# 93aemadc 1 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK 2 3 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, New York, N.Y. 08 MJ 2735(DC) 4 v. 5 BERNARD L. MADOFF, 6 Defendant. 7 8 March 10, 2009 9 3:04 p.m. 10 Before: 11 HON. DENNY CHIN, 12 District Judge 13 **APPEARANCES** 14 15 LEV DASSIN United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York 16 BY: MARC O. LITT 17 LISA BARONI Assistant United States Attorney 18 DICKSTEIN SHAPIRO, LLP 19 Attorneys for Defendant IRA LEE SORKIN BY: 20 DANIEL J. HORWITZ NICOLE DeBELLO 21 MINTZ, LEVIN 22 Attorney for Defendant BY: PETER CHAVKIN 23 24 25

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(In open court)

THE DEPUTY CLERK: United States of America versus Bernard L. Madoff. Counsel, please state your name for the record.

MS. BARONI: Good afternoon, your Honor. Lisa Baroni and Marc Litt for the government. With us is Special Agent Theodore Cacioppi from the FBI.

THE COURT: Good afternoon.

MR. SORKIN: Good afternoon, your Honor. From the law firm of Dickstein Shapiro, LLP, Ira Lee Sorkin, Daniel Horwitz and Nichole DeBello. And sitting just to the left of Mr. Madoff is Peter Chavkin of the law firm of Mintz Levin.

THE COURT: Good afternoon.

MR. CHAVKIN: Good afternoon, your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. I think the first item of business is addressing the potential conflicts of interest presented by Mr. Sorkin's representation of Mr. Madoff.

MS. BARONI: Yes, your Honor. There are two issues the government would like to raise with the Court as set forth in our letter to you of March 3rd, and those issues present potential conflict of interest matters with respect to Mr. Sorkin's continued representation of the defendant in this case. And as set forth more fully in the letter, the first issue is Mr. Sorkin's prior representation of Frank Avellino and Michael Bienes. And the second issue is Mr. Sorkin's

family's investments, prior investments with Bernard L. Madoff Investment Securities. And the government would request, your Honor, that the Court advise the defendant of the potential conflicts --

THE COURT: All right.

MS. BARONI: -- and any issues that could arise from those conflicts.

MR. SORKIN: Your Honor, may I be heard.

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. SORKIN: Anticipating this the government and I spoke about this issue. And anticipating a Curcio hearing, we went out and sought Mr. Chavkin, who is a partner at Mintz Levin, as I just indicated. He was brought in as independent counsel to advise Mr. Madoff of the potential conflict, and so I'll defer to him, if your Honor has any questions to ask, because it was he who dealt with that issue.

THE COURT: All right. That's fine. I gather, then, having had these initial discussions, Mr. Madoff wishes to continue with you?

MR. SORKIN: Well, I'll let Mr. Chavkin address that issue.

MR. CHAVKIN: Absolutely, your Honor. And we've had a number of meetings on that subject.

THE COURT: All right. Mr. Madoff, would you please stand. Mr. Madoff, we're going to place you under oath, and

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then I am going to ask you some questions.

As you probably know, the purpose of this hearing, the purpose of my questions is to make sure that you understand the potential conflicts and to see whether you indeed want to continue with Mr. Sorkin as your attorney. Understood?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I do.

THE COURT: We're going to place you under oath.

(Defendant sworn)

THE COURT: Mr. Madoff, would you state your full name for the record, please.

THE DEFENDANT: Bernard L. Madoff.

THE COURT: And how old are you, sir?

THE DEFENDANT: Seventy years old.

THE COURT: And what is your highest level of schooling?

THE DEFENDANT: I graduated Hofstra University, attended one year at Brooklyn Law School.

THE COURT: Are you now or have you recently been under the care or treatment of a doctor or psychiatrist?

THE DEFENDANT: No, I have not.

THE COURT: Have you ever been hospitalized for any mental illness or treated for any mental illness or any type of addiction, including drug or alcohol addiction?

THE DEFENDANT: No.

THE COURT: In the past 24 hours have you taken any

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drugs, medicine or pills, or have you drunk any alcohol?

THE DEFENDANT: No.

THE COURT: Is your mind clear today?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: And are you feeling all right today?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Now, you have been represented in this matter by Mr. Sorkin?

THE DEFENDANT: Correct.

THE COURT: And are you satisfied with his representation of you so far?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I am.

THE COURT: And do you understand that we are here today to consider the potential conflicts of interest that Mr. Sorkin may have in representing you?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Now, there are two areas. I guess there's a third area which I will be mentioning, but in particular there are two areas.

The first, as I understand it, is that in the 1990s, Mr. Sorkin represented Frank Avellino, Michael Bienes and their accounting firm, Avellino & Bienes. Did Mr. Sorkin discuss this with you?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, he did.

THE COURT: And I gather you've also discussed it with

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Mr. Chavkin?

THE DEFENDANT: I have.

THE COURT: And have you had enough time to discuss this matter with both Mr. Sorkin and Mr. Chavkin?

THE DEFENDANT: I have.

THE COURT: Now, this representation by Mr. Sorkin of Avellino and Bienes was in connection with a civil case brought against them by the Securities and Exchange Commission. And as I understand it, the matter was settled in 1993. You are aware of these facts?

THE DEFENDANT: I am.

THE COURT: And, Mr. Sorkin, your representation of them terminated when?

MR. SORKIN: At the time that the -- I believe the consent injunction was filed. I thought it was '92, maybe '93, but that was the end of my representation.

THE COURT: Whether it was '92 or '93, that was it?

MR. SORKIN: That was it, your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you.

Now, Mr. Madoff, as I understand it, you had a long-standing business relation with both Mr. Avellino and Mr. Bienes, is that true?

THE DEFENDANT: That's true.

THE COURT: And after Avellino & Bienes dissolved, you or your company took on some of their clients, is that true?

THE DEFENDANT: Correct, yes.

THE COURT: Now, these facts create a potential conflict of interest because if this matter were to go to trial, it is possible that the government might call Mr. Avellino or Mr. Bienes to testify as witnesses against you. Do you understand that that is a possibility?

THE DEFENDANT: I do.

THE COURT: And no one can say with any certainty at this point whether these former clients of Mr. Sorkin would be called to testify if the case were to go to trial. But if that were to happen, Mr. Sorkin might be limited in his ability to defend you. Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: I do.

THE COURT: Because he might have limitations on his ability to cross-examine them because they would be his former clients. Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: And the fact that Mr. Sorkin previously represented these individuals and their company could cause him to have divided loyalties between you and these potential witnesses. Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I do.

THE COURT: And, for example, the communications that Mr. Sorkin had with his former clients while he was representing them would be privileged by the -- covered by the

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attorney-client privilege. And unless they waive that privilege, he would not be able to use any of that information that he gained while representing them in his efforts to defend you. Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: I do.

THE COURT: Because of his prior representation,

Mr. Sorkin might not be permitted to cross-examine his former

clients were they to testify against you. Do you understand

that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Do you understand that these are only examples, and that it is possible that other scenarios might unfold where Mr. Sorkin's prior representation of these individuals could ask -- adversely affect his ability to represent you in this case?

THE DEFENDANT: I do.

THE COURT: Now, so that I can be sure that you understand, would you tell me in your own words what you understand this potential conflict to be.

THE DEFENDANT: Well, I understand that if there were -- if there was a trial, and if these gentlemen were called as witnesses, then Mr. Sorkin would be limited in revealing any confidential client privileged information, attorney-client privilege information he may have. I also realize that he might not be -- he would not be able to

cross-examine them. I do realize that if that were to arise, I could have an independent counsel cross-examine them, and that he would have to be available immediately, providing the Court allow that to occur.

I understand that his -- he might have compromised interests because his son -- sons had a --

THE COURT: Well, let's hold off on the sons for a moment. I'll come to that in a bit. All right. I'm satisfied you understand the potential conflict with respect to the former client, so let's turn to the second area of potential conflict.

As I understand it, at some point Mr. Sorkin's parents had invested approximately \$900,000 with your company, the Bernard L. Madoff Investment Securities. And as I understand it, when Mr. Sorkin's parents died, the \$900,000 investment was transferred into trust accounts that had been established for the benefit of Mr. Sorkin's sons. I understand that Mr. Sorkin himself never had a beneficial interest in the funds, and that further, the funds were transferred to Merrill Lynch in approximately August of 2007.

You are aware of these facts?

THE DEFENDANT: I am.

THE COURT: And you've discussed them with both

24 Mr. Sorkin and Mr. Chavkin?

THE DEFENDANT: I have.

THE COURT: And have you had enough time to discuss this matter with both Mr. Sorkin and Mr. Chavkin?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Now, as I understand it, Mr. Sorkin's sons did not lose any moneys because the full \$900,000 was transferred to Merrill Lynch in 2007. But there is a possibility that the Court appointed trustee from Madoff Securities could bring litigation against Mr. Sorkin's sons to try to undo the transfer, to try and bring the moneys back into a larger pot for victims. In other words, it is possible the trustee could sue Mr. Sorkin's sons to get the money back, and if the trustee were to do this, then it is possible that they then would turn around and sue you.

Do you understand that that is a possibility? THE DEFENDANT: I do.

THE COURT: And if that were to happen, then

Mr. Sorkin's loyalties could be divided between you and his

sons. Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: For example, these divided loyalties could possibly affect the way Mr. Sorkin represented you in challenging any requests by the government for restitution or for fines. Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: I do.

THE COURT: These divided loyalties could affect

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Mr. Sorkin's representation of you with respect to arguments that he might make to the Court at sentencing, should you be convicted, or as to decisions as to what witnesses to call or what evidence to present, should there be a hearing required for sentencing or should there be a trial required. Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: I do.

THE COURT: Okay. So now, so that I can be sure you understand, tell me in your own words what you understand this potential conflict to be.

THE DEFENDANT: I understand that potentially in the issue of restitution, his interests would be divided or might be divided and that he might not defend me in a way that's most beneficial to me.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. SORKIN: Your Honor, may I just make one -respectfully, your Honor said the trust account was
transferred. The only point I wanted to make is the trust
account was closed to Bernard L. Madoff on my mother's death,
and then the money was transferred out.

THE COURT: All right. The accounts were closed first and then the moneys?

MR. SORKIN: First, and then the money was transferred out, the one account was closed and then the accounts -- the account was transferred out. Thank you.

THE COURT: Okay. That doesn't affect the analysis.

Thank you for pointing that out. Let me just mention the third area, then I'm going to ask you some more general questions. I don't think the third area presents a problem or even a potential conflict, but I should mention it.

As I understand it, in the early 1990s, when Mr. Sorkin was with another law firm, the firm had some kind of a retirement plan and Mr. Sorkin had some \$60,000, a little bit more than that invested in the plan. And the plan invested certain of its funds with Madoff Securities. Are you aware of these facts?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: And did you discuss them with Mr. Sorkin and Mr. Chavkin?

THE DEFENDANT: I did.

THE COURT: Now, as I understand it, Mr. Sorkin resigned from the law firm in 1995 and the funds were rolled over into a retirement account that he had at Merrill Lynch or that he traded at Merrill Lynch and that Mr. Sorkin has made — has had no further investments with you or your company since then.

Now, I think it's unlikely that these facts would present even a potential conflict of interest, but we just don't know. It is possible that they could lead to complications. But you are aware of these facts?

THE DEFENDANT: I am.

THE COURT: And you've discussed them with both Mr. Sorkin and Mr. Chavkin?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: All right. Now, do you understand with respect to all of these things that we have discussed that you have the right to be represented by a lawyer, who is free of any conflict of interest?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I do.

THE COURT: You have a right to be represented by a lawyer who is free of any potential conflict of interest?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I do.

THE COURT: You have a right to an attorney whose loyalty to you is absolutely undivided, who is not subject to any circumstance that might intrude on his loyalty to you?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: For example, you have a right to be represented by a lawyer who would not have any reason to hesitate to cross-examine a witness, as Mr. Sorkin might have if he had to cross-examine a former client who was testifying against you. Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: You have a right to be represented by a lawyer who would not hesitate to make any argument with respect to a request for restitution or fines because the lawyer's

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family member might be arguably a victim of your conduct and your firm's conduct. Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: I do.

THE COURT: Do you understand that it may be ill advised to be represented by a lawyer who is operating under a potential conflict of interest?

THE DEFENDANT: I do.

THE COURT: And Mr. Chavkin is independent of Mr. Sorkin, and he is not affiliated with Mr. Sorkin, is that correct, Mr. Chavkin?

MR. CHAVKIN: That's correct, your Honor.

THE COURT: Have you consulted with any other lawyers about these potential conflicts?

THE DEFENDANT: No, I have not.

THE COURT: And just for the record, Mr. Chavkin, you are not operating under any potential conflicts of interest yourself, correct?

MR. CHAVKIN: That is correct, your Honor.

THE COURT: Now, Mr. Madoff, if you want more time to think about these issues, or if you want more time to consult further with Mr. Chavkin or some other independent counsel, I would be prepared to adjourn these proceedings and to give you the opportunity to have that further consultation. Do you understand you have that right?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I do.

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THE COURT: Would you like more time --1 No, your Honor. THE DEFENDANT: 2 -- to talk to someone else about these THE COURT: 3 matters? 4 THE DEFENDANT: No, your Honor. 5 THE COURT: And have you had adequate time to consult 6 with Mr. Chavkin about these matters? 7 THE DEFENDANT: I have. 8 THE COURT: Now, after having heard what I've said 9 today, is it your wish to continue with Mr. Sorkin as your 10 lawyer in this case? 11 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor. 12 THE COURT: And that is so even in light of the 13 potential conflicts we have discussed? 14 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 15 THE COURT: Do you believe it is in your best interest 16 to continue with him as your lawyer? 17 THE DEFENDANT: I do. 18 THE COURT: Do you understand that by choosing to 19 continue with Mr. Sorkin as your attorney, you are waiving your 20 right to be represented by an attorney who is free of any 21 conflict or any potential conflict of interest? 22 23

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I do.

THE COURT: Do you understand that if you choose to continue with Mr. Sorkin as your lawyer now, you will not be

able to appeal, should you be convicted and receive a sentence you do not like, on the grounds that you were deprived of effective assistance of counsel because of these matters that we have discussed?

THE DEFENDANT: I do, your Honor.

THE COURT: Do you understand that you are giving up your right to appeal or to otherwise complain at a later date that Mr. Sorkin was operating under a conflict of interest or potential conflict of interest?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I do.

THE COURT: Do you agree to waive any post conviction argument, on appeal or otherwise, that by virtue of Mr. Sorkin's prior representation of Mr. Avellino, Mr. Bienes, their company or by virtue of Mr. Sorkin's sons' investments with your company, that you were denied effective assistance of counsel?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Is there anything else you would like me to explain to you?

THE DEFENDANT: No, your Honor.

THE COURT: Do you have any questions for me?

THE DEFENDANT: No, your Honor.

THE COURT: Are you knowingly and voluntarily waiving your right to conflict-free representation?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Ms. Baroni, have I covered everything?

MS. BARONI: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: And the parties agree that these potential conflicts are waivable conflicts, yes?

MS. BARONI: Yes, from the government, your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Sorkin?

MR. SORKIN: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Chavkin, you agree as well?

MR. CHAVKIN: I do agree.

THE COURT: Mr. Madoff, you can be seated. Thank you.

I find that the conflicts here are waivable. I find further that Mr. Madoff understands his right to conflict-free counsel and that he is waiving that right. I find that he is doing so knowingly and voluntarily. And accordingly, I hold that the conflicts are waived and Mr. Sorkin may continue to represent Mr. Madoff in this matter.

MR. SORKIN: Your Honor, may I just make one factual point.

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. SORKIN: Since we do have several members of the fourth or fifth estate here, your Honor, I know the government sent a letter to the Court saying that the total amount invested was \$18,860. And I believe I sent to your Honor --

THE COURT: When I described the fact pattern before, I used a number 60,000-plus to incorporate the additional

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information --

MR. SORKIN: And that came a little bit later in '95 with additional contributions to the plan.

THE COURT: There was another 3,000 or so. So all together it was roughly 64, \$65,000.

MR. SORKIN: And that information only came to my attention last night when I provided it to the Court and government this morning.

THE COURT: I understand that, and it does not change my analysis.

MR. SORKIN: Thank you.

THE COURT: Now, I believe the next order of business is that Mr. Madoff is prepared to waive indictment and to consent to being charged on an information?

MR. SORKIN: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: We'll do the waiver now.

THE DEPUTY CLERK: You are Bernard L. Madoff?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE DEPUTY CLERK: Did you sign this waiver of indictment?

THE DEFENDANT: I did.

THE DEPUTY CLERK: Before you signed it did you discuss it with your attorneys?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE DEPUTY CLERK: Do you understand what you are

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1	doing?
2	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I do.
3	THE DEPUTY CLERK: Do you understand you are under no
4	obligation to waive indictment?
5	THE DEFENDANT: I do.
6	THE DEPUTY CLERK: Do you understand that if you do
7	not waive indictment and if the government wants to prosecute
8	you, they have to present this case to a grand jury, which may
9	or may not indict you?
10	THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
11	THE DEPUTY CLERK: Do you realize that by signing this
12	waiver of indictment, you've given up your right to have this
13	case presented to a grand jury?
14	THE DEFENDANT: I do.
15	THE DEPUTY CLERK: Do you understand what a grand jury
16	is?
17	THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
18	THE DEPUTY CLERK: Have you seen a copy of the
19	information?
20	THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
21	THE DEPUTY CLERK: Would you like me to read it to
22	you?
23	THE DEFENDANT: No.
24	THE DEPUTY CLERK: Thank you.
25	THE COURT: All right. Mr. Madoff, you may be seated.

All right. So the government will file the information promptly after this hearing and, among other things, get us a docket number.

MR. LITT: Yes. We've provided the package to the courtroom deputy, and we would ask that it be filed as soon as possible.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. LITT: We've also supplied, through your deputy, the Court with a Pimentel letter in this case, and we would ask that that, too, be filed and be made part of the Court record in this matter.

THE COURT: Yes. I have a Pimentel letter dated March 10, 2009, addressed to Mr. Sorkin. And we will file that as well.

MR. SORKIN: Your Honor, we have seen the Pimentel letter. We've gone over it. We would like the opportunity to respond with our own letter, which we'd ask the Court's permission to hand up and it be filed as well.

THE COURT: You can hand it up and I will have it filed.

MR. SORKIN: Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: This sets forth the defendant's calculation as to a guideline range or --

MR. SORKIN: No. It addresses certain issues with respect to -- if I may for just a second, certain issues, your

25 respect to -- if I may for Just a

Honor, with respect to how the government arrived at the number. And in this letter we've asked the Court to request of the government at this point to provide us with the necessary documents so that we can review them independently to determine how the government arrived at the number that's listed in the Pimentel letter.

Prior to your Honor taking the bench, Mr. Litt and I chatted, and we would agree at this point that maybe we can work it out before invoking the Court's authority to direct the government to provide us with those documents. So we'd like to hand this up. We don't have time obviously to withdraw the request that your Honor direct the government to do so, and maybe we can work it out before we have to invoke the Court's authority.

THE COURT: You can hand it up. I'll refrain from ruling on the request.

MR. SORKIN: Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: Now, I gather it is the expectation that Mr. Madoff will plead guilty to the information on Thursday?

MR. SORKIN: I think that is a fair expectation, your Honor.

THE COURT: And that would be to all eleven counts of the information?

MR. SORKIN: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. Now, in light of the Crime Victim's

Protection Act, I issued an order last week that gives victims -- that gave notice to victims. And we need to talk a little bit about the opportunity for victims to speak.

And so I think it would be helpful if the government were to describe the information, what the counts are, and then just to tell us what the government's position is with respect to a guideline range. And the reason for that is Thursday I think there are two issues to address. One is whether to accept the plea, should Mr. Madoff plead guilty. Two is I don't know whether the government is going to ask for a remand, but there is the issue of remand or bail.

Now, under the statute victims have a right to be reasonably heard with respect to, among other things, both plea and release. Those are the words in the statute. And so with respect to plea, I think it would be helpful if the government could give a description of what's anticipated, including, for example, whether there is a plea agreement.

MR. LITT: Yes, your Honor. I'm happy to do so. The information which the government filed contains eleven counts. They are securities fraud, investment adviser fraud, mail fraud, wire fraud, three counts of money laundering, false statements, perjury, false filing with the SEC and theft from an employee benefit plan. There is no plea agreement with the defendant.

THE COURT: And that means if Mr. Madoff wishes to

plead guilty on Thursday, as far as the government's concerned, he would have to plead guilty to the entire information?

MR. LITT: That's correct.

THE COURT: All right. Would you tell us what the exposure is in terms of the maximum possible sentence of imprisonment, taking the eleven counts together?

MR. LITT: In total it's 150 years. The guidelines range is life, but the guidelines further provide that in a case where no count, no individual count provides for a life sentence --

THE COURT: Which is the case here.

MR. LITT: -- which is the case here, the recommended guideline sentence is the statutory maximum, which is 150 years.

THE COURT: And this calculation is the government's calculation based on currently available information; apparently Mr. Madoff may challenge that, but in any event the calculation is not binding on the Court or the probation department, correct?

MR. LITT: That's correct. And I would just note with respect to Mr. Sorkin's letter, responding to the Pimentel letter, which we just received that, it relates to a very narrow part of the government's Pimentel letter, and that is the sums of money related to the forfeiture allegations. So that's what Mr. Sorkin's letter addresses. It doesn't address

the guidelines calculation in any way.

THE COURT: All right. Now, thank you.

With respect to Thursday, I have reviewed the e-mails that have been submitted to the government, and I know that there are investors and victims from all around the country who have expressed a desire to be heard, a desire to address the Court on Thursday.

And I just want it to be clear, there really are only the two issues I've mentioned on Thursday: Whether, assuming Mr. Madoff pleads guilty, I will accept that plea; and second, whether he will remain out on bail or whether he will be remanded. I am not sentencing Mr. Madoff on Thursday. Even if he pleads guilty then, the sentence would not take place — the sentencing would not take place for several months. And victims will be given a chance to be heard before or at sentencing, depending on how many victims want to be heard. We'll have to figure out the mechanics. But the point is Thursday is not the time for victims to be heard with respect to sentencing.

With respect to pleading guilty, some of the e-mails or many of the e-mails objected to a -- what was called a plea bargain, or some kind of a deal whereby Mr. Madoff would be permitted by the government to plead guilty to lesser charges.

I think as these proceedings this afternoon make clear, there is no plea agreement. There is no plea bargain

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here. And so as I understand it, if Mr. Madoff wishes to plead guilty, he must plead guilty to all eleven counts of the information. And, therefore, those victims who objected to a plea bargain no longer have a basis to object, and I would think they would not need to be heard on Thursday.

And so on Thursday, if Mr. Madoff still wishes to plead guilty, I will conduct an allocution. I will ask him a series of questions. When we complete the allocution, I will indicate whether I am inclined to accept the allocution. If so, if I am inclined to accept the allocution, I will then give victims who wish to object to my accepting the plea an opportunity to be heard. I will then make a final decision on whether to accept the plea.

And we'll do the same thing with respect to release. I'll give the lawyers a chance to be heard. I'll give a preliminary indication of what I am inclined to do. I would then give victims a reasonable opportunity to be heard. In other words, there's no reason for someone to speak if they agree with my decision. I'm trying to do this in a way that will streamline it but give those who wish to be heard an opportunity to be heard.

Any thoughts on that?

MR. LITT: I think it's -- that's an acceptable approach to the government. I think the only issue is going to be a logistical one in terms of --

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THE COURT: I'll come to that in a second. But the logistics are difficult. Mr. Sorkin?

MR. SORKIN: No, your Honor.

THE COURT: I think the government should contact the victims who have indicated a desire to be heard. The government can explain what we've just discussed, that the proceedings on Thursday are limited to plea and release, that sentencing will take place at some point in the future. So, therefore, those who want to be heard on sentencing will have to be heard on another day. And only those who want to address these issues will be permitted to speak. And we'll see how many want to speak, and only those really who are -- want to try to convince me to do something different from what I am inclined to do would be given a chance to be heard.

I don't think, otherwise, there is any reason for them to speak. And depending on how many people express a desire to speak, we'll put some limits on the number of speakers, the amount of time that each person may speak. And the government should just remind victims who want to speak that if they are going to speak, they must do so in a respectful and dignified manner. I understand that emotions are high, but we have to remember to conduct ourselves in a manner that is appropriate to a courtroom proceeding.

So the government will let me know how many victims still want to be heard on Thursday, and we'll make a final

decision before that.

MR. LITT: We will. Your Honor's earlier order provided that individuals could notify us up until 10:00 Wednesday morning, so we will endeavor to collect the information as soon as possible thereafter so that early Wednesday afternoon we can communicate with the Court and with Mr. Sorkin.

THE COURT: Many of the people who wanted to be heard don't really explain what they want to say or what they want to be heard on. And it's just not the time for victims to speak in terms of sentencing.

Mr. Sorkin?

MR. SORKIN: One point, your Honor, and I won't belabor it, because I don't think we need to belabor it now.

What I'm about to say by no means suggests that there were no victims, but one of the difficulties we have, your Honor, in setting forth to some extent our response to the Pimentel letter is that we have been unable to review a vast amount of documents reflecting moneys going in and moneys coming out. And in certain instances which have been public since Mr. Madoff's arrest, there are certain individuals but I think more likely institutions that have claimed they lost money but after analysis discovered that they received redemptions that exceeded the amount of money that they claimed they lost.

And so one of the points I want to raise is, again, and I emphasize we're not suggesting there weren't victims, but unless and until we get to see records that were viewed by the government, and perhaps even reviewed by the trustee in bankruptcy, Mr. Pickard, for us to identify loss as well as victims, because I think they go together. I'm not going to make a determination respectfully as to whether someone who appears is a victim who has lost money. I think that's one of the difficulties we have at this point.

THE COURT: Well, the statute, you know, contemplates giving victims an opportunity to be heard even before there is a finding of guilt. And I suppose one could argue that we should use the phrase alleged victims for now, but I don't know. But I understand you to be saying that you're not -- obviously Mr. Madoff isn't agreeing to the extent of the losses or the specifics.

MR. SORKIN: I don't think we possibly can. And, again, it's difficult to identify at this point the real victims of this until we have access to the appropriate records. And that's the point I want to make.

THE COURT: All right. I understand.

Anything else today?

MR. SORKIN: There is one other thing, your Honor.
Mr. Chavkin has something.

MR. CHAVKIN: Your Honor, if I may take one more

moment of the Court's time. I've been reflecting on one of the questions your Honor asked, and although I don't believe that it poses any potential conflict, I thought out of an abundance of caution I would just bring the Court's attention to the following.

First, my firm has represented several investors in guiding them to file claims with the SIPC, period. Secondly, I understand that I may be considered as a potential counsel for Mrs. Madoff in the regulatory or civil sphere. I don't believe either of them changes the analysis, but I wanted to make sure the record was clear.

THE COURT: That's fine.

Does the government have a problem with either of those?

MS. BARONI: No, your Honor.

THE COURT: I don't have a problem.

MS. BARONI: Thank you.

MR. SORKIN: Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: Anything else today from the government?

MR. LITT: The only thing is just in an effort to get out the information as quickly as possible, I would ask the permission of the Court to publish the information in the Pimentel letter prior to them getting docketed, in case it takes time to do that.

THE COURT: Permission granted. The docketing

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1-1	sometimes doesn't move as quickly as we would like. Permission
2	granted.
3	We're adjourned.
4	MR. SORKIN: Your Honor, may we also ask that our
5	letter be filed as well?
6	THE COURT: Yes.
7	(Adjourned)
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