honor, I do want to say if this is considered something that is important to do now, we would certainly entertain it. We would want -- we think it would be essential that if the material is provided to Professor Eastman now there be a very quick schedule on a rolling basis for him to produce a privilege log. But I have to admit I don't -- I don't believe --

THE COURT: Let's stop at that point for a moment because I want to repeat back what I heard, and that is you would be willing at the present time to submit these materials to Dr. Eastman with the expectation that this would be a short turnaround time he could review these. Is that correct?

MR. LETTER: Yes, Your Honor --

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46
 1
              THE COURT: Okay.
 2
              MR. LETTER: -- on a rolling basis, so --
 3
              THE COURT: Just a moment.
              MR. LETTER: -- we're talking about --
 4
 5
              THE COURT:
                          I'm sorry. What does rolling basis mean?
 6
    Because to my perception this would be a continuing basis,
 7
    including weekends.
 8
              MR. LETTER: Yes, Your Honor, and maybe we're using
 9
    the same term --
10
              THE COURT: Okay.
11
              MR. LETTER: -- meaning the same thing.
12
              THE COURT: Twenty-four/seven, right?
13
              MR. LETTER: That Professor Eastman --
14
              THE COURT: Twenty-four/seven?
15
              MR. LETTER: Yes.
16
              THE COURT: Okay, good.
              MR. LETTER: And that Professor Eastman would --
17
18
              THE COURT: Now, Mr. Eastman and Counsel, are you
19
    accepting this offer from the Government?
20
              MR. BURNHAM: I don't have authority to accept it as
21
    I'm sitting right --
22
              THE COURT: Well talk to your client. He's right
23
    next to you.
24
         (Counsel confers with Plaintiff)
25
              MR. BURNHAM:
                            We're not accepting it right now.
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47
1
    There's issues I could go into --
 2
              THE COURT:
                          No, just a moment. When are you willing
 3
    to accept the Government's offer?
              MR. BURNHAM: I could talk to Dr. Eastman and --
 4
 5
              THE COURT: Good, talk to your client.
 6
         (Counsel confers with Plaintiff)
 7
              MR. BURNHAM: The most obvious is in our Complaint we
 8
    raise claims beyond attorney-client privilege --
 9
              THE COURT: I'm sorry, I apologize. When are you
10
    willing to accept this offer?
11
              MR. BURNHAM: I don't have a specific time to --
12
              THE COURT: Talk to your client.
13
         (Counsel confers with Plaintiff)
14
              MR. BURNHAM: So we're not willing to accept it then
15
    is the answer.
16
              THE COURT: All right, thank you.
17
              MR. LETTER: Your Honor, may I be heard very quickly?
18
              THE COURT:
                          Please.
              MR. LETTER: On this -- I did want to end with this
19
20
    speedy review, but -- and part of it would be if there aren't
    claims made as to certain material, that Chapman University
21
22
    would produce that material immediately.
2.3
              THE COURT: Dr. Eastman and Counsel, you previously
24
    it appears declined to produce a privilege log because of your
25
    Fifth Amendment right, but at present you're currently
```

you, and you have a comfort level in your statement to the Court.

And in addition to his academic work at Chapman,
Dr. Eastman represented several clients. So to prepare you so
you can discuss this during the recess, the House Select
Committee has argued that Dr. Eastman's representation of
clients was unauthorized because it supported a political
activity which was barred by IRS rules for nonprofit
universities. And according to Dr. Eastman's contract with
Chapman University, Dr. Eastman was authorized to direct the
Center for Constitutional Litigation, a program jointly
sponsored by Chapman University and the Claremont Institute,
and you'll find that at the Reply, Exhibit 1, Docket 31-1, and
through the Center Dr. Eastman and the students represented a
number of different clients.

So Counsel, so you can discuss with your client, two questions I will initially have to Dr. Eastman is did you conduct all your work for the Center for Constitutional Litigation using your Chapman University email account and which clients did you represent through the Center between November of 2020 and January of 2021, which I assume would be the date of the election through the date of the inauguration.

And from the briefing Dr. Eastman also potentially represented clients outside the Center for Constitutional Litigation, so another question is did you retain pro bono

1 clients outside of the Center between November of 2020 and 2 January of 2021, or the subpoena dates, and who were they.

And the next questions would be did you retain private clients outside of the Center between November of 2020 and January of 2021 and approximately how many clients did Dr. Eastman represent between November of 2020 and January of 2021. And for any clients represented outside the Center for Constitutional Litigation, did you receive explicit authorization for that work from Chapman University.

Once again I'm going to ask was Dr. Eastman's representation to President Trump through the Center for Constitutional Litigation, through a private retainer agreement, or through another arrangement.

And then Mr. Plevin, I'm going to turn back to you with a question so you can be prepared as you ably are, and that is did you, meaning Chapman University, authorize Dr. Eastman's representation of President Trump between November of 2020 and January of 2021. Because the briefing is a little bit hazy and Dr. Eastman's come back and made the argument that Chapman not only well knew about this but was a champion and therefore impliedly approved of this.

Dr. Eastman worked as an expert witness for the Florida Legislature's Select Joint Committee on the election involving President Bush and Candidate Al Gore and was retained by the Florida Legislature to advise it on a resolution on

- 1 | electoral votes. You'll find that at Exhibit 2, Docket 31-2.
- 2 | So you can prepare, to Chapman University, did Chapman
- 3 authorize this work and was this work in violation of the IRS
- 4 policies for nonprofit universities, and I think you've
- 5 | previously answered that but I'd like to hear that one more
- 6 time, and was that work completed using the Chapman University
- 7 email.
- 8 I'm going to stop there for a moment. Counsel, why
- 9 | don't we take a 10-minute recess so you're comfortable. In
- 10 | fact, let's say 15 just to be sure.
- 11 Thank you very much.
- 12 (Court in recess from 3:35 p.m. to 4:00 p.m.)
- 13 **THE COURT:** We're back on the record then. Deb, are
- 14 | we on the record?
- 15 **THE CLERK:** Yes, we are.
- 16 THE COURT: All right. And I see -- Mr. Letter,
- 17 | thank you. And, Mr. Plevin, thank you. And we're back on the
- 18 | record with Mr. Eastman and Counsel and Court.
- 19 I'd like to follow up on the earlier discussion
- 20 | concerning these privilege logs to make certain I understand
- 21 | your respective positions about Dr. Eastman producing a
- 22 privilege log.
- 23 Mr. Letter, you've stated that the House Select
- 24 | Committee is amenable to Dr. Eastman being given the documents,
- 25 | producing a privilege log and then Chapman producing

1 unprivileged documents on a rolling basis which to me means a 2 continuing basis. And I take that to mean almost immediately. So, Dr. Eastman or Counsel, earlier it sounded like 3 4 you were saying that you could not agree to make a privilege 5 log at this point given your other legal arguments against the subpoena as a whole. I'm understanding that you mean your 6 7 arguments about the Select Committee's formation and purpose, 8 second, Dr. Eastman's First Amendment rights and Dr. Eastman's 9 Fourth Amendment rights; is that correct? 10 MR. BURNHAM: That's correct. 11 THE COURT: All right. If the Court were to 12 tentatively rule against you with respect to those three 13 arguments leaving only the privilege argument, would 14 Dr. Eastman accept the offer of making a privilege log? 15 MR. BURNHAM: And whose -- was the term "tentatively" 16 rule against us? 17 THE COURT: Yes. 18 The Court's indulgence. MR. BURNHAM: 19 (Counsel confer) 20 In the terms Your Honor put it, yes, we would accept 21 that with the small proviso that there might be issues we would 22 have to work out about the particulars of the privilege log but 23 in theory, yes, that would be the next best resolution to 24 prevailing on all of our claims.

These will be quick questions,

Okay.

THE COURT:

```
1
    quick answers. They'll be somewhat repetitive but let me
 2
    remind all of us that during the time of the subpoena when
 3
    Dr. Eastman was a professor at the university, this is the
    first time I've heard that he was on a leave of absence.
 4
 5
              Mr. Plevin, on behalf of the university, was
 6
    Dr. Eastman on leave of absence from Chapman University from
 7
    the time of the election to the time of the inauguration?
 8
              MR. PLEVIN: Yes, he was.
              THE COURT: All right, thank you.
10
              Counsel, do you agree or disagree with the statement
11
    by counsel for Chapman?
12
              MR. BURNHAM: I disagree that it was a complete leave
13
    of absence and what I mean by that is Dr. Eastman was teaching
14
    at Colorado but he remained -- he was still paid a stipend to
15
    continue running the clinic that we've been discussing. So he
16
    was on a leave of absence but he was still getting paid to work
17
    for Chapman. So that's the answer.
18
              THE COURT:
                          Then I'd like to understand which clients
19
    Dr. Eastman represented between -- I'm going to say November
20
    2020 which constantly repeating the date of the election and
21
    the date of the inauguration in January 2021 and if those
22
    clients were authorized by Chapman University and whether
2.3
    Dr. Eastman used Chapman email for work.
```

that you were not working as a Chapman professor in that time

So can you confirm, Dr. Eastman, through your counsel

24

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54
1
    period or is your statement, Counsel, that he was on stipend of
 2
    some kind?
 3
              MR. BURNHAM: He was on a stipend to continue to run
    the clinic.
 4
 5
              THE COURT: Okay.
 6
              MR. BURNHAM: He was not teaching classes at that
 7
    time.
              THE COURT: Mr. Plevin, on behalf of Chapman, what
 8
 9
    are the policies for professors on leaves of absence? Are they
10
    still able to use the Chapman emails? Is their work authorized
11
    by Chapman or within Chapman's purview at all?
              MR. PLEVIN: Yes, I believe they -- I believe that to
12
13
    be true as stated, Your Honor.
14
              THE COURT: And true as to what, so I'm certain for
15
    my record?
16
              MR. PLEVIN: I believe that a Chapman professor on a
17
    leave of absence still has access to --
18
              THE COURT: Okay.
19
              MR. PLEVIN: -- the Chapman email network and is
20
    authorized to use that email network for legitimate authorized
21
    purposes --
22
              THE COURT: Okay.
23
              MR. PLEVIN: -- consistent with the university rules.
24
              THE COURT: So to either, you, Dr. Eastman, or to
25
```

you, Mr. Plevin, on behalf of Chapman, how many clients did

- 1 Dr. Eastman represent between November 2020 and January 2021?
- 2 MR. PLEVIN: Chapman does not know the answer to that
- 3 question. We actually asked for that information from
- 4 | Professor Eastman's lawyer during the course of these
- 5 discussions about a potential privilege issue and no client
- 6 names were ever provided.
- 7 THE COURT: But you've gone through these records.
- 8 Do you know which were authorized by Chapman University, if
- 9 any?
- 10 MR. PLEVIN: No. The records were -- I don't. I can
- 11 explain if you like. The answer is "No."
- 12 | THE COURT: Okay. On November 8th, 2021, the Select
- 13 | Committee, Mr. Letter, issued a subpoena to Dr. Eastman with an
- 14 accompanying letter from Chairman Thompson dated November 8th,
- 15 2021. It's the Select Committee cover letter to Eastman at 1.
- 16 And I take judicial notice of the Chairman's letter. It's now
- 17 | a publicly available Government document which was cited in the
- 18 House Select Committee's briefing in this case.
- 19 So I'd like to walk through the events cited in that
- 20 | letter and ask the following questions. Dr. Eastman reportedly
- 21 | "wrote two memorandum offering several scenarios for the Vice
- 22 President to potentially change the outcome of the 2020
- 23 Presidential election." That's in your Select Committee cover
- 24 | letter at 1 citing a CNN article. Mr. Plevin, on behalf of
- 25 | Chapman, did Chapman University authorize this work?

Once again, it came to the Court through

25

electors themselves.

which clients?

2 MR. BURNHAM: The Court's indulgence.

(Counsel confer)

The answer to Your Honor's question is "No" with the proviso that dealings with perspective clients, privilege can attach to those as well. So I would make that clarification.

THE COURT: On January 2nd, 2021, Dr. Eastman reportedly participated in briefing for nearly 300 State Legislatures from several states regarding purported election fraud during which Dr. Eastman told the group that it was the duty of the Legislatures to fix this -- this egregious conduct and make sure that "we're not putting in the White House some guy that didn't get elected." from the Select Committee cover letter submitted to the Court at 2 citing a PR Newswire article.

Once again, Mr. Plevin, on behalf of Chapman University, did the university authorize this work?

MR. PLEVIN: I'd answer the same way as before, Your Honor. I don't have a specific answer for that specific activity but he was not authorized to engage in any activity on behalf of a political campaign or elective office nor would he have been authorized if he had asked.

THE COURT: And, Dr. Eastman, through your counsel, was that work conducted, once again, through an attorney-client relationship? If so, which clients? And was any aspect of

- 60 1 explain his theory that the Vice President had authority to decide the results of the election. That came to the Court in 2 Select Committee cover letter at 2, I believe, on Saturday 3 4 citing New York Times article. So once again, Mr. Plevin, did Chapman University authorize this work? 5 6 MR. PLEVIN: No, it did not. 7 To Dr. Eastman through his counsel, was THE COURT: 8 that work conducted through an attorney-client relationship and if so, which client or clients? 10 MR. BURNHAM: President Trump. 11 THE COURT: All right. Was any aspect of that work 12 conducted using Chapman University email? 13 (Counsel confer) Same answer, it's possible. 14 MR. BURNHAM: 15 **THE COURT:** On the days leading up to January 6th, 16 "Dr. Eastman was in the Willard Hotel 'war room' with Steve 17 Bannon and others where the focus was on delaying or blocking the certification of the election" that came to the Court on 18 19 Saturday and the briefing on Select Committee cover letter at 2 20 citing The Washington Post article. 21 Once again, Mr. Plevin, on behalf of Chapman
- 22 University, did Chapman University authorize this work?
- 2.3 Mr. Plevin?
- MR. PLEVIN: I'm sorry. I thought I said, "No." 24
- 25 Maybe I was muted. I apologize.

```
61
              THE COURT: I didn't hear that. Is the answer "No"?
 1
              MR. PLEVIN: The answer is "No."
 2
 3
              THE COURT: All right. Thank you.
              To Dr. Eastman through his counsel, was that work
 4
 5
    conducted through an attorney-client relationship and if so,
 6
    for which client or clients?
 7
              MR. BURNHAM: President Trump.
              THE COURT: And was any aspect of that work conducted
 8
    using Chapman University email?
10
              MR. BURNHAM: We can't rule it out.
11
              THE COURT: On January 6, 2000 -- or January 6th,
12
    2000 -- well, '21, Dr. Eastman spoke at a rally at the White
13
    House Ellipse that led to the attack on the Capitol and
14
    Dr. Eastman reportedly emailed Vice President Pence's counsel
15
    saying that the -- "The siege is because Vice President and his
16
    boss did not do what was necessary." And following the attack,
17
    Dr. Eastman reportedly told the Vice President's counsel that
18
    "Pence should still not certify the results."
19
              So once again to Chapman University, Mr. Plevin, did
20
    Chapman University authorize this work?
21
              MR. PLEVIN: The answer is "No," Your Honor.
22
              THE COURT: And to Dr. Eastman through his counsel,
23
    was that work conducted through an attorney-client relationship
24
    and if so, which clients?
25
              MR. BURNHAM:
                            Court's indulgence.
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(Counsel confer)

Your Honor, we don't necessarily agree with the factual description in the letter but Dr. Eastman was at that time period representing President Trump.

THE COURT: All right. Can you help me with a general question? How many clients did Mr. Eastman -- or Dr. -- I'm sorry -- Dr. Eastman have between November 2020 and January 2021 and who were those clients?

MR. BURNHAM: Putting aside potential clients who I don't understand to be responsive to Your Honor's question but to whom privilege would apply, I believe what I -- there's -- that I can talk about my name, I'm aware of four. There's a certain category of clients for whom the identity of the client can be privileged and so I have to operate within that constraint but there's four that I'm aware of and can talk about.

THE COURT: To Chapman University -- and then I'd like to take another brief recess -- are clinical professors, Mr. Plevin, at Chapman University given an alternative email account to use for their clients' work?

MR. PLEVIN: I don't know for sure. I can find out.

I believe the answer is "No" but I don't -- I'll need to check
on that, Your Honor.

THE COURT: And do you -- and by "you," I mean

Chapman University, of course -- educate clinical professors on

at your convenience, would you plug everybody in?

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              THE CLERK: Okay.
 2
              THE COURT: Okay. Well, we're back on the record and
    I can -- Mr. Letter, I can see you. Mr. Plevin, thank you.
 3
    And Mr. Eastman and counsel are in court.
 4
 5
              Dr. Eastman, through counsel, you stated that
    Dr. Eastman had four clients whose communications would be
 6
 7
    responsive to the subpoena. Who were those clients?
 8
              MR. BURNHAM: Donald Trump is one.
 9
              THE CLERK: Your microphone is off.
10
              MR. BURNHAM: I'm sorry. Is my microphone --
11
              THE COURT:
                          Thank you.
              MR. BURNHAM: Donald Trump is one. The Pasadena
12
13
    Republican Club is another.
14
              THE COURT: Okay, thank you.
15
              MR. BURNHAM: The Claremont Center for Jurisprudence
    -- I'm sorry -- Center for Constitutional Jurisprudence --
16
17
              THE COURT: Thank you.
18
              MR. BURNHAM: -- is another and then the final one
19
    was a case involving the emoluments clause whose -- the name of
20
    which I'll come to in a second. Professor Hamerman.
21
              THE COURT:
                          Thank you.
22
              MR. BURNHAM: Hamermesh, I'm sorry. Professor
23
    Hamermesh and I have the name here in my notes. Lawrence
24
    Hamermesh, Trump versus Citizens for Responsive Government.
25
    Trump was a named party. Dr. Eastman was not representing
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- 1 President Trump in that but that was a case involving the emoluments clause.
- THE COURT: Why would some of -- why would some 3 clients' identities be privileged? 4

MR. BURNHAM: The law is clear, Your Honor, that in general the identity of a client is not privilege but if there are specific circumstances that would make it prejudicial to the clients or reveal it such as in a highly charged political atmosphere with multiple investigations hovering around, we would contend, would be the type of circumstances where that exception to the normal rule would very much apply.

12 **THE COURT:** Which of those clients were through the 13 Chapman clinic?

MR. BURNHAM: All except for the President.

THE COURT: Okay, just a moment.

Court's indulgence. MR. BURNHAM:

(Counsel confer)

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Mr. Letter, if the House Select Committee's purpose involves investigating sedition, which is a Federal crime, why is the Committee not raising the crime-fraud exception which would independently destroy the attorney-client privilege?

MR. LETTER: Your Honor, one of the points that I was possibly going to raise with you today was that it might very well be that we would at some point raise that -- the crimefraud exception.

At the moment, it just wasn't clear to us yet whether
that --

THE COURT: All right.

MR. LETTER: -- was something that would reasonably be applied to Professor Eastman. In a rush to get everything done, we, therefore, did not include that but, yes, Your Honor, that is something that if there were further proceedings in this case, we would certainly look very closely at.

THE COURT: I anticipate handing down a ruling for the edification of both counsel -- or all counsel sometime tomorrow ruling against Dr. Eastman on the Select Committee's authority, the First and the Fourth Amendment. And I choose to write on that so it's not simply an oral record for appellate purposes.

And given the parties' representations about your willingness to work on a privilege log, if the Court rules against Dr. Eastman on the other three claims, I would prepare to order that the parties begin work on the production and creating a privilege log immediately. And this Court would expect that the parties will work together with the urgency that this case requires.

And, therefore, I'm prepared to order that a joint status report be to this Court on Wednesday, January 26th and Friday, January 28th at 2:00 p.m. Pacific Time. And that report should summarize the progress made in any disputes that

the parties are facing. I've then set a status conference for next Monday, January 31st at 2:00 p.m.

And in doing so, I'm going to ask the parties who you want to decide any contested assertions of privilege. Will it be this Court or do you want a taint team established and what is a reasonable time for getting through all of those documents? And I would expect that we're going to be working on Saturday and so for church purposes, et cetera, half a day Sunday.

Now, if you want to have a private discussion concerning that by phone with one another as a courtesy -- but I'm prepared to hand down those orders in just a moment.

Do you want to have a private conversation,

Mr. Letter, with Dr. Eastman and his counsel in that regard?

In other words, you're going to have to get somebody out here in that location which seemed to be most appropriate at Chapman because that's where the records are located.

MR. LETTER: Your Honor --

THE COURT: Now, I don't want to have a long discussion about this. I think the two of you can communicate by phone concerning this but I'm happy to entertain any thoughts.

So let me begin with Mr. Plevin.

MR. PLEVIN: Yes, this is on behalf of Chapman. So what we have right now is -- I believe it's a PST file. It's

an email file. That is a digital file that can be transferred to somewhere. I don't believe there's any need for Dr. Eastman or anyone else to come to Chapman to review it.

THE COURT: Well, there is if there's a dispute. So it really passes the question and that is whether it's a taint team of this court. I want to resolve or have those disputes resolved forthwith. And so, therefore, it would seem to me that you have these files. Dr. Eastman is here. And it would seem to me it would be much more efficient and much quicker if you can't travel, Mr. Letter, that a designee travel forthwith and that we get started on this.

I'm going to suggest this. I'm going to leave the bench. Place some calls to each other privately outside my presence. Come up with a solution. Otherwise, I'll simply hand down my solution. So I want courtesy between all of you but now we're in continuous session concerning this matter.

So I'll be back in about ten minutes or when you tell Karlen that you've had the time, Mr. Letter, to talk to
Mr. Eastman's counsel along with Mr. Plevin. If you can work out a better methodology, so be it. We're in recess. Thank you.

MR. SPEAKER: Can I get a phone number for --

THE COURT: Will you give him your phone number?

MR. BURNHAM: I have Mr. Letter's phone number. I

25 | can call him now.

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 1
              THE COURT: Text it. You don't want that public.
 2
              MR. BURNHAM:
                            I can text Mr. Letter and email
 3
    Mr. Plevin my phone number.
 4
              THE COURT: Call me as soon as you have the courtesy
 5
    of a time.
 6
         (A recess is taken from 4:40 p.m. to 4:56 p.m.))
 7
              THE COURT: Well, then are we unmuted, Karlen? Thank
 8
    you so much.
 9
              Then we're back on the record. The record should
10
    reflect all counsel are present or by Zoom.
11
              So, Counsel, your thoughts?
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              MR. BURNHAM: I can start. We had a -- I don't know
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    which counsel Your Honor was addressing.
14
              THE COURT: Well, I'm looking between Zoom and then
15
    court counsel, so whoever would like to start. Mr. Letter,
16
    Mr. Plevin or counsel Mr. Burnham.
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              MR. BURNHAM: We agreed -- I think all parties agreed
18
    based on the discussion just now on the phone that Chapman
19
    would produce in the very, very near future the documents to
20
    our side to begin a privilege log.
21
              THE COURT: Let me stop. The near future -- when?
22
              MR. BURNHAM: Well, it sounded like it was -- we
23
    didn't have a specific. It sounded like it probably could
24
    happen today.
25
              THE COURT:
                          Just a moment.
                                           We will.
                                                     When?
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- MR. PLEVIN: Your Honor, I think -- I'm waiting for my tech people to confirm but I'm -- with good certainty, I can say it will be done by noon Pacific tomorrow.
- **THE COURT:** All right, just a moment. By noon tomorrow. Thank you, Mr. Plevin.
- 6 All right. Please continue, Counsel.

- MR. BURNHAM: And then Mr. Letter can speak for himself but my understanding is he has to consult with the Committee members about what their position would be on the proper party to resolve disputes. He'll get his position on that and we'll have further discussions before providing a concrete proposal.
- **THE COURT:** No, no. Just a moment.
 - I respect the fact, Mr. Letter, that you'll consult with the Committee. Please do so. But I expect an immediate answer concerning that. I expect us to start tomorrow at noon. Is that understood?
- 18 MR. LETTER: Yes, Your Honor. I need to make sure
 19 there's --
 - THE COURT: Now, the question will simply be then, who would be the deciding party? The Court's quite prepared to take on these contested assertions of privilege or you can form a taint committee but I do not want further delay or bickering over what that taint committee would be or who they'd be composed of. So I'm concerned about that.

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              And, Mr. Letter, you want speed? Then move.
 2
    Understood?
              MR. LETTER: Yes, Your Honor. The only delay on my
 3
 4
    part --
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              THE COURT: Thank you very much.
 6
              Now, how will we resolve that? Because I want an
 7
    answer to that and I assume that the Committee is not in
 8
    session at 8:00 o'clock and you don't have the ability to reach
 9
    out to the chairman; is that correct?
10
              MR. LETTER: That is correct, Your Honor.
11
              THE COURT:
                          Okay.
12
              MR. LETTER: As soon as the call is over, I will
13
    initiate this. The -- only the chairman in consultation with
14
    the vice-chairman can make this decision.
15
              THE COURT:
                         Okay.
16
              MR. LETTER: But they will -- I suspect they've
17
    already been informed on what's happening but I just need to,
18
    as I say --
19
              THE COURT: All right. And you both understand that
20
    my concern is that -- and I would welcome a taint committee.
21
    That's fine. But then we get into the composition of the taint
22
    committee which then, Mr. Letter, works against your request
2.3
    for a speedy resolution. And I represent to both of you that
24
    if you can't reach that agreement, the Court's quite prepared
25
    but I do expect that we'll be working -- if it's with this
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- 1 | evening other than thanking all of you folks in Washington
- 2 | D.C.? It's a little bit late there. And, Counsel, thank you
- 3 | for your presence here in court today. Is there anything
- 4 further?
- 5 | MR. BURNHAM: Court's indulgence. Can I have about
- 6 | five minutes, Your Honor, to put some other things on the
- 7 record? The Court had mentioned a brief closing.
- 8 THE COURT: Please.
- 9 MR. BURNHAM: I'd like to avail myself of that.
- 10 **THE COURT:** Please. So you can make a record --
- MR. BURNHAM: Okay.
- 12 **THE COURT:** -- and I'll afford the same courtesy,
- 13 Mr. Letter, to you and Mr. Plevin.
- 14 MR. BURNHAM: Thank you, Your Honor. And I'm going
- 15 to go through my list from the argument in, hopefully, some
- 16 kind of a logical order but perhaps not.
- 17 I think an important point is the Government
- 18 represented this subpoena to be narrow and perhaps by its terms
- 19 | you could characterize it that way but I think the terms of the
- 20 | subpoena itself have to be considered in conjunction with the
- 21 list of suggested search terms that were apparently
- 22 | communicated along with the subpoena and that neither Your
- 23 Honor or us, the Plaintiffs, have seen.
- We don't know what those search terms were and,
- 25 perhaps, depending on the exact terms in which they were

communicated, if it was more than just a mere suggestion, they could modify the scope of the subpoena. So we think that's important.

The use of law school email systems has to be considered within the practice of the legal community going back since emails started being a thing. For example, I was a public defender and used dot gov emails. They were not my property but the prosecution couldn't subpoena them. And that's sort of the standard of practice among -- we all operate when it comes to government emails or law school emails.

Your Honor asked a series of questions to counsel for Chapman about, was Dr. Eastman authorized for this? Was he authorized for that? We'd like to make our position on that clear.

Our position is, first, that there was no mechanism in place to request such authorization nor was that a common practice either for Dr. Eastman himself or for the various other law professors at Chapman who took clients. It was -- it just wasn't something that was done.

Dr. Eastman relied on his practice of 20 years there where he could take what clients he wanted in pursuit of his teaching and scholarship. He was rewarded for that and, in fact, he filed periodic reports -- "faculty reports," I think was the term, with the university detailing his representations of this person and that person testifying and so forth.

And the understanding was if there was ever anything there that the university deemed improper, a violation or political activity or something like that, it could be addressed in the proper context. And there was never any objection raised to his clients either within the auspices of the clinic or not, either pro bono or retained. It never came up. We're happy to submit those faculty reports. We have them. They go back years. We'll share them with whoever wants to see them. So that's about the authorization.

The subject of whether Dr. Eastman was engaged in improper political activity came up several times. Our position is very much that under IRS rules, university policy, whatever other applicable restrictions governed, representation of a client as a lawyer who happens to be running for a political office is not the same thing as political activity or electioneering or any of these terms that were thrown around.

Dr. Eastman was Donald Trump's lawyer. He was not his campaign manager which gets him very much within the rules of the IRS, the university's tax status, the university's policy and so forth. And, in fact, we proffer there's been a lot of facts just simply proffered to the Court and so I'll proffer that Dr. Eastman discussed his representation of Donald Trump with the Dean of Chapman Law School so that it was well aware that that was a client of his and the only response to him sharing that was to take the Chapman name off of

correspondence but still use the Chapman address.

representations, letters and briefs could say, John Eastman, care of Chapman and that would be how mail was sent and received. And the decision was, because Donald Trump during the election was such a controversial representation, the Chapman name would be removed from the paperwork but the Chapman address could be -- remain. So the idea that he was somehow going rogue against the wishes of the university in representing the President, absolutely not the case.

Apparently up and to that point, for outside

And, finally, there were some statements that, oh, well, Dr. Eastman was given the chance to take off his privileged information from the servers when he left. We dispute that as well. The fact was he was given the opportunity to delete what he wanted to delete from the servers, was not told that regardless of the extent to which he took advantage of that opportunity, which he did in certain ways, Chapman would nonetheless retain an archived copy of everything.

That was not communicated to him. He didn't know it.

We didn't find out that everything he had was still in

Chapman's possession until we received the subpoena.

THE COURT: Counsel, thank you.

MR. BURNHAM: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Let me turn to either Mr. Plevin or

1 Mr. Letter for any further comments.

MR. PLEVIN: Thank you, Your Honor. Just briefly in response to the factual representations just made by Mr. Burnham, Chapman does view the representation of a candidate for political office as a violation of its rules and the IRS rules. There was -- I'm informed that the dean expressly told Professor Eastman that if he was going to be representing President Trump that he shouldn't be using university resources for that.

And in the past, whether there was approval or not approval is not the issue. The issue here has to do with the political bar on 501(c)(3)s.

order you're considering directing the parties on the production of the documents. On behalf of Chapman, I would request that Chapman be removed from the process and that if we produce the documents to Mr. Burnham's office, as we will, that any further production to the House be handled between the House and Dr. Eastman. There's no reason that Chapman be in the middle of that.

THE COURT: Let me help you with that. I'm going to decline that at the present time until I have, let's say, more confidence in the process. Chapman was originally apparently designated to go through these emails and you were put in the position or you took the position of deciding what emails would

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    be forthcoming. So I'd like to delay that decision at the
 2
    present time. I'm going to decline that invitation.
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              MR. PLEVIN: Yes. Your Honor, just a brief
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                 I think Chapman ran search terms that were
 5
    provided by the Committee and we didn't really have any
    decision-making process. We just ran the terms and the --
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 7
              THE COURT: All right, thank you.
              MR. PLEVIN: -- result of that search is what it is.
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 9
              THE COURT:
                         I'll take that up again with you but not
10
    at the present time, Counsel. I'll let you conclude your
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    argument --
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              MR. PLEVIN: Thank you.
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              THE COURT: -- and your thoughts.
              MR. PLEVIN: Yes, that's all I have. Thank you, Your
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15
    Honor.
16
              THE COURT: Thank you for your courtesy.
17
              Mr. Letter?
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              MR. LETTER: Yes, Your Honor. I'll be very brief.
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    First of all, I just got an answer from the Committee. The
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    Committee would like to take the -- Your Honor up on your offer
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    that if there are disputes about the privilege claims, we
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    believe it's most appropriate for Your Honor to make those
2.3
    determinations.
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              THE COURT: All right. Is that acceptable also to
25
    Chapman?
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MR. PLEVIN: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. That's been resolved. And I
want to thank both of you for getting back to me quickly on
that matter.

MR. LETTER: Thank you. And then I just want to say several very quick things just, again, so they're on the record.

First, Your Honor, we raised the possible question that if Chapman is the entity that actually makes the disclosures, would that alleviate any Fifth Amendment concerns by Professor Eastman because Chapman would be making the production, not Mr. -- not Professor Eastman.

Second, I have more accurate information on two questions you asked me and so I just wanted them to be in record. The -- on Wednesday, January 12th, Chapman's general counsel told us there were over 11,000 emails within the date range. She, the general counsel, requested search terms from us to narrow the set. We responded the same day with the search terms. The next day, Chapman University then emailed to us, said there had been a mistake. The actual number of emails were more like 30,000. After running the search terms, the population was 19,620.

We spoke to Chapman general counsel on January 14th to discuss ways to narrow the universe and Chapman general counsel determined she would review only what implicated

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- 80 Chapman's own privilege and produce the rest. She was not interested in us providing any revised search terms. subpoena was then issued on Tuesday, January 18. As far as the -- so we heard the -- oh, I'm sorry. As far as the question of -- earlier whether to -- Professor Chapman could -- Professor Eastman could get from Chapman the records earlier and do a privilege log, that offer was made. The last time it was made was orally in the -- at the December 9th deposition. And then -- but we never got an answer. And then we just stopped raising it because on December 14 is when Professor Chapman sued us in D.C. over the subpoena to him. So, obviously, we stopped making the offer at that point. I don't have anything further, Your Honor. THE COURT: And, Counsel, is there anything further? Just briefly. We're not raising a MR. BURNHAM: Fifth Amendment objection to complying with Your Honor's order, just in the terms that the Court has telegraphed to us but other than that, we absolutely maintain our Fifth Amendment objections as previously stated to their fullest extent. THE COURT: All right, thank you. Any further --Mr. Plevin? MR. PLEVIN: Nothing further, Your Honor.
- 23
- 24 THE COURT: And Mr. Letter?
- 25 MR. LETTER: Nothing further, Your Honor.

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1
               THE COURT: By the way, I want to thank all of you
2
    for your courtesy. Please stay healthy. Please stay well.
 3
    Good night.
 4
               MR. BURNHAM: Than you, Your Honor.
 5
               THE CLERK: Good-bye.
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          (Proceeding adjourned at 5:12 p.m.)
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CERTIFICATION

I certify that the foregoing is a correct transcript from the electronic sound recording of the proceedings in the above-entitled matter.

oin / Julian

January 26, 2022

Signed

Dated

TONI HUDSON, TRANSCRIBER