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**FILED** 

	11-05-2019 CIRCUIT COURT
1	DANE COUNTY, WI STATE OF WISCONSIN CIRCUIT COURT DANG 8 COUNTY
2	* * * * * * * * * * * * *
3	LEONARD POZNER, )
4	Plaintiff, ) vs. ) Case No. 18-CV-3122
5	JAMES FETZER, et al.,
6	Defendants. )
7	* * * * * * * * * * * *
8	TRANSCRIPT OF JURY TRIAL PROCEEDINGS - DAY 2
9	commencing on the 15th day of October, 2019, at approximately
10	8:27 a.m. before the
11	HONORABLE JUDGE FRANK D. REMINGTON
12	
13	
14	APPEARANCES: LEONARD POZNER appeared with Attorneys at Law, GENEVIEVE ZIMMERMAN and JACOB ZIMMERMAN,
15	Meshbesher & Spence, Minneapolis, Minnesota, and EMILY FEINSTEIN and EMILY STEDMAN,
16	Quarles & Brady, Madison, Wisconsin
17	
18	JAMES FETZER appeared with Attorneys at Law, RICHARD BOLTON and ERIC BAKER, Boardman &
19	Clark, Madison, Wisconsin
20	
21	
22	Reported by: Colleen C. Clark, RPR
23	Official Court Reporter, Branch 8  Dane County Circuit Court
24	215 S. Hamilton Street Room 4109 Madison, WI 53703-3290
25	114415611, 111 55765 5250

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1	(Proceeding began at 8:27 a.m.)
2	THE COURT: This is 18-CV-3122, Leonard Pozner
3	versus James Fetzer. May I have the appearances, please.
4	MS. FEINSTEIN: Good morning, Your Honor. Emily
5	Feinstein from the law firm of Quarles and Brady. I have
6	with me at counsel table the plaintiff, Leonard Pozner, we
7	have Mr. Jake Zimmerman, Attorney Genevieve Zimmerman, and
8	Attorney Emily Stedman.
9	MR. BOLTON: The defendant Your Honor,
10	Attorney Rich Bolton and Eric Baker appear, and with us in
11	person, is Professor Fetzer.
12	THE COURT: Good morning. As I indicated, we
13	were to start at 8:30, one of the jurors is stuck in
14	traffic, and so we'll push it back probably about 10
15	minutes, 15 minutes or so. There's a couple of loose ends
16	I just wanted to get a jump on.
17	Mr. Bolton, did you have some time to reflect on
18	the jury instructions?
19	MR. BOLTON: I have, Your Honor.
20	THE COURT: And are
21	MR. BOLTON: We'll
22	THE COURT: Are they acceptable as is submitted
23	by stipulation?
24	MR. BOLTON: Yes.
25	THE COURT: No further instructions sought?

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MR. BOLTON: No, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Zimmerman, any other

instructions?

MR. ZIMMERMAN: No, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. So then by agreement, those are the jury instructions that we'll submit to the jury.

My practice is, and speak up if you would prefer otherwise, is to read the instructions before the closing arguments. I think I did that once when I was trying a case and as a judge, I can go both ways in terms of what people prefer. If you read the instructions before closing arguments, then the lawyers don't have to go through the cumbersome, The Judge will instruct you and he will say and here's what you will hear. Is anyone -Mr. Bolton, is that okay with you?

MR. BOLTON: It's fine with me, Your Honor.

MR. ZIMMERMAN: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. Then last but not least, I did some thinking of, Mr. Zimmerman, about your oral motions in limine. And, of course, as any person, reflecting on how I handled that, I could have been a little bit more articulate. I don't mean to find fault with any lawyer, far from it, but it's really hard in the middle of a trial to get a grasp on a motion in limine.

A motion in limine is, thankfully, in civil

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court, is supposed to be a thoughtful opportunity prior to trial to discuss in a category of evidence that is definable and discernible and either relevant or not. Middle of the trial, an oral motion in limine is not a great way to -- for me to apply the standards and give careful consideration that I ordinarily like. Obviously, in the court's scheduling order we had times and motions in limine were filed. Be that as it may, the good news is I'm satisfied with the way I handled it. The bad news is

Mr. Bolton, I agree with you, and you said something -- I forgot what you first said but then you said blinders.

MR. BOLTON: Yes, sir.

I'm not sure it's much of a solution.

THE COURT: It's like blinders on a horse.

MR. BOLTON: Yeah. I think I said blinkers --

THE COURT: Yeah.

MR. BOLTON: -- and then I corrected myself.

THE COURT: It's the modern day version of blinders. Blinders. That's not fair to the defendant to put the euphemistic blinders on and march toward the finish line without giving the defendant an opportunity to defend the case. And, you know, from my perspective as a matter of trial strategy, the plaintiff has the burden of proof, the plaintiff has the cause of action.

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defendants don't -- and the defense lawyer don't necessarily have to help the plaintiff with its case.

They're there to create doubt, raise issues, contradict.

It's a defensive strategy.

So when you brought up your example, Mr. Bolton, about other areas of the law, I thought perhaps one better would be is a common motion in limine in personal injury cases, the concept or the difference between possibilities over reasonable probabilities. The plaintiff has the burden of showing in those cases to a reasonable degree of probability. The defense can ask questions on cross-examination of the expert not on what is reasonably probable but what's possible, thereby creating the inference that enough possibilities should somehow or another undermine the probability.

So the -- at least what we were talking about was would the defendant have the opportunity to talk or elicit testimony or evidence about the possibility that the damages that Mr. Pozner claims came or come from Mr. Fetzer's defamatory statement possibly were caused by something else. After all, the doctor did talk about taking for a moment other triggering factors. He talked about Mr. Pozner's divorce and ruled that out as a -- a substantial factor in what he opined was the consequences of the defamatory statements and the treatment Mr. Pozner

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has received since the death of his child.

And to the extent that that's what you want to go into, Mr. Bolton, although you have -- you can't -- you can't do it on a videotape, I don't know what's coming on cross-examination of Mr. Pozner or the other witnesses, but I'm satisfied that I'm not going to grant a motion in limine to endeavor to try to carve out this kind of testimony that's not -- I'm not saying it's acceptable or admissible, but you'll just have to make your objections at the time, and then I'll make the call based on the objection. Because I can -- we could spend all day theorizing what would be completely appropriate cross-examination questions and then questions that bring up completely irrelevant.

For example, I'm -- I do not know what the relevance, Mr. Bolton, is of the comment you made in opening statement about the book being a thoughtful and well-researched or serious piece of academic research. That's more like a truth is a defense to a defamation claim. It doesn't make any difference if the book is a well-reasoned or thoughtful piece of academic research on the sole issue of the damages to Mr. Pozner, other than possibly thinking Mr. Pozner, although he took issues with the four defamatory statements, he was so impressed with the remaining work, he liked it. I doubt that would be

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the case.

That was one of the issues I think as we went back and forth talking about these areas, although I think Mr. Bolton has some room to cross-examination on possibilities of other causes of the damages, the PTSD. On the other hand, Mr. Zimmerman, I don't even -- I don't have -- I don't know why we're talking about other chapters in the book and whether they are legitimate or serious academic research. Mr. Bolton, what relevance would that have on the issues remaining at trial?

MR. BOLTON: One of the issues that the jury will have to decide or, really, the main issue is what in their estimation is -- would -- would reasonably be sustained in terms of -- the egregiousness, I quess, of the claimed or of the defamation. So something that is found to be defamatory, but -- but in the context of an otherwise scholarly publication, I think the jury can conclude that -- that the impact -- the reputational impact is less, if you look at the context in which -- the entire context in which something is said.

THE COURT: And who is the witness that's going to draw that conclusion?

MR. BOLTON: Pardon me?

THE COURT: What witness -- so you're going to

say that --

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MR. BOLTON: I believe that the jury -- I believe -- I believe that's an inference that the jury can or cannot draw. But there's no question that one of the things they have to determine is, is this -- you know, implicitly, is this -- you know, how bad is it. And, certainly, the context in which something occurs, I think, impacts that evaluation.

Now, you asked me who's going to make that determination. I don't think that would be a proper question for a witness in any event. I think that's -- I think that's a factor that the jury has to assess in making its determination.

MR. ZIMMERMAN: Respectfully, Your Honor, if I can reply, that's a hundred percent wrong. Mr. Pozner's entire life, every input that could have possibly impacted his psyche his entire life is not on trial. What Mr. Bolton is doing is saying exactly that he should be able to apply the doctrine of incremental harm. We're going to look at everything that might have hurt Mr. Pozner's feelings from any source whatsoever and the jury can decide whether they think it's that piece of information that caused his injury or this.

Ultimately, what Dr. Lubit basically testified is very similar to a differential diagnosis. Okay? He considered multiple causes from Mr. Pozner's emotional or

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psychological injuries. He discounted some, based on what we heard in the testimony. And what we're hearing from defense counsel is we want to redo that differential diagnosis but without an expert. I said yesterday and I'll say it again today, I have no problem with their cross-examination of Dr. Lubit, and if they want to attack his, basically, differential diagnosis through that cross, of course that's admissible.

But what they're asking is very different. they're saying is we want the jury to perform its own differential diagnosis at our urging based on information we provide. And they do not have an expert who can say, for example, this other piece of information would have led to a different result in a differential diagnosis. That's what's required. That -- when I say they need an expert, that's where they need an expert. And if they can't get an expert to provide them information saying a forensic psychiatrist evaluating this piece of information would find it important to a determination of PTSD or follow-on PTSD or a secondary injury, then the information is not relevant, because the jury shouldn't do that on their own. That's the reason we have expertise. This is not within the expertise of a normal untrained individual.

THE COURT: Well I -- Mr. Zimmerman -- I'll give you the final word, Mr. Bolton, but I completely agree

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with Mr. Zimmerman. I mean, we wouldn't be having this discussion if we were talking about the scope of your -if the doctor had been on the stand and you said, I intend to go in with the doctor as to the other stressors to Mr. Pozner with the hope of saying isn't it possible that his divorce, isn't it possible that his age, or all these other things that you could say which would be stressful to him in addition to the death of his child and this maelstrom of factors around him would be the cause of his PTSD, and we wouldn't -- I wouldn't be even listening to Mr. Zimmerman. But I assume since it's a videotape, you didn't go into any of these on the videotape or maybe you did. I haven't seen your cross.

But assuming it is what it is, I think what we'll do is we'll just see what Mr. Bolton does with the witnesses and make the objection at the time. Either I'll take a sidebar or we'll take a break. Once I understand how far he goes into this area, if it's rather benign, it might not even be objectionable. But if we spend some time and we go into these other areas, then I don't see the relevance, especially predicated, Mr. Zimmerman, on your argument, which I agree, is that the relevance would be dependent upon and a necessity for an expert witness to draw the conclusions to a reasonable degree of medical probability.

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Mr. Bolton, I mean, I don't know if you've got your questions all written out and your plan scripted, but might not -- plan that it's not likely that we're going to spend substantial time.

I don't really have a -- be honest with you, Mr. Zimmerman, I don't really have a firm intellectual grasp of the doctrine of incremental harm. It's rolling around in there and it's an odd concept. On the one hand I agree with you that it's messy, it's dirty, especially when not connected to an expert testimony. It's problematic without expert testimony. With expert testimony, incremental harm happens all the time on motor vehicle collisions and all the things, especially with multiple problems people have when they come to court and say, Judge, my back is bad before the accident. Well, didn't you fall off a horse? Didn't you get kicked by a horse? Didn't you fall off your bike? These incremental factors happen all the time in personal injury cases.

Now, in this case, I can't -- I don't have a clear picture of where the line is, but I agree, as I said yesterday, I think that although the defense's job is to throw up roadblocks and in some sense create doubt, I don't think we're going to spend the next two days just throwing everything against the wall and leave it hanging without that expert to draw it together. Mr. Bolton, what

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do you -- I'm going to wait, but maybe you want to educate me to help me anticipate.

MR. BOLTON: Well, I do -- I have a couple of points that I would like to make. Number one, the requirement -- basically their -- the element of damages -- certainly one of the element of damages is an issue of distress. Distress is something and what causes it or how people react to it is something within the common and ordinary understanding of individuals, and I disagree -- I disagree that -- that that is an area that -- I'm not saying that an expert is prohibited, but I disagree that it is an area in which an expert is required.

I also disagree that the defendant has any obligation to call an expert and that therefore, the plaintiff's expert carries the day. The plaintiff has — the plaintiff has the burden of proof. I do not have the burden of proof on that and I do not know, and in fact, and I believe that the instructions that the Court will give to the jury, in fact, says that you can believe or disbelieve an expert and that the defendant does not have any obligations — such obligation.

THE COURT: Well, I agree with you, Mr. Bolton, up to -- with everything you just said. So if you wanted to talk about, as the doctor did, other stressors in

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Mr. Pozner's life, and it's a short, succinct question, I'm not sure Mr. Zimmerman is going to object to -- I don't -- I'll have to hear the question.

But, again, I have to tell you this concept of proving that the remaining portions of the book, Nobody Died at Sandy Hook, is allegedly a serious academic -- piece of academic research and should somehow or another be relevant to put in to sort of disproportion the defamatory statements that should make Mr. Pozner feel better is so far from what you're telling me in terms of your ability and right as a defendant to sow doubt as to the conclusions of the doctor.

So you can -- you know, we're going to hear about other stressful -- again, make your objections, Mr. Zimmerman, and if we -- if we're getting bogged down and spending too much time and I don't understand the relevance, then I'll sustain the objection. If I -- they think they're fair questions and I can, in my mind, understand where Mr. Bolton is going and how it relates to the issues and the factors the jury is going to employ in answering the question, I'll overrule the objection, and then you'll get a sense -- and any trial lawyer gets a sense if it's a string of sustained objections, then Mr. Bolton will have to decide if he keeps going at it again and again. If they're all overruled, then you'll

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have to fallback and say, Well, I quess the Judge is going to let this stuff come in.

I'll just conclude with the way I began. It's not that I disagree with what you're either saying. It's just that in reflection last night, I wanted to point out as a trial judge, it's very hard in the middle of a trial to talk about this kind of theoretical concepts in the context of an oral motion in limine.

So that's how we'll handle it. I don't want to discourage you from making your objections and think that I've rejected the concepts, nor do I want to discourage you, Mr. Bolton, from providing a robust defense of your client in this case.

MR. BOLTON: I appreciate that. Recognizing though Your Honor's preliminary comments and thoughts, let me -- let me look at it -- maybe approaching it from a different perspective, and that would be --

THE COURT: Excuse me, just -- are they all here? Oh, we're waiting for two.

MR. BOLTON: I'm not holding anybody up at this point?

> THE COURT: No.

MR. BOLTON: I guess to the extent people considered the book and chapter and the context to be irrelevant or potentially irrelevant, then -- then I guess

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I would suggest then that -- that a motion by myself then to limit the plaintiff to discussing only the four statements that -- that have been found to be defamatory, and that -- and that the Court -- and that the plaintiff be prohibited from going beyond the four statements, and not providing any context and not providing any -- any discussion about --

THE COURT: So here's why I'm not going to accept your invitation or allow that or if you are making that, why I'm going to deny it. I no more want to tutor Mr. Zimmerman or Ms. Feinstein on her direct examination of her client than I do want to define or tutor your direct examination of Dr. Fetzer.

If whomever is asking Mr. Pozner the question starts talking about all the other chapters of the book or all these other aspects and then you follow up on cross-examination, I'd like to ask you a couple more questions about your comment on the other chapter, I hardly think I'm going to sustain an objection based on relevance if it's a clear, simple follow-up question with the plaintiff lawyer opening the door.

So rather than pretend, like, as a judge I can now tell Attorney Feinstein or Attorney Zimmermans, with an S, which one, let's see what they do. And I do pay attention. I have my transcript, and I'll keep track.

And if your -- if they are relevant because of the area of direct examination and an objection is made, I'll overrule the objection.

MR. BOLTON: Well, I'm --

examination is limited to the four defamatory statements and no mention is made of any chapters of the book or any other author of the book, then your argument about them opening the door is no longer a good one. You might have other reasons. We'll just deal with it at the time the issue is raised.

MR. BOLTON: Okay. Okay. But what I'm alerting the Court to is that I may not necessarily just be looking for them to open the door. I may be making those objections myself as the testimony comes in.

But -- but one that I would like to take up real briefly, Attorney Zimmerman said Professor Fetzer's career and his research and his -- is not on trial here, it's not relevant. And along those lines, I would -- I would request that there be no questions when Mr. -- when Professor Fetzer is questioned regarding any other area in which he's researched that they inquired about in voir dire, the JFK --

THE COURT: I'm going to deny that.

MR. BOLTON: Pardon?

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THE COURT: I'm going to deny whatever you're asking me to do. I'm not going to do it. First of all, it's not in a form of written motion. I started out by saying please don't give me oral motions in limine in the middle of a trial to try to pretend like I can then start telling you -- either of you how to try your case. I have no idea what their cross-examination is going to be nor do I know what your cross-examination is going to be.

Taken to its logical extreme, gentlemen, maybe I should ask the witnesses all the questions, thinking that I know what this case is about. But last time I heard, we have the adversarial system in our courts of law, and I rely on learned counsel to do the job that they've been hired to do, and I'll follow along and rule on the objections when they're made.

Okay. I just wanted to make those comments because, like I said, came up. One of the other things I'll tell you, as a judge --

MR. BOLTON: Well --

THE COURT: -- I don't know as a lawyer too, when things happen after eight hours of testimony at the end of the day, I like to -- you know, the human nature is you accept the invitation to talk about these things but then you think afterwards, like, I could have thought more carefully.

MR. BOLTON: And it's my understanding --1 2 THE COURT: I just wanted to say that you should 3 not have left the impression that I am ruling one way or the other on the admissibility of any of these questions 4 under the rules of evidence. It's just that I did not 5 6 understand the concept with sufficient degree of requisite 7 certainty that I could grant a motion in limine to thereby instruct opposing counsel on what was appropriate and 8 9 inappropriate. 10 Okay. If when the jury -- I promised you guys 11 would get a little break before the jury came in. 12 MR. BOLTON: Okay. I just want to clarify. You 13 folks then are prepared then to pick up with the 14 cross-examination, correct? 15 MS. FEINSTEIN: Yes. The cross is cued up. 16 MR. BOLTON: Okay. Thank you. 17 THE COURT: We'll start with hitting the play 18 button. 19 MS. FEINSTEIN: That's right. 20 THE COURT: Okay. Well then let's wait for the 2.1 jurors to show up and then we'll start promptly. 22 Oh, we do have, curiously, the Channel 3 -- the 23 local affiliate CBS has put in a media request. I, as a 24 routine, grant those. I guess under the local rule or 25 practice sometimes it's appropriate to ask people.

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Bear in mind this bear -- was relevant to your motion, Mr. Zimmerman. You'll see, and you can -- my bailiff isn't here. The -- the logistics of it, they're in that room behind the glass. So the jury won't actually see the cameras. They come in and go out completely silently and you -- you actually, with your table over there, they'll be behind your head. Mr. Pozner's actually situated in such a way that, unless he swivels around and looks right in the glass, they're not going to capture his face either. But, the media request had been faxed in this morning. Any comments or objections? As indicated, I routinely grant -- or I should say, I've never denied a media request. MR. ZIMMERMAN: Just for clarification, Your

Honor, is the request that they come in today and film with video --

THE COURT: Correct.

MR. ZIMMERMAN: -- from that room?

THE COURT: Correct.

MR. ZIMMERMAN: We are opposed to it. While I understand the Court's position that Mr. Halbig still has still images of Mr. Pozner and he could release those, he presumably released those to some limited circle of people that are related to him.

Our concern is always that Mr. Pozner is, for

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good reason, in fear of his safety and a crime victim, and we would not -- like to not have them videotape his direct exam. We're not opposed to any other videotaping.

THE COURT: I understand. Any objections, Mr. Bolton?

MR. BOLTON: I have no position on it, Your Honor. I'm neutral.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. ZIMMERMAN: And, Your Honor, we're fine with audio, just it's only the images of his face that we're concerned about.

THE COURT: Yeah. Well, I appreciate, again, renewing your objection. As I said last time, Mr. Pozner, please don't construe my comments as being unsympathetic to your situation. Far from it. I have no human experience to relate in any way to the concerns expressed by Mr. Zimmerman.

But in Wisconsin there has always been for the last 150-plus years this openness to the courts and the courtroom proceedings to the public, and unfetterred -- relatively unfetterred access to the media and broadcasting and communicating to the public the operation of the court system, although, there are exceptions for victims of crimes and juveniles, certainly so.

One of the factors that I mentioned, of course,

is Mr. -- purportedly, Mr. Halbig and maybe Mr. Fetzer's belief that the individual sitting in the courtroom who bears a likeness to the picture on the videotape deposition is not, in fact, Leonard Pozner, the purported father of the child whom may never have existed. concept of changing identities and crisis actors and courtroom actors still perpetuates, apparently, among certain groups, and were I to do as you say, unfortunately, it would just contribute to the notion that the Court is participating in the alleged subterfuge by denying the public's access to a clear look at the face of the man who's going to testify in court before the jury. Once again, evidence of -- I can probably see it coming, evidence of the Court's complicity in the deep state to deny the truth to come out as to who the accuser is and who is, in fact, asking the jury to award the damages. never have, probably never will as a trial judge, confront such a scenario, but that's what really we face here today, and with the utmost respect to Mr. Pozner, it's the day in which he confronts the person who's alleged to have defamed him and then plead his case to the jury, the damages that should be awarded, if any, and to do so in open court for all to see. That's really what, you know, clean government and open courts are really about, but please don't construe it as being unsympathetic to any of

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the grounds that you've submitted and the concerns that you have.

MR. ZIMMERMAN: With --

THE COURT: No question.

MR. ZIMMERMAN: With respect, Your Honor, this case is not being tried to the public and Mr. Pozner's identity is not on trial. The public may have an interest in that, but the public interest also reflects his safety and well-being as a crime victim.

THE COURT: I understand.

MR. ZIMMERMAN: And Wisconsin has supported that for many years. And if this were a case where there was a sexual assault victim accusing an accuser, the -- the state does block videotaping in those instances.

THE COURT: Well, and I've searched,

Mr. Zimmerman, for a firm foundation for what you ask.

There is no precedent though under the Wisconsin

Constitution for me to extend the rights of a victim of crime to the victims of crimes that occurred in other states. Now, the constitutional provision and the rights of crime victims have all been in cases where the crime was committed in Wisconsin and the defendant is prosecuted in the criminal courts. It's not to say that it -- it shouldn't, it's just that there's no precedent for a crime victim rights being extended to crimes committed -- crimes

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committed and prosecuted elsewhere.

The media and the -- also has a right to participate in the court -- in the court system and report to the public what is going on. And, we have print media that can report as to what is being said, but the television stations are a media in which they rely on visual reporting, and though I never asked, I am certain that the media would prefer to not have a limitation on the pictures that they would like to take and report.

I've balanced off all of those and I tried to communicate then as I do now in appreciating and understanding your position. The balance comes, unfortunately for Mr. Pozner, down on the side of not limiting the access of media both in terms of its -- the print or digital media, video media, and how they report on this case. But please don't construe that as being unsympathetic, and I understand this is a once in a lifetime situation. It's just that we're going to go ahead and allow the media to report on this important case.

MR. ZIMMERMAN: Will the Court provide reasons to the media so that they can understand the implications for Mr. Pozner and hopefully treat this accordingly and respectfully, rather than treat this like a run-of-the-mill everyday case? The Court has done

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1 balancing. I think it's important for the media to 2 understand --3 THE COURT: I don't have any problem with that, do you, Mr. Bolton? 4 MR. BOLTON: I have -- I don't know exactly 5 6 what's being requested here. 7 THE COURT: I'll tell you what's being requested. When the media comes, usually they set up, I 8 9 can see them coming, and I have no problem telling --10 Mr. Zimmerman is simply saying would you inform the media of the motion that has been made before the Court and the 11 12 concerns that is expressed by the plaintiff and the ruling of the Court and then let the media decide how it, in its 13 14 journalistic integrity, desires to report.

MR. BOLTON: I think there's a significant risk of prejudice to the defendant, because the implication is then that somehow there is an imminent threat posed by the defendant in this case. And so I'm concerned that we create a false impression then that somehow we are creating some sort of a risk environment here.

THE COURT: Well, I'll be very careful what I say, but I'll go ahead and do that. I intend to do nothing other than inform those not here today -- not here now, namely, the media, as to what the Court was asked to do and what the Court decided, and that for me to

communicate it has been the plaintiff's request, although 1 2 not obligated by the Court, that there be no pictures 3 taken of the plaintiff's face. I intend to do nothing other than what the media would know if they were sitting 4 in the courtroom now, that there's no order limiting but 5 6 that they should be aware of the request. I'll go ahead 7 and do that. We'll have to take a short break when they 8 set up. MR. ZIMMERMAN: Thank you, Your Honor. 10 THE COURT: Okay. We'll wait for the jurors. 11 THE BAILIFF: They're here. 12 THE COURT: Oh, they're here. Let's take our 13 ten minute break and then we'll bring them in. 14 (Off the record at 9:04 a.m.) (Back on the record at 9:14 a.m.) 15 16 THE COURT: We'll go back on the record. Just, I have a special verdict form. Still it's the preference 17 18 of the parties to ask one question? 19 MR. ZIMMERMAN: Yes, Your Honor. 20 THE COURT: Okay. We do have a caption. 2.1 should strike Palecek and Wrongs Without Wremedies. 22 MS. ZIMMERMAN: Excellent point, Your Honor. 23 THE COURT: Right? 24 MR. BOLTON: Yes. 25 MS. STEDMAN: Yes.

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THE BAILIFF: All rise for the jury.

(Jury in.)

THE COURT: Thank you. Please be seated.

Good morning. Welcome, ladies and gentlemen.

The good news is I don't -- somebody was late this morning, but I don't know who, so you don't have to out yourself or raise your hand. If it makes any difference, I overslept this morning too, so it happens, and I can't believe the traffic on the west side of Madison this morning. It's like everyone was trying to get to work, so things happen. Don't -- whoever it was, I really don't know who, but don't beat yourself up over it. We're doing pretty good in keeping this case moving. One of the jobs of a trial court judge is to keep things moving so I can make it efficient and present the evidence to you, ladies and gentlemen, as members of the jury, but I hope -- I want to make your experience here a worthwhile one and not create an unnecessary stress as you try to get up in the morning and battle the crosstown traffic. So we're a little behind, but we'll begin this morning I guess with the cross-examination videotape deposition of the doctor.

As I indicated yesterday, just remember that my court reporter retires to the office to work on other things. Don't think that because she's not transcribing it, it's not a record. It is. We just use the flash

1 drive or the electronic as part of the court record. 2 Are we ready to proceed with the 3 cross-examination? MR. ZIMMERMAN: Yes, Your Honor. 4 THE COURT: Okay. Go ahead. 5 6 (Video deposition began at 9:16 a.m.) 7 (Video deposition paused, followed by the mid-morning break.) 8 (Back on the record at 10:39 a.m. outside the 10 presence of the jury.) 11 THE COURT: Good morning. Please be seated. 12 May I have your name, please. MS. QUINTANA: Sure. Amanda, and my last name 13 14 is Ouintana. THE COURT: And you're with WISC TV 3? 15 16 MS. QUINTANA: Yes. 17 THE COURT: Welcome. I did get a copy of your 18 media request, which I granted. 19 At the request of the plaintiff, I just wanted 20 to let you know that the plaintiff had asked the Court not 2.1 to allow the media to photograph Mr. Pozner from the 22 shoulder up. In support of that request, Mr. Pozner had 23 indicated that he fears for his own safety, that he is a 24 victim of a crime in another state, a person had been 25 convicted and sentenced to prison as a result of threats.

1 He prefers to keep his identity as protected as can be. I did not grant the motion. I denied the 2 3 motion, citing the fact that I felt that the courts in Wisconsin are open, and that I wasn't going to place any 4 5 restriction on you or other members of the media. 6 are no photographs of anyone in the courtroom. 7 The plaintiff asked simply that I just let you know that, to the extent that in your journalistic 8 9 discretion, whether you choose to capture Mr. Pozner's 10 facial image. So there's no order, but just that I let 11 you know, to the extent that you find that relevant to how 12 you capture those images. 13 MS. QUINTANA: Okay. I understand. 14 THE COURT: Do you have any questions? 15 MS. QUINTANA: No, I understand. 16 THE COURT: Thank you for coming. 17 MS. QUINTANA: Thank you. 18 THE COURT: And we'll turn on the room. 19 MS. QUINTANA: Microphone? 20 THE COURT: Yeah. 2.1 MS. QUINTANA: Thank you. 22 THE CLERK: Can you ask him? 23 THE COURT: Can you hear me in the media? Okay. 24 Yeah. Ready? 25 THE BAILIFF: I don't think so.

THE BAILIFF: Did she?  THE COURT: Yeah.  THE BAILIFF: Then I guess we're ready.  THE COURT: Yeah. How much more time do we have  on  MR. BOLTON: I think we said about  MS. FEINSTEIN: Emily, do you know how much time  we have?  MS. STEDMAN: I will check right now. I think  it's about 40 minutes. There are two there's two  portions that have been cut.  THE COURT: Okay. So about 40 minutes?  MS. STEDMAN: I think so.  THE COURT: All right. I'll let the jury know.  It's sometimes helpful to give them a heads up.  MS. STEDMAN: It will go until 3:32. The  timestamp says 3:32.  THE COURT: Who's your next witness?  MR. ZIMMERMAN: Mr. Pozner.  THE COURT: You want to just take an early  lunch? Because that will break really early. It's up to  you. How long is your direct examination, do you think?  MR. ZIMMERMAN: 35, 40 minutes, tops. Brief.	1	THE COURT Week Observe heads
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1 If you want to take an early lunch, I don't have any 2 problem with that, otherwise, we can go ahead. 3 MR. ZIMMERMAN: Okay. Thank you. THE COURT: So there's about 35 minutes left. 4 5 THE BAILIFF: All rise for the jury. 6 (Jury in.) 7 THE COURT: Thank you. Please be seated. So in the future, despite the fact that I 8 9 completely spaced out, our breaks will be a little longer 10 to accommodate one of your fellow jurors, which I'm happy 11 Puts us a little bit beyond, but we'll just keep 12 plugging away. There's about 35 minutes left on the videotape of the cross-examination, and then there's a 13 14 direct -- redirect and then recross. Depending on how that falls on the timeline, we might take an early lunch. 15 16 The sun's shining, I guess, although, you guys know that because you've got windows in your jury room. Or if we 17 18 can get things keep moving, I'll just be -- Mr. Zimmerman 19 will make the call what he prefers. 20 So with that, we'll resume with the videotape 2.1 deposition. 22 (Video resumed at 10:45 a.m.) 23 (Video concluded at 11:17 a.m.) THE COURT: Is there redirect? No recross? 24 25 MR. ZIMMERMAN: No, Your Honor.

1	THE COURT: Okay. It's only 11:15. Would you		
2 like to ca	all your first next witness?		
3	MR. ZIMMERMAN: Yes, please. Plaintiffs would		
4 call Mr.	Leonard Pozner.		
5	THE CLERK: Please raise your right hand.		
6	(Witness sworn.)		
7	THE BAILIFF: Watch your step. This chair just		
8 swivels as	round. It doesn't go back and forth.		
9	THE WITNESS: Oh, okay.		
10	THE BAILIFF: There's more water in the pitcher.		
11	THE WITNESS: Great. Thank you.		
12	THE COURT: Please.		
13	LEONARD POZNER,		
14 calle	called as a witness, being first duly sworn in		
15 the abo	ove cause, testified under oath as follows:		
16	DIRECT EXAMINATION		
17 BY MR. ZIMMERM	AN:		
Q Good morn.	ing, Mr. Pozner.		
19 A Good morn.	ing.		
Q I'd like	to ask you just some preliminary questions before		
21 we jump in	n. Have you ever testified before in front of a		
22 jury?			
23 A No, I have	e not.		
Q How are yo	ou feeling today?		
25 A Okay.			

1 Thank you. Let me ask some background about you, please. Q 2 Where do you live? I live in Florida. 3 Α 4 And how long have you lived there? Since 2013. 5 Α Where did you live before you moved to Florida? 6 Q 7 Before Florida, I lived in Sandy Hook, Connecticut. Α 8 And about how long did you live in Sandy Hook? Q 9 Α About eight years. 10 Mr. Pozner, are you married? Q 11 No. I'm divorced. Α 12 When were you divorced? Q 13 In 2014. Α 14 And do you have any children, Mr. Pozner? Q 15 I do. Α 16 How many? 17 I have two living children and one dead son. Α 18 I'm going to ask you some questions about your son. 0 19 was his name? 20 Α My son's name was Noah. 2.1 And, when did Noah pass away? Q 22 In 2012. Α 23 Q How old was he when he died? 24 Α Noah was six years old.

And in the range of siblings, is he the oldest or the

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- Q Mr. Pozner, I'd like to ask you if you can tell us some memories you have of Noah growing up.
- A Noah was a regular little boy. He was -- he was a twin,

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- 1 and so that made him sensitive to others, and he -- and he 2 loved to joke and just a six-year-old boy.
  - And when you say he loved to joke, what do you mean by Q that?
  - Well, he would -- for instance, he would joke that he Α would go to work at night, while his sister slept, at a taco factory and things like that.
  - Mr. Pozner, what grade was Noah in when he died? Q
  - Noah was in first grade when he died. Α
  - At what school? Q
- 11 He died at the Sandy Hook Elementary School. Α
- 12 And how did your son die, Mr. Pozner? Q
- He was murdered in a shooting at that school. 13 Α
- 14 Can you tell us what you remember about the last time you 0 15 saw your son alive.
  - The last time I saw Noah would have been the morning of Α December 14th. It was a regular morning. We got ready for school. I drove my three kids to school. We -- it was a regular day. We played music in the car and joked around, and I dropped my three kids off at the car line. And, I don't remember if I said I love you that day, but I said, you know, have a great day. And I remember Noah, it was cold, but he jumped out not wearing his jacket and he had one arm in one sleeve and his backpack in his other arm, and he was kind of juggling both and walking into the

- Q Can you tell us what you did when you learned that Noah was one of the victims.
- A Well, after that we had to make arrangements for his funeral.
- Q When was Noah's funeral?

that I have of Noah.

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- A Noah's funeral was one of the first funerals after the shooting, and it was just a few days after the shooting.
- Q Can you tell us what you remember about your son's funeral.
- A I remember that there were -- there were a lot of people outside and it was a large law enforcement presence, and the funeral home was pretty much standing room only.

  There were that many people there. And -- and before the funeral, we had -- we had a private viewing where we opened the coffin, and -- and I got a chance to say, you know, one last good-bye to Noah.
- Q And how did you say one last good-bye to Noah?
- 20 A Well, I made contact with him. I wanted to hold his hand,
  21 but I couldn't.
  - Q Why -- I apologize. Why couldn't you hold his hand?
- A Oh. Noah was shot in his hand and his face, so part of his body was covered.
- 25 Q I apologize for the interruption. Please continue telling

1		us what you remember about the private portion of the
2		ceremony.
3	А	I remember, well, saying good-bye to him and kissing him
4		on his forehead in a familiar way that I've always done,
5		and that was the only part of him that was not covered.
6		And
7	Q	What did you
8	А	that was the last time I saw him.
9	Q	What did you do after the funeral service?
10	А	Oh, we we we went to the funeral or to bury Noah,
11		to the cemetery.
12	Q	Can you tell us, please Mr. Pozner, tell us, please,
13		about your emotional condition following the loss of your
14		son.
15	А	Um, well, I was devastated. I was didn't feel like
16		doing much of anything. It was just one day at a time.
17	Q	Did you ever seek mental health treatment?
18	А	Yeah, I did. I went into counseling quickly, and I saw a
19		psychiatrist, and then I was diagnosed with PTSD.
20	Q	How long, in your estimation, did you remain numb and
21		devastated?
22	А	For probably about a year.
23	Q	And then how did your emotional condition change over
24		time?
25	А	Well, over time things got back into the just into the

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pattern of regular life. I have two other daughters, and 1 2 they -- you know, they need their parent. And, 3 eventually, we left -- we left Sandy Hook. So we started a life elsewhere. 4 5 Did you start to feel better? Q 6 Α I did.

- What -- other than -- withdraw that. I'd like to talk to 0 you about Dr. Fetzer and this lawsuit. When did you first become aware of the defendant?
- I became aware of Dr. Fetzer in mid-2014. Α
- 11 How did you become aware of him?
  - He had a -- he was writing about Noah and about me. Α
  - Mr. Pozner, in this case you've asserted defamation based Q on statements in the book, Nobody Died at Sandy Hook. Have you read the book?
    - No. I've not read the book. I've -- I've read the parts Α that are about me, and the title pretty much tells me about the rest of it.
    - You've heard during the case that there are three Q statements from the book that were alleged to and found defamatory. I'd like to ask you about those statements. How did it feel to you when you read those statements? How did it make you feel?
    - Α Well it -- it -- it said a lot of ugly things, and I felt like I needed to defend my son. He couldn't do that for

1 himself, so I needed to be his voice. 2 Did you have any other feelings? Q 3 Well, it caused me -- you know, it caused me duress Α personally. 4 5 How do those feelings impact you today? Q 6 Α Um, well, I -- I'm concerned for -- for my safety, my 7 family's safety, my living children, what -- how they could be treated in the future and online and in their 8 9 life, and how that would be viewed. 10 Mr. Pozner, you also alleged one other defamatory Q 11 statement in this case from an August 2018 blog post. 12 you recall that? 13 Yeah. Α 14 How did it make you feel when you learned about that Q 15 statement? 16 It caused me to be concerned for my family's safety. Α 17 In what way? Q 18 Well, I was concerned that someone would do something --Α 19 do something bad. 20 Q Mr. Pozner, in this case you've alleged two types of harm. 2.1 One is harm to your reputation. I'd like to ask you some 22 questions about that. What -- how do you think that 23 Mr. Pozner's statements about your son's death

THE COURT: Mr. Fetzer's.

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certificate --

1 MR. ZIMMERMAN: I apologize. Thank you, Your 2 Honor. 3 BY MR. ZIMMERMAN: How do you think Dr. Fetzer's statements about your son's 4 5 death certificate injured your reputation? MR. BOLTON: Objection. Calls for speculation. 6 7 THE COURT: Overruled. THE WITNESS: Well, it -- he -- it causes people 8 9 to believe that -- that I lied about my son's death, that 10 my son didn't die, and that I'm somehow doing that for 11 some -- some other reason. 12 BY MR. ZIMMERMAN: 13 Has that impacted the way you interact with people? Q 14 It does. I'm very cautious. Α 15 In what ways? Q 16 Well, meeting people for the first time, I'm very careful 17 about what I reveal and what others may reveal about me. 18 Why is that, Mr. Pozner? 0 19 I don't know how people might react. Α 20 Q And what do you mean by that, how people might react? 2.1 Well, people could accuse me of being -- you know, being Α 22 this villain that Mr. Fetzer portrayed me to be. 23 0 Why do you think someone might actually make that accusation? 24 25 Because it constantly happens. I get a lot of -- well, Α

1 there was a woman who was sentenced to prison for making 2 death threats against me. Is this Lucy Richards? 3 Q 4 Α Yes. 5 What makes you think Ms. Richards' messages have anything Q to do with the defendant's defamatory statements? 6 7 It was -- it's the -- the way she said what she said and Α the way she talked about Noah and about me. It accused me 8 9 of faking my son's death or hiding my son, that he's not 10 really dead. 11 Anything else? 12 Um, well part of her sentence and probation is that she is Α 13 not to read Mr. Fetzer's website or any of his material. 14 How did you feel when you heard Ms. Richards' messages? 0 I was scared. I was -- I was taken aback. It was pretty 15 16 shocking. My kids were with me when the voicemails began 17 autoplaying on my phone, and I was really worried about 18 them. 19 Did you have any other emotional response? Q 20 Α Um, well, I was -- I mean, I was frustrated that this 21 keeps happening. 22 Q Can you explain why you felt frustrated? 23 Α Well, I was -- I mean, I was frustrated that I was the -the FBI agents that interviewed Lucy Richards told me that 24

her source of information was Mr. Fetzer, and I was

1		frugtrated that there was nothing I sould do about this
		frustrated that there was nothing I could do about this.
2	Q	Mr. Pozner, did you keep these recordings?
3	А	I did. I I saved them.
4	Q	Do you have them?
5	А	Yes.
6		MR. ZIMMERMAN: Your Honor, plaintiff moves to
7		have Exhibits 4 through 7 admitted.
8		THE COURT: Any objection?
9		MR. BOLTON: No, Your Honor.
10		THE COURT: Received.
11		(Exhibits 4 through 7 marked and received into
12		evidence.)
13		MR. ZIMMERMAN: Plaintiff moves to publish
14		Exhibits 4 and 5 to the jury.
15		THE COURT: Approved.
16		MR. ZIMMERMAN: Your Honor, may I approach a
17		moment?
18		THE COURT: Sure.
19		(Exhibit 4 played.)
20		MS. RICHARDS: Did you have your imaginary
21		friend (inaudible)? Are you still fucking him? You
22		fucking Jew bastard.
23		(Exhibit 4 concluded.)
24		MS. RICHARDS: Did you have your
25		MR. ZIMMERMAN: I apologize.

2.1

MS. RICHARDS: You're going to die, you motherfucking nigger. Kike. Jew bastard. Fag. Tranny. Cunt. And what are you going to do about it? You can do absolutely nothing. You're a loser. You're going to rot in hell. (Inaudible) death. You're going to die. Death is coming to you real soon, motherfucker. You're going to die.

## (Exhibit 5 concluded.)

## BY MR. ZIMMERMAN:

- Q Mr. Pozner, I'd like to turn to the other aspect of compensatory damages in this case, and that's emotional harm. Why do you say that Dr. Fetzer's defamatory statements have caused you emotional harm?
- A Because, I was -- I was doing well. I was -- I was interacting with some of the people that were denying this. I was open to speaking to people, and I had attempted to be transparent. I published on -- Noah's death certificate on -- on a social media page I used as a memorial page, and after doing that, I was accused of being a fake and a fraud, and that changed everything.
- Q How do you feel when you think about Noah today?
- A Well, when I think about Noah -- well, instead of thinking about Noah and remembering memories that I have with him,

  I am constantly reminded of all of this hate directed at

1	Noah and me and that I need to first do something about
2	that.
3	MR. ZIMMERMAN: Thank you, Mr. Pozner. I have
4	no further questions.
5	THE COURT: How long is your cross-examination,
6	Mr. Bolton?
7	MR. BOLTON: I'm not sure, but it might be more
8	tight if we if we took a break right now, and I can
9	pull things together.
10	THE COURT: Okay. All right. We'll take our
11	afternoon our lunch break. If it's okay with you, I
12	we toggle back, early lunch, come back early. Give you
13	approximately an hour. So it's 11:45. We'll resume with
14	the cross-examination at 12:45.
15	THE BAILIFF: All rise for the jury.
16	(Jury out.)
17	THE COURT: Anything any we need to take up
18	before we take our lunch break?
19	MR. BOLTON: Not from me, Your Honor.
20	MR. ZIMMERMAN: No, Your Honor.
21	THE COURT: Okay. We'll see you back at 12:45.
22	(Off the record at 11:41 a.m.)
23	(Back on the record at 12:45 p.m.)
24	THE COURT: Mr. Pozner, I think you can come on
25	back up and sit in your chair. There's one thing we'll

1		learn in this trial is everyone alternates randomly
2		between Pozner and Pozner.
3		MS. POZNER: I'm okay with both.
4		THE COURT: Ready?
5		THE BAILIFF: All set?
6		THE COURT: Yeah.
7		THE BAILIFF: All rise for the jury.
8		(Jury in.)
9		THE COURT: Thank you. Please be seated.
10		Mr. Bolton.
11		MR. BOLTON: Yes, Your Honor. Ready for me to
12		go?
13		THE COURT: Yeah.
14		MR. BOLTON: Okay.
15		<u>CROSS-EXAMINATION</u>
16	BY M	MR. BOLTON:
17	Q	Mr. Pozner, you understand that in this lawsuit you have
18		made claims that the four particular statements were
19		defamatory; do you understand that?
20	А	Yes.
21	Q	And we showed them on a to the jury during opening
22		arguments, but what I'd like to do is mark as an exhibit
23		the statements that we used yesterday, so that they're
24		part of the record.
25		MR. BOLTON: Who gets the who marks them?

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THE CLERK: This will be Number 8.
 1
 2
                      MR. BOLTON: Number what?
 3
                      THE CLERK: Eight.
                      MR. BOLTON: Okay.
 4
                      (Exhibit 8 marked for identification.)
 5
 6
                      MR. BOLTON: Witness gets this one?
 7
                      THE CLERK: I'm sorry?
                      MR. BOLTON: Witness gets this one?
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 9
                      THE CLERK: Yes.
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                      MR. BOLTON: Okay.
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       BY MR. BOLTON:
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            Mr. Pozner, do you recognize this then as just a
13
            compilation of the four particular statements that you
14
            have claimed to be defamatory in this particular lawsuit?
15
            Yeah, seems to be.
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                      MR. BOLTON: I'd move the admission of Exhibit
17
            8.
18
                      THE COURT: Any objection?
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                      MR. ZIMMERMAN: No, Your Honor.
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                      THE COURT: Received.
2.1
                      (Exhibit 8 received into evidence.)
22
                      MR. BOLTON: And can you -- can you publish it
23
            to the jury then.
24
                      THE COURT: Pull that microphone up nice and
25
            close. Sorry, our system --
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1 MR. BOLTON: All right. 2 THE COURT: There you go. 3 BY MR. BOLTON: Mr. Pozner, during -- during your direct examination there 4 0 5 was considerable testimony about threats that you've 6 received. Do you recall that testimony? 7 Α Yes. And, in fact, apparently -- there was considerable 8 Q 9 testimony by Dr. Lubit relying on statements by you about 10 threats. Do you recall that -- his testimony? 11 Α Yes. 12 With respect to threats, and we heard some -- some very Q 13 disturbing audio recordings of threats that you received, 14 and that was from a Lucy Richards; is that correct? 15 Α Yes. 16 And Lucy Richards -- is it your -- is it your contention Q 17 that Ms. Richards made statements to you or threats to you 18 as a result of these -- any of these four statements that 19 are shown in Exhibit 8? 20 I'm not sure what motivated --Α 21 I'm sorry, I didn't --Q 22 I'm not sure what motivated --Α 23 Q Okay. 24 Α -- her. 25 Okay. But, previously, when you were deposed earlier in Q

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1 this matter, you indicated though that you believed that 2 she act of her own volition. Do you recall that? 3 I'm not sure what the question is. Α Let me ask you, do you believe that Ms. Richards acted of 4 0 her own volition? 5 6 Α Yes. 7 With regard to other threats, do you recall when you first Q received any sort of physical threat? 8 9 Α I received many online, so I don't know which ones came 10 first. 11 When do -- do you -- can you recall at all -- I mean, has 12 this been going on since the -- sort of the Sandy Hook 13 skeptics or the doubters first began publishing content on 14 the internet? It probably started in 2014 or that's when I started 15 Α 16 paying attention. 17 Okay. Do you know -- do you attribute any threat, Q 18 physical threat that you received, to any of the four 19 statements in Exhibit 8? 20 Α Yes. 21 And which one? Q 22 Α All of them. They're -- they're talking about the same 23 thing. 24 Q I'm sorry? 25 I said all the statements are discussing, you know, the Α

1 same topic. 2 And, you believe that someone made a threat to you as a 3 result of reading these particular statements, one or more of them? 4 5 Α Yes. 6 Do you know what motivated any particular person who made Q 7 any threat to you? Um, they were motivated by believing what they read. 8 Α 9 And that's -- that's -- you're making that assumption; is Q 10 that correct? 11 Α Well, the -- the information is created by Mr. Fetzer. 12 isn't repeating anything. He's the source of it. 13 Is it your contention then that -- that only this Q 14 content -- that this content alone was -- that you can 15 identify this content as that which -- which caused 16 threats to occur to you? 17 This is part of the content. Α 18 Pardon me? 0 19 This is part of the content. Α 20 Part of his content? Q 21 There's a lot more that is said about me by Mr. Fetzer. Α 22 Okay. Is there -- is there stuff on the internet that's 23 been said about you and Sandy Hook, in general, that is by other individuals than Mr. Fetzer? 24 25 Yes, there is, but not specific to -- the content that he

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Α

1 creates is unique to his theories. 2 And you indicated though that you would attribute 3 people -- well, let me back up. With regard to other persons who have made threats against you, do you -- is it 4 5 your -- is it your testimony also that those individuals 6 acted of their own volition? 7 Α Yes. Do you know whether any -- any individual person who made 8 Q 9 a threat to you read the statements that are shown on 10 Exhibit 8? 11 Α Some of the threats include some of the wording here, but 12 I don't know where they came across that. 13 Pardon me? Q 14 Some of the threats include wording that's taken off of Α 15 these statements. 16 And can you -- can you identify any specific one? Any Q 17 specific threat? Any specific threatener? 18 Well, saying the death certificate is a forgery, saying Α 19 that it's fake, that Noah didn't die, that it's been 20 proven that he didn't die. 21 And you can attribute that specifically to these four --Q 22 one or more of these four statements, in your mind at 23 least?

A Yes.

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Q But you acknowledge that all -- that people who make

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threats to you are acting of their own volition, correct?

- Α Correct.
- You have no knowledge that Dr. Fetzer has ever had any Q contact with any threatener; is that correct?
- Yes. I don't know what -- what caused them to do that. Α
- Is it fair to say that there's nothing in Exhibit 8 that Q calls for anyone to engage in any sort of illegal or criminal activity?
- Α No. It's not an instruction to do something to me, no.
- Okay. And there's nothing -- you would not consider those Q four statements to be an incitement for someone to engage in some sort of imminent criminal or lawless activity, fair?
- Um, these statements would cause people to take action. Α
- And -- and when you say that it would cause, is -- is Q that a -- have you done any study to reach that conclusion that -- that what people -- that reading this particular statement, for instance, will cause people to engage in criminal or lawless activity?
- Α No, I have not.
- You also indicated that you've received -- that there has Q been harassment of yourself that you attribute -- is that -- is that correct?
- Α Yes.
- 25 And Dr. Lubit also indicated that harassment was a 0

1 significant basis for his opinion as to the -- any harm 2 that you've experienced. Do you recall that testimony? 3 Yes. Α And did -- were you the source of information to Dr. Lubit 4 0 5 about threats and harassment? 6 Α I probably shared some of that with him, yes. 7 And with respect to harassment, do you know -- do you know Q 8 the identity of any harasser? 9 Α I do. Some -- some of them. 10 Were -- is the identity of any harasser Dr. Fetzer? Q 11 Well, the way -- I do feel like I'm being targeted, yes. Α 12 Well, when you've -- when you told Dr. Lubit that you had Q 13 experienced harassment, were you referring then simply to 14 being a target or the subject of internet content? Well, it seems to be a constant that Mr. Fetzer 15 Α 16 specifically goes after me and Noah repeatedly, like he won't just leave it alone. 17 18 When did the harassment begin? Do you recall when you 0 19 began being harassed? 20 Α When I started posting photos of Noah on his -- on my 21 social media page. 22 Q And that began in the latter part of 2014, correct? 23 Α Yes. 24 Q And do you -- and you started getting harassment when you

posted such photos?

Q And you began receiving what you call harassing, harassment, upon the -- that you at least pinpoint to when you began posting pictures of Noah on the internet; is that correct?

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- A It got much worse after I released the death certificate.
- Q What -- what -- tell me what you mean then by -- what do you -- and I don't -- and I don't mean to minimize, but just so that -- so that we can understand, have sort of a common barometer. What do you classify as harassing?

1 If someone sends me an e-mail or posts on a photo of Noah Α 2 on social media, on a public photo, and leaves comments 3 saying that I'm a fake, I'm a fraud, Noah didn't die, it's been proven, that it's all a hoax. And then references to 4 5 other things that Mr. Fetzer has said, calling Noah other 6 names, and just parts of other things. 7 And with regard to what motivated any -- any such 0 8 individual, is it fair to say you have not talked with any 9 of these people or have you? 10 Oh, I've talked to some. Α 11 And have any of them identified that they acted in 12 response to or that Exhibit 8 was an incitement for them 13 to -- to engage you? 14 They did not make that statement, but they may have Α 15 referenced Mr. Fetzer. 16 Have you -- have you ever talked with Mr. Fetzer? I have not. 17 Α 18 Now, Dr. Lubit indicated that -- that he thought that you 0 19 had had conversations with him. Do you recall that 20 testimony? 21 Yes. Α 22 And -- and at least in that respect, his recollection or Q 23 understanding was incorrect? 24 Α I think so. I don't remember it exactly, but, yeah, I 25 sent a removal demand to Dr. Fetzer, so maybe that was the

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communication that was misunderstood.

- Your counsel asked you some questions this morning, and he began with some very poignant exchange between you and he regarding your son and your relationship with your son.
  Do you recall that testimony?
- A Yes.
- Q And -- and a very endearing photo was published to the jury of your son. Do you recall that?
- A Yes.
- Q Am I correct that you are not contending in this lawsuit that you were injured -- that Dr. Fetzer in some respect injured you by causing the loss of your son; is that correct?
- A No, Mr. Fetzer's not responsible for my son's death.
- Q Okay. And you testified how the death of your son affected you and your wife, and you -- I believe you said that for approximately a year you were very severely affected by -- by the death of your son in terms of your psychological well-being; is that a fair statement?
- A Yes. The first year was very hard.
- 21 Q Pardon me?
  - A The first year was very difficult.
- Q And -- and Dr. Lubit indicated then that -- that you were
  actually on a progression of improvement until about 16
  months after Sandy Hook occurred. Do you recall that

1		testimony?
2	А	Yes.
3	Q	And, is that information I mean, did he ask you about
4		the progression of your improvement and then any any
5		change in your condition? Was that something you
6		discussed with him?
7	А	Yes.
8	Q	And, as part of your discussion with him, then you told
9		him that you had been improving until about 16 months
10		after after Sandy Hook; is that correct?
11	А	I don't remember the exact number of months that I would
12		have said.
13	Q	Okay.
14	А	But in 2014, I started to look to see what was being
15		written about Noah online, and I felt I was feeling good
16		enough to be able to make myself accessible to people who
17		wanted to communicate.
18	Q	But Dr. Lubit then indicated that when you started that
19		activity of looking on the internet for Sandy Hook content
20		in 2014, that you began then, what he described as a
21		decline in your condition; is that fair to say?
22		MR. ZIMMERMAN: Objection, Your Honor.
23		THE WITNESS: After I
24		THE COURT: Hang on a second, please. Grounds?
25		MR. ZIMMERMAN: Misquotes or misstates prior

1 testimony. 2 THE COURT: Sustained. 3 MR. BOLTON: I'm sorry, Judge, I didn't hear 4 you. 5 THE COURT: Sustained. 6 MR. BOLTON: Okay. 7 BY MR. BOLTON: 8 Was there -- was there anything in Dr. Lubit's testimony Q 9 that you disagreed with? 10 I don't -- I don't remember that well now to be able to Α 11 say that. 12 Would -- do you know when -- when the statements in Q 13 Exhibit 8 were first published? 14 After I released Noah's death certificate in 2014. Α 15 If I told -- told you that the publication was in October Q 16 of 2015, would that sound right to you? Um, it's possible that it was, but the threats started 17 Α 18 after I published his death certificate online. 19 Okay. But according to Dr. Lubit, your condition began to Q 20 deteriorate in 2014 when you first began searching the 2.1 internet and making postings of Noah's picture. 22 Right. I searched Noah's name and I saw all of the stuff Α 23 written about him. That was upsetting to see. Okay. And that preceded the publication then of -- of the 24 25 defamatory statements shown in Exhibit 8?

1 Α Um --2 MR. ZIMMERMAN: Objection. Assumes facts not in 3 evidence. THE WITNESS: I don't remember which came --4 5 THE COURT: Hang on a second. Overruled. 6 you answer the question? 7 THE WITNESS: I don't remember which came first, but in 2014 was when I started to pay attention to what's 8 9 going on online. 10 BY MR. BOLTON: With respect to -- when you say in 2014 you began, I can't 11 12 remember -- I'm not sure just what you said, checked, 13 finding out what was going on? What was your -- what was 14 the statement you made? 15 That's when I looked to see how -- what was online about Α 16 Noah. 17 And you began -- I mean, that was -- that -- you began Q 18 actively searching out information about Sandy Hook and 19 content being published by Sandy Hook skeptics at that 20 time in 2014, correct? 21 I started looking at all content that was published online Α 22 about Sandy Hook and there were errors in regular media 23 also that I was addressing, not just denial content, but 24 the way Noah was being reported on in the news. 25 And --0

- A There were -- there were errors.
- Q And you -- and you continue that to this day, correct,
  searching out content on the internet relating to Sandy
  Hook and -- and the deniers?
  - A I am, and other people forward things to me.
  - Q And you spend a considerable amount of your own personal time doing that, correct?
  - A Yes, I do.

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- Q And, is it your testimony that your exposure to that content that you seek out on the internet, that that does not cause you any emotional distress?
- 12 A It causes some.
- 13 Q Pardon me?
- 14 A It causes some.
- Q And yet you -- you continue to do that very actively, correct?
- 17 A I feel I'm strong enough to deal with it.
- Q Is it your testimony that -- well, let me ask this. With respect to that, that content, what -- what do you do? Do you try to get content removed from the internet?
- 21 A Yes.
- Q And -- and you've developed a fair amount of skill or
  people that work with you in accomplishing that; is that
  correct?
- 25 A Yes. I have some experience doing that now.

ument 338	Filed 11-05-201
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And at least at one point in time I think you indicated 1 Q 2 that you had had over 1,500 items of content removed from, 3 I believe -- I believe it was YouTube; is that correct? 4 Α Yes, that's correct. Have you -- do you have any animosity, I guess, to 5 6 Professor Fetzer that animates you in bringing this 7 lawsuit? MR. ZIMMERMAN: Objection, Your Honor. 904.03. 8 9 THE COURT: Approach. 10 (Bench conference held outside the presence of 11 the jury.) 12 THE COURT: I had to look at the number. I 13 don't have them committed to memory. "904.03, Exclusion 14 of relevant evidence on grounds of prejudice, confusion, or waste of time." 15 16 MR. ZIMMERMAN: Our concern, Your Honor, is that 17 it is potentially prejudicial in that it would imply that 18 the basis for this litigation is animus toward Dr. Fetzer, 19 which we can't rebut by providing evidence that he -- he 20 does have a legitimate basis for animus against 2.1 Dr. Fetzer, because there are no punitive damages in this 22 case. 23 THE COURT: Your response? You've got to talk 24 right into the microphone. 25 MR. BOLTON: I think the --

1 THE COURT: Louder. 2 MR. BOLTON: The motivation of the witness is 3 irrelevant and it's not dependent upon there being a punitive damage claim. 4 5 THE COURT: Okay. Step back. 6 (Back on the record in the presence of the 7 jury.) THE COURT: Sustained. 8 9 BY MR. BOLTON: 10 Mr. Pozner, do you recall the question that I posed to 11 you? 12 Please repeat. Α 13 THE COURT: No. I sustained the objection. 14 MR. BOLTON: I thought you said -- I'm sorry. 15 thought you said you did not sustain it. I'm sorry. 16 THE COURT: No. 17 BY MR. BOLTON: 18 Have you ever -- have you ever filed a lawsuit in order to 19 show hoaxers that they will be taken to court and it will 20 drag on for a long time? 2.1 MR. ZIMMERMAN: Objection, Your Honor. 904.03. 22 THE COURT: Sustained. 23 BY MR. BOLTON: 24 Do you recall Dr. Lubit indicating that some of the 25 factors that he considers in determining whether or not,

you know, the credibility of someone he's evaluating? 1 2 you recall when he discussed that? 3 No, I don't. Α Do you recall that he indicated that whether the 4 5 individual has a history of suing other people is -- is a factor that he would consider? 6 7 Α Okay. 8 Pardon me? Q 9 Α Okay. I recall that. 10 Did you discuss that with Dr. Lubit? I don't recall if I discussed that. 11 Α 12 Have you ever created any content of your own critical of Q 13 Dr. Fetzer? 14 No, I personally have not. Α 15 Have you been involved with people that have created Q 16 content critical of Dr. Fetzer? 17 Α Can you be more specific? 18 Um, are you familiar with an organization called HONR 0 19 Network? 20 Α Yes. 2.1 And can you tell us what HONR Network is? Q 22 Α It is a nonprofit that I founded. And do you know whether the HONR Network is -- has created 23 0 24 any content critical of Sandy Hook skeptics or doubters? 25 That's often -- HONR's accused of that sometimes, but the Α

BY MR. BOLTON:

24

25

Q I've presented for you an exhibit -- a document that's marked as Exhibit No. 9. Is that a document that you're

familiar with? 1 2 Α Yes, I am. Pardon? 3 Q I am. 4 Α 5 And can you tell us what Exhibit 9 is? Q 6 Α It is a like a biography that's online about Dr. Fetzer. 7 And am I correct that it's entitled, "James Henry Fetzer -0 8 Life of Insanity"? 9 Α Yes. 10 And is this -- is this a flattering biography of Q 11 Mr. Fetzer? 12 I don't know. I didn't read the whole thing. Α 13 Were you responsible for any of the content or having it Q 14 created? 15 I did not write it, no. Α 16 This was though created by HONR Network; is that correct? Q 17 No, but someone created it in support of HONR. Α Okay. And it's -- it's -- it bears the HONR logo or name 18 0 19 on it; is that correct? Does that indicate that it's --20 It does --Α 21 -- a document -- Pardon me? Q 22 Α It does, yes. 23 0 And do you know what was done with this document? How was 24 this document used? 25 What do you mean used? Α

- 1 What -- what was it -- was it posted on a website or --Q 2 Α It's on the internet, yeah. 3 Okay. And, again, what was -- was the purpose of this Q document to show some hostility or animosity to 4 Dr. Fetzer? 5 6 MR. ZIMMERMAN: Objection, Your Honor. Calls 7 for speculation. THE COURT: Sustained. 8 9 MR. BOLTON: Move the admission of Exhibit 9. 10 MR. ZIMMERMAN: We object to the admission of 11 Exhibit 9. 12 THE COURT: We'll take that up outside the 13 presence of the Court -- jury, excuse me. 14 BY MR. BOLTON: With respect to your description this morning of how 15 16 you've been affected by content relating to Sandy Hook, 17 you indicated, and we've talked about it, that you -- that 18 you feel fearful; is that correct? 19 Α Yes. 20 Q And I think you said then that you also have become more 2.1 reserved or more restrained in terms of community 22 interactions, I quess, is that --
- 23 Α Yes.
- -- is that a fair -- Pardon? 24 Q
- 25 Yes, that's correct. Α

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1
            In -- in an earlier -- you've previously testified, as I
        Q
 2
            understand it, that before Sandy Hook you were not
 3
            particularly active in, for instance, in community affairs
            or community groups; is that correct?
 4
            Correct.
 5
        Α
 6
            And -- and that has continued then post-Sandy Hook,
        0
 7
            correct?
            Correct.
 8
        Α
 9
            You're going to be really -- and I said I thought I was
        Q
10
            done. Lawyers always say that and they never really mean
            it, but I really mean it. I don't have any more questions
11
12
            for you right now.
13
                      THE COURT: Redirect?
14
                      MR. ZIMMERMAN: No, Your Honor.
                      THE COURT: Thank you. You may step down,
15
16
            Mr. Pozner.
17
                      THE WITNESS: Thank you.
18
                      (Witness excused.)
19
                      THE COURT: We're a little early. Do you need a
20
            break? Okay. Your next witness.
2.1
                      MR. ZIMMERMAN: Plaintiffs call Dr. James Fetzer
22
            as an adverse witness.
23
                      THE CLERK: Please raise your right hand.
24
                      (Witness sworn.)
25
                      THE BAILIFF: Follow me.
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1		JAMES FETZER,
2		called as a witness, being first duly sworn in
3		the above cause, testified under oath as follows:
4		ADVERSE DIRECT EXAMINATION
5	BY M	IS. STEDMAN:
6	Q	Please state and spell your full name for the record.
7	А	James H., for Henry, Fetzer, F-E-T-Z-E-R.
8	Q	And you are the author of Chapter 11 of the book, Nobody
9		Died at Sandy Hook?
10	А	I am the coauthor of the chapter with Kelley Watt.
11	Q	And that means you wrote that chapter?
12	А	Well, Kelley and I authored it together.
13	Q	So those are your words?
14	А	My words and her's. There's an extensive section where
15		her words are there verbatim in italics.
16	Q	But you're not denying that at least some of those words
17		are yours, correct?
18	А	Oh, of course.
19	Q	So let's talk about the first edition of the book. That
20		was published in October of 2015, correct?
21	А	22 October 2015, yes.
22	Q	And then Amazon banned the first edition, right?
23	А	Less than a month after it had gone on sale and sold
24		nearly 500 copies, it was banned by Amazon on 19 November
25		2015.

1 But that didn't stop you from making it available to the Q 2 public, did it? 3 Well, Amazon had 20 books on Sandy Hook, only one of which Α contested the official account, where I brought together 4 5 13 experts on various aspects of the case. It was obvious to me this was a political stunt, so I immediately 6 7 released the book for free as a PDF. 8 So that didn't stop you from making it available to the Q 9 public, did it? 10 No. I had no interest in the monetary aspect. Α 11 seeking to expose the truth of Sandy Hook for the benefit 12 of the American people. 13 And so you made the first edition available to the public Q 14 by PDF, correct? 15 Α Yes. 16 Online? 0 17 Yes. And it remains online available to this day. Α For free? 18 0 19 Α Yes. 20 Q And Chapter 11, which you wrote, is in the PDF as well, 2.1 isn't it? 22 Sure. Which I coauthored. Α 23 Q And you're not denying that? 24 Of course not. Α

And you refer to the PDF as the banned edition, correct?

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A	Well, Mike Palecek, my series editor, where Mike had
	proposed the title for this book and I had edited by
	bringing together all the contributors, organizing the
	chapters, introducing the contributors page with a
	biographical summary of each of the contributors, realized
	after Amazon banned the book that we needed to find
	another outlet, so we founded MoonRockBooks.com together,
	and the banned edition was the first edition made
	available by Moon Rock Books as opposed to Amazon.com.
0	And the banned edition is the PDF, correct?

- Well, the PDF is of the banned edition --Α
- 12 Thank you. Q
  - The banned edition has a cover with a sheriff's badge on Α it. That's how you would know it was the banned edition, but the PDF is the same regardless.
  - And Chapter 11 in the banned edition is identical to Q Chapter 11 to the 2015 first edition, correct?
  - Α Yes.
  - And the banned edition contained one of the four Q statements that this Court already found to be defamatory, correct?
  - Well, if you mean the first edition, since the chapters were the same, the first three of the allegedly defamatory statements are in that -- both the first and the second edition of the book published in 2016.

1 So the banned edition says that Noah Pozner -- excuse me, Q 2 Noah Pozner's death certificate is a fake, which we have 3 proven on a dozen or more different grounds, doesn't it?

- Yes. Α
- And you put the PDF on the internet? Q
- Α Yes.

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- And you made it available to the public? Q
- 8 For free. Α
  - In December of 2015, correct? Q
    - No, I made it available immediately. I mean, it was Α banned on -- on 19 November, so I made it available. Actually, that day I was going on the Rense show, and I realized this was political, so that there was no point in trying to negotiate with Amazon, because the book had been created using CreateSpace, which is subsidiary of Amazon, and the idea that it had violated their guidelines was ridiculous on its face. I understood this was political. If I sought to enter into negotiation, it would drag on and on and on and the public wouldn't have access. So I released it. That very day I was going on with Jeff Rense, and I announced it there, and Rense put it up on his site.
    - Q And so this is the second edition of the book, correct?
    - Α That's right. It's got a red badge instead of the bronze sheriff badge.

1 And here on one of the first pages there's a copyright Q 2 page and it says, First Edition October 2015, correct? 3 Yes. Α And it says Banned Edition December 2015, correct? 4 Yeah. That's once we had founded Moon Rock Books and 5 Α 6 issued it as a banned edition with a sheriff's badge on 7 it. 8 And it says Second Edition May of 2016, correct? Q 9 Α Yes. 10 And these are your words? Q 11 Well, I mean, those are part of -- you know, you have a Α 12 publisher, and, you know, the -- you negotiate -- I mean, 13 you -- you make whatever editions are appropriate to the 14 copyright page to keep track of the various editions and 15 identify the edition you're holding in your hand. 16 And so you edited this second edition, didn't you? Q 17 Sure. I edited both the first and the second, yes. Α 18 So these are your words? Q 19 Well, it depends which words you mean. I mean, this is Α 20 trivial just to say banned edition. I mean that was 21 really just a routine in terms of recording the copyright 22 of the various editions. 23 0 But it says Banned Edition December 2015, correct?

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A Yeah. Of course it does.

or "no"?

24

Q And --

advantage of it.

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A So, obviously, I was letting the public know the book was

1 available, because I believed the American people deserved to know their own history. 2 And the PDF or banned edition is still online today, 3 Q 4 correct? 5 Yes. Α 6 For people to access? Q 7 Α Yes. 8 For free? Q 9 Α Yes. 10 I want to go back to this, the second edition. It came Q 11 out in paper --12 Α Yes. 13 -- correct? Q In both black and white and color. 14 Α 15 And the public could buy it? Q I'm sorry? 16 Α 17 The public could buy it? Q 18 The public could buy it until this lawsuit led to the book Α 19 being no longer available. 20 And you are the author of Chapter 11 in this edition, Q 21 right? 22 It's -- it's the same chapter, yes, coauthored with Kelley Α 23 Watt. 24 So you again write that Mr. Pozner circulated a fake death Q 25 certificate, correct?

1	А	It has the same content, word for word as the first
2		edition.
3	Q	So this edition contains three of the four statements that
4		this Court determined to be defamatory? "Yes" or "no"?
5	А	That the Court determined to be defamatory, correct. And
6		with all respect to the Court, I believe this was a
7		mistake and that indeed the statements were non-defamatory
8		because they are true.
9	Q	And the second
10		THE COURT: Excuse me. Approach.
11		(Bench conference held outside the presence of
12		the jury.)
13		THE COURT: So Mr. Bolton, I'm not going to let
14		Dr. Fetzer impugn the integrity of the Court and the
15		validity of the rulings. This is the second time. He
16		earlier said "allegedly defamatory statements," and now is
17		going into what I can assume to be a diatribe against the
18		Court's legal rulings.
19		You can either take a break and advise him of
20		the fact that I expect him to respect the Court's decision
21		and until you get to the Court of Appeals, or I intend
22		to issue a curative instruction at this point making it
23		clear to the jury that his repeated attempts to undermine
24		this Court's earlier decision are inconsistent and they

are instructed to find that the defamatory  $\operatorname{\mathsf{--}}$  the

1	statements were, in fact, defamatory, and to conclude as
2	such.
3	Would you like to take a break or what would you
4	like to do? Talk into the microphone.
5	MR. BOLTON: I'll take the break.
6	THE COURT: Okay.
7	MR. BOLTON: And let me just if I used the
8	
	word alleged defamatory, I didn't mean to be
9	THE COURT: I didn't catch it from you.
10	MR. BOLTON: Okay.
11	THE COURT: I'm paying close attention.
12	MR. BOLTON: I didn't I certainly didn't mean
13	any
14	THE COURT: Okay.
15	MR. BOLTON: disrespect.
16	THE COURT: Is it acceptable to take a break?
17	MS. STEDMAN: Yes, Your Honor.
18	THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.
19	(Back on the record in the presence of the
20	jury.)
21	THE COURT: Ladies and gentlemen, we'll take our
22	afternoon break.
23	THE BAILIFF: All rise for the jury.
24	(Jury out.)
25	THE COURT: Okay. Please be seated.
2	ind doon!. Onay. Heade be beated.

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I'd just like to make a record. I had the lawyers approach counsel table -- excuse me, the bench because Dr. Fetzer had now twice characterized the Court's legal ruling as "allegedly defamatory statements," and then second, went into a statement, which I will read. So Mr. Bolton I'm not going to let Dr. -- excuse me, no.

"QUESTION: So this edition contains three of the four statements that this Court determined to be defamatory?

'Yes' or 'no'?

"DR. FETZER: That the Court determined to be defamatory, correct. And with all respect to the Court, I believe this was a mistake and that indeed the statements were non-defamatory because they are true."

We took a break because I -- either you're going to consult with your lawyer or I'm going to issue a curative instruction. I'm not going to allow Dr. Fetzer to impugn the integrity of the Court and undermine the legal rulings that were issued in this case. Make no mistake about it, the Court was unequivocal as a matter of law that the statements were defamatory.

And, Dr. Fetzer, you are admonished not to characterize them as any less than the legal rulings of the Court nor should you argue in front of the jury as to their legitimacy or validity. You can consult with your lawyer about the rights of appeal, but you won't be using

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it wasn't his.

1 this court and this trial as a collateral attack on the 2 legal rulings of the Court. 3 When the jury comes back in, I will ask them to disregard those two answers and statements, that's as to 4 alleged defamatory statements and Dr. Fetzer's statement 5 6 with regard to his belief that the Court made a mistake 7 are stricken and should be disregarded. We'll take our break. 8 9 (Off the record at 1:40 p.m.) 10 (Back on the record at 2:06 p.m.) 11 THE COURT: Okay. We'll go back on the record. 12 There was an objection to 9. Grounds? 13 MR. ZIMMERMAN: Yes, Your Honor. That the --14 under 904.03, that the exhibit is highly prejudicial and not probative. This case is not about whether Mr. Pozner 15 16 may have --THE COURT: Is it even admissible as -- is it 17 18 hearsay? 19 MR. ZIMMERMAN: Well --20 THE COURT: Is it authenticated? 2.1 MR. ZIMMERMAN: I don't think it's 22 authenticated. Mr. Pozner says he didn't write it, he

didn't release it. There's a watermark on it, but he says

THE COURT: Mr. Bolton.

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                      MR. BOLTON: I think it's properly
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            authenticated.
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                      THE COURT: Okay. You think that.
                                                          Is it
            hearsay?
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                      MR. BOLTON: Pardon?
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                      THE COURT: Is it hearsay?
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                      MR. BOLTON: Um, I don't think so, because, I
            mean, it's basically created by an organization that he --
 8
            he created. I mean, there's --
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                      THE COURT: I think his testimony was he might
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            have had some involvement in its creation, but I can look
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            back. He testified he did not prepare this and had no
            role in it. So we know that it might have a watermark,
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14
            although, I don't know what relevance that is, but he
            didn't -- he did, in fact, say he did not create it and
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16
            had no role in it. It was created by someone else and
            apparently posted on the HONR Network website; isn't that
17
            what he said?
18
19
                      MR. BOLTON: Pardon?
20
                      THE COURT: That he did not create it?
2.1
                      MR. BOLTON: Yeah. I agree with that.
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                      THE COURT: So if that's true, it's an
23
            out-of-court statement. What are you offering it for?
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                      MR. BOLTON: To show the animosity issue.
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                      THE COURT: Whose animosity?
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MR. BOLTON: Well, it -- if -- if the jury were to conclude that there's no relationship between HONR Network and Mr. Pozner, then obviously, there is no connection. But, the jury does get to evaluate and make some of its own conclusions at least on the inferences

that it wants to draw from the evidence.

THE COURT: Okay. Anything else before I rule? MR. ZIMMERMAN: I think the only other thing is to say that -- and we've covered this pretty extensively in earlier hearings, Mr. Pozner founded HONR, he's involved in HONR, but there are many other people involved in that separately incorporated entity that are not him.

THE COURT: I'm not going to admit Exhibit No. I do not believe it's been properly authenticated. 9. do believe it is hearsay. And, more importantly, maybe it was under your 904.03, it contains substantial amounts of irrelevant information. I don't know what you intended to do, but I note in part it goes on in some length denying the existence of 9/11, opining as to the circumstances with President Kennedy's assassination. So the document, itself, is -- as marked and offered, taken in its entirety, is not probative and very real likely to distract the jury with regard to the discussions, also going into circumstances with Senator Wellstone's death. So for those reasons, it will not be admitted.

1 You can bring them in. 2 THE BAILIFF: All rise for the jury. 3 (Jury in.) THE COURT: Doctor, you may resume the witness 4 stand. 5 Thank you. Please be seated. Thank you, ladies 6 7 and gentlemen. Ladies and gentlemen, we took a short break, and 8 9 I would like to say that at the -- immediately prior to 10 the break, Dr. Fetzer stated, and I quote, "And with all 11 respect to the Court, I believe this was a mistake and 12 that indeed the statements were non-defamatory because 13 they are true." That statement is stricken, and you are 14 hereby instructed to disregard it in its entirety. 15 You may resume your cross -- your direct -- your 16 direct examination. 17 MS. STEDMAN: Thank you, Your Honor. 18 BY MS. STEDMAN: 19 So back to the second edition of your book, Dr. Fetzer, 20 Chapter 11 in this edition, which includes the statements 2.1 that this Court found to be defamatory, says, "This 22 chapter originally appeared on August 6, 2014," correct? 23 Α Yes, but I think --"Yes" or "no"? 24 Q 25 -- that it was --Α

- "Yes" or "no"? Q
- 2 Α Yes. Okay. But it was a different coauthor --
- 3 You only need to answer the question I asked. Q
- All right. 4 Α
- 5 So --Q

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- 6 Α It was --
- 7 -- in August --Q
- Let me just qualify. I don't believe --8 Α
- 9 Your attorney will --Q
- 10 It was not verbatim. Α
- 11 -- give you an opportunity to qualify.

12 THE COURT: Hold on. Hold on. You can't really 13 talk over each other in the hopes that nobody hears. If 14 your objection is that it's being nonresponsive then your 15 objection is sustained.

> Doctor, you'll have an opportunity with -- when it's your time to answer whatever questions and provide information. For the moment, you should just answer the questions that are being asked of you.

> > THE WITNESS: Thank you, Your Honor.

## BY MS. STEDMAN:

So Chapter 11 in the second edition originally appeared in an article in August of 2014, so that August 2014 article says, Noah Pozner's death certificate is a fake, which we have proven on a dozen or more different grounds, correct?

1 There's a different coauthor, and I honestly have to look Α 2 to see if it were verbatim the same. I believe it's not 3 verbatim the same, but that that was a preliminary version of what would become the chapter. 4 5 So Chapter 11 originally appeared in August of 2014, Q 6 correct? 7 Α In large measure. I mean --8 Thank you. Q 9 -- I'm trying to be as exact as I can. Α 10 And this second edition is revised and expanded? Q 11 Α Yes. 12 And expanded means you added things, right? Q 13 Yes. Α 14 And revised means you changed things, yes? Q 15 Well, we took out a couple chapters and we added four more Α 16 and made some minor emendations --17 So you --Q -- where we had factual corrections. 18 Α 19 So you changed things, correct? Q 20 Α Yes. "Yes" or "no"? But you didn't change the three statements 21 22 that the Court has found to be defamatory, did you? 23 Α Correct. 24 Q And the public could buy this edition until July of this 25 year, couldn't they?

1	А	Yes.
2	Q	And to your knowledge, 3,000 copies of this edition sold
3		to the public, correct?
4	А	That
5	Q	"Yes" or "no"?
6	А	I'm not the product manager or the business manager, but
7		that's my understanding, yes.
8	Q	It's your understanding that 30,000 [sic] copies of this
9		edition sold to the public, correct?
10	А	What was the number?
11	Q	3,000.
12	А	That sounds right.
13	Q	So let's talk about blogging. You write blog posts,
14		correct?
15	А	Yes.
16	Q	And in August 2018 you wrote a blog post about Noah
17		Pozner, Mr. Pozner's son, didn't you?
18	А	August 2018, I mean, I'd love to see the blog, but it
19		wouldn't surprise me, you know.
20	Q	And it's online?
21	А	Well, it may or may not be. There are some blogs that
22		have just mysteriously disappeared so.
23	Q	But you wrote a blog post in August 2018 about Noah
24		Pozner?
25	А	When I went to my new blog I had to transfer 770 blogs

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1 from Veteran's Today. So if you're referring to a specific blog, you'll have to enumerate, because I have 2 3 over a thousand blogs on my website. MS. STEDMAN: Okay, Your Honor, may I get -- I 4 need to get his deposition transcript, please. 5 THE COURT: Sure. To refresh his recollection? 6 7 MS. STEDMAN: Yes, Your Honor. THE WITNESS: Yes. 8 9 BY MS. STEDMAN: 10 So in 2018, you wrote a blog post that includes the 11 defamatory statements, correct? 12 I cannot answer that without seeing the blog. Α 13 But that is where the fourth defamatory statement comes Q 14 from, correct? Oh, yes. The POTUS memorandum series edited by Robert 15 16 David Steele, yes. The fourth appeared in 2018. That is 17 correct. 18 So you wrote a blog post in 2018 that talks about Noah, 0 19 Mr. Pozner's son, didn't you? 20 Α I have several memoranda contributing to that collection, 21 but yes. 22 And that's where the fourth defamatory statement comes 23 from, correct? 24 Α Yes. 25 That the death certificate is a fabrication, correct? Q

1 Α Yes. And that post online is still online today, isn't it? 2 Q 3 Well, the last I looked they had to restore the links. Α mean, it -- it should be, but I think it may be 4 5 temporarily unavailable but should be restored 6 momentarily. 7 And even after the Court determined that the language you 0 wrote was false and defamatory, that blog is still 8 9 available online, correct? "Yes" or "no"? 10 Well it's a historical document. Α "Yes" or "no"? 11 0 12 We're talking -- you don't go back and revise books just Α 13 because they're no longer current. 14 MS. STEDMAN: Your Honor, I would move to --THE WITNESS: Yeah, I believe it is, because it 15 16 was a part of the memoranda series. Yes, just as the book 17 is still available. Yes. 18 MS. STEDMAN: Your Honor, I would move to strike 19 that as nonresponsive. 20 THE COURT: Sustained except for his answer, 21 yes. 22 BY MS. STEDMAN: 23 0 And you're a party to this litigation, so in that role you agreed to a confidentiality order, didn't you? "Yes" or 24 "no"? 25

1 Α Several. 2 And that means that you agreed that some of the things you 3 learn in this case are confidential, correct? Yes. 4 Α 5 And you agreed that if you thought something labelled Q 6 confidential was not actually confidential, you'd ask the 7 Court about that, didn't you? 8 I believe that's correct. Yes. Α 9 And you violated that confidentiality order, didn't you? Q 10 I did. Α 11 You attended Mr. Pozner's deposition? Q 12 Α Yes. 13 You got a video of that deposition? Q 14 Yes. Α 15 And it was marked confidential, wasn't it? Q 16 Yes. Α 17 And in violation of this Court's order, you shared that Q video with others, didn't you? "Yes" or "no"? 18 19 Yes. Yes. Α 20 Q And allowing other Sandy Hook hoaxers to spread 21 Mr. Pozner's image, correct? "Yes" or "no"? 22 Α Yes. 23 Q And if we go back to the PDF, the banned edition, it's 24 online today? 25 Yes. Α

- 1 And, in fact, you heard that that PDF has been downloaded Q 2 as many as ten million times, correct? 3
  - I've been told that. I cannot verify it. Α
  - But you believe that to be true, don't you? 0
  - It may well be. I would like if it had. Α
- 6 And you've bragged about those ten million downloads to Q 7 other people, haven't you?
- 8 Well --Α

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- 9 "Yes" or "no"? Q
- 10 I don't know if bragging is the right word. I mean, I --Α 11 all of our research is intended to inform the public, so it's better for wider distribution. 12
- 13 And Anti-Media Network interviewed you on July 18, 2018, Q 14 didn't they?
  - I do hundreds of interviews. I have no idea which one Α you're talking about.
  - Well, I'm going to play a clip for that --Q
- 18 Α Okay.
- 19 -- from that interview. Q

20 (Audio played.)

> MR. FETZER: Storage. You could have, you know, Corona beer cartons with -- for storing stuff in it. But pushed up to the walls of even Classroom 10. Now the most important tell there is the photograph of the SWAT team vehicle present before the crime is committed. Now that's

1	how I identified it in the first edition of the book,
2	which after Amazon banned I released for free as a PDF.
3	So anyone can download it for themselves. A friend has
4	estimated it's been downloaded over ten million times. So
5	that
6	(Audio stopped.)
7	MS. STEDMAN: Thank you, Your Honor. No further
8	questions.
9	THE COURT: Okay. Anything further in the
10	plaintiff's case-in-chief?
11	MR. ZIMMERMAN: Your Honor, may we approach?
12	THE COURT: Sure.
13	(Bench conference held outside the presence of
14	the jury.)
15	MR. ZIMMERMAN: Your Honor, the plaintiffs would
16	like to move to amend the pleadings to conform to the
17	evidence.
18	THE COURT: I think we should take that
19	outside let the jury go back to the room.
20	MR. ZIMMERMAN: Sure.
21	THE COURT: Okay.
22	MR. BOLTON: I didn't hear what you
23	MR. ZIMMERMAN: We want to move to amend the
24	pleadings to conform to the evidence.
25	THE COURT: We'll just let the jury go.

MR. ZIMMERMAN: Yeah. 1 THE COURT: We're just going to send the jury 2 3 back to the jury room. MR. ZIMMERMAN: Perfect. 4 (Back on the record in the presence of the 5 6 jury.) 7 THE COURT: We're going to take a short break. You get an extra couple minutes. I want to take up a 8 matter and rather than have you listen to that awful white 10 noise, you can look out the window and see if anyone's 11 waterskiing on the lake for one last time. THE BAILIFF: All rise for the jury. 12 13 THE COURT: It shouldn't take too long, ladies 14 and gentlemen. 15 (Jury out.) 16 THE COURT: Thank you. Please be seated. 17 Mr. Zimmerman, your motion. 18 MR. ZIMMERMAN: Thank you, Your Honor. 19 We'd like to move to amend the pleadings to 20 conform to the evidence. In particular, the evidence 2.1 shows that a PDF version of the book was released in 22 December of 2015, that it includes the same defamatory 23 statement that appears in Chapter 11 of the book, which 24 the Court has already found to be defamatory. 25 THE COURT: So basically your -- same cause of

MR. BOLTON: I would probably just do my cross

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right now. I don't have very much or my -- my direct.

THE COURT: Okay. Great. So the -- the plaintiff rests?

MR. ZIMMERMAN: The plaintiff will rest, yes.

THE COURT: All right. Okay. I just double checked, the plaintiff's exhibits have all been moved and received. Just for your use, I'm not going to -- marked Exhibit 1 is the deposition transcript. I will be receiving a flash drive or CD of what you played. Also, could I get a flash drive or a transcript of what you played on both phone calls. My court reporter, I was watching along, got most of it almost perfectly, but for sake of completeness, let's follow up with that as well.

MR. ZIMMERMAN: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Also marked as just Exhibit 2 for identification are my handwritten rulings on the objections. So I won't receive these documents on the evidence.

MR. BOLTON: And that's which deposition transcript then?

THE COURT: That's the Dr. Lubit. We'll be getting a copy of what exactly was played, because I noticed you guys skipped around. So I don't want to put in the whole and give the impression that the whole was played. The plaintiff will provide the Court with a --

MR. ZIMMERMAN: DVD of the designated portions 1 2 that were actually played for the jury. 3 THE COURT: That were actually played. MR. BOLTON: My question, am I to understand 4 then that the transcript is being marked as an exhibit so 5 6 if, for instance, if the jury asks for the exhibits, that 7 the transcript would be --THE COURT: No. 8 9 MR. BOLTON: Okay. 10 THE COURT: No. I just marked it for 11 identification as the --12 MR. BOLTON: Okay. THE COURT: -- more than what was played. We'll 13 14 need to get what was played as made part of the court 15 record. 16 MR. BOLTON: Your Honor, one thing, I was just 17 going to say, so that I don't -- and I'm not sure I'm 18 going to bring any motion at the conclusion of their case 19 or not, but just so that I don't waive it, I -- prior to 20 my -- I'm not reserving, so I'm going to do the direct 2.1 right now. Am I -- is this part of my case then or is it 22 before they've rested? THE COURT: Well, if they rest -- go ahead and 23 24 sit down. If they're resting, do you have a motion? 25 MR. BOLTON: Pardon?

1		THE COURT: They've rested. Do you have a
2		motion?
3		MR. BOLTON: Yeah. I'd move for insufficiency
4		of the evidence. They haven't move to dismiss.
5		THE COURT: That will be denied.
6		MR. BOLTON: Okay.
7		THE COURT: Go ahead.
8		THE BAILIFF: All rise for the jury.
9		(Jury in.)
10		THE COURT: Thank you very much. Please be
11		seated.
12		Ladies and gentlemen, the plaintiff has rested,
13		and for the sake of the efficiency, now we'll what
14		appears to be cross-examination will be Attorney Bolton's
15		examination of the defendant, James Fetzer.
16		Mr. Bolton.
17		MR. BOLTON: Yeah.
18		DIRECT EXAMINATION
19	BY M	R. BOLTON:
20	Q	Dr. Fetzer, just a couple of quick questions. With regard
21		to threats made to Mr. Pozner, have you have you talked
22		with anyone or made any direction to any individual to
23		make threats to Mr. Pozner?
24	А	Absolutely not. That would be antithetical to research
25		of

- 1 Okay. And all I need, again, I don't --Q 2 Α Yes. 3 I'm going to try to control you a little bit. With regard Q to this -- the woman I believed named Lucy Richards. 4 5 that a person you're familiar with? 6 Α Well, I only learned about the case after the fact, and I 7 have no idea of the circumstances other than as they've 8 been portrayed here today. 9 Have you had any communication with that person at all? Q 10 No. Α 11 To your knowledge have you had any communication with any 0 12 individual that -- that made threats to Mr. Pozner? 13 No. Α 14 Have you -- aside from the -- have you ever -- is there Q 15 anything in the statements that have been found to be 16 defamatory that -- that you intended to incite people 17 to -- or someone to act lawlessly or create a criminal 18 act? 19 Absolutely not. Α 20 Have you ever -- have you ever talked with Mr. Pozner? Q 21 No. Well, other than during the video deposition, which Α 22 lasted seven hours, I conducted one and a half hours of 23 the video deposition --
  - Q Fair enough.

25 -- of the plaintiff. Α

1 Prior to your contact with him during the deposition Q 2 though, and in fact, at any time prior to the commencement 3 of this lawsuit, have you ever -- have you ever talked with Mr. Pozner? 4 5 Α No. 6 Have you ever harassed him in any way? Q 7 He sent me an e-mail, and I responded to it in a Α somewhat caustic fashion, but that would be it. 8 9 Okay. Q 10 (Exhibits 10 and 11 marked for identification.) THE COURT: Is this 10 and 11? 11 12 THE CLERK: Yes. 13 MR. BOLTON: You said 10 and 11? 14 THE CLERK: Yes. 15 BY MR. BOLTON: 16 Dr. Fetzer, have you had an opportunity to look at the two 17 documents that I presented to you that are marked 10 and 18 11, I believe? 19 Α Yes. 20 Q And can you identify Exhibit No. 10? 2.1 Exhibit No. 10 is a copy of Chapter 11 of both the first Α 22 and second editions of the book, Nobody Died at Sandy 23 Hook, which I edited. 24 Q And in that chapter is that where three of the statements 25 that have been found to be defamatory are included?

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1
        Α
            Yes.
 2
        Q
            Okay.
                      MR. BOLTON: Move to admit Exhibit 10.
 3
                      THE COURT: Any objection.
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 5
                      MS. STEDMAN: No, Your Honor.
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                      THE COURT: Received.
 7
                       (Exhibit 10 received into evidence.)
 8
       BY MR. BOLTON:
 9
            And with respect to Exhibit 11 -- and by the way, Exhibit
        Q
10
            10 is coauthored by yourself and another person; is that
11
            correct?
12
            Kelley Watt, yes.
        Α
13
            And do you know if Kelley Watt has ever been named as a
        Q
14
            defendant in any lawsuit by Mr. Pozner?
15
            No, to my knowledge --
16
                      MS. STEDMAN: Objection.
                      THE COURT: Grounds?
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18
                      MS. STEDMAN: Foundation.
19
                      THE COURT: Um, overruled as to foundation.
20
            Sustained as to relevance.
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                      MR. BOLTON: Let's see, so you overruled the
22
            objection then?
23
                      THE COURT: But I made my own objection.
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                      MR. BOLTON: Okay.
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       BY MR. BOLTON:
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MR. BOLTON: I'm -- I misspoke, Exhibit No. 11

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1	is what I understand to be the document in which the
2	fourth statement found to be defamatory is included.
3	THE COURT: Okay. Any objection?
4	MS. STEDMAN: No, Your Honor.
5	THE COURT: Received.
6	(Exhibit 11 received into evidence.)
7	MR. BOLTON: No further questions, Your Honor.
8	THE COURT: Any redirect?
9	MS. STEDMAN: No, Your Honor.
10	THE COURT: You may step down.
11	(Witness excused.)
12	THE COURT: Your next witness?
13	MR. BOLTON: Pardon me?
14	THE COURT: Your next witness?
15	MR. BOLTON: No further witnesses, Your Honor.
16	THE COURT: Any rebuttal?
17	MR. ZIMMERMAN: No, Your Honor.
18	THE COURT: Okay. Why don't we send you out for
19	another break. I think we'll talk among the lawyers. As
20	you can tell now, we ended sooner.
21	I don't want to give the impression that all
22	judges run their courts in a democratic fashion, but for
23	me, since you are participants, who would like to just
24	keep going through and finish up today? It might mean
25	that you'd be deliberating you deliberate until you can

1 no longer come to a verdict or you come to a verdict. 2 it might mean you need -- you'd be staying late. I don't 3 know. That's up to you for the 12 that are selected. Or first -- or come back first thing in the morning and hear 4 5 closing arguments and then have the light of day to 6 deliberate. Who would like to finish today? 7 five, six-ish hands. Five and a half hands. THE BAILIFF: Five and an iffy. 8 9 THE COURT: Who would like to come back in the 10 morning? Okay. Five. You voted twice. 11 JUROR 26: I don't care. 12 THE COURT: Oh, that's right. You had a half 13 vote. You're the perfect member of any committee. You 14 agree with everyone. Let me just get a sense for how long -- the 15 16 length of closing arguments, what the lawyers want to do. Obviously, we'll do one or two. Just give me a moment. 17 18 We'll bring you back in for my decision. 19 THE BAILIFF: All rise for the jury. 20 (Jury out.) 2.1 THE COURT: Okay. Please be seated. 22 Well, thanks to your hard work and cooperation, 23 the jury instructions are done by stipulation and agreement. They're drafted. The special verdict is done. 24

So we don't need a conference on jury instructions, we

1	don't need to talk anything more about it, we can move
2	right to the closing statements.
3	What I guess, not maybe I'll ask
4	Ms. Zimmerman. What do you prefer? Give her a chance to
5	answer. What do any of you prefer? Ms. Feinstein?
6	Mr. Zimmerman? Do you want to finish today?
7	MS. ZIMMERMAN: I would. I think we can make
8	closing arguments very brief.
9	THE COURT: How long do you who's going to
10	make the close?
11	MS. ZIMMERMAN: If it's today, I'll do it.
12	Fifteen minutes, no more.
13	THE COURT: What do you want to do, Mr. Bolton?
14	MR. BOLTON: Let's get it done.
15	THE COURT: Okay. Tell the jury we're going to
16	finish today.
17	THE BAILIFF: Okay.
18	MR. BOLTON: But, Your Honor, having said that,
19	can we at least have a couple of minutes to prepare
20	THE COURT: Yeah. That's fine. Why don't we
21	take what do you want, ten minutes?
22	MR. BAKER: Are we going to need longer for our
23	mother?
24	THE BAILIFF: This is their last break, correct?
25	THE COURT: This is their last break. Well, ask

if they -- if she needs a break. If so, we'll give her a 1 2 break. 3 THE BAILIFF: I was speaking in communication 4 purposes. THE COURT: We would go --5 6 THE BAILIFF: Right back to delib. This is 7 their last break right before delib? THE COURT: Correct. Ask the nursing mother if 8 9 she needs to do that. Otherwise, tell her we'll come in 10 and then the jury will probably retire for deliberations, 11 you know, within the hour. 12 THE BAILIFF: Okay. 13 THE COURT: All right. Is there anything that 14 the parties would like to take up before we bring the jury back in for closing arguments? 15 16 MR. BOLTON: Your Honor's intending to instruct 17 before we argue, correct? 18 THE COURT: I think you both agreed to that. 19 MR. BOLTON: And then we probably have 20 everything, but are you going to give us then a copy of 2.1 the official instructions as you're reading them or should 22 we go from our own? 23 THE COURT: No. I like to -- in fact, I'll go 24 back and we'll make a copy. Look over the copy. I like 25 to double, double check to make sure I'm reading

from the document that you guys stipulated. So I'll make a copy of that, I'll give you a copy of the special verdict. I'll ask you once again if these are the instructions you'd like me to give and whether this is a copy of the verdict you'd like the jury to receive. So that will take about ten minutes.

(Off the record at 2:40 p.m.)

(Back on the record at 2:50 p.m.)

THE COURT: Okay. We're all back in. Go back on the record.

I'd like to make a record on my somewhat succinct ruling, Mr. Bolton, on your motion at the close of plaintiff's case. As you're well aware, the statutory test after considering -- statutory test for such motion is as follows: After considering all credible evidence and reasonable inferences in the light most favorable to the party against whom the motion was made, the Court must be satisfied that there is no credible evidence to sustain a finding in favor of that party. The motion to dismiss must be denied unless no jury could disagree on facts or inferences to be drawn and no credible evidence exists to support the verdict for the plaintiff. Do you agree that that's the standard that I would apply on your motion, Mr. Bolton?

MR. BOLTON: I think that's fine. I'm agreeable

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to that. I don't disagree with you.

THE COURT: And I don't think I can come to that conclusion. I believe that when considering all the credible evidence and the reasonable inferences in the light most favorable to the party, I'm satisfied that a jury could come to that conclusion. So for those reasons, I would deny the motion to dismiss.

Ladies and gentlemen, you have a copy of the jury instructions before you. I would propose that I would not reread, obviously, number 50, which has already been read at the beginning of this case. We jump into exhibit -- or excuse me, Instruction 260.

I'm going to read the numbers off and just for purposes of the record, just state your concurrences, no objection.

Any objection to 260 as drafted in the document that's been provided to you?

MS. ZIMMERMAN: No, Your Honor.

MR. BOLTON: I'm fine.

THE COURT: 265?

MS. ZIMMERMAN: No objection.

MR. BOLTON: No objection. I'm not sure that there was any hypotheticals.

MS. ZIMMERMAN: I'm not sure there was either.

THE COURT: Well, I'm not sure you used the word

hypothetical, but I know you talked about a number of 1 2 things in an attempt to get the doctor --3 MR. BOLTON: That's fine. Right. THE COURT: -- to readdress his ultimate 4 conclusion. 5 6 MR. BOLTON: No objection. 7 THE COURT: I did order stricken testimony. 180, Five-Sixths Verdict. Standard. 8 Damages: General. Any objection? 10 MS. ZIMMERMAN: No, Your Honor. 11 MR. BOLTON: To be consistent with I think where 12 we've said, like in the verdict form, I'm just wondering whether or not in the third paragraph, if we -- if we add 13 14 at the very end after injuries if -- if any. THE COURT: Any objection? I will tell you 15 16 this. I'll go ahead and do that. Well, I do know on the special verdict form, which was stipulated by the parties, 17 18 we don't have the word, if any. But I think that's not an 19 unreasonable -- I'm going to go ahead and change the 20 special verdict to say, What sum of money, if any, will 2.1 fairly and reasonably compensate Mr. Pozner because of 22 Mr. Fetzer's defamatory statements. We'll take the 23 parentheses out. 24 And also, I will change the damage -- because 25 there's only a question, strike the plural on Damage:

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1	Question, and it's your answer to the damage question.
2	MS. ZIMMERMAN: Yes, Your Honor.
3	THE COURT: 202. I'll change to say in answer
4	to
5	MS. ZIMMERMAN: The damage question.
6	THE COURT: the damage question. Also, I'm
7	going to take out because these go back, we'll take out
8	the footnotes in both, well, in 202.
9	2516. Any objection?
10	MS. ZIMMERMAN: No objection.
11	THE COURT: Mr. Bolton, any objection to any of
12	the ones that I've gone over so far?
13	MS. ZIMMERMAN: Your Honor, you may want to take
14	the footnote out for that one as well. If you're making
15	an edit.
16	MR. BOLTON: No objection.
17	THE COURT: The footnote?
18	MS. ZIMMERMAN: Yes, the citation.
19	THE COURT: I'll take that out.
20	And then I assume that 191 is just the standard
21	closing form. Any objection?
22	MS. ZIMMERMAN: No, Your Honor.
23	THE COURT: And then 197 is the instruction
24	after the verdict is received, which is just standard I
25	usually give.

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Ms. Zimmerman was excellent on her saying no. I didn't hear for each and every one of it, but that's no matter.  Mr. Bolton, are these the instructions you'd like the Court to give?  MR. BOLTON: They are.  THE COURT: Ms. Zimmerman?  MS. ZIMMERMAN: Yes.  THE COURT: Okay.  MR. BOLTON: I do have one other. I had I thought we were going to basically use our submitted special verdict question, and we we were going to send you a Word, but counsel said that they had taken care of it. But the one that they submitted, again, it raises the same issue we just talked about. We had included in ours the special verdict question, if any, where  THE COURT: I put if any.  MR. BOLTON: You did?  THE COURT: I will now insert it.  MR. BOLTON: Okay. Great.  THE COURT: And I had a signature for the foreperson and then lines for dissenting jurors.  MR. BOLTON: Great. That's fine.  THE COURT: And I will say, if any, on that.  MS. ZIMMERMAN: Thank you, Judge.	1	So now I moved very quickly. Some people
Mr. Bolton, are these the instructions you'd  like the Court to give?  MR. BOLTON: They are.  THE COURT: Ms. Zimmerman?  MS. ZIMMERMAN: Yes.  THE COURT: Okay.  MR. BOLTON: I do have one other. I had I  thought we were going to basically use our submitted  special verdict question, and we we were going to send  you a Word, but counsel said that they had taken care of  it. But the one that they submitted, again, it raises the  same issue we just talked about. We had included in ours  the special verdict question, if any, where  THE COURT: I put if any.  MR. BOLTON: You did?  THE COURT: I will now insert it.  MR. BOLTON: Okay. Great.  THE COURT: And I had a signature for the  foreperson and then lines for dissenting jurors.  MR. BOLTON: Great. That's fine.  THE COURT: And I will say, if any, on that.	2	Ms. Zimmerman was excellent on her saying no. I didn't
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20 MR. BOLTON: Okay. Great.  21 THE COURT: And I had a signature for the  22 foreperson and then lines for dissenting jurors.  23 MR. BOLTON: Great. That's fine.  24 THE COURT: And I will say, if any, on that.	18	MR. BOLTON: You did?
THE COURT: And I had a signature for the  foreperson and then lines for dissenting jurors.  MR. BOLTON: Great. That's fine.  THE COURT: And I will say, if any, on that.	19	THE COURT: I will now insert it.
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MR. BOLTON: Great. That's fine.  THE COURT: And I will say, if any, on that.	21	THE COURT: And I had a signature for the
THE COURT: And I will say, if any, on that.	22	foreperson and then lines for dissenting jurors.
	23	MR. BOLTON: Great. That's fine.
MS. ZIMMERMAN: Thank you, Judge.	24	THE COURT: And I will say, if any, on that.
	25	MS. ZIMMERMAN: Thank you, Judge.

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There's also a footer on the bottom of all the jury instructions that I believe comes from the Quarles and Brady firm, a document number. I don't know if the Court would like to remove that or not. We leave it to your discretion.

THE COURT: We can -- Molly can take that out.

I'll go ahead and keep things moving, read from my copy,

and we'll have her type up the one to send to the jury.

Anything else before we bring the jury back in?
MR. ZIMMERMAN: No, Your Honor.

MR. BOLTON: No, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. While we're waiting, is anyone going to be asking to send any exhibits into the jury room? Mr. Zimmerman?

MR. ZIMMERMAN: Yes, Your Honor. We would like to send Exhibit 3 back to the jury room.

ask Mr. Bolton. Generally, if we send one, we send all.

I don't ordinarily like to send exhibits back unless the jury asks for them. I do that for principally a reason, once in law school I was on a jury and we had the exhibits and then what happens is the jury starts studying the exhibits and placing what I believe to be a disproportionate emphasis on that aspect of the testimony. Obviously, most people generally agree that the oral

1 testimony is more important in relation. We don't send 2 the oral testimony and we don't send the transcript in. 3 We tell the jury, you'll have to rely on your memory. There were also, as to those exhibits, 4 especially the last two offered, there was a lot of stuff 5 6 in there that wasn't talked about. So my predilection is, 7 but I could be swayed, if both parties feel strongly, is 8 to not send any in. 9 MR. ZIMMERMAN: We're okay to not send them 10 back, Your Honor. 11 THE COURT: Mr. Bolton? 12 MR. BOLTON: I am fine with your predilection. 13 THE COURT: Thank you very much, Mr. Bolton. 14 Bring them in. 15 THE BAILIFF: All rise for the jury. 16 (Jury in.) 17 THE COURT: Please be seated. 18 Welcome back, ladies and gentlemen. Thank you 19 for coming back in. Of course, I had the bailiff to 20 escort you in, so nobody ran. 2.1 Here's what we'll do. I'm going to give the 22 closing instructions and then you'll hear closing 23 arguments. Then after that, we're going to draw two names 24 out of the dice cup for our alternates. 25 For the alternates, you'll be excused, but you

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can come back in and give a name and number, because a lot of times people say, Can you give me a call and tell me what happened, what did my colleagues do in the verdict, which I'm happy to do that. And then we'll send you to the jury room for deliberations today.

Before I read the instructions, on behalf of the lawyers and the parties and the Court, I want to express my appreciation for your time and careful attention to this very important case. I do it now because it seems to be fair to everyone before the verdict comes in, I don't know what your verdict is going to be. That is your responsibility.

But as I said in the opening, I'll conclude, our system wouldn't operate but for the generous time. I know that — if I'd memorized names because you were numbers, but I know that somebody is not off to North Dakota or South Dakota in the snowstorms, and I really realize that not only is there a financial impact from your civic duty to serve on juries but there's a toll on your families and your personal life, missed work, jobs that pile up, laundry that needs to be done. That's no question. But your service is a great contribution to our system of government and the operation of the court system. So on behalf of the lawyers and the clients and my staff, thank you very much for your service.

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What I'm going to read to you now are the jury instructions. These are the law that I am to give you and you are to follow. Please don't believe that simply because I'm reading them to you they're any less important than if I had memorized them and maintained eye contact to tell you what the law is. These are important legal instructions.

Usually, witnesses can testify only to facts they know. But, a witness with expertise in a specialty might may give an opinion in that specialty. In determining the weight to be given an opinion, you should consider the qualifications and credibility of the expert and whether reasons for the opinion are based on facts in this case. Opinion evidence was admitted in this case to help you reach a conclusion. You are not bound by any expert's opinion.

During the trial, an expert witness was told to assume certain facts and asked for an opinion based upon the assumed facts. This is called a hypothetical question. Consider the opinion in answer to the question only if you believe the assumed facts upon which it is based. If you find that the assumed facts in the hypothetical question have not been proven, do not give any weight to the opinion.

I ordered certain testimony to be stricken

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during the trial. Disregard all stricken testimony and do not let it affect your answers to the verdict questions.

Agreements -- agreement by ten or more jurors is sufficient to become your verdict. Jurors have a duty to consult with one another and deliberate for the purpose of reaching an agreement. If you can do so consistently with your duty as a juror, at least the same ten jurors should agree in all the -- in all the answers.

Well, let me jump to the special verdict question, and I'll read the special verdict. There's only one question. And so the same ten jurors should agree in that answer as opposed to you might on television, this is not a criminal case where a unanimous verdict it's a five-sixths or ten-twelfths requirement.

At the bottom of the verdict, you will find a place provided where dissenting jurors, if there be any, will sign their names and state the answer or answers -the number on the verdict questions which they do not agree. Either the blank lines or the space below them may be used for that purpose.

The special verdict question, which will be given to you, has one question and it is as follows:

What sum of money, if any, will fairly and reasonably compensate Mr. Pozner because of Mr. Fetzer's defamatory statements?

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Answer: A dollar sign and a blank line.

That will be signed by the foreperson and then if there are any dissenting jurors, there's a signature line for them.

You must answer the damage question no matter how -- well, you must answer the damage question, because there's only one question.

The amount of damages, if any, found by you should in no way be influenced or affected by any of your other answers -- well, these are written because of -- most instructions have -- most verdicts have more than one question.

Your answer to the damage question should not be affected by sympathy or resentment; nor should you make any deductions because of a doubt in your mind as to the liability of any party to this action.

Determining damages for mental stress and anguish, and harm to Mr. Pozner's reputation and image cannot always be made exactly or with mathematical precision; you should award as damages amounts which will fairly compensate Mr. Pozner for his injuries, if any.

The amount you insert in answer to each damage question is for you to determine from the evidence. What the attorneys ask for in their arguments is not a measure of damages. The opinion or conclusions of counsel as to

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what the damages should be awarded should not influence you unless it's sustained by the evidence. Examine the evidence carefully and dispassionately and determine your answers from the evidence.

In considering the amount to be inserted by you in answer to the damage question, the burden rests upon Mr. Pozner to convince you by the greater weight of the credible evidence, to a reasonable certainty, of the amount of damages. The greater weight of credible evidence means that the evidence in favor of an answer has more convincing power than the evidence opposed to it.

"Credible evidence" means evidence you believe in light of reason and common sense. "Reasonable certainty" means that you are persuaded based upon the rational consideration of the evidence. Absolute certainty is not required, but a guess is not enough to meet the burden of proof. The amount you insert should reasonably compensate Mr. Pozner for the damages from the defendant's statements.

A person wronged by a defamatory statement is entitled to recover money damages. The measure of recovery is such sum as will compensate the person for the damages suffered as a result of the statements.

In arriving at your answer, you should consider whether Mr. Pozner has suffered any humiliation, mental

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anguish, physical injury, and damage to his reputation in the community where his reputation is known. You should presume that Mr. Pozner had a good reputation at the time the statements were published. However, in determining damages, you should consider all evidence that has been

offered bearing on his reputation in the community.

Mr. Pozner is not required to prove damages by any financial yardstick measuring in dollars and cents. Injury to reputation, good name, and feelings are not subject to mathematical calculations or certainty. Further, it is not necessary for Mr. Pozner to prove an actual out-of-pocket loss.

Now, members of the jury, this case is -- will be ready for your deliberation after the closing arguments. You are free to deliberate in any way you wish consistent with your oath as jurors, but these suggestions may help you in proceed -- to proceed in a smooth and timely way.

I would remind you to follow the instructions about the law. Respect each other's opinions and value the different viewpoints you each bring to the case.

Listen to one another and be respectful of each other's opinions. Do not be afraid to change your opinion if you are convinced by the reasoning of your fellow jurors. Be thoughtful and do not rush. The parties to this case

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deserve your complete attention and consideration.

When you retire to the jury room, select one of your members to preside over your deliberations. That person's vote is entitled to no greater weight than the vote of any other juror. The presiding juror should:

Encourage discussions that includes all jurors.

Keep the deliberations focussed on the evidence and the law.

Let the Court know when there are any questions or problems.

And tell the Court when a verdict has been reached.

I will send written copies of these instructions to the jury room for you to refer to during your deliberations. It is a violation of the juror's oath not to follow the instructions, to refuse to deliberate, or to rely on any information outside of the evidence.

I remind you that you may not bring into the jury room any research materials or additional information; this includes dictionaries, computers electronic communication devices, or other reference materials. You may not communicate in any way with anyone other than the jurors until you have reached your verdict.

Now, you will not have a copy of the written transcript of the trial testimony available for your use during your deliberations. You must rely primarily on

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your memory of the evidence and testimony introduced during the trial.

You may ask to have a specific portion of the testimony read to you, but you may not receive everything you asked for or you may receive more than you ask for. You may rely on your notes to refresh your memory during deliberations.

If you wish to see an exhibit, you may ask for it. I will respond by either sending the exhibit to you or by sending back a note that I cannot send you that particular exhibit. If I do not send you the exhibit, do not concern yourself about the reason why I have not done so.

If you need to communicate with me while you are deliberating, send a note through the bailiff, signed by the presiding jury. To have a complete record of this trial, it is important that you not communicate with me except by a written note.

If you have questions, I will talk to the attorneys before I answer it so it may take some time. You should continue your deliberations while you wait for my answer. I will answer any questions in writing or orally here in open court.

Do not reveal to me or anyone else how the vote stands on the issue -- on the issues in this case unless I

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ask you to do so.

Agreement by ten or more jurors is sufficient to become the verdict of the jury. Juries have a duty -jurors have a duty to consult with one another and to deliberate for the purpose of reaching an agreement. If you can do so consistently with your duty as a juror, at least the same ten jurors should agree in -- agree in their answer. I ask you to be unanimous if you can.

At the bottom of the verdict, you will find a place provided where dissenting jurors, if there be any, would sign their names and state the answer to which they do not agree. Either the blank lines or the space below them may be used for that purpose.

After you reach the verdict, the following steps will be followed:

The presiding juror tells the bailiff the verdict has been reached.

The judge calls everyone, including you, back into the courtroom.

The verdict is read into the record in open court.

I may ask for an individual to poll each of you to agree with the verdict. You'll only answer "yes" or "no" to that question.

Members of the jury, after you hear the closing arguments, you will consider the case fairly, honestly,

1 impartially, and in the light of reason and common sense. Give the question on the verdict your careful and 2 3 conscientious consideration. In answering the question, free your mind from all feelings of sympathy, bias, or 4 prejudice. Let the verdict speak the truth, whatever the 5 6 truth may be. 7 After the closing arguments, I'll have the clerk swear the bailiffs. 8 From the plaintiff, Ms. Zimmerman. Please. 10 MS. ZIMMERMAN: May it please the Court, 11 Mr. Pozner, counsel. 12 THE COURT: I'm not sure your mike is working 13 too loud. 14 MS. ZIMMERMAN: That I don't get very often. 15 Usually -- better? 16 THE COURT: That's better. 17 MS. ZIMMERMAN: My voice usually carries pretty 18 well. 19 May it please the Court, Mr. Pozner, Dr. Fetzer, 20 counsel, ladies and gentlemen of the jury, 2.1 Thank you for your careful attention during this 22 case, which was a pretty emotional case, and a little bit 23 faster I guess than we even expected, but we really appreciate that you sat through this testimony and heard 24 25 the evidence. Some of the testimony was difficult to sit

through, but we're not here to ask for your verdict out of sympathy, as the judge just instructed you. We are here, as I said at the beginning of the day yesterday, asking that you hold the defendant, Professor Fetzer, responsible for the conduct that he chose to do, the statements that he chose to make over and over again about my client, Mr. Pozner.

Now you've already been instructed at the beginning of the case and then again just now, those were defamatory statements. So that's not something that you need to worry about. The Court has already concluded they were false, they were defamatory, they were reproduced over and over again. On his cross-examination, just a few minutes ago, Professor Fetzer agreed he thinks it may be ten million times — ten million times that these false accusations were disseminated to people. And that's his goal. That's been his goal. He wants to get his message out. His message — his message is that my client didn't have a son; that he forged a death certificate; that he distributed a forged death certificate. None of that's in dispute.

And so as the Judge said, what you're going to have is a special verdict form, and it's really simple.

It's one line. It's one question. What sum of money, if any, will fairly and reasonably compensate Mr. Pozner

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because of Professor Fetzer's defamatory statements?

And that's a hard question. So some -- some of the instructions that the Judge just read to you say that Mr. Pozner, well, he has the burden of proof. He had to bring you evidence to explain that he has been harmed, and he did that. We'll walk through that a little bit.

But Mr. Pozner, he's not required to prove a dollar figure or a specific financial number, because we don't have a receipt for something like this. You can't go to a store and say, What's the price of riding home with your children in the car and hitting play on your voicemail and hearing a stranger threaten you or your family? What's the price for that? I have to tell you, you have a hard job here, because I can't tell you what that price is. You're going to have to use your common sense, your good -- your good common sense and your minds and your collective discussions to say what is fair.

You can look at the jury instructions and you can say, well, a person who's wronged by defamatory statement, they're entitled to recover money damages. Because that's the best we can do in a civil case. We can't put any of this back in the bottle. We can't -- we can't erase the statements that Mr. -- that Professor Fetzer made that still sit out on the internet today.

Instead, what we can do is we can say the law

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says this shouldn't happen. That's what the law says.

The law says you don't get to lie about people. And if
you do, there's a responsible -- there's a responsibility
that attaches to that. There's damages, and you're going
to have to be responsible for it. It's what we teach our
kids, right? You break it, you bought it.

So what did the evidence show? There was only one expert that came to testify, and he didn't come live, but he came by videotape. Professor Fetzer's lawyers agreed, they stipulated on the record he's an expert. He's a medical doctor. He's a psychiatrist. He specializes in the treatment of people with PTSD. And he explained by videotape how what Mr. Pozner has gone through is really, fortunately, very atypical and hopefully nobody else goes through what he's gone through, the murder of his son.

And he told you a little bit about what that first year was like. I imagine time stood still. But he started to get better. He had two daughters that needed him, and he started to do the things you're supposed to do; go about your life, do your laundry, get the kids to school. He started to get better. And Dr. Lubit explained to you that that's, unfortunately, to the extent that there is a normal course for people to follow when their kids are murdered, that he was having a normal

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response, and something changed.

Professor Fetzer decided to accuse him of circulating a forged death certificate. And that false defamatory statement, it went around the internet like a virus. This kind of alt-right fact that they want to believe is fact, well, we're in a court where there are rules about what you can prove. There are such things as facts. The Court's already established that what Professor Fetzer did was wrong. He's still doing it today, still on his website, and it gets picked up by other people and carried around, spread all across the country. And it's — it's as if it's addictive.

You heard today on the witness stand even -even today Professor Fetzer wants to argue with the Court
about what the Court's already decided as a matter of law.
He testified to you today he promised to follow the
protective order of this Court, the laws of this country.
He violated it. He told you right from the stand. Yep.
He took that deposition clip. He knew it was
confidential, and what did he do? He spread that around
too in violation of this Court's order.

Now you people all showed up for jury service, because that's a huge part of how our government continues to run, how this society continues to work. We enforce the laws. Professor Fetzer has evidenced an ongoing

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continuous systematic rejection of that system.

MR. BOLTON: Objection, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Overruled.

MS. ZIMMERMAN: And so when you consider the evidence that's been presented to you, it's only been a day and a half. You've heard from one expert that they agree is an expert, and he said, Well, Mr. Pozner, he started to get better, and then these statements start to circulate and people start to pick them up and they start to call him, they start to harass him, and that made it And you heard Dr. Lubit talk about how this is a secondary PTSD. A death threat like the one he told you about, the one that you heard, the voicemail message from Lucy Richards, that's the kind of thing that this false defamatory statement encourages. And, sure, it doesn't say, Kill somebody, but it says untrue things about somebody, and there's consequences to that. And you, the jury, are going to get to be the voice of this community to decide what kind of behavior will be tolerated. are -- what is reasonable compensation in Dane County for repeatedly intentionally defaming a person? And with what -- and with such disdain.

There's no denial that Professor Fetzer wrote these books, that he wrote the web blogs. He doesn't deny that he made these accusations. He seems to deny that

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they were defamatory, still thinks that the Court has it wrong. But he doesn't have anybody coming in here as an expert to tell you that the -- that the damages that Mr. Pozner suffered, the ones that Dr. Lubit told you about, Professor Fetzer doesn't have anybody to say that was wrong, that was incorrect. Why is that? Why didn't he bring an expert to you to explain that this is all fine?

I'll submit to you it's because he can't get one. We expected also to hear from some additional coauthors on his book. They're not here to testify either.

And so what you're left with -- what you're left with is an expert from New York who studied 9/11, treated 9/11 victims, who has a specialty in this area -- who they agree is an expert -- and he's the only expert testimony that you've got.

And you've got Mr. Pozner's testimony on the stand. He's as nervous as could be to take this on. He's as nervous as he could be. And it's not hard to imagine why that might be, given what kind of response people have had in the past. But he thinks it's important. He told you that he thought he was doing this to try and honor his son, to make sure that his -- his legacy was not erased by somebody who denies that he ever lived. And that's just

again.

THE COURT: That would be nice.

MR. BOLTON: I am probably the wrong person for this job, and when I say this job, making closing arguments, because closing arguments you're supposed to be, you know, razzle-dazzle and very emotional, and I've never been that way. And, you know, I view the case and as I asked you folks to view the case as basically one that we're just going to -- we're going to talk about the evidence and you're going to make a decision based on the evidence.

The question then is -- the issue before you folks is not whether or not you like Professor Fetzer or not. And the -- and the instructions will tell you that this is not -- this is not a case in which you are assessing some sort of punitive determination. It's a really -- I told you we teased you a little bit yesterday, and I apologize for that, but at the end it's -- it's a fairly -- the part of the case that's for you is really one that arises in almost any sort of personal injury case, and that isn't -- that isn't, do we like the defendant or not. The question is simply based on what the Court has determined -- and can we show the -- it's -- we're not awarding some sort of punitive award. We are trying to assess in this case what is -- what is a

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reasonable amount, if any, for the -- for the damage caused to Mr. Pozner from these particular statements.

These are the statements that have to be connected to the claim for damages.

Now, I'm criticized at length and implicitly by Ms. Zimmerman for not having an expert. We were told there's only one expert. And you'll also read in the instructions that there's no obligation. The expectation that I -- there is no expectation that I have to have an expert.

And as I told you yesterday, one of the reasons why I think an expert is unnecessary in this case is because, basically, Dr. Lubit -- Dr. Lubit said there's really no test to measure post-traumatic stress disorder other than the self-reporting by the patient or the individual being evaluated. And so he attempts to evaluate whether or not the person is telling the truth or not. But what's interesting in this particular case isn't even whether or not he accurately assessed Mr. Pozner, whom he never met and whose records he never reviewed, but what was -- what's significant is -- is how the dots from his testimony were never connected by Mr. Pozner.

For instance, the connection to -- the connection of these defamatory statements, these defamatory statements to -- that these caused a second

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incident of post-traumatic stress disorder, when pressed on that he'd say, Well, certainly threats would constitute a second triggering event. And when you -- when you think back on his testimony, when we first talked about what is post-traumatic stress disorder. Post-traumatic stress disorder is caused in the first instance, the first criteria by exposure to something like the death of someone or a war situation. And he acknowledges that these statements do not rise to the level of anything that would cause post-traumatic stress disorder. So immediately he then -- he then says, but -- but he receives threats and harassment, not by Professor Fetzer, however, but by complete -- people that are complete strangers to Professor Fetzer.

The doctor says, well, these actors acted because they were -- they were set in motion by these four statements, but there's no evidence. And when I say the dots are not connected, there's no evidence. There's not even any evidence in the first instance that any of the individuals even read these statements.

But the second -- the second shortcoming is that -- the jump, the causal connection from these statements to causing other people to engage in criminal or lawless activity, there's no evidence that that is an appropriate reasonable connection. And I think if we --

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if we talk about it, if we think about it, the reason I think that's not an appropriate or reasonable connection is if this is a defamation case -- and it's interesting how little has actually been said about what we think about if its defamation. Defamation is basically damage to someone's reputation. But what we're hearing mostly is that Mr. Pozner has been motivated to honor the memory of his son and that that somehow -- these statements, as they try -- try to connect it, that somehow these statements are responsible for the criminal activity, the harassment activities of complete strangers.

If you think about what -- what might or might not constitute a defamatory statement, I think it's a dangerous road that they urge upon us when they say that if you -- if you make a false statement, and it -- and there's nothing -- there's nothing inherent in this statement that says commit a lawless act or do anything to Mr. Pozner or anyone. If we say that simply being wrong -- simply being wrong, if anybody reads it or not and then goes out and does something, that they then -- that the -- that being wrong then becomes liable, that you become the insurer for everybody else, whether they -- actually, in this case, whether they read it or not. Think again about causation. I don't think causation is there, even if they read any of these statements, but in

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this particular case, the dots are not connected, because as Mr. Pozner testified, he said he doesn't know whether anybody read these statements or what they were motivated by. He does admit that they were acting on their own volition.

So the most important -- the most important element of Dr. Lubit's testimony really didn't -- did not factor at all upon Mr. Pozner's mental condition. It really focussed on, well, being threatened, and harassment is really -- that's what he based his conclusion on, essentially, and the fact of the matter is that the premise of his conclusion is simply not there.

And at the end of the day, he admit -- he acknowledges that he is not -- he is not the person to assess credibility of Mr. Pozner or anyone, that ultimately, that is your responsibility, and I agree with him on that. But his conclusion nonetheless that somehow these statements cause post-traumatic stress disorder from which Mr. Pozner will never, ever recover, whereas his conclusion that he would have recovered from the death of his child, itself, I think his conclusion not only is not supported by -- by the evidence that he -- that actually was presented to you, but it doesn't -- it doesn't even smack of a reasonable conclusion that -- that these statements are more significant than -- than the death of

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his son, which he said is really what has bothered him about the Sandy Hook skeptics, the fact that they feel that he is not really honoring -- or that they are not really honoring the memory of his son.

But that may be laudable -- it is laudable, but that's not -- but that's not what he's here suing for.

He's suing for defamation damages, not because someone was disrespectful. That's not what -- that's -- this is not a form in which to determine propriety. This is a form, right now, this particular proceeding to determine in a cold mechanical way, what is -- what is the consequence, the real consequence of these particular statements. And I don't think that Mr. Pozner established that there's really any consequence to these particular statements themselves.

I want to go back real quick too, to also note with regard to Dr. Lubit. Dr. Lubit, on the one hand, they want to confine this case to these four statements. That's what they sued upon. That that's -- these are the statements that you have to connect in your mind from statements to causation to a dollar amount. Anything else is outside the realm of the causation. So they want to limit it. But at the same time, they don't want to limit it. They want to have their cake and eat it too, because -- and it started with Dr. Lubit. He talks about

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the general concept of the Sandy Hook deniers or the skeptics. He doesn't talk about these particular statements. And so -- but at the same time, this case isn't about that either. It isn't about whether or not the Sandy Hook skeptics are -- are on a broad -- more broad -- on their broader premise whether there's merit or That's not what this case is about. not.

But they want to -- they want to indict based on the entire premise, and yet they are the ones that made the limitation. They limited this lawsuit to these particular four statements, and yet if you look at -- if you think about what Dr. Lubit said, he kept -- he kept wandering well beyond these, and that, I think, is what is devastating to their causation argument. You can argue that the gentleman is an expert, but you don't have to accept his conclusion in this particular case, which is a little more than evaluating the credibility of the reporting by Mr. Pozner. But the other thing that I want to emphasize is that his conclusions are based upon conclusions that are not supported by the testimony of Mr. Pozner.

I also thought when you get past then the strongly emotive testimony of Mr. Pozner this afternoon or this morning about the death of his son, if you get past that, then the focus of his testimony and they tried to

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tie it to some damages, those -- what was the concept of threat. And as I said, the concept of threat I don't think gets them anywhere, because -- because these -- these statements are not in and of themselves threatening and there's nothing about them that -- that would incite someone to commit the crime of threatening someone or other some type of lawless activity. That -- that was really the bulk of his testimony as well.

know, mental distress and mental condition, and there was -- there was -- virtually, he said he doesn't interact or he's -- he's more reserved than he used to be. On the other hand, I asked him whether or not he was outgoing and engaged in community activities and groups before -- even before Sandy Hook, and he said that he wasn't. So in many respects, that hasn't changed.

But I thought it was intriguing to listen to how little he had to say about his present and emotional -- or his emotional makeup after the publication of these.

There was -- this is a person who is said to be suffering from post-traumatic stress disorder caused by these four statements. But think about how little -- think about how little testimony there was from Mr. Pozner as to what does that mean. There was virtually -- he basically -- basically said that he's -- that he's afraid because other

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people have threatened him, but that's not -- that's not an element or a symptom of PTSD. The conclusion that he has PTSD caused by these four statements certainly -- certainly was not supported by the testimony of Mr. Pozner.

So -- and, again, you know, and sometimes

lawyers make too much out of the absence of things, and

so, for instance, I think as I -- as I indicated, I think

Attorney Zimmerman tries to make more out of that they

have -- that they have an expert who believed the

statements that were given to him over the phone by

Mr. Pozner, but I would also argue that there is some -
there's some -- some evidence that's missing that you

would expect to see also that would support -- potentially
support the credibility and the authenticity of a claim

for PTSD.

For instance, there's no claim for wage loss. I found this to be most interesting. There's not even any claim for medical expense. I thought this was interesting also. Not only did Dr. Lubit have no -- know of no treatment records for a man who -- who was said to be suffering from his second post-traumatic stress incident, no -- no treatment records were ever requested or seen by Dr. Lubit, but more importantly, there's no -- no such records provided to you as well. There's no -- there's no

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corroboration of anything that he's said.

They will have you say that, well, Dr. Lubit is corroboration because he said these things were true, but he's not corroborating. He said this is what Mr. Pozner told me. He's not corroboration. So there was -- there was not a single witness brought forth by Dr. -- or by Mr. Pozner to corroborate any of his claims. So you've got no wage loss, you've got no medical records, you've got no medical expense, you've got no corroboration. And they're trying to backdoor it by saying, We do have corroboration though. Don't believe me. I told somebody else, so believe him. That doesn't -- that doesn't get them where they want to.

And I think at the end of the day then, what you need to do in assessing this case then is it's not a case -- as much as they -- as much as they want -- as much as they want you to treat it as such, they say -- they would tell you that this is just a cold calculation as well, in a sense, is a damage calculation, and that you're not supposed -- we're not concerned about good and bad and who we like or whatnot, but they go on and on and on about he wants to get his message out and he's not a law-abiding fellow. And, I'm not saying that any -- if any of those things are true. I'm not saying that that's good, but that's not -- that's -- we're not here right now to

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determine whether or not we like Professor Fetzer or whether we agree with him or whether he's a good guy or whether he's a law-abiding guy.

What's been presented to you is -- and it may seem unfair, because you've heard tidbits of stuff that seemed more interesting, a bigger question of, you know, this whole concept of conspiracy theorists and whatnot, but at the end of the day, they made the decision to limit their case to these four statements, and at the end of the day, they can't connect any significant, if any, harm to these four statements. And that's what -- that's what it's all about at the end of the day.

It's not -- we're not making -- we're not making determinations about how the internet should operate. We're not making determinations about what should be permitted to be put -- what people should be permitted to post or not. This is not -- we're not in a policy making forum here. What we're determining is simply whether or not there is damage, and damage does no -- it's not special. It arises in almost any -- in many personal injury cases. Whether that damage, whether damage has been tied to a particular source, in this particular case, these four -- these four statements.

I don't think -- I don't think they've established the causal connection. And without the causal

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connection -- without the causal connection, when you read the instructions you will see that that's a dot they have to -- they have to connect and they have not.

At the end of the day though, if you -- if you believe that the dots have been connected, you still have the difficult task, because you have to then try and assess in your best judgment what is the effect of making these four statements. What is the -- what is the value of that, and that's a difficult determination. There's no math to it.

But I think if -- I think if you -- if you -- I want you particularly to think about what Mr. Pozner testified today to in regard to his distress, his emotional symptoms and whatnot, and -- and there's virtually nothing. And to -- and then to say that it's -- it supports a diagnosis of post-traumatic stress disorder caused by these four statements, I think you'll find to be unreasonable.

And so that's all I have to say for you. I appreciate it, and I really do appreciate the hard work that you guys do, and I know that I can be ungodly tedious, so I better just sit down and let you get to work. Thank you very much.

THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Bolton.

Ms. Zimmerman.

1 MS. ZIMMERMAN: Can I get the microphone, 2 please. 3 MR. BOLTON: Pardon me? MS. ZIMMERMAN: You have the microphone on 4 still. 5 6 MR. BOLTON: You just can't get this thing off 7 I went out in the hallway the other day. me. MS. ZIMMERMAN: Good thing you didn't go any 8 9 further. 10 So as predicted yesterday, when I first spoke 11 with you in the opening, Mr. -- Professor Fetzer's lawyers 12 are now arguing, essentially, that those four statements really didn't harm Lenny Pozner all that much, but that's 13 14 not what Dr. Lubit testified to and that's not what Lenny 15 Pozner testified to today. 16 Yes, there was information presented to you in voicemail messages from individuals who made threats 17 18 against Mr. Pozner. And that was -- that was offered to 19 show you the kind of emotional anguish that Mr. Pozner has 20 suffered. How it's caused him to retreat socially, to be 2.1 nervous every time that he meets a new person. Those are 22 all things that Dr. Lubit testified to that are part of 23 the damage that was caused to him. 24 So when you look at the jury instructions, and 25 the one you want to look at is 2516. Mr. Bolton wants to

statements. For the damages suffered.

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talk to you about causation. That word's not in here. The instruction says, A person wronged by a defamatory statement is entitled to recover money damages. The measure of recovery is such sum as will compensate the person for the damages suffered as a result of the

The Judge goes on to instruct that, You should presume that Mr. Pozner had a good reputation at the time that these statements were published. And you've heard no evidence to the contrary on that. And the -- the instruction then goes further and says he's not required to prove to you damages by a specific financial yardstick. Like I said earlier, if I could bring you a receipt and tell you this is how much it cost, that \$1 should be paid for every one of the ten million people that accessed it, I'd bring that to you. I don't have a receipt like that, and I'm going to have to place in your care and trust that kind of determination. What is the value for that kind of harm?

Mr. Pozner testified to you about the reputational harm that he's suffered. The concern that he's got every time he meets a new person. Every time that he's worried that they've read that he's part of some vast conspiracy or a fraud.

And it -- apparently now, Dr. Fetzer's attorney

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doesn't approve of the way that Mr. Pozner's PTSD evidences itself. He's not suffering right. He says that maybe if he was really suffering, he would -- he would have asked you to give him wage loss or he would have brought in claims for medical expenses. And he's trying to do that to undermine the kind of suffering that has been presented here.

You heard Dr. Lubit talk about how more than half the people who have PTSD don't ever seek treatment for it. That's part of the avoidance that he talked about. But at any rate, Lenny had PTSD and he started to get better, and as Dr. Lubit explained to you, he had a second case of PTSD, a second round of it because of these defamatory statements. So you, the jury, are here to decide what kind of damages Professor Fetzer has caused to Mr. Pozner, what kind of damages he's still causing today.

I don't think I've ever been called razzle-dazzle anywhere, but it's right that I definitely care about this case and I sometimes get emotional about it. So to the extent that I've done something that's offended anybody in the jury box right now, I apologize, and I ask that you please don't hold that against my client.

We appreciate your service and your attention today. Thank you.

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THE COURT: Thank you, Ms. Zimmerman.

Ladies and gentlemen, we've come to the point where two of you get to go home, make dinner, or do what else you want a little earlier. In the abundance of caution to make it completely transparent, my bailiff will come forward, since everyone trusts him, to select two names out of the dice box. Select two slips of paper and read the numbers. These will be the alternates and the alternates will be excused from having to deliberate.

THE BAILIFF: Which number do you want me to read?

THE COURT: He doesn't have his glasses on. So 305. Who's 305? Sir, thank you very much for your service. And number 26.

JUROR 26: Oh, come on.

THE COURT: Thank you very much.

So would you like -- just hang back in the jury room briefly and I'll come see you and answer any questions. I usually, for the whole jury after your deliberations -- or actually, gather your stuff and come into my office if you have any questions. That's something we do for everyone, and I'll get your names if you'd like to be called.

I'll have the clerk swear in the bailiff.

THE CLERK: Please raise your right hand.

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(Bailiff sworn.)

THE COURT: Thank you. So sort of like, not that I ever watch like the *Bachelor* or anything, but you can say your good-byes to the alternates and then the bailiff will be taking charge. We're working on the jury instructions and we'll send in -- you can send in the special verdict. We'll send in the jury instructions momentarily.

THE BAILIFF: All rise for the jury.

(Jury out.)

THE COURT: Okay. Please be seated.

We'll just give your numbers and contact information to my clerk.

Two -- there are two loose ends. Mr. Bolton, I think before you came on board, the Court entered an order bifurcating this case. The defendant did have a counterclaim for I think it was malicious prosecution or something, and it was the agreement of the parties that we'd see how the liability phase went -- or, excuse me, the damages. I did rule that they were defamatory statements, and then we'll see what the verdict is here. I would anticipate -- well, I'll ask you the question whether that then resolves the counterclaim for a malicious prosecution. I think that's what he called it, wasn't it?

MR. FETZER: Abuse of Process, Your Honor. 1 2 THE COURT: Abuse of Process. I would say, one 3 might wonder how you abuse the process if I already determined liability, and if --4 MR. FETZER: There were two additional 5 6 counterclaims, Your Honor. 7 THE COURT: I'll ask whether there are any loose 8 ends in that regard. 9 The second is, I do note from my review of the 10 Complaint, there was a prayer for relief as and for such 11 other further relief as the Court deemed just under the 12 circumstances. I'm going to ask the plaintiff the question, given the fact that the testimony is unrebutted 13 14 that the statement still exists are being public -continue to be published, whether the plaintiff is asking, 15 16 as set forth in the prayer for such injunctive relief, 17 that might be appropriate concerning the defamatory 18 statements. We'll take that up maybe at a later date. 19 We'll just see what the jury comes -- when it comes back 20 and how it comes back. 2.1 MS. ZIMMERMAN: Thank you, Your Honor. 22 THE COURT: Anything to take up before we all 23 adjourn? 24 MR. BOLTON: No, Your Honor. 25 MR. ZIMMERMAN: No, Your Honor.

1	THE COURT: Okay. Thank you very much.
2	(Off the record at 4:00 p.m.)
3	(Back on the record at 4:37 p.m.)
4	(Exhibit 12 marked for identification.)
5	THE COURT: We'll go back on the record.
6	Juror 62 has sent a note and the note is asking
7	for four exhibits: Exhibit 8, the defamatory statements;
8	Exhibit 10, which oh, excuse me, Exhibit 9, which is
9	the HONR Network packet; Exhibit 10 and 11, which is
10	the the two or one is the blog and 11 is the
11	chapter.
12	Mr. Zimmerman, or whoever, Ms. Feinstein,
13	your send these in, send some of these in, none of them
14	in, these and all of them in?
15	MR. ZIMMERMAN: I believe Exhibit 9 was not
16	admitted, Your Honor.
17	MS. FEINSTEIN: Correct.
18	THE COURT: This is true.
19	MR. ZIMMERMAN: The remainder were admitted.
20	THE COURT: That's correct. Exhibit 9 was not
21	admitted.
22	Defendant's position on the what should I
23	send in? These exhibits? Not 9, because it wasn't
24	admitted, obviously. None of them? All of them?
25	Mr. Baker? Or Mr. Bolton?

1	MR. BOLTON: I think I think my position
2	would be I think they're going to get bogged down on
3	things. I guess my position would be none.
4	THE COURT: Mr. Zimmerman?
5	MR. ZIMMERMAN: We're not opposed to the
6	exhibits going back. I don't want them to get bogged down
7	either. I guess our preference is if the exhibits are
8	going to go back, then the admitted exhibits should
9	probably all go back, if for no other reason than we're
10	less likely to end up back with another question.
11	THE COURT: Well let's see the other exhibits.
12	Well
13	MR. ZIMMERMAN: And there's and maybe one
14	THE COURT: Mr. Bolton, you agree that Exhibit
15	9, not having been received into evidence, under no
16	circumstances would it go back to the jury room?
17	MR. BOLTON: That almost sounds rhetorical, Your
18	Honor.
19	THE COURT: It may be leading but not
20	rhetorical.
21	MR. BOLTON: Okay. I do agree with you, and I
22	agree with Mr. Zimmerman on that one.
23	THE COURT: The only other exhibit is Noah
24	Pozner's photograph.
25	MR. ZIMMERMAN: That's correct, Your Honor. The

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others are either in electronic format, so they would be on a disk, which we have not yet provided, or the transcript which, as you noted, is not an exhibit that would go back to the jury, and we're waiting for the version that actually reflects only the testimony that was presented to the jurors.

THE COURT: Okay. Can I have the exhibit list.

THE CLERK: Mm-hmm.

THE COURT: This is what we're going to do.

Four -- well, 1 is the -- is the deposition of Dr. Lubit that was greater than what was played. That's not going to go. 2 is my rulings on the objections, which is not really -- I marked for identification purposes Exhibit 2, but it is not an exhibit as to the evidence. 3 is the photo. 4, 5, 6, and 7 are audios. I think -- do you remember what -- what audio are they?

MR. ZIMMERMAN: Those are the messages that Mr. Pozner received from Lucy Richards, and we have not yet provided the Court with a DVD or CD or thumb drive with those files on them.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. BOLTON: Your Honor, if -- as I said, I think my -- my preference would be none, but just given some of the logistics and the request, if -- if the Court is of a mind to send anything back, I would just say the

three that they requested. I know that obviously you can, 1 2 but 8, 10, and 11. 3 THE COURT: I'm going to write this response. wrote, Exhibit 8, 10, and 11 are attached. Exhibit 9 is 4 not because it was not received by the Court into 5 6 evidence. Okay. I'll hand those to the bailiff. 7 MR. BOLTON: Thanks, Judge. 8 THE COURT: Thank you. MR. ZIMMERMAN: Thank you, Your Honor. 10 (Off the record at 4:43 p.m.) 11 (Back on the record at 7:45 p.m.) 12 THE COURT: Get your calendars out. I want to schedule in for next week a status conference. By that 13 14 time you can tell me what the -- whether you're pursuing 15 counterclaims in light of the -- what happens. 16 MR. BOLTON: Okay. 17 THE COURT: Whether you're pursuing other and 18 for such other and further relief as appropriate and just 19 under the circumstances, and then we can set appropriate 20 time for post-trial motions. I always have to reread the 2.1 statutes because they're written kind of odd about you 22 can -- 20 days but agree to more but not more than. It's 23 good to just get together and get some dates on the 24 calendars. So Molly? 25 THE CLERK: The computer just says loading.

1	Monday at 2:00.
2	THE COURT: Monday at 2:00 o'clock we can do by
3	phone. Monday at 2:00 by phone. Maybe, Mr. Zimmerman,
4	someone from your side can set up the call.
5	MR. ZIMMERMAN: Yes. We can do that, Your
6	Honor.
7	THE COURT: Okay. Are we ready to bring the
8	jury in?
9	I overheard my hearing is slightly better
10	than Mr. Bolton's but not as good as some other people's.
11	I heard he's not around or he went too far away or what's
12	up?
13	MR. BOLTON: Eric, you talked to him.
14	MR. BAKER: He's en route here but he said he
15	was in Verona and he said he was hightailing it. And we
16	were discussing
17	MR. BOLTON: And I said I'm okay with just
18	we'll proceed.
19	THE COURT: Okay. And are we waiting for anyone
20	from your end?
21	MR. ZIMMERMAN: No, Your Honor.
22	THE COURT: We'll bring the jury in. That's
23	really too far away to make everyone wait.
24	MR. BAKER: Understood.
25	MR. BOLTON: I'm fine.

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THE COURT: Also, my usual practice is, I -after the jury goes to the room, I go into the jury room and ask if they have any questions. We don't talk about the case, the verdict, but sometimes they have questions about process, noise machine. I always say after my first trial when I went back in I thought they would ask insightful question, this interesting nuance of the law, and instead the first question was, is they -- why was the seal behind my head cocked 5 degrees off-center. I said I had no idea. Any other questions? No. So it's not -don't worry that we're getting into some weighty discussion over legal, but I like to give them an opportunity to talk about the process, you know, what -what we talk about in general when they go into the room and why couldn't they hear, just to give a fuller understanding of the judicial process. MR. BAKER: Did you get the seal fixed after that or is it just a matter of perspective? THE COURT: I did. It moves. Or maybe that was when I was in the A courtroom. Is either side going to ask to poll the jury? MR. BOLTON: Pardon? THE COURT: Poll the jury? MR. BOLTON: Yeah. THE COURT: You want to poll the jury?

1	MR. BOLTON: Yeah.
2	THE COURT: Do I do that?
3	MR. BOLTON: Yeah. Judge, I've got to tell you,
4	Eric told me I should do that. I just wanted you to know.
5	MR. BAKER: He's been waiting to throw me under
6	the bus the whole trial.
7	THE COURT: You do or you don't?
8	MR. BOLTON: We do, yeah.
9	THE COURT: Okay.
10	THE BAILIFF: All rise for the jury.
11	(Jury in.)
12	THE COURT: Please be seated. Hand that to me
13	here.
14	THE BAILIFF: These are exhibits.
15	THE COURT: I know. I want them. Thank you.
16	Okay. I understand Juror 62 is the foreperson.
17	Ladies and gentlemen of the jury, have you reached a
18	verdict?
19	JUROR 62: Yes.
20	THE COURT: Would you hand the verdict to the
21	bailiff, please.
22	Special Verdict Form. Damages.
23	What sum of money, if any, will fairly and reasonably
24	compensate Mr. Pozner because of Mr. Fetzer's defamatory
25	statements?

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1 Answer: \$450,000. 2 Dated the 15th day of October, signed by Number 62, 3 foreperson. No dissenting jurors. There is a procedure, ladies and gentlemen, to 4 5 have the jury polled. The defense would like to poll the 6 jury. We'll just start in the back left corner, sir. And 7 would you just answer -- all of you answer this question. 8 Ladies and gentlemen, is this your verdict? 9 JUROR 302: Yes. 10 THE COURT: Next. 11 JUROR 311: Yes. 12 JUROR 300: Yes. 13 JUROR 310: Yes, Your Honor. 14 JUROR 306: Yes. 15 JUROR 5: Yes. JUROR 40: 16 Yes. 17 JUROR 64: Yes. JUROR 54: 18 Yes. 19 JUROR 34: Yes. 20 JUROR 24: Yes. 2.1 JUROR 62: Yes. 22 THE COURT: Thank you, much. 23 Ladies and gentlemen, your service in this case 24 is completed. Many jurors ask if they are allowed to 25 discuss the case with others after receipt of the verdict.

Because your role in this case is over, you are not prohibited from discussing the case with anyone. However, you should know that you do not have to discuss the case with anyone or answer any questions about it from anyone other than the Court. This includes the parties, lawyers, the media, or anyone else.

If you do decide to discuss the case with anyone, I would suggest you treat any discussion with a degree of solemnity such that whatever you do say, you would be willing to say in the presence of your fellow jurors or under oath here in open court in the presence of the parties. It is in the public interest that there be the utmost freedom of debate in the jury room and that jurors be permitted to express their views without fear of incurring the anger of any litigants or criticism of any person. Please respect the privacy or the views of your fellow jurors.

Finally, should any of you have any questions for the Court before leaving today, please let the bailiff know before you leave the jury room. You may confer with me at any time before you answer any questions asked by anyone.

After we go in and you can just chat for a minute if you have any questions. Thank you very much. I appreciate your service.

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THE BAILIFF: All rise for the jury.
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                      (Jury out.)
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                      THE COURT: Anything else to take up before we
            adjourn for the evening?
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                      MR. ZIMMERMAN: No, Your Honor.
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                      MR. BOLTON: Not here, Your Honor. Thank you.
 7
                      THE COURT: Okay. Then we'll reconvene.
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                      MR. BOLTON: 2:00 o'clock.
                      THE COURT: Monday at 2:00 o'clock. Have a good
 9
            evening.
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                      (Off the record at 7:53 p.m.)
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1	STATE OF WISCONSIN ) ss. )
2	COUNTY OF DANE )
3	I, COLLEEN C. CLARK, Registered Professional
4	Reporter, Official Court Reporter, Branch 8, Dane County
5	Circuit Court, hereby certify that I reported in Stenographic
6	shorthand the proceedings had before the Court on this 15th day
7	of October, 2019, and that the foregoing transcript is a true
8	and correct copy of the said Stenographic notes thereof.
9	On this day the original and one copy of the
10	transcript were prepared by pursuant to Statute.
11	Dated this 31st day of October, 2019.
12	
13	Electronically signed by:
14	
15	<u>Colleen C. Clark</u> COLLEEN C. CLARK, RPR
16	OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER
17	
18	
19	
20	The foregoing certification of this transcript
21	does not apply to any reproduction of the same by any means unless under the direct control and/or
22	direction of the certifying reporter.
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