

APPEARANCES IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT CLIFFORD B. STRICKLIN, ESQ. 2 For the Government FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLORADO JAMES O. HEARTY, ESQ. 2 KEVIN TRASKOS, ESQ. Criminal Action No. 05-cr-00545-EWN United States Attorney's Office 3 1255 17th Street UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Denver, Colorado LEO WISE, ESQ. Plaintiff, COLLEEN CONRY, ESQ. 6 U.S. Department of Justice 1400 New York Avenue 6 Washington, D.C. JOSEPH P. NACCHIO, HERBERT J. STERN, ESQ. For the Defendant JEFFREY SPEISER, ESQ. Defendant. EDWARD NATHAN, ESQ. 8 9 MARK RUFOLO, ESQ. REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT 9 Stern & Kilcullen TRIAL TO JURY 10 75 Livingston Avenue 10 **VOLUME ONE** 11 Roseland, New Jersey 12 Proceedings before the HONORABLE EDWARD W. NOTTINGHAM, 11 JOHN M. RICHILANO, ESQ. Judge, United States District Court for the District of MARCI GILLIGAN, ESQ. Colorado, commencing at 12:04 p.m., on the 20th day of March, 12 Richilano & Gilligan 2007, in Courtroom A1001, United States Courthouse, Denver, 1800 15th Street 13 Denver, Colorado 15 14 16 15 PROCEEDINGS 17 THE COURT: Good afternoon, members of the jury. 16 18 We're ready to hear the opening statements of the lawyers. 17 19 18 Mr. Hearty. 20 OPENING STATEMENT 19 21 MR. HEARTY: May it please the Court. Counsel. 20 22 Ladies and gentlemen of the jury, good afternoon. 21 23 22 This is a case about cheating. Joe Nacchio, who is 24 THERESE LINDBLOM, Official Reporter the chief executive officer at Qwest Communications, he sold 901 19th Street, Denver, Colorado 80294 100 million worth of Qwest stock, and when he knew about 25 Proceedings Reported by Mechanical Stenography Transcription Produced via Computer problems at Qwest, problems that people outside Qwest did not 1 know. And after learning about those problems, in December 2000. Mr. Nacchio sold his stock faster than he ever 3 3 sold it before. Joe Nacchio is charged with 42 counts of insider trading for selling \$100 million worth of Qwest stock in the 6 first five months of 2001. Now, the judge will instruct you on what the law is. And just in its most basic terms, it is illegal for a corporate 9 10 10 insider to sell stock in his company on the basis of important inside information; that is, information people outside the company don't have. And that's based on a very simple 12 12 13 13 principle, fairness. 14 Corporate insiders are in a position where they can 15 15 take advantage of the information that they have that people 16 16 outside the company don't have. 17 Now, at its core, this case is fairly simple. Joe Nacchio was the chief executive officer of a very 18 18 19 19 large company, Qwest Communications. And because of that 20 20 position, he had -- he knew a lot of information that people 21 outside the company did not know. And in December 2000. 21 Mr. Nacchio learned of problems that Qwest would be facing in 22 23 23 2001. And those problems were kept inside Qwest. People 24 outside the company did not know about them. 24 In fact, Mr. Nacchio frequently talked to investors

during this time frame, and he told investors that everything at Qwest was great, that Qwest was better than his competitors. Now, Mr. Nacchio, the evidence will show, knew that

the problems that he was told about were not known outside the company. And he knew that the information was information that would be important to investors, and that he sold \$100 million of Qwest stock.

The people outside Qwest, including the people who bought the stock that he sold, did not have the benefit of knowing about those problems, so when they made the decision to buy Qwest stock, they didn't have the advantage that he had of knowing about those problems when they made the decision how much they were willing to pay for Qwest stock.

13 14 When Joe Nacchio sold \$100 million worth of Qwest 15 stock in 2001, we will prove that the playing field was not level. 16

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17 Ladies and gentlemen, my name is Jim Hearty, and 18 together with my colleagues, we represent the United States of America. And I know you were introduced to most of my 19 20 colleagues yesterday, but many of you were sitting in different 21 seats in different courtrooms. I'm going to take a moment now 22 to introduce you to everybody.

This is Cliff Stricklin, he's another one of the 23 attornevs on the case: Colleen Conry: over here is Leo Wise. 24 who I don't think you have been introduced to yet; and Kevin 25

failed to meet the growth objectives that they set for investors, the company's stock price was punished. It would

typically drop

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Now, Mr. Nacchio told you -- chose to talk to investors frequently. And you'll hear that he was a persuasive

promoter of Qwest. And he knew that what he said about Qwest.

particularly what he said about Qwest's future growth

projections, had a significant impact on Qwest stock prices.

And in late 2000 and early 2001, Mr. Nacchio talked to investors frequently. And he repeatedly told them that Qwest 10

was different than his competitors who were struggling.

In fact, he told investors to expect high growth from Qwest. And in his words, Qwest's growth was two to three times

that -- that is. Qwest's growth that he was projecting for

15 investors was two to three times that of its competitors. And

unlike other companies. Mr. Nacchio told investors that he was 16 very confident that Qwest would achieve those high growth

18 targets that he told investors to expect.

However, at the same time, Mr. Nacchio is being told very different information from his executive team inside Qwest. He was being told that the targets that he set for 2001 were unrealistic. He was being told that in order for Qwest to achieve those growth targets, Qwest would have to grow in a way

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24 that it never grew before

25 In fact, he was told that Qwest would have to grow its

Traskos; and also assisting the United States in this case is

Special Agent Susan Montoya, sitting here next to Mr. Traskos,

with the FBI: and Postal inspector Joe Jan Henderson; and 3

finally Mr. Mike Denno, who is going to be helping us with our

courtroom presentation so you'll be able to see exhibits and so

forth, hopefully, on the screens in front of you here shortly.

This is a straightforward case. It isn't a case about accounting; it's a case about fairness. There would have been nothing wrong with Mr. Nacchio selling his stock, so long as he told investors outside of Qwest, including the investors who bought the stock that he sold, about the problems that he knew about inside Qwest, problems that he knew about because of his position as an insider at Qwest Communications.

Now, in late 2000, you're going to hear that many of Qwest's competitors were beginning to have problems. And in November and December of 2000, big companies like AT&T, SBC and WorldCom were telling their investors they weren't performing as well as they had expected to. They were telling investors they weren't going to grow as much as they had previously told

21 You're going to hear that growth, particularly in this time frame and in this industry, telecommunications, was very 23 important to investors and so, therefore, had a significant impact on company stock price.

And you're also going to hear that when the company

core recurring business at twice the rate that it had grown in

2000; that is, it would have to double its rate of growth when

economic conditions at that time were driving the prices down

for many of Qwest's products.

Now, inside Qwest, Mr. Nacchio knew about those risks. 5

However, outside Qwest, investors didn't.

Now, by April of 2001, Mr. Nacchio knew that the risk that Qwest would not be able to achieve the growth targets that he told investors to expect was even greater, because by April 2001, Mr. Nacchio had the results of how Qwest had actually performed in the first three months of the year. And what he knew is that Qwest was not growing at a rate that was sufficient to hit the yearly targets that he had told investors

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He was also told during that time period that the way that Qwest had made its numbers in the past, that is, the way that Qwest had achieved the growth targets that they told investors to expect, were large, one-time transactions, and he was told that in the second half of 2001, not to count on large, one-time transactions to make the numbers.

Now, inside Qwest, Mr. Nacchio knew of those risks. But outside Qwest, investors didn't.

23 Now with the benefit of knowing these risks risks that the public did not know, Mr. Nacchio sold \$100 million 24 worth of Qwest stock. And you will hear that keeping the

these mutual fund companies, companies like Janus, American they could about how the company was growing and what their Funds, Fidelity, they have analysts that work for them that plan to grow in the future was. would follow Qwest stock and make recommendations as to whether And then finally, the last point on this slide is investors wanted to know, did Qwest achieve their growth or not the fund managers should own Qwest stock or not. Qwest stock was also owned by pension funds. targets? This relates to the credibility of what the growth 6 Basically, worked the same way. People's retirement savings targets are. Investors are interested to look back at Qwest being managed by a fund manager, who is making decisions about management and say, have you achieved your growth targets that how those funds are invested. you told us you were going to achieve in the past? 9 And Qwest stock, of course, was also owned directly by And you'll hear that Mr. Nacchio understood the individual investors, who also at times would listen to the importance of achieving those growth targets. And in fact, he 10 10 11 recommendations of the analysts. told employees that even a small miss, that is, even a slight 12 Now, Mr. Nacchio knew the importance of impressing 12 miss, in achieving those growth targets that he sets for Wall Street, and so he chose to talk to Wall Street frequently. investors would result in a serious impact to Qwest stock 13 13 14 It's worth having some basic understanding of how price. And in Mr. Nacchio's words, Qwest stock will get 15 investors and analysts value Qwest stock during this time 15 whacked if they miss by even a small amount. period. And so I'm going to talk a little bit about how that The next thing I want to talk to you about is the 16 16 17 was done. There is going to be on your screen in front of you slide I had in front of you a minute ago, and we'll get there. 18 some slides that I think they're -- you all share one of the 18 That is, what is guidance. You're going to hear in screens, so hopefully you'll be able to see this on the this trial the term "guidance." And these are the growth 19 19 20 projections that Qwest management -- and at Qwest, it was Joe 21 Can you all see that on your screen? 21 Nacchio that set Qwest guidance, but it is what Mr. Nacchio 22 Sorry about the delay. 22 told investors to expect that the company could achieve. So investors -- how investors make decisions about And the future growth of the company. 23 23 Qwest stock. And one of the most important things I -- I 24 24 You're going to hear from investors -- you're going to mentioned this a couple of minutes ago to investors, is what hear that investors relied on guidance, because executives 25

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was Qwest's future growth rate? So investors are more concerned, of course, when they're making decisions about how Qwest is going to do in the future, not necessarily what they

3 Qwest is going to do in the future, not necessarily what they

did in the past. They'll use the past information to try to

help determine what they're going to do in the future. What

6 they're interested in is how the company is going to do in the

future.

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Particularly, they're interested in the future growth rate of the company. And the idea there is, is that investors are willing to pay more for stock today if that stock is predicted -- that company, I should say, is predicted to grow in the future.

And the more the company's predicted to grow in the future, the higher price investors are generally willing to pay today for that stock.

And so one of the other pieces of information that investors -- I apologize.

18 Hopefully that makes more sense and tracks what I'm19 telling you.

One of the other things that investors wanted to know
 from Qwest, and from other companies, is, how are they growing?

That goes to investors are trying to evaluate whether or not the growth projections being given to them by the company are realistic, can they count on them?

25 And so investors want to know as much information as

1 inside the company like Mr. Nacchio know much more about the

2 company than people outside the company, so they relied on that

3 information in making their investment decisions. And guidance

4 is also referred to as targets. So you're going to hear these

5 growth projections that Mr. Nacchio makes referred to both ways

6 as guidance and targets. In fact, this afternoon, I'll

7 probably refer to them more as targets. That's just a term

8 that is more comfortable for my use. It's basically the same

thing. Guidance and targets.

Now, you'll hear that Mr. Nacchio knew the importance
that investors placed on guidance, and particularly on future
growth.

And so Mr. Nacchio's guidance to investors was that

Qwest would grow a lot in the future. And you'll hear that

that helped drive Qwest stock price up, or at least keep it up.

We will prove, however, that investors outside Qwest
 did not know what Mr. Nacchio knew about the risks of Qwest's
 ability to achieve that guidance that he told investors to

ability to achieve that guidance that he told investors t

19 expect in 2001.

Now, many of you have probably seen the large sign on the building just more than a block away from this courthouse, the large Qwest sign on the Qwest tower. During this trial -in fact, that's the sign -- by the way at night, for those of

23 In fact, that's the sign -- by the way at hight, for those of

you in the Denver area, blue neon light that comes out of that

sign, during this trial will take you to the 52nd floor of

144 questions about that IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT 2 Remind me what your answer to that question was FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLORADO 2 A. Mr. Nacchio directed the investor relations portion, which Criminal Action No. 05-cr-00545-EWN was about 90 percent of the direction I got from Qwest. 3 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA Q. Who in the company took the biggest role in determining Plaintiff. what was said to the investing public? A. Mr. Nacchio did. 6 Q. How did Qwest in 2000 and 2001 communicate with investors? JOSEPH P. NACCHIO A. We communicated through a number of means, issuing press Defendant 10 releases, holding conference calls, a number of direct REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT 9 face-to-face meetings were the primary vehicles we used. TRIAL TO JURY 10 VOLUME TWO 12 Q. Mr. Wolfe, you first mentioned press releases. How did Qwest use press releases to communicate with investors? 13 11 Proceedings before the HONORABLE EDWARD W. NOTTINGHAM, A. We announced the quarterly earnings results, as well as 12 Judge, United States District Court for the District of Colorado, commencing at 8:46 a.m., on the 21st day of March, other announcements of product releases or information that we 13 2007, in Courtroom A1001, United States Courthouse, Denver, 16 felt we needed to communicate to the investor public. 14 Q. And just so we're clear, when you say the "quarterly 15 18 results," what are you referring to? 17 19 A. Four times a year, at the end of March, June, September, 18 19 December, Qwest, as public companies do, issued the results --20 21 financial results for the quarter. 21 22 22 Q. What format were they issued in? 23 THERESE LINDBLOM, Official Reporter A. The press release would give an overview of the financial 24 901 19th Street, Denver, Colorado 80294 results, operational results, and then there would be the Proceedings Reported by Mechanical Stenography 25 Transcription Produced via Computer financial statements attached to the press release. 145 147 **APPEARANCES** Q. How -- the press releases, how were they prepared? For the Government CLIFFORD B. STRICKLIN, ESQ. 2 A. I typically started with a -- I prepared a list of issues JAMES O. HEARTY, ESQ. 3 KEVIN TRASKOS, ESQ. and concerns that existed in the investment community, gave it United States Attorney's Office to Mr. Nacchio and the CFO. They got feedback primarily from 1255 17th Street Mr. Nacchio in terms of how he wanted to position issues in the Denver, Colorado 5 LEO WISE, ESQ. 6 COLLEEN CONRY, ESQ. Q. Mr. Wolfe, if I could interrupt you for a second, when you U.S. Department of Justice 6 1400 New York Avenue use the word "position," what do you mean? Washington, D.C. A. How we wanted to talk about them, express them in the press For the Defendant HERBERT J. STERN, ESQ. 8 JEFFREY SPEISER, ESQ. release to the -- to the investor audience. EDWARD NATHAN, ESQ. Q. You said you would prepare a list of issues, give them to 9 MARK RUFOLO, ESQ. Mr. Nacchio, then he would talk with you about how to position Stern & Kilcullen 12 75 Livingston Avenue 10 13 them was the word you used? Roseland, New Jersey 14 JOHN M RICHII ANO ESO 11 MARCI GILLIGAN, ESQ 15 Q. And he would give you feedback. What happened next? Richilano & Gilligan 12 A. Then investor relations in conjunction would do an initial 1800 15th Street 13 Denver, Colorado 17 draft of the press release, and we would have a bit of the 14 18 review process with some of the senior executives, go to 15 PROCEEDINGS 16 THE COURT: Good morning. 19 Mr. Nacchio for his review. 17 Mr. Wise, you may proceed. 20 Q. When you say "review," describe what you mean. MR. WISE: Thank you, Your Honor. 18 21 A. He would read the press release and make changes that he 19 Good morning, Mr. Wolfe? 20 THE WITNESS: Good morning. felt were appropriate, and he usually made quite a few changes. (LEE WOLFE, GOVERNMENT'S WITNESS, PREVIOUSLY SWORN) 21

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BY MR. WISE:

22 23 DIRECT EXAMINATION CONTINUED

Q. Mr. Wolfe, yesterday I asked you who your boss was in the

investor relations department, and I want to ask you some more

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Q. What did you do with the changes Mr. Nacchio made?

A. We incorporated them in the press release, usually

verbatim, and the -- gave it back to him for a final review,

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about a Wall Street Journal equal that questioned the viability
                                                                                                  Really what you want is Mr. Nacchio's reaction to this
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      of the telecom sector, so it's bad news, and he responds
                                                                                             article?
      directly --
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                                                                                                  MR. WISE: Yes.
            THE COURT: Will your -- and your proof will include
                                                                                                   And Mr. Wolfe has testified that investors didn't know
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      the fact that he participated in this decision, I assume?
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                                                                                             these one-time deals were being done. And this article says
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           MR WISE: Yes
                                                                                             that the market for these things -- calls in question the
            THE COURT: Mr. Richilano.
                                                                                             market for these things, so he goes out and says, we're
            MR. RICHILANO: This concern raised by the Wall Street
                                                                                             different, don't worry.
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      Journal has nothing to do with the allegations in the
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                                                                                                   THE COURT: The objection is overruled.
      Indictment, nothing to do with these one-time transactions, as
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      the Court was seeking in its question back. It has to do with
                                                                                             May 29 can come in. I think we still will try to limit it.
      other issues that are unrelated to this case. And to inject
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                                                                                             But it appears to me he was still trying to sustain the stock,
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      this into the case is a 403 problem.
                                                                                             and it goes to his state of mind. And there is the question of
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            THE COURT: What is it --
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            MR. WISE: The issue is --
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                                                                                                   MR. STERN: Can I make a statement about the case as a
            THE COURT: Do you have the Wall Street Journal
                                                                                             whole?
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                                                                                                   THE COURT: I don't think so
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            MS. CONRY: I've got it.
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                                                                                                   MR. STERN: In 10 seconds, please.
            MR. WISE: The issue is, they're withholding
                                                                                                   THE COURT: All right. He wants to make a statement
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     information on how a company is growing. The Wall Street
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                                                                                             about the case as a whole
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      Journal publishes an article that says the whole sector is not
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                                                                                                  MR STERN: I move to --
      going to be able to grow. He goes out and tries to say, oh.
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                                                                                                  THE COURT: If it has anything to do with venue --
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      no, that's not us, we're different. He affirmatively goes out,
                                                                                                  MR. STERN: No, I'm hooked at this point.
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      this was an unscheduled call, and he made the decision, and he
                                                                                                  THE COURT: Go ahead
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      tries to dissuade the public from believing that there are
                                                                                                   MR. STERN: The Government's position is that the
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      growth problems in the sector.
                                                                                             company did not have to change the numbers. That is their
            THE COURT: I guess I have to look at the article.
                                                                                             position pretrial and during trial. I move to dismiss the
                                                                                             Indictment
      And then your proffer is something happened in response to the
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      article, right?
                                                                                                   THE COURT: Denied.
            MR. WISE: They -- right, the call, they did the call
                                                                                                   MR. WISE: The very next day, they did another
     in response to the article.
                                                                                             conference call, Morgan Stanley issued a report suggesting
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            MR. STERN: Judge --
                                                                                             accounting irregularities
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            THE COURT: You're invited, but as a spectator.
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                                                                                                  THE COURT: Of Qwest?
            MR. STERN: They talked about opening, which I
                                                                                                   MR. WISE: They question Qwest's accounting
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                                                                                             specifically in the context of whether they can sustain growth
            THE COURT: You're invited because I didn't want to
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                                                                                             based on some accounting issues.
                                                                                                   THE COURT: Those are different accounting -- are
      exclude you. I really mean it when I say there is going to be
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      one lawyer for each side.
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                                                                                             those different accounting issues?
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            You did the same thing.
                                                                                                   MR. WISE: They're growth related. Here the issue is
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            MR_STERN: No I would never. It was welcome.
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                                                                                             the sector is -- here the issue is the sector is having
            MR. RICHILANO: Could the Court tell us the exhibit
                                                                                             problems. The very next day, Morgan Stanley said, we think
     number
                                                                                             Qwest is going to have problems growing. The information
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            THE COURT: I'm looking at 731, which purports to be
                                                                                             withheld goes to growth. And he gets on the phone again and
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     the article
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                                                                                             does another call and says, these aren't right, we're going to
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            Can you direct me to it. It's five pages.
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                                                                                             be fine, and tries to dissuade investors from having --
            MR. WISE: Let me -- the whole article talks about a
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                                                                                                   THE COURT: What does it have to do with the one
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     glut in the sector, and --
                                                                                             material omission that we've heard about so far, which in the
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            Your Honor, we've got a highlighted copy that could
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                                                                                             Court's mind is the omission to state the significance of these
                                                                                             one-timers in terms of Qwest's --
     maybe point to it.
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THE COURT: Okay.

MR. WISE: Morgan Stanley -- what Mr. Wolfe said in

252 interviews is Morgan Stanley figured out the company -- there Q. And I want to ask you some follow-ups. But first was 1 was something going on that was not perceptible, and they this an article -- did you discuss this article with thought they had diagnosed it when they found the accounting Mr. Nacchio? issues. What they had diagnosed is there were problems with A. Yes. Q. And what was the -- what was the issue the article raised 6 THE COURT: That one I think you should keep out of, about this glut? because the one thing is your simple case, folks, just as a A. The issue called to question the ability for the -- for matter -- but that's not my objection. As a matter of growth in the telecommunications industry, revenue growth. relevance, it injects different issues into the case, and it Q. And what specifically -- how specifically did the issue of injects accounting issues, correctness of those accounting this glut and growth relate to Owest's business, in terms of 10 11 issues, whether he was right on the accounting issues. what you discussed with Mr. Nacchio? 12 MR. WISE: We don't intend to put in whether the 12 A. Then it called into question whether Qwest was going to be accounting issues were right. 13 13 MR. RICHILANO: I'm sorry, I think Mr. Wise swallowed 14 I think the other thing it goes to, I think this is 14 important, the jury will be able to infer from some of the 15 the last part of his question. I think that's important. I 15 post-trading evidence they raised on their opening, why he don't think the witness heard the last part of his question. 16 16 17 stopped trading when he did, this was bad news coming very THE COURT: How do you know whether the witness heard? 18 shortly after he stopped trading but before the window --18 Do you have any foundation for it? THE COURT: I'm ready to rule on both of those MR. RICHILANO: In terms of -- if the last part of the 19 19 conversations. The conversation that he was -- in regard to 20 question can be read back, I'm fine with it. the Wall Street Journal can come in. The other one is 21 THE COURT: Why don't you start the question over.

21 irrelevant and will be excluded. 22 Gentlemen, I have a judge's meeting today, so I'll go 23 until about 10 minutes after and then go to 1:30 -- sorry. I 24 didn't mean --25

22 That's a -- that's a sui generis objection, Mr. Richilano, I don't see it anywhere in the Rules of Evidence. BY MR WISE: Q. Now I'm having trouble remembering. 253 255

1 MS. CONRY: That's okay. (Hearing continued in open court.) THE COURT: All right. That took longer than I had hoped. But I think we're ready to go. You may proceed, Mr. Wise. The objection is overruled, at least the one made in open court is overruled. 6 Q. Mr. Wolfe, what happened -- I think I had asked you what happened on June 19, and you referenced something that happened on June 18. Let me ask a better question. What happened on June 18 2001? A. On June 18, the Wall Street Journal had issued an article.

10 11 12 13 I think it was a front page article, that focused on the capacity glut, which we've been talking about here for a while, 15 and the impact on pricing in the telecommunications industry, the fiber optic capacity glut. Q. I want to just -- if I can interrupt and I want to ask you a couple of terms. I don't recall if I've asked you to define 18 19 them before. When you talk about "capacity," what are you

20 A. I'm talking about the amount of fiber optic cable and then 21 the electronics or optronics are put onto the fiber optic cable 23 to actually activate it, that there was a -- too much glut.

24 United States

more than needed of that capacity capability nationwide in the

What did you -- I'll put the end first. What did you

discuss with Mr. Nacchio about how this issue they raised, the glut in the industry, would affect Qwest's business? A. Well, I -- in terms of precisely what we discussed, I mean,

we -- the bottom line was that we both knew, and there was enough communications that we both knew that -- you know we

were on the same wavelength, that the question --

MR. RICHILANO: We're talking about wavelengths now. The context is a discussion. If these events did not arise in a discussion. I object

11 THE WITNESS: We did have a discussion. 12 THE COURT: I think -- tell us as nearly as you can 13 recall.

14 THE WITNESS: The discussion was that the article was 15 negative. It suggested strongly that there was going to be decreased pricing in the industry, decreased growth in the

17 telecommunications industry. And since Qwest was highlighted in this article, that there was going to be decreased revenues 18

20 THE COURT: Are you going to try to introduce the 21 article or not? I'm just asking, I'm not --

MR. WISE: I had not intended to, but we certainly 22 23

THE COURT: I'm just asking. 24 BY MR. WISE:

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                                                                                         guess just to orient ourselves, before the break, you talked
                 IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
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                                                                                         about a call on June 20, 2001. When was the second quarter
                  FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLORADO
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                                                                                         2001 earnings call?
         Criminal Action No. 05-cr-00545-EWN
                                                                                         A. The second guarter call was in July 24, 2001.
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        UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
                                                                                         Q. And similarly, I think to what I asked you about the first
           Plaintiff.
                                                                                         call, what did you discuss with Mr. Nacchio about the comments
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                                                                                         he would make on that second quarter 2001 call, before the call
         vs.
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                                                                                         actually occurred?
        JOSEPH P. NACCHIO
                                                                                         A. I suggested we not be too bullish in the statements given
           Defendant.
                                                                                         the overall situation. The decision was made to reiterate the
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                     REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT
                                                                                         guidance. So that was a given. But I recommended that there
                       TRIAL TO JURY
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                                                                                         not be a lot of other bullishness or hype around that.
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                        VOLUME THREE
                                                                                              Secondly, since the decision had been made to disclose
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              Proceedings before the HONORABLE EDWARD W. NOTTINGHAM
                                                                                         the one-time transactions shortly after this conference call. I
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         Judge, United States District Court for the District of
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                                                                                         recommended that he make comments that provided a bridge to the
         Colorado, commencing at 11:34 a.m., on the 8th day of March,
         2007, in Courtroom A1001, United States Courthouse, Denver,
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                                                                                         actual disclosure, that he not say anything that was
         Colorado.
                                                                                         inconsistent with that disclosure.
15
                                                                                   18
                                                                                         Q. Mr. Wolfe, when you say the decision had been made to
16
                                                                                   19
                                                                                         disclose, what are you referring to?
17
18
                                                                                         A. The decision had been made at Qwest that -- I wasn't
19
20
                                                                                   21
                                                                                         directly involved in that decision, so I'm not sure precisely
21
                                                                                   22
                                                                                         who made it. But the decision was made to announce the use of
22
23
                                                                                         the one-time transaction to disclose the use of the -- of the
                 THERESE LINDBLOM, Official Reporter
24
                901 19th Street, Denver, Colorado 80294
                                                                                         one-time transactions in the -- both the filing of the SEC.
             Proceedings Reported by Mechanical Stenography
                                                                                         which we -- 10Q, which was to be made the middle of August, and
25
                 Transcription Produced via Computer
                                                                          262
                                                                                                                                                             264
                     APPEARANCES
                                                                                         also we were going to disclose in an investor conference on
                               CLIFFORD B. STRICKLIN, ESQ.
     For the Government
2
                                                                                         August the 7th in Boston, where Mr. Nacchio would present the
                       JAMES O. HEARTY, ESQ.
3
                       KEVIN TRASKOS, ESQ.
                                                                                         use of the one-time transactions
                       United States Attorney's Office
                                                                                         Q. And whose decision was it to present what you just
                       1255 17th Street
                                                                                         described at the conference in Boston on August the 7th?
                       Denver, Colorado
5
                       LEO WISE, ESQ.
                                                                                         A. That was Mr. Nacchio's decision.
                       COLLEEN CONRY, ESQ.
                                                                                         Q. And what was the -- what was the reasons he discussed with
                       U.S. Department of Justice
6
                       1400 New York Avenue
                                                                                         you for doing it at that time?
                       Washington, D.C.
                                                                                         A. He wanted to be able to spin or position -- put the best
      For the Defendant
                              HERBERT J. STERN, ESQ.
8
                       JEFFREY SPEISER, ESQ.
                                                                                         face possible on the disclosure of the one-time transactions.
                       EDWARD NATHAN, ESQ.
                                                                                         Q. You said that the decision had been made to disclose them
9
                       MARK RUFOLO, ESQ.
                                                                                         before the July 24 call. Whose decision was it to do it -- not
                       Stern & Kilcullen
                                                                                   12
                       75 Livingston Avenue
10
                                                                                    13
                                                                                         to do it on the July 24 call?
                       Roseland, New Jersey
                                                                                         A. Mr. Nacchio's
                       JOHN M RICHII ANO ESO
11
                       MARCI GILLIGAN, ESQ.
                                                                                   15
                                                                                         Q. And what were the reasons he gave for not wanting to do it
                       Richilano & Gilligan
12
                       1800 15th Street
13
                       Denver, Colorado
                                                                                         A. He didn't want to muddy what he felt was a good -- a good
                                                                                   17
14
                                                                                   18
                                                                                         news quarter in the second quarter of 2001, and he wanted to be
15
                  PROCEEDINGS
16
           THE COURT: Proceed, Mr. Wise.
                                                                                   19
                                                                                         able to devote full attention to positioning the use of the
           MR. STRICKLIN: Thank you. Your Honor.
17
                                                                                   20
                                                                                         one-time transactions when he announced them, and as it was in
         (LEE WOLFE, GOVERNMENT'S WITNESS, PREVIOUSLY SWORN)
18
                                                                                   21
                                                                                         Boston that I just described.
19
                DIRECT EXAMINATION CONTINUED
20
                                                                                         Q. You used the word "muddy." Why would the disclosure of the
     Q. Before the lunch break, you described your conversation you
21
                                                                                   23
                                                                                         one-timers have muddied the second quarter earnings call, if it
22
     had with Mr. Nacchio before the first guarter 2001 earnings
23
     call in which you talked to him about the kind of comments you
                                                                                         had been disclosed at that time?
                                                                                   24
```

intended to make on the call. I want to ask you a similar

question about the second quarter 2001 earnings call. And I

A. The anticipation was that analysts would focus on that and

THE COURT: 2 is --THE COURT: I don't think you have to unless there is 1 another basis for getting the attachment in. MR. WISE: Yeah MR. WISE: I think there is, Your Honor, that is, THE COURT: -- something that you can inquire about. Mr. Wolfe has testified that he showed the attachment to MR. WISE: There is going be to accounting issues in -- raised in lots of business documents all throughout the THE COURT: The fact that he showed it to Mr. Nacchio 6 6 case. We're not going to be redacting those out. is neither here nor there. Whether it's admissible depends on THE COURT: Well, paragraph 3H is relevant. MR. RICHILANO: But not the stuff in between it. the purpose for which it's offered. MR\_WISE: We can redact some of it. Your Honor 9 MR. WISE: I can offer the attachment for the non-hearsay purpose of going -- something that goes to the THE COURT: That's what I think you should do. I 10 10 state of mind of the defendant, apart from the cover note. 11 think you should redact everything except paragraphs 1, 2 and 12 THE COURT: Are you saying that it goes to his intent? 12 MR. WISE: It goes to his state of mind. I'll offer MR. WISE: Can I have the document person scroll up 13 13 it for "non- -- not for the truth of the matter asserted but 14 and stav away from these? THE COURT: I think that's fair. In other words, what for the fact he received this information and, therefore, went 15 15 comes -- what comes in in front of the jury will be what I've to his state of mind. 16 16 17 THE COURT: And how is his state of mind as of admitted, and then the Government should, I think, tender 739A, 18 July 28, 2001, relevant? 18 and that will be the version that goes to the jury. So 739 MR. WISE: Because he is continuing to make statements will not be received ultimately, although you -- I know this is 19 19 to the investing public in an attempt to cover up the bad a weird procedural device, but I think you can play it -- those 20 21 news --21 portions to the jury, and those portions will become 739A. So MR. RICHILANO: Your Honor, Lobiect to this. 22 the record is clear. 22 THE COURT: All right. I understand what he's saying, 23 MR. WISE: That's fine 23 and I'm going to admit it for that purpose. 24 THE COURT: Okav. 24 MR. RICHILANO: I have another basis to object, Your 25 And you know, I guess before you blurted out the word 25 278 280 Honor, as to which I'd like to approach the bench. coverup, I should have let you come up here. I think I'll 1 THE COURT: All right. instruct the jury to disregard it right now. I mean, I think it's legitimate argument, but it's not legitimate --3 (Hearing at the bench.) MR. RICHILANO: Your Honor, admission of this exhibit MR. STERN: Would Your Honor be kind enough to would inject all matter of collateral issues and issues of instruct the jury that is not the basis of the admission, alleged or suspicion, wrongdoing on the part of Qwest that have because he said in front of the jury, that was the basis. If 6 nothing to do with the issues in this Qwest. It's all of these they heard that sustained, they will think that is the basis. accounting issues --THE COURT: I don't think so. No. I've said what I'm MR. WISE: I'm not going to ask about any of it. The 9

- 10 first paragraph --
- 11 MR. RICHILANO: Excuse me. I'm not done.
- MR. WISE: I'm sorry. 12
- 13 MR. RICHILANO: I object to the exhibit. He can ask
- about relevant questions, but I object to the exhibit coming in as it is
- 15
- 16 MR. WISE: The first paragraph deals with credibility.
- That's the one I'm going to ask about. They're going to move 17
- in documents that are 100 pages long and ask about one page. 18
- 19 There is a narrow issue I'm going to ask about. I'm not going
- 20 to ask about accounting issues. I simply want to ask about the 21 credibility issue.
- THE COURT: What about redacting the rest of it, then? 22
- 23 It sounds like you're talking about paragraphs 1 and 2, right?
- MR. WISE: I'm definitely talking about 1. And I 24
- think --

- going to do. 9
- 10 (Hearing continued in open court.)
- 11 THE COURT: Members of the jury, I admitted part of
- the evidence, and the relevant part of the evidence. Exhibit 12
- 739, will be placed on the screens in front of you. And then
- 14 it will become Exhibit 739A
- 15 So, in other words, I've excluded portions of the
- document that you will not have. They're completely irrelevant
- 17 to this case
- On a separate topic, it was improper to use the word 18
- 19 "coverup" in this context. It's argument. It's not evidence.
- 20 And the jury is instructed to disregard and put out of your
- minds the prosecutor's use of the word "coverup." 21
- 22 Proceed.
- 23 (Exhibit 739A admitted )
- BY MR. WISE: 24
- Q. Mr. Wolfe, if you could -- as soon as we get it up on your

1031 1031 THE COURT: Sure I don't know whose flip chart it 1 IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT 1 2 is. FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLORADO 2 3 MR. STERN: I think she wants to flip the flip chart. Criminal Action No. 05-cr-00545-EWN MS. CONRY: I do want to flip the flip chart. 3 4 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, BY MS. CONRY: Plaintiff. Q. Can you see, Ms. Szeliga? 5 A. I can --6 Q. Okay. And the first thing -- can we call up Government's JOSEPH P. NACCHIO Exhibit 803 Defendant. 10 One thing Mr. Stern talked about was the difference 8 REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT between the internal targets and the external targets. Do you TRIAL TO JURY 12 remember that? 10 **VOLUME NINE** A. Yes, I do. 13 11 Q. And I think you had mentioned that there was the -- the Proceedings before the HONORABLE EDWARD W. NOTTINGHAM Judge, United States District Court for the District of 12 original budget of the Board of Directors was around Colorado, commencing at 1:15 p.m., on the 27th day of March, 2007, in Courtroom A1001, United States Courthouse, Denver, 13 16 22 billion, and there was a cushion between that and the Colorado. internal targets. Do you remember that? 15 18 A. Yes, I do. 16 MS. CONRY: Can we publish this to the jury, Your 19 17 18 Honor, which is Government's Exhibit 803? 19 20 21 THE COURT: Yes 21 MS. CONRY: Thank you. 22 22 23 BY MS. CONRY: 23 THERESE LINDBLOM, Official Reporter 24 901 19th Street, Denver, Colorado 80294 24 Q. I just want to be clear on this. Proceedings Reported by Mechanical Stenography 25 Can we highlight our -- or enlarge the bottom portion 25 Transcription Produced via Computer 1032 1034 **APPEARANCES** of this memo, which starts with "grand total business unit CLIFFORD B. STRICKLIN, ESQ. For the Government 2 risk." JAMES O. HEARTY, ESQ. 3 3 KEVIN TRASKOS, ESQ. Again, just to orient the jury, this is a memo you United States Attorney's Office received on or around September 5, 2000; is that right? 1255 17th Street 5 Denver, Colorado 5 LEO WISE, ESQ. Q. Okav. And you discussed this with Mr. Nacchio. I think you 6 COLLEEN CONRY, ESQ. told us in your direct, sometime between December and -- of U.S. Department of Justice 6 1400 New York Avenue 2000 and February of 2001? Washington, D.C. A. I discussed the billion dollar risk with Mr. Nacchio at 9 For the Defendant HERBERT J. STERN, ESQ. 8 JEFFREY SPEISER, ESQ. 10 that time, not this -- not the specifics of this memo, EDWARD NATHAN, ESQ. necessarily. 9 MARK RUFOLO, ESQ. Q. Right, okay. We talked about, you didn't have it with you? Stern & Kilcullen 12 75 Livingston Avenue 10 13 Roseland, New Jersey Q. Terrific. The total budget here -- I'd like to start out JOHN M RICHII ANO ESO 11 MARCI GILLIGAN, ESQ. 15 with, you referenced the difference between the \$22 billion Richilano & Gilligan 12 target and the 21.6 street disclosure. 1800 15th Street 13 Denver, Colorado 17 14 18 Q. What I'd like to do, sorry, is walk through the 22 billion 15 PROCEEDINGS 16 THE COURT: All right, Ms. Conry. 19 is the budget, right? MS. CONRY: Thank you, Your Honor. 17 20 MR. STERN: Excuse me, Your Honor. There was no (ROBIN SZELIGA GOVERNMENT'S WITNESS PREVIOUSLY SWORN 18 21 street disclosure. This is dated September 5. And I believe 19 REDIRECT EXAMINATION 20 BY MS. CONRY: the witness testified that it did not refer to street 21 Q. Ms. Szeliga, I just want to follow up on with a few things

Mr. Stern was talking about. Is that okay?

MS. CONRY: The first thing, can I approach the flip

22

23

24

25

A. Yes.

chart?

23

24

disclosure. But I'm having the record checked, even though it

says it there, because you know the street was September 7.

THE COURT: This is confusing.

MR STERN: Objection speculative But Lagree with Mr. Stern, I think that -- if we get THE COURT: I don't understand this. Are you basing into these accounting issues and how they were making the 3 this on what you know? numbers and that kind of issue, we are going to be here a long THE WITNESS: Yes, I am. time. THE COURT: Overruled. MR. STERN: And the Government said in the opening. MR. STERN: The word "might" is in there. Your Honor. 6 this is not about numbers, this is about special information. THE COURT: Overruled. MS. CONRY: Lagree. The last thing I want to do is THE WITNESS: There were certain initiative sheets extend the trial. We're at a terrific pace. I think the jury 9 that were prepared that had classified government contracts is left with a misimpression. I think he opened the door for listed with the code name instead of the name of the actual two questions, and that is, were they restated, and were those 10 10 contract. And it was in the initiative sheets that were used restated numbers less than the original guidance. to report month-end results and review month-end results. 12 THE COURT: The problem is that they were restated BY MS. CONRY: with a different accounting firm, with different management at 13 13 Q. And you and I spoke about initiatives earlier in the a far later time, I think. I can't remember when Mr. Nacchio testimony. Do you recall that? 15 left right now. But --15 A. Yes. 16 MR. STERN: He left in '02. 16 Q. How did the initiative sheets that you're just talking THE COURT: In '02, so these were much later. I about relate to government contracts with the code names, how 18 understand what you want to do, and I think there is a way to did those relate to the initiatives you and I spoke about? do it. I think you can talk about the IRUs and how they were 19 19 making these projections, but -- it was restated for a lot of A. They're the same. 21 Q. Are they categorized A, B, C and D? 21 different reasons having nothing to do with this case, as I 22 understand. 22 Q. All right. Mr. Stern also -- I think maybe his first MS. CONRY: Right. It's just --23 23 THE COURT: All right. question, do you recall him asking you about the consecutive 24 streak of quarters that Qwest had in terms of making its (Hearing continued in open court.) 25 25 1056 1058 numbers? THE COURT: The objection is sustained. BY MS. CONRY: Q. Okay. Do you recall whether Qwest ever restated its Q. Ms. Szeliga, I'd like to follow up with you on some quarterly results? questions Mr. Stern asked you about the economy. Okay. MR. STERN: Objection. I'm -- if there is any issue about it, I want to approach the bench. Q. And I'd like to talk to you about the September 10, 2001. 6 THE COURT: All right. Come up to the bench. press release, if I can find it. I think it's Government's 8 (Hearing at the bench.) Exhibit 646. And it should be in the binder that I gave you. THE COURT: Your objection. And I believe it's in evidence. So I'd like to have that 9 10 MR. STERN: Months -- months -- apparently there was a published to the jury, if I could. restatement by -- when the administration changed many months 11 Do you have that, Ms. Szeliga? 11 later, and the new accounting firm came in. Peat Marwick came A. Yes, I do. 12 12 in. Arthur Andersen stands firmly behind the original 13 Q. Okay. And in fact, on September 10, 2001, when Qwest took 13 statement, and Peat Marwick and Mitchell, which was the down its guidance, can you read to the jury the reason that it 15 original auditor accounted for IRUs in exactly the same way. 15 pointed to for taking its guidance down? If we get into this area, I believe we will be in this trial A. "Qwest Communications International, broadband communications company, today updated its financial guidance

MS. CONRY: It's a simple question, were the numbers 18

19 restated and the restated numbers did not meet --

20 THE COURT: The problem is that the base for the restatement of the numbers would be a legitimate subject of 21

22 recross. You know, I'm a little bit torn, because, frankly, I 23 think that to say that Qwest made the numbers is a little bit

misleading. One way you might want to say is they were making 24

numbers with the IRUs.

17

reflects deteriorating economic conditions both nationally and 20 within the 14 western states in which Qwest provides local

for the second half of 2001 and for 2000. The new guidance

21 communication services."

Q. And you'll agree with me, that's the only reason, the

economy, that is given in this press release; is that right?

A. That's the only reason given. 24

Q. Is that a full and fair explanation as to why Qwest took

17

18

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1432
                                                                                                 As the Court understands it, the Government intends to
                 IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
1
                                                                                           elicit testimony on facts and circumstances surrounding
                   FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLORADO
2
                                                                                           Mr. Nacchio's transfer of $90 million assets into accounts held
         Criminal Action No. 05-cr-00545-EWN
                                                                                           individually by his wife. This transfer was alleged to have
3
         UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
                                                                                           occurred in February of 2002.
           Plaintiff.
                                                                                      6
                                                                                                 The Government initially contended the transfer was
5
                                                                                           evidence of consciousness of guilt. It now contends, as a
6
                                                                                           result of the opening statement by defense counsel, that it is
         JOSEPH P. NACCHIO
                                                                                      9
                                                                                           a response to defendant's good faith defense to insider
           Defendant.
                                                                                     10
8
                      REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT
                                                                                     11
                                                                                                 In the Court's view, there are three Rules of Evidence
                        TRIAL TO JURY
                                                                                     12
                                                                                           that are implicated. The first is Rule 404(b). As the parties
10
                        VOLUME TWELVE
                                                                                           know, Rule 404(b) provides that evidence of other crimes,
                                                                                     13
11
              Proceedings before the HONORABLE EDWARD W. NOTTINGHAM
                                                                                           wrongs or acts is not admissible to prove the character of a
12
         Judge. United States District Court for the District of
                                                                                     15
                                                                                           person in order to show that he acted in conformity therewith.
         Colorado, commencing at 8:45 a.m., on the 29th day of March,
         2007, in Courtroom A1001, United States Courthouse, Denver,
13
                                                                                     16
                                                                                           This subdivision does not exclude the evidence when offered for
         Colorado.
                                                                                           other purposes, such as proof of motive, opportunity,
15
                                                                                     18
                                                                                           preparation, intent, plan, knowledge, identity or absence of
16
                                                                                     19
                                                                                           mistake or accident.
17
18
                                                                                     20
                                                                                                 Evidence of other acts is only admissible if the other
19
20
                                                                                     21
                                                                                           acts share some similarity or connection with the charged
21
                                                                                     22
                                                                                           crime. Under the case law in this circuit, similarity may be
22
23
                                                                                           demonstrated through physical similarity of the acts or through
                 THERESE LINDBLOM, Official Reporter
24
                901 19th Street, Denver, Colorado 80294
                                                                                           the defendant's indulging himself in the same state of mind in
             Proceedings Reported by Mechanical Stenography
                                                                                           the perpetration of both the extrinsic offense and the charged
25
                  Transcription Produced via Computer
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1433 1435

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APPEARANCES
                                                                                          offense. Otherwise stated, there must be a clear and logical
                               CLIFFORD B. STRICKLIN, ESQ.
     For the Government
2
                                                                                          connection between the other acts evidence and the case being
                       JAMES O. HEARTY, ESQ.
3
                       KEVIN TRASKOS, ESQ.
                                                                                     3
                       United States Attorney's Office
                                                                                                As the Court understands the Government's position, it
                       1255 17th Street
                                                                                          is that because the transfers were motivated by the defendant's
                       Denver, Colorado
5
                       LEO WISE, ESQ.
                                                                                          desire to take dramatic action to avoid suffering a loss, which
                       COLLEEN CONRY, ESQ.
                                                                                          is then bootstrapped into an argument that this bears strong
                       U.S. Department of Justice
6
                       1400 New York Avenue
                                                                                          similarity that the desire that motivated his insider trading
                       Washington, D.C.
                                                                                     9
                                                                                          sales several months before, the Government believes that this
      For the Defendant
                              HERBERT J. STERN, ESQ.
8
                       JEFFREY SPEISER, ESQ.
                                                                                          justifies admission of the evidence. And, of course, as I
                       EDWARD NATHAN, ESQ.
                                                                                     11
                                                                                          said, the Government also claims that this is consciousness of
9
                       MARK RUFOLO, ESQ.
                       Stern & Kilcullen
                                                                                     12
                                                                                          wrongdoing.
                       75 Livingston Avenue
10
                                                                                     13
                                                                                                The Court disagrees.
                       Roseland, New Jersey
                                                                                     14
                                                                                                First, the Court is not convinced of the similarity
                       JOHN M RICHII ANO ESO
11
                       MARCI GILLIGAN, ESQ
                                                                                     15
                                                                                          between the insider trading with which the defendant is charged
                       Richilano & Gilligan
12
                                                                                          and the later transfer of assets. The Tenth Circuit has
                       1800 15th Street
13
                       Denver, Colorado
                                                                                     17
                                                                                          propounded a number of non-exclusive factors to be considered
14
                                                                                     18
                                                                                          in assessing similarity. The factors include temporal
15
                  PROCEEDINGS
16
           THE COURT: Good morning.
                                                                                     19
                                                                                          proximity, geographical proximity, physical similarity, and
17
           We're short one juror at the moment, and she has to
                                                                                    20
                                                                                          whether the alleged offense or alleged act is part of a common
18
     travel some distance. She's on her way. So we'll use the time
                                                                                    21
                                                                                          scheme with the underlying crime.
19
     for the Court to rule on the issue of whether the Government
20
     can call David Weinstein, the defendant's former financial
                                                                                    22
                                                                                                In this case, the Court is unconvinced that there is
     consultant.
21
                                                                                    23
                                                                                          temporal proximity.
           As the Court understands it, the matter is framed by
22
23
     the briefs that the parties have submitted, including the
                                                                                    24
                                                                                                The acts in question allegedly occurred in February of
     supplemental filing that was made very recently by the
                                                                                          2002. The last act, which the defendant is charged with here,
```

Government.

1452 the ontions that he previously had from U.S. WEST? roughly? 1 MS. CONRY: Yes, sir, I think it indicates from the A. Correct schedule they're from U S WEST. Q. Can you look to the exhibit that Mr. Speiser showed you THE COURT: We can proceed to inquire, we'll go vesterday that discussed the stock price. I think that's going 5 question by question as to whether there is an objection. to be Defense Exhibit 1880. Do you have that in front of you? 6 Is there an objection to the exhibit itself? A. I have it in front of me. MR. SPEISER: There is an objection to the exhibit Q. Okay. If you wouldn't mind, go ahead and look at the stock because I believe it's confusing as to what the status was in price for the first six months of 2001 and tell me if your \$15 2001, as this was done as of 2003. It's not clear what was strike price options were in the money. vested in 2001. A. For how long, the first six months? 10 10 11 MS. CONRY: He can ask --Q. Let's focus on that for now, yeah, please. 12 THE COURT: I'm not sure that's a legal objection, A. They were in the money. 12 that the exhibit is confusing. If that was a legal objection Q. Okay. And in fact, were they in the money throughout the 13 13 to testimony, we could be at this trial -period that's reflected in that chart? MR. SPEISER: I have no objection that it's a business 15 A. Yes. 15 Q. Okav record. 16 16 THE COURT: All right. Well -- if you don't object 17 Your Honor, may I approach the witness? 18 it's a business record, and you don't object to relevancy, then 18 THE COURT: You may I'm going to allow it in. MS. CONRY: Give you Government's Exhibit 413, Your 19 19 So Exhibit 998 is received. If you're right that it's 20 20 21 confusing, it's confusing. And maybe -- you will proceed to 21 BY MS CONRY: clear it up. 22 Q. Do you have Government's Exhibit 413? 22 23 (Exhibit 998 admitted.) I'm not sure I have an extra copy. 23 MS. CONRY: I'll try. I want to make a comment, there MR. SPEISER: Can you tell us what it is. 24 24 is some personal data on this in terms of Social Security MS. CONRY: Sure, it's the stock price, goes a little 25 25 1453 1455 numbers, which I didn't have a chance to redact this morning. bit further in time than your Exhibit 1880. I won't publish it to the jury for that reason. I'll have MR. SPEISER: Your Honor, I'd object to the use of Mr. Schumacher walk through it and submit a redacted version this exhibit. We placed into evidence vesterday our list of

13

this afternoon, if that's all right with the Court.

THE COURT: Oh. Proceed.

MS. CONRY: Thank you. 6

BY MS. CONRY:

Q. Mr. Schumacher, take a look at the schedule I've just

handed you. And I think if you look to your information, I

think begins on page -- has the Bates number ending in 617. Do

you see that, sir? 11

A. Yes. 12

13 Q. Do you see in your -- under your name, Mark Schumacher, any

options that were granted to you while you were at U S WEST?

15 A. I'm -- it's hard to tell when they were granted to me, at

least based on this, without seeing grant date, which I'm not

sure that's -- yes, the grant date is 1 -- fifth column over.

Q. Right. 18

19 A. So the grant date is 1995, 1998, 1999, those would have all

been pre-Qwest. 20

Q. What's the strike price on those that were granted to you 21

23 A \$15.10 for the one in 1995, 29.09 for the one in 1998, and

31.26 for the one in 1999.

Q. Okay. So 15.10, \$29, and \$31, roughly; is that right,

the stock price which ends approximately September 20, 2001.

This exhibit goes through the end of 2002, which is clearly not

relevant to the issues in this case.

MS. CONRY: So this is a completeness issue. I'd like

to get the stock price over time. And in particular, I'd like

to establish with the witness that certainly through the time

he held Qwest stock, his options stayed in the -- some options

stayed in the money just about until the time he left, and then

12 came out of the money after he left.

THE COURT: And your position is that the

14 post-September --

15 MR\_SPEISER: Post-September is totally irrelevant to

the issues in this case. This document runs through the end

17 of -- through December 31, 2002, which is way beyond the period

18

19 THE COURT: Right. The objection is sustained. I

20 won't allow in the exhibit that shows stock prices after

21 September 10, 2001.

22 You may inquire, refreshing his recollection, if

23 necessary, as to whether his options remained in the money.

MS. CONRY: Okay. Thank you, Your Honor. 24

BY MS. CONRY:

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2221
                                                                                        BY MR SPEISER
                IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
1
                                                                                        Q. Good morning, Mr. Johnson.
                  FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLORADO
2
                                                                                        A. Good morning.
        Criminal Action No. 05-cr-00545-EWN
                                                                                        Q. Have you spoken with anyone overnight about your testimony?
3
        UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
           Plaintiff.
                                                                                        Q. In your role as an analyst in the telecom industry, you
5
                                                                                        were familiar with IRUs, were you not?
6
        JOSEPH P. NACCHIO,
                                                                                        Q. When did you first learn about IRUs?
           Defendant.
                                                                                        A. Some of the nationwide carriers began employing IRUs
                                                                                   10
8
                     REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT
                                                                                        somewhere in the 1998, 1999 time frame.
                       TRIAL TO JURY
                                                                                   12
                                                                                        Q. Can you tell the members of the jury what your
10
                      VOLUME EIGHTEEN
                                                                                        understanding of an IRU is?
                                                                                   13
11
                                                                                        A. An IRU is known as an indefeasible right of use, and they
              Proceedings before the HONORABLE EDWARD W. NOTTINGHAM
12
         Judge. United States District Court for the District of
                                                                                   15
                                                                                        tend to be long-term capacity leases, so, for example, if a
         Colorado, commencing at 8:49 a.m., on the 4th day of April,
         2007, in Courtroom A1001, United States Courthouse, Denver,
13
                                                                                        carrier entered into a long-time IRU, they might go lease
                                                                                   16
         Colorado.
                                                                                        access to a fiber optic network for, say, a 20- or 25-year
15
                                                                                   18
16
                                                                                   19
                                                                                             I'll stop there in case you have more questions.
17
18
                                                                                  20
                                                                                        Q. And Qwest was one of the companies that sold IRUs, was it
19
20
                                                                                  21
21
                                                                                  22
                                                                                        A. Yes, as well as Level 3 and other telecom firms.
22
23
                                                                                        Q. So you were well aware this was something that was fairly
                THERESE LINDBLOM, Official Reporter
24
               901 19th Street, Denver, Colorado 80294
                                                                                  24
                                                                                        common in this telecom industry?
             Proceedings Reported by Mechanical Stenography
                                                                                  25
                                                                                        A. Yes.
25
                 Transcription Produced via Computer
                                                                        2222
                                                                                                                                                          2224
                     APPEARANCES
                                                                                        Q. And you mentioned the legal terms of the IRU. Can you tell
                               CLIFFORD B. STRICKLIN, ESQ.
     For the Government
2
                                                                                        us what exactly an IRU is in terms of what the product is.
                      JAMES O. HEARTY, ESQ.
                                                                                        A. Well, I would -- I'll tell you what, since it's already
3
                      KEVIN TRASKOS, ESQ.
                       United States Attorney's Office
                                                                                        admitted to the jury as a legal exhibit, I would reference you
                      1255 17th Street
                                                                                        to my August 2001 note in which I go into quite a bit of detail
                      Denver, Colorado
5
                      LEO WISE, ESQ.
                                                                                        on the IRU and how Qwest chose to not report --
                       COLLEEN CONRY, ESQ.
                                                                                        Q. Well, that wasn't my question, sir.
                       U.S. Department of Justice
6
                       1400 New York Avenue
                      Washington, D.C.
                                                                                   9
                                                                                             I'm just suggesting that given the technicality --
      For the Defendant
                             HERBERT J. STERN, ESQ.
8
                      JEFFREY SPEISER, ESQ.
                                                                                   10
                                                                                        technical issue with IRU, I think it would be helpful to the
                       EDWARD NATHAN, ESQ.
                                                                                   11
                                                                                        jury to refer to that note.
9
                      MARK RUFOLO, ESQ.
                                                                                   12
                                                                                              THE COURT: All right. You let him ask the questions.
                       Stern & Kilcullen
                       75 Livingston Avenue
10
                                                                                   13
                                                                                             THE WITNESS: Okav.
                       Roseland, New Jersey
                                                                                        BY MR. SPEISER:
                       JOHN M RICHII ANO ESO
11
                       MARCI GILLIGAN, ESQ.
                                                                                   15
                                                                                        Q. My question was not about your note, my question was, do
                       Richilano & Gilligan
12
                                                                                        you know what the IRU product is, what exactly is being sold?
                       1800 15th Street
13
                      Denver, Colorado
                                                                                   17
                                                                                        A. The indefeasible right of use is -- provides a carrier that
14
                                                                                        signs its lease access to a fiber optic network or capacity on
                                                                                   18
15
                  PROCEEDINGS
16
           THE COURT: Good morning, members of the jury.
                                                                                   19
                                                                                        that network for the carriage of the telecommunications
17
           You may proceed.
                                                                                  20
           MR. SPEISER: We need a witness.
18
                                                                                  21
                                                                                        Q. And Qwest had such a network, correct?
19
           THE COURT: Oh, you can't examine -- why don't you
20
     just run through your questions.
           MR. SPEISER: It would be a lot easier.
21
                                                                                        Q. And were you well aware in 1998, 1999 that Qwest was
22
           May I proceed, Your Honor?
          THE COURT: You may.
23
                                                                                        selling IRUs on its network?
                                                                                  24
```

24

(DRAKE JOHNSTONE, GOVERNMENT'S WITNESS, SWORN)

**CROSS-EXAMINATION** 

A. Yes, I was

- 1 Q. If a company has proprietary information, can it be harmful
- 2 to the company to disclose that type of information?
- 3 A. If they disclosed proprietary information of a competitive
- 4 nature, potentially it could affect them in a competitive
- 5 environment, but if it's a material nature, they're obligated
- 6 to disclose that to investors.
- 7 Q. Well, if -- do you know whether Qwest disclosed its
- 8 information about its sale of IRUs would have hurt it
- 9 competitively? Do you know that,
- 10 A. I believe at the time in question there were IRU sales
- 11 taking place. There are 10 or 15 carriers with lots of fiber
- 12 optic capacity, so there is swaps, IRUs taking place. Qwest
- 13 was in -- in many communication with a lot of these carriers,
- 14 so I don't believe at the time that would have hurt their
- 15 competitive situation.
- 16 Q. Well, if Qwest felt -- is Qwest entitled to differ from
- 17 you, if they felt it would have hurt the company to disclose
- 18 that information?
- 19 A. I believe when Qwest has a portion of their revenue that's
- 20 material, they're obligated to disclose that to investors.
- 21 Q. Yes, because you believe investors should be protected and
- 22 their investment should be protected, right?
- 23 A. That's correct.
- Q. All right. And if disclosing proprietary information would
- 25 hurt Qwest and result in its losing business, wouldn't that

- 1 bubble in the telecom industry?
- A. That's correct.
  - Q. And analysts such as yourself were playing up the stocks
- 4 and saying what great investments they were? For the telecom
- 5 industry as a whole?
- 6 A. I -- I would not respond to that characterization. I think
- 7 my answer to you is no.
- 8 Q. Okay. You testified yesterday about the drop in price of
- 9 Qwest stock over the period of time in the year 2001. Were you
- 10 aware that Sprint dropped its price on June 1, 2000, was
- 11 \$59.94; by May 29, 2001, it was \$19.61? Were you aware of
- 12 that?
- 13 A. Yes, I was.
- 14 Q. Were you aware that AT&T was 34.94 on June 1, 2000, and
- 15 dropped to \$20.68 by May 29, 2001?
- 16 A. Yes, I was aware of that,
- 17 Q. Were you aware that WorldCom was at \$38.75, by July 1,
- 8 dropped to 18.75 by May 29, 2001?
- 19 A. Yes, I was aware of that,
- Q. Are you aware that Level 3, a direct competitor of Qwest,
- 21 correct?
- 22 A. That's correct.
- 23 Q. Level 3 was at \$79.50 on June 1, 2000, and it dropped to
- 24 \$12.34 by May 29, 2001, and dropped to \$3.29 by October 30,
- 25 2001, are you aware of that?

- 1 hurt the shareholders as well?
- 2 A. It hurts shareholders much more to not disclose material
- 3 information than to actually disclose information that -- as
- 4 the company should have.
- 5 Q. That's your opinion, sir, correct?
- 6 A. That's correct.
- 7 Q. Do you know what Greg Casey's opinion is, who was in charge
- 8 of the wholesale unit at Qwest on this subject?
- 9 A. I'm not familiar with Mr. Casey's opinion on that.
- 10 Q. Okay. Would you agree that it's just as bad for a company
- 11 to give out guidance that is too low as well as to give out
- 12 guidance that is too high?
- 13 A. A company should provide guidance -- guidance being their
- 14 best efforts to present to investors how they believe they're
- 15 going to do over the next, you know, month, three months, year,
- and long-term. So the markets are based on trust. And you, as
- 17 investors, need to rely on my trustworthiness, and as analysts,
- 18 until the trust is breached, we assume the company is
- 19 trustworthy.
- 20 Q. And I take that to -- that's a yes on my question?
- 21 A. Please reframe your question.
- 22 Q. I withdraw it.
- 23 A. Okay.
- $\,$  24  $\,$   $\,$  Q. Now, you're well familiar with the telecom industry. Was
- 25 there not a period of time in '98, '99, 2000, where there was a

- 1 A. Yes, I was.
- 2 Q. Okay. Global Crossing, another competitor of Qwest, are
- 3 you aware their stock was at \$25.69 on June 1, 2000, dropped to
- 4 \$13.16 on May 29, 2001, and then dropped to a dollar 15 on
- 5 October 30, 2001? Were you aware of that?
- A. Yes, I was.
- 7 Q. Williams Communication, another direct competitor of Qwest,
- 8 correct? Is that a ves?
- 9 A. Yes, they were
- 10 Q. Okay. On June 1, 2000, Williams Communication was at
- 11 \$38.44, by May 29 was at \$4.75, and by October 30, 2001, was a
- 12 dollar 31. Were you aware of that?
- 13 A. Yes, I was.
- 14 Q. What about 360 Networks, another competitor of Qwest,
- 15 correct?
- 16 A. Correct.
- 17 Q. On June 1, 2000, they were at \$14.44, had dropped to a
- 18 dollar 43 by May 29, 2001, and were bankrupt by October 30,
- 19 2001. Were you aware of that?
- 20 A. Yes, I was.
- 21 Q. So Qwest was part of this trend, the price of the stock
- 22 going down was part of this entire trend in the telecom
- 23 industry, was it not?
- 24 A. Qwest's stock did go down as did the other stocks, and I'll
- 25 just respond to that, as you indicated. I won't comment

		2249		2251
1	further.	1	MR. SPEISER: Well, first, the document has been	
2	Q. Okay. Did you expect Qwest to divulge to you or to other	2	certified as a business record by Qwest.	
3	analysts the debates that it was having amongst its executives	3	THE COURT: So what?	
4	about how it should reach its budgets or what products to	4	MR. SPEISER: Well, that would be its basis for	
5	emphasize or whether it was going to make this particular area	5	admission.	
6	in the budget or it may have to shift to another area in the	6	THE COURT: Well, are you going to ask this witness	
7	budget? Did you expect those types of debates to be disclosed	7	about it?	
8	to you?	8	MR. SPEISER: Yes.	
9	A. The debates in terms of internal workings and strategy, I	9	THE COURT: Why?	
10	don't expect that to be disclosed; but I do expect material	10	MR. SPEISER: He has testified he's given extensive	
11	items to be disclosed.	11	testimony on what he thought the role of IRUs were at Qwest and	
12	Q. Now, you said that you were present at the April 24, 2001,	12	why it was deceptive not to disclose it. I would like to	
13	analyst conference. I'd like to play another section from that	13	question him whether that was a unanimous opinion of	
14	conference to you.	14	everybody or that was just his personal opinion.	
15	(Tape played.)	15	THE COURT: That's improper. Unless you're treating	
16	Do you recognize Mr. Nacchio's voice?	16	him as an expert, then there might be more of a basis for it.	
17	A. Yes, I do.	17	MR. SPEISER: No, I'm not treating him as an expert.	
18	Q. Do you remember hearing that?	18	THE COURT: I don't see that that's proper. What rule	
19	A. Yes, I do.	19	of evidence can you impeach this witness with another analyst's	
20	Q. And was not Mr. Nacchio telling you things where they were	20	statement?	
21	not being successful in the first quarter?	21	MR. SPEISER: Based on statements he's given before	
22	A. In that particular instance, yes.	22	this jury about the prominence of IRUs, I'd like to show that's	
23	Q. And this analyst telephone conference lasted for an hour or	23	solely his opinion and not the opinion of the entire industry.	
24	so?	24	THE COURT: The objection is sustained.	
25	A. Approximately.	25	MR. SPEISER: I have no further questions of this	
		2250		2252
1	Q. And lots of people asked questions during that?	1	witness.	
2	A. Apparently. Tried to. Yes.	2	THE COURT: Redirect.	
3	Q. Sorry. Was there something else you wanted to say?	3	MR. WISE: Thank you, Your Honor.	
4	A. No, I won't interject. I don't think the judge would	4		
5			REDIRECT EXAMINATION	
6	agree.	5	BY MR. WISE:	
7	Q. Now, not every analyst agreed with you with regard to your	5 6	BY MR. WISE: Q. Good morning, Mr. Johnstone.	
	Q. Now, not every analyst agreed with you with regard to your opinion about prominence of IRUs; is that correct?	5 6 7	BY MR. WISE:  Q. Good morning, Mr. Johnstone.  A. Good morning.	
8	Q. Now, not every analyst agreed with you with regard to your opinion about prominence of IRUs; is that correct?  A. I cannot speak for other analysts' opinions. I can speak	5 6 7 8	BY MR. WISE:  Q. Good morning, Mr. Johnstone.  A. Good morning.  Q. I want to ask you a couple of follow-up questions to	
8 9	Q. Now, not every analyst agreed with you with regard to your opinion about prominence of IRUs; is that correct?  A. I cannot speak for other analysts' opinions. I can speak for my own.	5 6 7 8 9	BY MR. WISE:  Q. Good morning, Mr. Johnstone.  A. Good morning.  Q. I want to ask you a couple of follow-up questions to questions that the defense asked. And just to start, the	
8 9 10	<ul> <li>Q. Now, not every analyst agreed with you with regard to your opinion about prominence of IRUs; is that correct?</li> <li>A. I cannot speak for other analysts' opinions. I can speak for my own.</li> <li>Q. I'd like you to take a look at Exhibit A-1720.</li> </ul>	5 6 7 8 9	BY MR. WISE:  Q. Good morning, Mr. Johnstone.  A. Good morning.  Q. I want to ask you a couple of follow-up questions to questions that the defense asked. And just to start, the defense asked about well, a whole number of companies, Bell	
8 9 10 11	Q. Now, not every analyst agreed with you with regard to your opinion about prominence of IRUs; is that correct?  A. I cannot speak for other analysts' opinions. I can speak for my own.  Q. I'd like you to take a look at Exhibit A-1720.  MR. NATHAN: Volume II, Your Honor.	5 6 7 8 9 10	BY MR. WISE:  Q. Good morning, Mr. Johnstone.  A. Good morning.  Q. I want to ask you a couple of follow-up questions to questions that the defense asked. And just to start, the defense asked about well, a whole number of companies, Bell South, CenturyTel, Citizens Communications, SBC, someone called	
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8 9 10 11 12 13	<ul> <li>Q. Now, not every analyst agreed with you with regard to your opinion about prominence of IRUs; is that correct?</li> <li>A. I cannot speak for other analysts' opinions. I can speak for my own.</li> <li>Q. I'd like you to take a look at Exhibit A-1720.  MR. NATHAN: Volume II, Your Honor.  MR. WISE: I'm going to object, give you a chance to look. This is another analyst report. First of all, it's</li> </ul>	5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	BY MR. WISE:  Q. Good morning, Mr. Johnstone.  A. Good morning.  Q. I want to ask you a couple of follow-up questions to questions that the defense asked. And just to start, the defense asked about well, a whole number of companies, Bell South, CenturyTel, Citizens Communications, SBC, someone called Cavista, ITC DeltaCom, Talk America. I may not have written fast enough.	
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8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	Q. Now, not every analyst agreed with you with regard to your opinion about prominence of IRUs; is that correct?  A. I cannot speak for other analysts' opinions. I can speak for my own.  Q. I'd like you to take a look at Exhibit A-1720.  MR. NATHAN: Volume II, Your Honor.  MR. WISE: I'm going to object, give you a chance to look. This is another analyst report. First of all, it's hearsay; second of all, Mr. Speiser objected to opinion testimony right out of the gate and has now elicited a truckload of it.  THE COURT: This is unbelievable. You're now soliciting opinion testimony which I said the prosecution couldn't get it because it disclosed expert testimony. And	5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	BY MR. WISE:  Q. Good morning, Mr. Johnstone.  A. Good morning.  Q. I want to ask you a couple of follow-up questions to questions that the defense asked. And just to start, the defense asked about well, a whole number of companies, Bell South, CenturyTel, Citizens Communications, SBC, someone called Cavista, ITC DeltaCom, Talk America. I may not have written fast enough.  My question is and they asked you if any of these companies disclosed the magnitude of their IRU sales. Do you recall those questions?  A. I recall that line of questioning.  MR. SPEISER: Objection. I never used the word "magnitude." I asked whether they disclosed them.	
8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	Q. Now, not every analyst agreed with you with regard to your opinion about prominence of IRUs; is that correct?  A. I cannot speak for other analysts' opinions. I can speak for my own.  Q. I'd like you to take a look at Exhibit A-1720.  MR. NATHAN: Volume II, Your Honor.  MR. WISE: I'm going to object, give you a chance to look. This is another analyst report. First of all, it's hearsay; second of all, Mr. Speiser objected to opinion testimony right out of the gate and has now elicited a truckload of it.  THE COURT: This is unbelievable. You're now soliciting opinion testimony which I said the prosecution	5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	BY MR. WISE:  Q. Good morning, Mr. Johnstone.  A. Good morning.  Q. I want to ask you a couple of follow-up questions to questions that the defense asked. And just to start, the defense asked about well, a whole number of companies, Bell South, CenturyTel, Citizens Communications, SBC, someone called Cavista, ITC DeltaCom, Talk America. I may not have written fast enough.  My question is and they asked you if any of these companies disclosed the magnitude of their IRU sales. Do you recall those questions?  A. I recall that line of questioning.  MR. SPEISER: Objection. I never used the word	

23 another analyst said.

24

22 improper impeachment. You can't impeach this witness by what

MR. SPEISER: May I be heard?

THE COURT: Yes.

25 A. No.

22 Q. Mr. Johnstone, for any of those companies, did you later

23 learn that 40 percent of their growth in the first quarter was

24 driven by one-time undisclosed capacity sales?

- 1 Q. You received this approximately on March 1, 2001?
- 2 A Yes
- 3 Q. Okay. And you received it from Dave Shell, the managing
- 4 director, Goldman Sachs Asset Management?
- 5 A Yes
- 6 Q. Who was Mr. Shell?
- 7 A. He -- he was on the Tampa investment team, he was a
- 8 portfolio manager and, as it says, a managing director. He had
- 9 covered telecom services prior to -- to me joining, and I
- 10 worked closely with him.
- 11 Q. Was he your superior?
- 12 A. Yes
- 13 Q. And he sent you this e-mail for your information, FYI,
- 14 right?
- 15 A. Yes
- 16 Q. And in it it says, "Do you think the IRU issue is coming
- 17 back to haunt them?"
- 18 A. That is actually the Morgan Stanley person who is saying
- 19 that, yes.
- 20 Q. Right, but Mr. Shell forwarded that to you?
- 21 A. Yeah.
- 22 Q. On at least by March the 1st, you were concerned about
- 23 the IRU issue, correct?
- 24 A Yes
- 25 Q. Okay. And you had these meetings in March with

- 1 Q. Now, with regard to -- you testified somewhat about the
- 2 wireless issue, correct?
- 3 A. Yes.
- 4 Q. Was it Mr. Mannetti who had the wireless for Qwest in early
- 5 2001? Does that name ring a bell?
- 6 A. I have met Mr. Mannetti, but he wasn't there at the March
- 7 meeting that I mentioned.
- 8 Q. Do you recall at the April 24 analyst conference that
- 9 Mr. Nacchio announced that Mr. Mannetti had been replaced, and
- 10 that new person was going to run wireless was -- by the name of
- 11 Annette Jacobs? Do you recall that?
- 12 A. I do not recall specifically.
- 13 Q. And that Mr. Nacchio is now optimistic, having replaced
- 14 Mr. Mannetti with someone, that he was hopeful that wireless
- 15 would now turn around. Do you recall any of that?
- 16 A. I do not specifically recall that.
- 17 Q. Isn't it a fact that one week after you submitted your late
- 18 July memo to be passed on to Mr. Nacchio, that Qwest held an
- 19 analyst conference with Piper Jaffray in Boston?
- 20 A. Yes.
- 21 Q. Were you there?
- 22 A. Sometime in August.
- 23 Q. Yeah, August 7?
- 24 A. Sometime early August. That may be right, August 7.
- 25 Q. Were you there?

- 1 Mr. Nacchio?
- 2 A. Yes.
- 3 Q. But you didn't raise the IRU issue with him, did you?
- 4 A. I don't recall specifically. We may have raised the issue
- of one-time -- we may not have said, specifically -- used the
- 6 word IRU. We may have raised questions about non-recurring.
- 7 Q. Please don't tell us what you may have done. Tell us what
- 8 you recall doing.
- 9 A. I do not specifically recall. We --
- 10 Q. Thank you.
- 11 A. Okay.
- 12 Q. Do you know whether Qwest considered the amount of its IRU
- 13 sales to be proprietary?
- 14 A. I assume so, they didn't disclose.
- 15 Q. And did you ever consider that if they disclosed it it
- 16 might have hurt the business, it might advise competitors of
- 17 possible leads, and therefore, they did not wish to disclose it
- 18 because it may then have lost the shareholders if they lost the
- 19 business?
- 20 A. No
- 21 Q. You never considered that, did you?
- 22 A. No, we didn't think that was the case.
- 23 Q. Did you know who at Qwest was responsible for disclosing
- 24 IRU information?
- 25 A. No.

- 1 A. I wasn't.
  - Q. Did Qwest disclose at that conference the percentage of IRU
     revenue it had since 1997?
  - 4 A. I think they first began to disclose at that point in time.
  - 5 But the details kept coming later and later as well.
  - 6 Q. I'm sorry?
  - 7 A. The details kept coming from that point forward, but it was
  - 8 first disclosed, I guess, to some extent on that date.
  - 9 Q. And that its IRU revenue for the year 2000 had been
  - 10 approximately 5 percent of its revenue?
  - 11 A. I do not recall specifically the figures.
  - 12 Q. And that it expected estimated that its IRU revenue for
  - 13 2001 would be approximately 8 percent of its revenue?
  - 14 A. That sounds about right, but I don't specifically recall.
  - 15 Q. Now, the telecom industry was having a hard time in the
  - 16 vear 2001, correct?
  - 17 A. Yes.
  - 18 Q. And many companies' stocks plummeted during that year,
  - 19 telecom stocks, correct?
  - 20 A. Yes.
  - 21 Q. Many companies that had nothing to do with IRUs, correct?
  - 22 A. Yes.
  - 23 MR. SPEISER: Thank you, sir. I have no further
  - 24 questions.
  - 25 THE WITNESS: Thank you.

2708 some hearsay within hearsay, so I sustained an -- a Government IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT objection to the offer of that exhibit by the defendant. FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLORADO 2 Later on, the defendant raised additional arguments Criminal Action No. 05-cr-00545-EWN and convinced me that the exhibit ought to come in, but I 3 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA allowed it to come in only under the condition that Plaintiff. Mr. Weinstein could come back here and testify fully about the exhibit, because the original examination about the exhibit was 6 JOSEPH P. NACCHIO So procedurally, what I've allowed the Government to Defendant. 10 do is to reopen its case for a limited purpose at this time. REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT 9 So you're really hearing a part of the Government's case at TRIAL TO JURY **VOLUME TWENTY-FOUR** 10 12 this juncture. And I will start by receiving Exhibit A-1031, as I said, if Mr. Weinstein appeared, that is now received as 13 11 Proceedings before the HONORABLE EDWARD W. NOTTINGHAM, an exhibit, and it's part of the record. 12 Judge, United States District Court for the District of Colorado, commencing at 1:04 p.m., on the 10th day of April, 15 (Exhibit A-1031 admitted.) 13 2007, in Courtroom A1001, United States Courthouse, Denver, 16 MR. STRICKLIN: May it please the Court. 14 I think we need to have the witness sworn in. 15 18 THE COURT: All right. 17 (DAVID WEINSTEIN, GOVERNMENT'S WITNESS, SWORN) 19 18 19 COURTROOM DEPUTY: Please be seated. 20 20 21 Please restate your name for the record. 21 22 22 THE WITNESS: David A. Weinstein. 23 THERESE LINDBLOM, Official Reporter 23 DIRECT EXAMINATION 24 901 19th Street, Denver, Colorado 80294 BY MR STRICKLIN: 24 Proceedings Reported by Mechanical Stenography 25 Transcription Produced via Computer Q. Good afternoon, sir. 2709 2711 **APPEARANCES** A. Good afternoon. For the Government CLIFFORD B. STRICKLIN, ESQ. 2 Q. Thank you for being available and coming back here today. JAMES O. HEARTY, ESQ. 3 KEVIN TRASKOS, ESQ. 3 Now, the other day when you testified, one of the --United States Attorney's Office we addressed a number of subjects. One of the subjects we 1255 17th Street addressed was a series of phone calls you had between the Denver, Colorado LEO WISE, ESQ. 5 defendant, Mr. Nacchio, and yourself between November 3 and COLLEEN CONRY, ESQ. December 13. Do you recall that, sir? 6 U.S. Department of Justice 1400 New York Avenue Washington, D.C. Q. If you look in the binder before you, Government's Exhibit For the Defendant HERBERT J. STERN, ESQ. JEFFREY SPEISER, ESQ. 8 10 210, do you see that before you? EDWARD NATHAN, ESQ. 11 A 210? 9 MARK RUFOLO, ESQ. Stern & Kilcullen Q. Yes. sir. 12 10 75 Livingston Avenue 13 This has been admitted. We would ask to publish it to Roseland, New Jersey 11 JOHN M. RICHILANO, ESQ. the jury, Your Honor. MARCI GILLIGAN, ESQ. 15 THE COURT: Proceed 12 Richilano & Gilligan 1800 15th Street THE WITNESS: Yes. 13 Denver, Colorado BY MR. STRICKLIN: 17 14 PROCEEDINGS 15 18 Q. Tell the -- remind the jury exactly -- this is a phone call 16 THE COURT: Good afternoon, members of the jury. 19 between you and Mr. Nacchio. And what was the date that this 17 I would like to explain to you what is going on. We 18 have an unusual procedure, and I would like to share with you 20 phone call occurred? as much information as the law permits me to share. 19 A. December 9, 2000. 21 20 You may recall that during the testimony of Mr. Weinstein last week there was considerable controversy and 21 Q. And there was some parts obviously that had been redacted 22 discussion about an exhibit numbered as Defendant's Exhibit 23 and removed. They weren't relevant to the case. On paragraph 23 A -- Exhibit A-1031, and you may not remember what that exhibit

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was, and I'm sure we'll find out in a few moments.

I thought that the rule -- that the exhibit contained

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3 there, about halfway down, it says -- it says, "Joe is

signing an irrevocable election to sell the shares now, and

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1 away in the second half of 2001.

So the plan that he knew of, that he chose not to tell
investors about, was the fact that Qwest was planning on
ramping up its recurring revenue at two times the rate it had
ever done and hadn't done in the year before. Qwest had a bad
track record of ramping up recurring revenue.

He also knew, as the first quarter progressed, that
this shift from non-recurring to recurring wasn't happening.
The shift was not recurring. We've seen a couple of documents.
We're going to look at a couple more today. The shift was not
occurring, the gap was becoming larger and larger, and they
were using IRUs in the first quarter to fill that gap. And in
fact, it was -- 40 percent of the first quarter growth was made
up of IRUs, and it was Mr. Nacchio's decision not to tell
investors and not to tell analysts that.

And I think most importantly, it was his decision not to tell investors and analysts that the only plan they had internally, the April 9 document, which we're also going to spend a little time on later today, the only plan they had to hit the number for the rest of the year required them to sell a billion dollars in IRUs.

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And four days after he gets that document, the guy in the company who knows more about IRUs than anybody, tells him, we have drained that pond. Greg Casey goes in on April 13 and says, it's over for the third and fourth quarter. I think I

1 You heard from Mr. Johnstone. This was the obvious question on 2 everyone's mind. How are they doing it? He chose not to tell

3 them

He had the final say on press releases, according to the head of investor relations, Mr. Lee Wolfe. He fielded most of the analyst questions on the earnings conference calls.

7 This was his choice. And I hope you keep that in mind when you

deliberate.

9 He also made the choice to sell, and I want to be10 clear on this too.

He talks about his options expiring. He had a couple of choices on it. They didn't expire for two years. Why not just wait and let the dust settle? See how we're going to do on this shift. Give it six months. Just take your time, say, now, I'm not really comfortable getting some mixed results in here. I think I'll sit back. You know, I still have a year and a half left. It's not a big deal.

But he doesn't. He puts his foot to the accelerator,
and he dumps stock like he's never done before, and that is
intent to deceive.

He also could have exercised and simply held the shares. So exercise, pay the taxes. You heard earlier in the case he had \$70 million of cash in February. That's plenty of money to pay the tax. He could have exercised and held, shown some confidence in the company. That was his choice. He chose

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can hit the second quarter, but it's over. At that point, he

knows, of course. That's more information he had coming through the budget process and seeing the huge stretch that

he -- it's a building mountain of information that he acquires,

and he makes a decision through those five or six months not to

tell the investing public exactly what he knows.

If that's all he did -- I want to be very clear about this, if that's all he did is not tell investors, none of us would be here, because, ladies and gentlemen, this is not a disclosure case. If the defendant had simply chosen not to tell investors, we would not be here. But the decision he made -- if we could pull up 63, please.

The decision he made which landed him in this courtroom today is not telling investors and then selling his stock. And it's a very simple theme I'd like to impress upon you; that is, if you don't tell, you can't sell. It's that simple. He decided not to tell. He couldn't sell. He sold, and he sold at a rate that was unprecedented for him. And that's why he's here today and he's here today, because of his own choices which were criminal choices. And you'll see that as we go through the evidence related to these sales.

Now, I want to be very, very clear, the choice to tell
was his and his alone. 55 times during the period when he was
selling stock he met with analysts in the investment community.
He knew what they were asking for. You heard from Mr. Khemka.

1 not to do it. He chose to sell, and that's why we're here

2 today

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Now, why did he do it? What would drive a man who doesn't have much problem in the past, what would drive him to do something like this? Well, there are 100 million reasons that drove him to do what he did. He knew he had to get out in the first two quarters, because he knew that the house of cards that he built by deciding not to tell investors was about to come crashing down, and he -- get out he did. He got out to the tune of \$100 million.

before I do, I want to thank you for your time. The
prosecution and the defense, I know, want to thank you. You've
been here on time every day, been very attentive, taking notes.
I appreciate that.
If you bear with me as with go through some of these

Now. I want to walk you through some evidence, but

If you bear with me as with go through some of these documents one more time, I'll send you on your way.

I want to start by focusing on how Mr. Nacchio knew how the scheme worked, and that is, you've got to promise growth, you've got to deliver growth, and if you don't deliver growth, you're going to get -- in his words, you're going to get whacked. And you're going to get whacked even if you miss by a little bit

Let's review some of the evidence that goes with that.
 We know that the DLJ projections -- if we can look at

Mr. Mohebbi says, a not friendly merger. They weren't sharing
 a lot of information. They didn't have great information to
 start with.

It's eight weeks after the merger. Now they're
inside, meeting, kicking the tires. Ms. Szeliga told you they
didn't have a plan for 2000 yet, as of September 2000, 2000,
let alone a plan for 2001. She's the head of financial
planning at this time. If she doesn't know how they're going
to get there, who would know? She's the person who is in the
detail. The defendant on his own went out and not only
affirmed guidance, but raised it, without any basis.

affirmed guidance, but raised it, without any basis.

There is -- they're in the middle of the budget
process, shortly following the September 7, 2000, increase in
guidance, and I want to spend a little bit of time talking
about that with you. And there is -- we've heard a lot about
this in terms of the difference between the external targets
and the internal targets at Qwest, and I want to put that issue

Let me focus to go through that issue on an exhibit
 that we talked a lot about at trial, and that's Exhibit 803.

nothing more.

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Now, this is a September 5, 2000, memo, and it may look familiar to you. We talked to you about this with

Ms. Szeliga. And I want to focus your attention -- this is, again, Bickley and Pritchard are people in the financial

21.7. And we just reviewed a document that says there is

1.2 billion in the risk to the street. So let's take a look at

that.

So if you factor in or you adjust for that unlikely

revenue that's in the guidance, that brings it back to

20.4 billion. That's well below what Mr. Nacchio is

continuously touting to Wall Street.

So that's one example of that. Let me run through -
because the budget changes over time, so we may as well finish

this out.

On February 5, the budget changing to 21.8 billion. I

think Ms. Szeliga said there might have been some mathematical error or double counting, so they changed the budget. Again, the guidance remains the same. It's 21.3 to 21.7.

Ms. Szeliga's testimony was even at the time of that

Ms. Szeliga's testimony was, even at the time of that budget, bringing it down to 21.8 billion. Now there is just a billion dollars of risk in there.

Okay. When you factor in for that billion of risk, unlike revenue in her words, again, you're well below, you're 21.8 billion while you're out continuously touting to the street that you're going to hit 21.3 to 21.7.

And then finally, on April 9, the company performs

what they call a current estimate. And that is, after having a quarter's worth of information on how we're doing, what do we think we're going to do for the rest of the year? So their

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kicking-the-tires process and part of the initial budget
process, decided to take a look at these targets, these
internal targets and see how much risk is in them, and risk the

planning group, and they've gone out as part of this

way it was used at Qwest -- I guess I'd ask you to evaluate

Ms. Szeliga's testimony on this. She explained it as simply

Ms. Szeliga's testimony on this. She explained it as simply
 being unlikely revenue. It was a billion dollars of risk. She
 viewed that, as the head of the planning unit, as unlikely

9 revenue.

As of September 5, Bickley and Pritchard give Szeliga the memo that says the grand total of the business unit risk with the \$22 billion internal target would be 1.6 billion.

Then they say there is a cushion to the street of about 400 million, so they back that out, and they get the 1.2 billion grand total risk in the street disclosures -- and this is really important -- there isn't a \$700 million cushion to the street. We're going to go through that in a minute. There is a billion 2 in risk in the street disclosure.

So let's look -- I prepared some charts that I'm

hoping are going to help you understand this. Those are the 69 series, Mr. Denno. Could we start with those.

All right. And just to orient you to this, on

September 5, 2000, the internal budget was at 22 billion, okay.

Two days later, on September 7, they set that guidance range, which you see in the yellow shading. That's the 21.3 to the

1 best estimate on April 9 is 21.5, which on its face is right

2 within what you're telling Wall Street, but Ms. Szeliga

3 explained, having gone through three months of operational

reviews -- and again, we'll look at some of those documents in

5 a few minutes, when you adjust for the risk that is still in

6 that April 9 document, if we look at the next chart, you're

7 down to 20.56 billion. Again, still well outside this guidance

8 range of 21.3 to 21.7, which is being told to the public during

9 this time period.

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And then finally, we know the company took down its number on September 10 of 2001. You heard a little bit of testimony about that. Ms. Szeliga talked about that. They took it down by a billion dollars. Not coincidentally, the same billion dollars of risk she told him about in the fall, they finally realized and tell the public what he's known all

So when you adjust for that, from the guidance in place at the time, new guidance is 21.5 billion, that's in the press release on September 10, like a good card trick, the 20.5, 20.4 billion has been there all along, because that's really what they had a shot at, and defendant knew that all along.

23 So when you hear these discussions about \$700 million 24 gap between the street budget and the internal budget, it's a 25 distraction, and I urge you not to fall for it for the reasons 2752 2754

1 unit reviews. And I think Mr. Schumacher's testimony during

Mr. Nacchio folded it up and said, I don't want to talk to you

this time period was, they go back to this chart and

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identifying what their gaps are. And just to give you some leeway here, Mr. Graham's testimony on this was that his target for 2001 was 30 percent higher than his target for the prior year, just to put it in perspective, a target he never thought Even assuming all the initiatives he could divine, he still comes up with \$714 million in IRUs, which is basically what they used to plug -- national mass markets, as we'll visit, they usually didn't fill their gap. They would list it 9 as a gap. Casey -- I think the testimony was. Casey and Graham 10 11 would plug it to IRU. Here you see \$714 million in IRU. And again, the testimony is during this time period, 12 during these meetings, Mr. Casey was very clear with 13 Mr. Nacchio about the likelihood and unlikelihood of hitting that number in the IRU market for 2001. 15 If we look at Government's Exhibit 986, which is the 16 17 December 7 submission from the same unit. 18 There is one piece of testimony you might remember. and this is Mr. Graham -- if you go to the page where it shows 19 20 21 Great. Can you enlarge that, Mike? 22 So here we're talking about the productivity that is assumed in the budget, and you can see in the bottom right-hand 23 corner, the 70 percent increase in productivity. And 24 Mr. Graham gave a very compelling piece of testimony when he 25

guys until you have a plan to hit your number, which is fine. I want to be clear on this. The Government's contention is not that it's criminal to be a hard-line executive. That's fine It's just a disclosure issue. If you know that your people haven't a plan hit these targets and they're telling you they're unrealistic, you can't keep that inside and continue to sell your stock. So at the end of the budget process -- the budget process -- and there were a series of these meetings that went on in the fall of 2000. And Mr. Mohebbi was an active member in each of those proceedings. And he testified here to you about those. And toward the end of those proceedings, he issued a couple of e-mails which he printed out and put on Mr. Nacchio's chair, and you heard a lot of testimony about that, In late December, the testimony was, from Mr. Mohebbi and Ms. Szeliga, that each of them had spoken to Mr. Nacchio about the huge stretch in the budget, based on these billion dollar risks and based on the submissions and the complaints from the business unit heads. And Ms. Szeliga specifically urged Mr. Mohebbi to go forward and to really push Mr. Nacchio, because she thought, I

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1 think you'll remember, she said she thought Mr. Nacchio would

pay a little more attention to her because -- to him because

explained that, at least in terms of what made sense to me. It's like asking a door-to-door encyclopedia salesman to go from selling 10 to 17 encyclopedias --3 MR. STERN: Your honor, I hate to interrupt. I'm not sure that counsel did this intentionally, but saying something made sense to her is not correct. If she doesn't do that 6 again, that would be fine with me. MS. CONRY: Doesn't happen that often, so I thought it was noteworthy. 9 10 THE COURT: Try not to inject --11 MS, CONRY: All right, I will. So his testimony was that there was -- is 70 percent 12 13 assumed increase in productivity for that time period. Again, more than he thought he could handle in his unit. And he told 15 Mr. Nacchio so. Let's look at the October 9 submission for the

And if we go to their waterfall chart, their gap was
444 million.

So when you add these up, these problems, you can see
how Bickley and Pritchard got to their billion dollars in risk.
It's not coincidence. They're all sort of evaluating the same
process. Again, this was a document that was presented to
Mr. Nacchio in the October time period during these business

national mass markets. And, again, I think national mass

markets was roughly a third. This is Government's Exhibit 806.

Mr. Mohebbi was an operations guv. So Mr. Mohebbi had a discussion with Mr. Nacchio in December of 2000 about these issues of the recurrent -- shift to recurring revenue, the issues with IRUs and non-recurring revenue and one-timers, and he summarizes those in a couple of memos, and I'd like to look at those with you now. Let's look at what Mr. Mohebbi's first warning is, and I think that's Government's Exhibit 904. If we could enlarge that, And I think the date from the testimony on this was late November or early December. And Mr. Mohebbi is telling Mr. Nacchio in this memo, first he's describing some meetings he's having internally at Qwest. Then he's saving, "As we discussed this week" -- to Mr. Nacchio, referencing their discussions they had had earlier -- "the revenue and EBITDA numbers for next year are huge stretch and they require day-to-day monitoring as well as close cooperation between the units. We need our recurring revenue -- we need our recurring business to literally take off by April/May time frame or the amount of one-time businesses required to fill the gap will just be too large to deal with. Our track record in this area is not good, as you know."

And I want to focus for a moment on the comment that

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told the shift is not recurring, recurring revenue is down want you to look at the mounting evidence over time, and that's 20 percent, after he goes through the operational reviews, one of the most important things you're going to do is where he does hear from Mr. Casey, we've drained the pond, it's evaluate, is there enough material non-public information at another time he's got a choice, and he's got a big one now. any one point for there to be a crime. I ask as you start that What do I do? I'm about to go on the earnings conference call. period you really focus on the backdating of the growth shares, I'm going to tell the whole investment community what happened because I think that's very indicative of someone who knows he at Owest during the first quarter. Lots of interest. You has material non-public information at the time he's trying to know, this is first quarter of the new full year they're going sell the January and February. to be together. He's got a big decision. When I say this is So I draw your attention to the April sales at this about choices, this is exactly the moment I'm talking about. point because of the amount of information he has at this time. 10 10 He has a choice. Don't tell. You know what? Don't because of the misleading impression that he's seen nothing to tell. You've got this proprietary information. You want to dissuade us. And of course, you'll be the judge of that, 12 12 keep it to yourself. You think this is terrific. None of us whether it is misleading or not, but the contrast between that 13 13 would be here, none of us would be here. Keep it to vourself, statement and the documents we've just reviewed. But he makes a decision. 15 Let's walk through the rest of his trades, then. 15 16 The rest of his trades -- let's take a look at this 16 He makes a decision to go out and -- can we play that 17 clip from the April 24, 2001, earnings conference call. All chart. Again, I believe -- I'm not certain, but I believe 18 the analysts following Qwest is on the call. This is the 18 you're going to get some sort of summary of the sales that comment he leaves them with. might look something like this when you go back to the jury 19 19 20 room. So let me -- it won't have the descriptions on the side 21 Nothing to dissuade us? Nothing to dissuade us. I 21 These are the count on the first column. When you go down -got a binder full of things that he should have told these 22 22 first two are the growth shares, backdated documents people about at the other end of that call. Or not tell them The next -- if you look at the timing, you wonder why 23 23

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it's timed this way. The first quarter trading window doesn't

open up until January 26, so you won't see any trades before

lands him here in this courtroom with us today? He sells and does he.

and not sell. But if you don't tell, you can't sell. That's

the choice he had in front of him. And what does he do that

Let's look at his April sales. If we can look at the
 stock sale chart, again, Mike, with the 42 counts.

5 I think it's 62.

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6 Okay. So, again, this is the list of the 42 sales

which he's charged.

8 In we can go to the next slide.

Now, remember the window, the first day he can sell in
 the open window after this quarter is April 26 of 2001. Let's
 look at what he does in the first four days when he had a

12 chance to sell after he says there is nothing to dissuade us.

\$34 million worth of sales.

I mean, look at the dump he puts out there relative to the rest of the sales on this chart. Nothing to dissuade us.

A third of the amount charged in this case takes place
in those four days. Again, he knows recurring revenue is not
taking off at this time. He knows the one-time market is going
away. He knows the house of cards is about to implode. Knows
he drained the pond. He tells them, we've seen nothing to

21 dissuade us, and he goes on a selling binge that is

22 unparalleled. That is -- the judge is going to talk to you

 $\,$  23  $\,$   $\,$  about what is criminal intent, what is intent to deceive. I

24 really ask that you pay a lot of attention to this time period.

Again, I don't want to focus on the April counts. I

1 then, because, under Qwest's policy, the window is closed.

Then you see the February trading plan. He enters into a plan February 15 to sell 11,500 shares a day. All right. And there is a big announcement about this, and you've heard actually a lot of testimony about that plan as well, so now would be a good time for me to focus on that.

He has a plan to sell 11,500 shares a day for the next couple of years, because, as he says, his options are expiring. If he sells a little bit every day, he can get rid of all his shares before they expire. He can diversify. Everybody loves this plan. Slater loved the plan. Weinstein, personal advisor, loved the plan. Mr. Nacchio originally loves the plan. But you can't tell somebody you're going to sell 11,500 shares a day and then start dumping a million shares within a couple of days. So he cancels the plan and goes on the April purge, which we see there.

You'll see following the large April sales are Counts

28 through 35, which are, again, just more selling -exercising of options and selling of shares during the window
when he has material non-public information, and then he enters
another plan May 18, and he sells -- I think you have the plan
back with you in evidence, but I think the gist of it is he's
agreed to sell 10,000 shares a day, but there is some sort of
catchup routine if the stock goes below \$38. You're going to
be able to sell a lot more shares once the stock goes up. I

haven't read it recently, but take a look at it yourself to All right. Now let me move forward to the summer of 1 make sure you understand it. He puts a \$38 floor in there. 2001 There is a lot of discussion, I'm sure you'll hear, 3 The evidence shows that the defendant's goal during about the \$38 floor. But if you think about it, the stock -the summer of 2001 was to put as much distance between himself 4 stock is at about a 52-week low at this time. I mean, look at and eventually having to take down that number, because he the stock evidence that's in I think it's 1880, and think of knows it's coming, and that last sale. When you go back to the how it looks for a CEO to be selling shares as his market price jury room. I ask you to look at your notes or think through the is plummeting, when he's already sold a million shares in the testimony, because he affirms guidance so vehemently through last week or so. There comes a point when even the CEO just 9 this summer 10 can't sell anymore. 10 You'll remember June 18. There is some discussion on 11 You heard Mr. Wolfe talk about how the analysts were this from Ms. Szeliga. There was a really bad article in the calling, asking. He gets several calls a day, why is he 12 Wall Street Journal, and it says, there is a glut in the fiber 12 selling. optics industry, and Level 3's stock is falling. Mr. Wolfe 13 13 14 So there does come a point where you really can only testified about this and so did Ms. Szeliga. And it was just cash in at a point. I'll let Mr. Stricklin talk to you about 15 really bad for Qwest, because it compared them to some 15 that when he talks to you after the defense talks to you. But companies who did a lot of IRUs, and Mr. Nacchio insists that 16 16 there does come a point where the CEO can't unload because then they have a conference call the following day, and they get all the analysts on the call immediately, and he wants to make sure 18 the whole market will implode. that the stock price doesn't go out. He wants to go out and Following the -- actually, let me look at a few more 19 19 20 charts on the stock sales. I apologize. 21 If we could take a look at 400. Government's Exhibit 21 Ms. Szeliga is in Pennsylvania on East Coast time. 22 They're talking. It's about 2:00 a.m. in the morning. I think 22

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her testimony was. She is begging him, this is a quiet period.

We can't affirm for the year. We don't know if we made it for

the second quarter yet. It's June 18. We're sort of in an IRU

which he could get rid of this stuff, because the house of cards is about to fall down.

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In these two quarters, first two quarters of 2001, he sells 250,000 more shares in those two quarters than he did in those gray bars combined. I think that's 18 months.

Again, I want to focus your attention on the magnitude

of his sales during this time period when he knows the IRU

market is going away. He's got this two-quarter window in

months before that. And that's the ramp-up of the sales that we talked about, again, we think evidence of a man who knows that the party is about to be over. He's dumping his shares.

Let's also look at the stock price chart, if we could.

All right. And I just want to draw your attention to
some of the fortuitous timing. He stops selling -- I don't
know if you can put a dot -- he stops selling just about the
end of May. So you can see he enjoyed good times, gotten out

while the getting is good.And stock goes down, and throughout the summer of

And stock goes down, and throughout the summer of 2001, and I want to focus you now just for a minute on the summer of 2001.

Actually, before I leave his rate of sales, I want to

be clear with you, that February plan that we talked about,
that would have solved all of his problems. It would have
enabled him to exercise and sell every single option that he
had before it expired. So that was a viable alternative for
him. And he chose not to do it because he couldn't sell fast
enough.

1 period. We don't know if we're going to close it or not.

She begs him. He says to her, you go to sleep, see

what I do in the morning. Wakes up, holds a conference call,

affirms guidance, very strongly touting that this company is

going to make its numbers for the year. Again, knowing all the

documents that he's seen, knowing the business unit reports

that he's seen, having talked to the business unit heads, he

goes out and affirms on June 18. Why? Because he has to. How

would it look if he takes the number down on June 18? He has

to, It's too close in time.

He doesn't have much of a choice there. Throughout the summer, he continues in this pattern. There was a Piper Jaffray conference on August 7, which Mr. Wolfe, head of IR talked about. In that conference, he decides to talk about the fact they do have IRUs.

I encourage you to review your notes or exhibits on this, because this is another kicker that the guy does. He goes out and sort of pretends everyone's known it all along. After insisting that nobody disclose this and being wholly unwilling to tell the people how they're making the number, he's been caught. People know they're doing it now. Wall Street has stopped believing him, I think the testimony was from Mr. Wolfe. So he comes out and pretends you've known we've done this all along. What's the big deal? He still confirms quidance. We're terrific.

Now this is August We're well into the third know why do they need to know? And I would say to make an quarter. When Casey has told them we're not going to be there, informed decision whether to buy or sell the stock. And he's still affirming guidance strongly. Again, trying to put basically Mr. Nacchio responded, screw them. Go tell them to some distance between himself and that last trade on May 29. buv." 4 Finally, on August 15, the company finally does for Now, that is the clearest form of taking advantage of 6 the first time -- and I think you heard this from investors. Unambiguous. And it was not attacked further on Mr. Johnstone, the company finally does describe the volume of cross IRUs that they were doing in the first guarter and the second Let's go to the next example of taking advantage of quarter. And, you know, I think Mr. Johnstone's testimony was, 9 other investors he immediately stripped it out of his model. I think his 10 10 Now, this is Prashant Khemka who came to us from the testimony was -- when I say, stripped it out of his model, that investment banking firm of Goldman Sachs. And he testified growth was that related to the IRUs, he just took it out.  $\,\mathrm{I}\,$ 12 about finding out about the IRUs and writing a memo to Wolfe 12 think his testimony was, he used to think that Qwest was that eventually went to Nacchio, and we all remember this 13 13 growing at 12 percent, and now he knows they're really only because it said. "How many more cockroaches do you have in you growing at 7-1/2 percent because he knows these IRUs are also 15 bag?" And we all -- unfortunately, my college days --15 going away, very difficult market, one-timers, 16 remember, you see one cockroach, we know you have a lot of 16 You know, very difficult to have sustainable growth in them. That was the reference Mr. Khemka was making 18 that market, particularly during this time. So he strips them 18 He says in January of 2002, to set the scene, this is the investment conference he's at, asking Mr. Nacchio how he's 19 19 out And then Qwest, I think the testimony was from going to recover from what they've been through, Mr. Khemka 20 21 Mr. Johnstone as well. Qwest does the same later on, takes it 21 says, "I recall specifically quoting Mr. Nacchio, smiling, and 22 out of their growth estimates. 22 he was saving, first of all, let me give you a piece of free The first time that Qwest reveals and Mr. Nacchio advice. Never believe a word of what management says at the 23 reveals that the IRUs actually went away and were going away time of a merger. Do you think AOL/Time Warner management 24 was in the third quarter. So he doesn't tell the investing believed what they said at the time of their merger? 25

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1 public what he knows in the fall of 2000 until almost a year

later.

16

And I think Mr. Casey testified that the IRUs
 dissipated throughout the fourth quarter as well.

Let me just stop for a minute and go -- let's

6 review -- you're going to go back to the jury room, and the

judge is going to give you a lot of instructions on how to view
the counts. And I wouldn't be so cavalier as to speak on the

the counts. And I wouldn't be so cavalier as to speak on the
 law, but I do know the judge is going to talk to you about a

10 couple of key words.

And one concept is, taking advantage of investors, or is he taking advantage of the information.

And I'd like to show you a couple of pieces of

evidence that I would like you to focus on when you go back and

you review.

If we can show chart 64A.

Now, this is testimony that you heard from Lee Wolfe
when he was discussing with Mr. Nacchio the concerns that the
analysts were raising. This is Mr. Wise's question. "Now,
what did Mr. Nacchio tell you in response to your concerns that
were raised by the analysts about these one-time transactions?"

22 What was his response to you?

23 He says, "Well, as I testified earlier, there were
24 different responses in terms of what the impact on the stock
25 price would be. A couple of other times he would say, you

1 Management have to say things in order to get the merger done."

And then question, "When he says management had to say things to get the merger done, what merger is he referring to?"

Answer: "The Qwest/U S WEST merger."

5 Question: "And when he said management had to say

6 things to get things done, who is management? Who is he

7 referring to?"

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8 Answer: "Mr. Nacchio himself."

So those are two examples, and you look at your notes,
 look through the record, certainly not suggesting it's limited

11 to that. I think those are two very good examples of

12 Mr. Nacchio's intent to take advantage of investors.

The another thing the judge is going to talk to you about is, did the defendant really know what he was doing is wrong? And there is a very specific instruction on that, but did he have the intent to do something wrong or bad. And

17 listen to the judge's instruction on that, because that's what

18 governs, not what I say.

19 But what I do want to do is focus your attention on
20 why we think he did know what he was doing was wrong.
21 Let's look at Government's Exhibit 308.

22 And I want to be clear, he knew not only what he was

23 doing was wrong, he knew it was unlawful.

So this is Qwest's insider trading policy. And I
 think Ms. Oneth talked to you about this. This is Government's

want to be clear on that. The chart might be off. CFO warned of 2001 that it had included in the first quarter results over 1 billion of risk in 2001 budget, and national mass markets \$400 million of one-time optical capacity sales." warnings of a gap as high as 444 million, and it has no plan to Sorry, one more slide Question: "Did Mr. Nacchio tell you and other fill it and never did have a plan to fill it. Again, those are examples of material non-public investors listening on that call, the first quarter call, that 6 information as a result of the recurring business not taking off in the And let me focus on that -- another aspect of this first quarter that Qwest was relying more on one-time transactions that they had planned -- than they had planned, just very briefly. And that is, is something non-public? Do -- what do we know is out there in the public? And it's got particularly in the second half of the year?" to be something Mr. Nacchio hasn't told other people. To get Answer: "No." 10 10 over that hump and evidence, I'd like you to consider the Question: "Did the defendant tell you on that first testimony of Mr. Johnstone. And Mr. Wise went through the 12 quarter earnings call that the market for IRUs was drying up?" 12 series of questions with him. Answer: "No." 13 13 14 14 So that is some of the evidence that we ask you to 15 And those -- this is from the testimony of Drake 15 look at to evaluate whether something was public or non-public Johnstone, research analyst with Davenport and Company, and you 16 when you go back in your deliberations. 16 remember Mr. Johnstone testified that he was a Wall Street Now, there is one more chart I'd like to show you, and Journal number one analyst of the year in the telecom industry 18 that is regarding Mr. Mohebbi's warnings. 18 19 Mike, if you could pull up chart 70. Do that you based on his reporting. 19 20 The question is, "Now, Mr. Johnstone, did" -- I think 20 21 this is after the first quarter earnings release conference 21 Now, these are a couple of warnings -- these are call. "Now. Mr. Johnstone, did the defendant tell you and 22 Mohebbi's and others, but these are a couple of warnings that 22 investors listening on that first quarter earnings call that in the defendant received -- and I want to review these with you, 23 2001 recurring revenue had to grow at twice the rate it grew in because he received them fairly early in the game, and they 24 24 2000 or Qwest wouldn't make its numbers in 2001?" came true 25

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1 Now, the first one is, there is a billion dollars of

risk in the 2001 budget. That's the unlikely revenue that

Answer: "No." Question: "Did the defendant tell you and the other investors on that call that Qwest's recurring business needs to literally -- recurring business needs to literally take off by April or May time frame or the amount of one-time business required to fill the gap will be too large to deal with in the 6 second half of 2001? 8 Answer: "No." 9 Question: "Did the defendant tell you that recurring 10 business missed the first quarter plan by nearly 20 percent?" 11 Answer: "No." Next slide 12 13 "Did the defendant tell you that Qwest would not have made its numbers in the first quarter of 2001 without over 15 \$500 million of one-time transactions? 16 Answer: "No." Question: "Did he tell you that one-time transactions 17 amounted to 38 percent of Qwest's growth in the first guarter?" 18 19 Answer: "No 20 "When, if ever, did you learn that fact?"

Answer: "Qwest published a second quarter 10Q filing

"And what information did that filing in August of

Answer: "Qwest disclosed in the 10Q filing in August

2001 contain as it related to one-time transactions?"

Ms. Szeliga talked to the defendant about, again, either late December or through January. Did it come true? Yes, it came true. I'll spoil the surprise. And what's the final result? Qwest takes their number down by a billion dollars on September 10, nine, eight months later than she told him, warns him of this, and well past his trading that brings him here today. 10 The next warning, if Qwest's recurring revenues don't take off, there would not be enough one-timers to close the gap 11 in the third and fourth quarters of 2001. That's from the 12 13 Mohebbi warning. 14 Yes, that came true. Qwest missed their numbers in 15 the third quarter, and the IRU market did dry up. I think Mr. Casey testified that it -- I'm sorry, they missed it in the third quarter, the IRU market dried up. This is from the Casey 17 warning that he gave him in the fall, and, again, in April 13 18 19 of 2001. Yes, it did. October 31, 2001, Qwest missed their 20 numbers in the -- Qwest missed their numbers in the third 21 quarter. I think there is testimony they missed in the fourth 23 So the warnings that the defendant had but didn't heed intentionally and deliberately did come true. 24

I want to just wrap up by thanking you again for your

with the SEC in August of 2001.

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