
Q. With regard to the -- and again, I'm abbreviating what you've said to me so correct me where I'm wrong, Doctor. I think you said one of the other prongs or assumptions was the GAO Treasury settlement packages; is that correct?
A. One of the other data sets that we examined were the GAO

Treasury settlement packages, yes, for the $\mathbf{6 0}$ years from $\mathbf{1 8 9 0}$ to 1950.
Q. These are older documents; correct?
A. They are in the archives, correct.
Q. Are you aware that this court has already rendered a judgment in part with respect to the GAO Treasury settlements packages?
A. I am aware of the testimony on this issue. Don't know if there was a judgment. There was testimony which seems at odds with the facts, but it's not been something I've been working on.
Q. Again, just to be clear, you're not informed that there has been a judgment that is relevant to that issue?
A. I have not been informed about a judgment on this.
Q. Would that be important for you to know?
A. I don't think so. I've seen the data. The data are really quite compelling. And they need to be looked at. I think the Judge or the Court might want to look at them to see what we're talking about here.
Q. But again, my question is different. There's a judgment on Bryan A. Wayne, RPR, CRR Official Court Reporter

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1 this but you don't believe that's relevant?

16 Q. Can you recall how far back you went at all, just as an
A. I don't know what it is, so I'm not going to be able to say any more than that.
Q. Thank you. With regard to the meta-analysis, the documents you reviewed covered what period of time?
A. The intent was to find all of the documents that people knew about. It's quite clear to us -- which it goes back as far as we could go. It's quite clear to us at the time and it's stated in our report that we expect it to be incomplete. We did look at the rate at which we were learning about new documents and it was declining, so we thought maybe we're approaching what we're going to be able to learn.

I haven't given you a specific date. You'll have to look at the dates in the reports themselves. Some of them are very old. estimate?
A. I think into the early 20th century.
Q. Perhaps even close to a hundred years?
A. That would be -- yes.
Q. And why were those documents relevant in your opinion?
A. We were trying to be complete, even though I've already indicated we were unsuccessful in being complete. Probably anyone starting this far into -- going that far into the past would be incomplete, but we were probably incomplete.

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And we were looking at whether the system had changed over time, how it had changed, whether there were problems with it in an era where we might be actually doing some sampling. And at the time we were engaged in this undertaking, no decision had been made as to how far back the accounting would go.
Q. So was your understanding that the reason you undertook the meta-analysis research was because the information back to the turn of the 19th/20th century was relevant to your task, correct?
A. My answer is what I just gave you. I didn't know whether it was going to be relevant or not, and for the sake of completeness, we included very old reports.
Q. And you didn't know because you don't know what the scope of the accounting is at this point in time?
A. Correct. It's not my decision. It was marginally -- of low marginal cost to go back further, and we did.
Q. So if in fact the Court determined that the scope of the accounting went back to 1938, the documents in the meta-analysis relevant to that period of time -- regarding that period of time would be relevant in your opinion?
A. Yes.
Q. And if the Court said that the accounting should go back to the inception of the trust in 1887, whatever documents you found during that period of time could be relevant. Is that a fair statement?

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## A. That is a fair statement.

Q. Because they could relate to the reliability of the systems at the time?
A. The -- yes.
Q. Thank you, Doctor. Doctor, what you didn't note, and it's something that has been throughout the administrative record in various documents, is what has been referred to as the Ernst \& Young report. Are you familiar with that?
A. Yes, I am.
Q. As a matter of fact, do you recall what you said about that report in your expert report?
A. No, I don't.
Q. If we can pull up Defendants' 6 , at page 13 . If we could focus in on the last paragraph. Can you read this, Doctor? What I'd like you to note is this is your report, your expert report. If you can drop one, two, three -- four lines down, the sentence reads, "NORC found the results of the historical accounting work for the named plaintiffs inconclusive and not necessarily applicable to a system-wide test."
A. That's correct. I said that.
Q. And you agree with that statement?
A. I do agree with that.
Q. Thank you, Doctor.
A. Could I explain why?
Q. I'm going to move on to the next. If counsel would like to

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8 A. I think I may have prepared this document, yes.
9 Q. Doctor, I'd like to turn to page 3 of this document, and

12 A. I'm going to have to see the whole document. I just can't
13 look at one paragraph.
14 Q. See the whole document?
15 A. I need to see the whole document. This is something, if it
ask you the question on redirect, that would be fine with me.
Doctor, I'd like to call up an exhibit from the
administrative record which is Bates stamp number 5730-1. Can you please focus on the top of this so Dr. Scheuren can see what this document is?

Doctor, did you prepare this document? This is not identified to any particular individual, nor is it dated. I'd like to focus on the paragraph immediately above the headnote, "controlling the paper records gathering."
was done by me, it was done a long time ago, and my recollections will not be very heavy here. I can't just look at one paragraph.
Q. Can I ask you if you can recall this particular statement.

This is going to be very brief, Doctor. If you did make the statement and you can't recall it, that's fine. It's page 3.
Paragraph immediately above the headnote. You see in this paragraph it talks about the tribal reconciliation. Do you see that, Doctor?
A. I'm reading the paragraph which begins in 1972, 1992.

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1 Q. Correct. Would you please read that to yourself, and when
2 you finish, please let me know.
(Witness reviewing document.)
A. Yes.
Q. Does this refresh your recollection? Did you write this?
A. I could have written it. You haven't given me the whole
context. I don't have enough information.
8 Q. You could have written it?
A. That's what I said.
Q. I'd like to read this statement. I want to ask if you agree with this statement.

12 A. Are you asking me if $I$ agree with what $I$ said long time ago
13 today?
14 Q. First of all, if you said it. You're not sure you said it.
15 A. I'm not sure $I$ said it.
16 Q. But whether or not you said it, I would like to know

22 A. May I preface my remarks with -- I will answer your
23 question.
24 Q. If you can first answer yes or no, if you can.
25 A. Maybe. You need to give me some more context here.

Otherwise I can't answer yes or no.
Q. I'll move on to the next document. I'd like to call up another document from the administrative record. It is 482-1, and Doctor, this is identified as a Cadastral Resurvey Pilot. And your firm's name is on the cover, do you see that?
A. Yes.
Q. Do you recall this document?
A. I do recall the series of documents on cadastral.
Q. Doctor, I'd like you to turn to page 26, page No. 26 of this document. If we can focus on the second to last paragraph from the bottom, the headnote "how location error can adversely affect the IIM account." There's a statement, Doctor, that says there are an infinite number of ways an erroneously assumed allotment boundary can impact the IIM account." Are you familiar with that statement?

MR. WARSHAWSKY: Objection. This is beyond the scope of direct, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Let's have a foundation for why he knows anything about this.

MR. GINGOLD: Why he knows anything about it?
THE COURT: Did he write it?
BY MR. GINGOLD:
Q. Well, this is a NORC document, isn't it, Doctor?
A. It is a NORC document. There are a series of reports
working with BLM on this issue. And this is a situation where Bryan A. Wayne, RPR, CRR Official Court Reporter

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we're working through an understanding of how small boundary errors could have affected the income streams for allotments.

Okay. And BLM has a point of view. This may well be a
quote from them, because two of these reports were done by them. I don't know whether this is. And then we dealt with those issues subsequently. We're sitting there as contractors at Department of Interior and we're between interpretations of issues that are beyond our scope, and we're trying to deal with that here and record what was said by the people involved. I don't know who wrote this.
Q. So you're not familiar with the information in this report?
A. You're again not giving me enough context for me to make a judgment that's adequate to respond to you.
Q. You discussed the fact that, in your testimony right now if I understand it, that BLM has taken certain positions with
regard to the boundaries and the effect that the boundaries may have on the accounting?
A. That is my recollection.
Q. What is your understanding of BLM's position?

MR. WARSHAWSKY: Objection, Your Honor. Again, this is beyond the scope of direct.

THE COURT: I'll allow it. Want to lay a foundation
for getting back into this document.
THE WITNESS: I should answer this question?
THE COURT: Yes.

THE WITNESS: They felt that the boundary work should
be part of the historical accounting, and that's what they wanted to do, and they made that point clear in the listening meetings when I first was engaged here. The meetings were in Albuquerque when I was first engaged. And that continued to be true for quite a long time after. I don't deal with them anymore because I'm not working on this aspect. That was a concern they had.

And if you will recall, and I think you must be pretty aware of a lot of the material here, there was considerable discussion in my early reports about cadastral, and it was unclear to me as to what the scope of the historical accounting was supposed to be, okay, because I was listening to people at Interior, okay, and eventually these issues were clarified, and this issue was one that was moved off the table, because in fact in the research that's done, not in this report but in a later report, the notion of there being a major impact of minor boundary issues on income stream does not seem to be a strong one.
Q. Some of the --

THE COURT: Can we just, while this cover sheet is up on the screen, let's just for the record clarify the document that you -- that Mr. Gingold was showing the witness is entitled "Cadastral Resurvey Pilot BLM acreage and location results. Reports produced by the Bureau of Land Management." Bryan A. Wayne, RPR, CRR
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THE WITNESS: In a subsequent report, we addressed this issue.

THE COURT: And have you delivered yourself of a professional opinion on that subject, or are you just kind of tossing that off today?

THE WITNESS: I would have to recall the details of that report and based on that make this judgment.

THE COURT: Okay.
MR. GINGOLD: Your Honor, for clarification, the report discusses both small and large boundary errors. And depending on the period of time.

THE COURT: All right.
THE WITNESS: It also discusses the relative frequency of small and large boundary errors and makes, for me at least at the time, a compelling case that the number of large boundary errors is probably very small.

MR. GINGOLD: But, Your Honor, I'm not going to be examining this witness on this point. I will move on.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you.
BY MR. GINGOLD:
Q. This is once again administrative record document 50-2-1.

Doctor, your name isn't on this document either. It's a NORC
document, and it says "NORC analysis of LRIS tract history reports." This is also a 2003 document, but this actually precedes the Cadastral Resurvey Pilot. Are you familiar with Bryan A. Wayne, RPR, CRR Official Court Reporter

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some material that BLM has prepared.
7 BY MR. GINGOLD:
8 Q. And as of right now it's your understanding that the

11 A. That's my recollection. Yes.
12 Q. But BLM believed it should have been included, correct?

15 Q. This document, Doctor, is dated 2003.
16 A. Yes?
17 Q. So it's not just 2001, correct?
18 A. That's correct.

24 little boundary adjustment matters would have a major effect on
Q. Thank you. I'd like to identify another document from the administrative record. It is 50-2-1.

THE COURT: Before we leave this subject, I want to pick up the string of what the witness said. You said something to the effect that you didn't think it was likely that tiny the accounting or something roughly like that. Am I correct? Bryan A. Wayne, RPR, CRR Official Court Reporter

THE WITNESS: That is correct.
THE COURT: "At the request of the Office of
Historical Accounting, reissued with a preface by NORC."
THE WITNESS: That's correct. That's exactly what it
cadastral survey or boundary issue is not part of the
accounting, correct?
A. That's what they said at the listening meetings in 2001, yes.
document, Doctor?

## A. Yes, I am.

3 Q. I would like you to turn to page 8. If we can focus in on the highlighted paragraph, please. Did you write this, Doctor?
A. No.
Q. I'd like to ask if you agree with it. And it says "We particularly emphasize our positive results in view of a report on the findings of the TIME project carried out by DataCom in 2000. DataCom asserts an error rate of about 30 percent in postings." This says you disagree, I guess. Is that fair?
A. That's not what that said.
Q. Do you agree with the --
A. It said we particularly emphasize our positive results. Let me clarify something that you've been working around here about quality. And I've just written a book on quality. You may know that.
Q. Doctor, I haven't asked you about quality. I'd like to move on.
A. This asks me about quality. Those findings go to the quality issue.
Q. Doctor, I asked if you agree with this statement. Do you agree with this statement?
A. Well, $I$ agree that - yes, $^{\prime}$ I agree with that statement.
Q. And your recollection is that DataCom asserted an error rate of about 30 percent in postings?

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9 A. I'm not able to read it at the moment. the TIME report, Doctor, from DataCom Sciences Inc., and I'd like to turn to page 2. I'd like to focus in on the last -first of all, Doctor, the first paragraph is probably important for context.
Q. I'm not going to ask you questions until you have the opportunity to read it. If we can focus in on the first paragraph.

You haven't read it in a long time, so I would just like you to see that this summary states that it deals with a stratified random sample of 93 tracts that were selected from the LRIS Rocky Mountain regional land base, which consists of 239,311 tracts. Do you see that, Doctor?
A. Yes, I do.
Q. It goes on to state that, " 541 original current ownership documents, encompassing 11 document types, are associated with the 93 tracts, and these original documents were retrieved and scanned onto CDs for assessment in Albuquerque, New Mexico."

Does this help you refresh your recollection about the TIME report?
A. No.
A. That's correct.
Q. Doctor, did you read the DataCom TIME report?
A. I read parts of it. It's a long time ago.
Q. Let's pull up PPX 4352. This is the executive summary of
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1 Q. Okay. Let's go to the table on the bottom of the page.
2 It's very hard to read, Doctor, but what we're dealing with are what is called an error assessment document. And it says in
4 the -- right above the caption, "The following chart summarizes the number of documents with at least one error within the 541 6 document sample." Do you see that?
7 A. Yes, I do.
8 Q. Does this refresh your recollection?
9 A. I remember the $\mathbf{3 0}$ percent number.
Q. Okay. You see --

11 A. This is consistent with what you haven't allowed me to say
12 yet, but go ahead.
13 Q. I'm just asking you to testify as to what you know and what 14 you understand. That's it. You see the last row in the table?
15 It says "total number of documents with error"?
16 A. Yes, I do.
17 Q. And the numbers are sample size 541 , number of docs with

20 A. Yes, I do.
21 Q. Now, do you have any reason to believe that the DataCom
22 sampling was wrong?
23 A. I believe their definition of an error is a problem.
24 Q. So definitions are very important, aren't they?
25 A. Yes, they are.
Q. And something can be construed as an error by one consultant and not as an error by another; is that fair?
A. There is this issue of conformance to requirements versus fitness for use. These are two useful definitions of quality.
And if they're calling an error something which is a misspelling, but if the person who's looking at the document can still use it appropriately, it's still fit for use, even though it does not -- is not correct. And that kind of application of a standard has not to my knowledge been applied here.
Q. So there's judgment used by the consultant in determining whether or not a particular document supports the transaction and doesn't. Is that fair?
A. I don't know how they did it. I do know that this criticism was leveled at what they did.
Q. But at least you don't personally know whether or not what they did was right or wrong, do you?
A. We did not go back over it.
Q. So basically if my understanding is correct, if DataCom considered a particular document in error, that wouldn't necessarily mean you would consider it an error. Is that a fair statement?
A. There are two definitions, and I've said this. We did have another report which this came from, where we had done a different kind of look at the results -- at similar documents, and came up with a different result.

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Q. Okay. It's real easy. Let's turn to page 2 of this document, the first full paragraph, and it deals with sizability. That's the headnote. And I'd like to turn your attention to the last three lines and ask you if you continue to agree with this or -- at this point in time. "What is an acceptable accounting needs definition. Clearly we are not talking about the standards used in a court case."

With respect to the straw man design and adaptive sampling, was that your position at the time you drafted this?
A. There are a series of paragraphs here which are essentially questions for the client. Sometimes they have question marks on them and sometimes they don't. They are an effort by me to learn more about what was going on, and to yet give some early, you know, indications of why I want to know those things.

I don't think that what I said here about the acceptable to the court's accurate. I wouldn't agree with that anymore. I think it's very important.

THE COURT: Particularly when you're sitting in court, right?

THE WITNESS: No, I would have said it even if I weren't, sir. What I'm saying is here I'm asking questions about a client in a document that's pulled up five, six years later, okay, and asked, without much ability to even look at the rest of the document, what I think, and I've given you an answer.

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1 BY MR. GINGOLD: there, is there? not putting a period there. there.
Q. Thank you, Doctor.
we will do it afterwards.
Q. Would you like to look at the entire document, then, to be more comfortable? But you recall why you said this, don't you?
A. I recall my wish to interact with the client about issues, okay, that I needed to have clarified. Remember, I'm working for Interior two months, three months in. I don't know exactly what the date of this is, but very early.
Q. Doctor, in the statement that --
A. May well have written this -- excuse me. I may well have written this on the plane coming home from Albuquerque.
Q. The last sentence in that paragraph, part of the paragraph I read to you, states, "Clearly we are not talking about the standards used in a court case." There's no question mark
A. You're acting like DataCom. You're worrying about periods and commas. I don't think that I can be held accountable for
Q. I simply asked you a question.
A. The answer is no, you're right. There's no question mark

MR. GINGOLD: Your Honor, I've completed the cross.
We would like to move some exhibits in, but if there's redirect

THE COURT: Okay.
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THE WITNESS: Thank you, by the way.
MR. GINGOLD: You're welcome.
MR. WARSHAWSKY: Good afternoon, Your Honor. I just
have maybe one on redirect.
REDIRECT EXAMINATION
BY MR. WARSHAWSKY:
Q. Early on there was an exchange where the Court was asking
you, became involved I believe with regard to some exchange that
you were having with Mr. Gingold. And I believe the Court asked
you whether the population that you sampled from was
transactions post 1994. And my question is is the population transactions post 1994 or accounts post 1994?
A. Good clarification. It was accounts opened on -- or open after October 1994.
Q. Okay. And so an account that was open after October 1994 had a transaction in the 1985 to 1994 time period would have been subject to sampling?
A. Yes. It would have been included.

MR. WARSHAWSKY: Thank you. Your Honor, I have no more redirect.

MR. GINGOLD: Your Honor, can I just have a brief
re-cross to clarify something Mr. Warshawsky asked?
THE COURT: If it's re-cross on that, yes.
MR. GINGOLD: Thank you.
RECROSS-EXAMINATION
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BY MR. GINGOLD:
Q. Doctor, you were not sampling accounts, were you?
A. Pardon me?
Q. You were not sampling accounts, were you?
A. Of course the LSA project started out in a two-stage design. The first stage was a sample of accounts, the second stage was a sample of transactions, and that is proposed for the paper era too.
Q. And the question asked by Mr. Warshawsky, you were not sampling accounts, you were sampling transactions from certain accounts, correct?
A. Start over again. I'm not sampling what?
Q. You're not sampling an account to sample all the transactions in a particular account, are you?
A. We were sampling accounts, and within accounts we're sampling the transactions that are available in the '85 to 2000 period.
Q. So all of the transactions in a particular account?
A. Were subject to sampling, right.
Q. How many transactions per account are you sampling?
A. The average was $\mathbf{2 0}$ per account.
Q. And how many transactions does each account on the average have?
A. It would be higher than that. It's probably 25 or $\mathbf{3 0}$. I don't have that number.

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that is, page 56, line 5. You've reviewed this before, have you not, sir?
A. I have.
Q. Do you recall what this is?
A. Well, I think the discussion is my experience in statistics.
Q. In fact, wasn't this the direct examination and voir dire that preceded Judge Lamberth accepting you as an expert to testify about statistics and statistical sampling?
A. Yes, it is.

MR. WARSHAWSKY: Your Honor, we offer Dr. Lasater to testify as an expert on the subjects of sampling and statistics. THE COURT: He may give expert testimony in those fields.

MR. DORRIS: Your Honor, I don't know if this is the point where --

THE COURT: You want to voir dire him? MR. DORRIS: No, Your Honor. We don't have an objection to what you just ruled or moved, but all of this testimony being offered as an expert as a statistician is cumulative with the statistician that they've just called. And we do not think that it should be cumulative to have one statistician now to come in and say what the expert they just had testify say the same thing.

THE COURT: Well, let me hear what he's got to say Bryan A. Wayne, RPR, CRR Official Court Reporter
before we decide whether it's cumulative. I hope it's not going to be cumulative, Mr. Warshawsky.

MR. WARSHAWSKY: It's going to be -- the element of it
that's not cumulative, Your Honor, is simply that Dr. Lasater as a CPA and person with an accounting background has some familiarity with this that Dr. Scheuren certainly did not bring 7 to the table. Dr. Lasater in fact has actually, as a member of 8 FTI, has had the opportunity to review the records. He's 9 reviewed records going back to the tribal --

THE COURT: Let's hear it from him instead of from you, but I will call a pretty close game on cumulativeness.

MR. WARSHAWSKY: Well, let me try and be very brief on this, then.

BY MR. WARSHAWSKY:
15 Q. Dr. Lasater, let's go back to Exhibit 159, please. Page 3
16 of the document. And why don't you blow up paragraph No. 1, I'm
17 sorry, at the bottom.

20 A. Yes, sir.
21 Q. And we have very quickly Defendants' 162 and Defendants'
22163 from the phase 1.5 trial. Is that one of them, sir?
23 A. Yes, sir, it is.
24 Q. And 163? The fax header may help you with that.
25 A. Yes, sir. That would be the rebuttal report.

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Q. And those are the ones referenced in your expert report?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. Go back to 159, page 4, please. Your expert report refers
to the tribal reconciliation project. What are you referring to
there, sir?
A. Yes, the tribal reconciliation project was one that was undertaken by principally the office of Arthur Andersen in
Albuquerque, that spanned a working period from about 1990 to
1995. The goal of the project was to, initially to try to reconstruct the tribal accounts from 1972 to 1992, when that proved to be impracticable. Then the scope of the work changed to evaluate to the extent practicable, and that's in the cover letter to -- or the cover of the final report itself, the accuracy of the balances in the tribal trust accounts, again from 1972 to 1992.
Q. Dr. Lasater, was the tribal reconciliation project relevant to your current expert opinion?
A. Relevant to my current expert opinion?
Q. Yes.
A. It is in the sense that the tribal reconciliation report
informed the expectations about what would be the error rates in the individual Indian accounting system, because the tribal accounts and the individual Indian accounts are maintained by the same bookkeepers in the agency offices on the same systems. And so one would have anticipated that the error rates would Bryan A. Wayne, RPR, CRR Official Court Reporter

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have been approximately the same. I testified to that point in trial 1.5.
Q. Now, you said that the tribal and individual bookkeeping was the same people. Have you personally observed that?
A. I've spoken to bookkeepers who are the bookkeepers who are in at least one of the agency offices who do that work. And
I've also had conversations with Brad Prieber, the partner in
Albuquerque who performed or was the overseeing partner on the tribal reconciliation project.
Q. The other item that's referenced in paragraph 2 of your report is the revised interim file report of Joseph $R$.

Rosenbaum. Do you see that, sir?
A. Yes, sir, I do.
Q. Okay. And I believe you were in the courtroom earlier when

Mr. Gingold referred to the E\&Y report?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. Is that one and the same?
A. I'm assuming that it is.
Q. And why was Mr. Rosenbaum's revised interim final report relevant to your analysis?
A. Once again, as it was with respect to the 2003 plan and with the $\mathbf{2 0 0 7}$ plan, the rates of errors and the ability to reconcile transactions found in the electronic system to underlying business papers that would have supported those transactions was informative to the likelihood of error

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discovery in both the $\mathbf{2 0 0 3}$ original plan and the $\mathbf{2 0 0 7}$ plan here.
Q. I'd like you to refer now -- let's go to page 4 of

Defendants' Exhibit 159. I'd like to focus on your four opinions, Dr. Lasater. Would you summarize your first two opinions for Judge Robertson.
A. The discovery project that has been ongoing since the IRMS
tapes were first provided to the team that $I$ at that point
directed, and as the discovery has proceeded through the collection of documents, now at Lenexa and in the area offices, along with the substantive testing, the individual transaction testing, is very, very, very strong evidence that, No. 1, documents can be found, No. 2 , that the bookkeeping has been surprisingly good, and that a plan that would proceed to continue that and then ultimately report historical statements of account can be accomplished with the 2007 articulation of it.
Q. And in opinions 1 and 2 , that's with respect to the electronic ledger era?
A. It is.
Q. And you refer to the litigation support project. That's
the LSA project?
A. It is.

MR. DORRIS: Your Honor, just a point of clarification for my sake. Do I need to get up and object each time that --

THE COURT: No, I was about to ask Mr. Warshawsky in what respect these four opinions differ from what we've already
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## just heard.

MR. WARSHAWSKY: I'm happy to say --
THE COURT: With the greatest respect for Mr. Lasater,
I think I've just heard all this.
MR. WARSHAWSKY: I'm happy to say that Dr. Lasater's opinions don't conflict with Dr. Scheuren's. I'd be uncomfortable if they did. They do approach the same issue. These are important issues for the 2000 plan from the perspective of somebody who is not a professional statistician, such as Dr. Scheuren, and certainly not somebody who was working for OHTA since 2001. I'll be very brief, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. I'll allow very brief coverage of this. No, you don't have to get up every time, Mr. Dorris. You can have a continuing objection. BY MR. WARSHAWSKY:
Q. Dr. Lasater, I'd like you to refer to Defendants' Exhibit

162, please. We'll have that brought up here.
THE COURT: I think you qualified him as an expert statistician with an expertise in sampling and statistics.

MR. WARSHAWSKY: I have offered him as somebody to offer opinions about statistics and sampling.

THE COURT: Okay. I thought you distinguished him from Dr. Scheuren by saying from a perspective of someone who's not a statistician or something like that.

MR. WARSHAWSKY: I'm sorry. What I meant to say is he Bryan A. Wayne, RPR, CRR

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is a CPA. He is somebody who --
THE COURT: I know, but I mean -- all right. Go on. You said it's going to be brief. I trust you.

MR. WARSHAWSKY: It's getting briefer all the time,
Your Honor. Your Honor.

THE COURT: Good. That's the idea.
BY MR. WARSHAWSKY:
Q. Dr. Lasater, are you familiar with -- yes. To distinguish Defendants' 162 , which was a report from the phase 1.5 trial, DX 162, are you familiar with this one, sir?
A. Yes, sir, I am.
Q. And what is it?
A. This is a summary schedule that $I$ asked to be prepared in the midst of the initiation of the Alaska work in the spring of 2004. The reason $I$ asked for this to be prepared was that following the trial 1.5 and the beginning of the substantive testing into the transactions, I myself handled and participated in vouching or reconciling transactions in Alaska.

For about two weeks I sat with the team here in Washington in the OHTA offices handling the newly developed accounting reconciliation tool, and looking at transactions that had been evidently identified through a sampling process from NORC. At the conclusion of that two-week effort I wanted to see how we were doing. I wanted to understand what sorts of errors were coming up, the nature of the errors, the magnitude of the Bryan A. Wayne, RPR, CRR Official Court Reporter
errors, and this was just a document that was prepared at my request.

It has remained in my files, but as part of the production in this case, in the process of disgorging what I rely on in terms of my opinions, I identified this to Mr. Warshawsky, because I've been, as this work has gone on, across the last several years, that is the work from Ms. Herman and the people that she's directing, I would refer back to this to see whether or not the world was differently exposed than what I had discovered in the first couple of weeks of handling Alaska transactions. That's what this document is.
Q. Okay. Let's go to your last two opinions very quickly. Defendants' Exhibit 159, page 4. In opinions 3 and 4 you're addressing the proposed methodology for the paper ledger era, correct?
A. I am.
Q. And are your opinions based in part upon your work of having familiarity with the actual bookkeeping?
A. Yes, sir, it is.
Q. And what is it about the bookkeeping that informs your opinion?
A. Well, the information of the bookkeeping comes from testing transactions in the paper ledger era, which of course included from the Arthur Andersen tribal reconciliation, the period 1970 to, as it's been described in the courtroom, approximately 1995. Bryan A. Wayne, RPR, CRR Official Court Reporter

That was a paper ledger era. And the $\$ 15$ billion of transactions that were vouched across -- I think it was about 200,000 transactions, some many of which were in that era, informs the opinion about the feasibility of a paper ledger era plan as it's described in 2007.
Q. And based on your experience, you don't have any quarrel with the initial hypothesis proposed by NORC?
A. Not at all, because the hypothesis is one that's not only driven off of the historical work, but also is a work in progress, as Dr. Scheuren said. The sampling is in effect interim. We get results and we evaluate the results to see whether or not we have to sample more to learn more.

MR. WARSHAWSKY: Your Honor, that concludes my direct.
We would move the admission of Dr. Lasater's report.
THE COURT: Well done, Mr. Warshawsky. MR. WARSHAWSKY: Defendants' 159, Defendants' 162, which was his work paper, and I believe that's it.

THE COURT: Cross-examine, Mr. Dorris?
MR. DORRIS: Your Honor, I would move to strike the testimony that he just provided about his opinions 3 and 4 as being nothing but cumulative as of dealing with Mr. Scheuren's work that Mr. Scheuren's already testified to extensively.

THE COURT: Motion is denied.
CROSS-EXAMINATION
BY MR. DORRIS:
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1 Q. Mr. Lasater, opinion 3 that you just talked about indicates
Q. And that's the methodology proposed by Dr. Scheuren; is that correct?
7 A. By OHTA and its plan, advised by Dr. Scheuren.
8 Q. Okay. And you've read the 2007 Plan.
9 A. I have.
Q. And what is your understanding of the methodology for the testing in the paper ledger era?
A. My understanding is that those accounts that were open as of 1994 that had paper, I've heard the word tail, trail. I'm going to introduce a new word that makes more sense. It's the paper antecedent to the electronic era. That those accounts --

THE COURT: Did you say antecedent?
THE WITNESS: Yes. That is transactions that preceded the electronic era.

THE COURT: By golly there is still a pronunciation
difference in this country. I'm glad to hear it.
MR. DORRIS: I don't think that's the way they say it in Texas.

THE COURT: I thought we were getting homogenized,
but --
THE WITNESS: Should I have said antecedent?

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THE COURT: I don't care how you say it, as long as I understand it. I like antecedent.

## All right. Mr. Dorris.

THE WITNESS: Yes, sir. So the transactions that were antecedent to those account reflections in the IRMS system would be the accounts that were going to be sampled. Then those accounts would be randomly selected across the regions. The documents supporting the transactions, that is the ledgers for those accounts, would be found, data would be hand-keyed into an electronic database, and then from that electronic database the transactions would be randomly sampled to evaluate -- to provide a base for the same kind of account reconciliation tool testing that has been done for those transactions in the IRMS TFAS system.
BY MR. DORRIS:
Q. Okay. So specifically when you talk about methodology for testing that you find to be reasonable, that's what you've just described?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. You didn't see anything in the 2007 Plan that said how many transactions would be in the random sample, though, did you?
A. No, sir.
Q. That hadn't been determined yet.
A. That's correct.
Q. So what you're saying is the methodology of creating these

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electronic ledgers out of the paper ledgers and then deciding what to sample is what you're talking about as reasonable.
A. Well, the answer to that is yes, and also, given the methods that are reflected in all of the NORC reports with respect to sample size reductions and the sophisticated methods that they use to get to lower sample size reductions, yes, sir.
Q. Okay. Now, let's talk about sample sizes for a minute, because you're in a little bit of a different situation than
some witnesses, in that you came into court at the phase 1.5 trial and testified about the 2003 plan, at least the sampling portion of the 2003 plan. You remember that?
A. Yes, sir, I do.
Q. I can assure your testimony here will be much shorter.
A. Thank you very much.
Q. Now, on that 2003 plan, you testified previously that you thought the sample size there was actually a little larger than it needed to be, maybe twice as large as it needed to be. Do you recall that?
A. I think I used the word superadequate.

20 Q. Well, you used that word superadequate with respect to other sample sizes, but in essence what was going to be sampled at that time, there was a sample from the electronic era and a sample from the paper records era; is that correct?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. And there was going to be sampling of about 160,000

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|  | 1101 |  | 1103 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | transactions of \$5,000 and less from each era? | 1 | Q. Right. So in other words, if you're getting something less |
| 2 | A. Yes, sir. | 2 | than a zero error rate or close to zero error rate, you may have |
| 3 | Q. And there was going to be a certainty stratum in excess of | 3 | to increase the sample size, correct? |
| 4 | 5,000? | 4 | A. Correct. |
| 00:59:33 5 | A. Yes, sir. | 01:02:26 5 | Q. In fact, what happened in the LSA project, even though it's |
| 6 | Q. In other words, all of those transactions were going to be | 6 | a much smaller sample size, they had an error rate above zero, |
| 7 | sampled, correct? | 7 | didn't they? |
| 8 | A. Yes, sir. | 8 | A. They did. |
| 9 | Q. But just with respect to -- and you thought that the 5,000 | 9 | Q. And they then decreased the sample size all the way from |
| 00:59:41 10 | cutoff was a reasonable cutoff, correct? | 01:02:40 10 | 160 -- excuse me -- 160,000 transactions of a hundred thousand |
| 11 | A. Based on what we knew at the time, yes, sir. | 11 | dollars and less to about 4,500 transactions, correct? |
| 12 | Q. And so that you thought it was reasonable for OHTA to do a | 12 | A. Yes, sir. |
| 13 | hundred percent of the transactions of \$5,000 and more in both | 13 | Q. So that in fact the error rate was actually a little higher |
| 14 | the electronic and paper records era, correct? | 14 | than the hypothesis that had been used by you in your |
| 01:00:02 15 | A. Yes, sir. | 01:03:03 15 | calculation as to what a reasonable sample size was in the 2003 |
| 16 | Q. Now, with respect to those below $\$ 5,000$, you felt like that | 16 | plan. |
| 17 | the sample size that they had selected, which was 160,000 | 17 | A. I'm not sure that that's quite correct. When I said near |
| 18 | transactions in both eras, or a total of 320,000 transactions, | 18 | zero, I'm not sure -- we'd have to look back at the calculations |
| 19 | was about twice as large as it really needed to be. | 19 | that I had done, for instance, on a white board or on a pad and |
| 01:00:23 20 | A. Based on what we knew at the time, yes, sir. | 01:03:24 20 | the exact testimony. But my belief was that NORC was using a |
| 21 | Q. I understand all of your testimony at that time was based | 21 | higher and higher expectation of error than I was expecting, and |
| 22 | on what you knew then. | 22 | that was part of my belief. What has transpired is an approach |
| 23 | A. Yes, sir. | 23 | that uses stratification that -- |
| 24 | Q. So you don't have to keep -- I'm trying to save you having | 24 | MR. DORRIS: Your Honor, I believe the witness has |
| 01:00:33 25 | to qualify it each time. | 01:03:48 25 | gone on and is not answering the question I asked him. I don't |
|  | Bryan A. Wayne, RPR, CRR |  | Bryan A. Wayne, RPR, CRR |
|  | Official Court Reporter |  | Official Court Reporter |
|  | 1102 |  | 1104 |
| 1 | A. Very good. | 1 | want to interrupt him without your permission. |
| 2 | Q. Okay. Now, so you were thinking -- in that number, then, | 2 | THE COURT: You just did. |
| 3 | you would say instead of 320,000 transactions \$5,000 and lower, | 3 | (Laughter) |
| 4 | they really only needed to do about 160,000 transactions of | 4 | MR. DORRIS: Well, I was asking your permission. |
| 01:00:50 5 | \$5,000 lower, at least at that time. | 01:04:00 5 | THE COURT: Finish your answer, Mr. Lasater. |
| 6 | A. Yes, sir. | 6 | THE WITNESS: The NORC used an approach using |
| 7 | Q. And you testified that that was in part because you had | 7 | stratification that is maybe the most sophisticated with respect |
| 8 | looked at some of these other studies and you thought that | 8 | to testing and accounting system that I've ever seen, and in the |
| 9 | their, NORC's and OHTA's anticipation of a near zero error rate | 9 | process of that with -- if you don't mind my using the term |
| 01:01:09 10 | was a reasonable hypothesis to select that sample size. | 01:04:26 10 | Monte Carlo simulations that were part of their sample size |
| 11 | A. Yes, sir. | 11 | determinations and their random sampling, they have gotten the |
| 12 | Q. So you were saying, I think they need to do 160,000 | 12 | sample size down to an extremely small, reliable number. |
| 13 | transactions, since I think it's a reasonable hypothesis that | 13 | BY MR. DORRIS: |
| 14 | they will not find any appreciable error. | 14 | Q. You're talking about NORC having gotten a sample size down |
| 01:01:28 15 | A. With the caveat that as the sample proceeds, the ability to | 01:04:47 15 | to a very small number. |
| 16 | modify the sample size was always on the table. | 16 | A. Yes, sir. |
| 17 | Q. Right. | 17 | Q. Okay. But that small number you would agree is not a |
| 18 | A. Up or down. | 18 | number that you were testifying to in 2003 as to what would be |
| 19 | Q. Well, specifically the plan in 2003 only talked about an | 19 | an adequate or a minimum sample size. |
| 01:01:50 20 | adaptive adjustment upwards, didn't it? | 01:05:01 20 | A. Using the approach that $I$ understood was the one that they |
| 21 | A. I don't recall that it was adaptive upwards. I think that | 21 | were going to use at the time, yes, sir. |
| 22 | the language there was intended to reassure the reader that if | 22 | Q. Now, with respect to -- you also talked about in your prior |
| 23 | error rates were greater than what was expected, OHTA and the | 23 | testimony steps that should be taken in terms of gathering |
| 24 | Bureau of Indian Affairs was willing to and expected to have to | 24 | third-party records. Do you recall that? |
| 01:02:14 25 | increase the sample size. | 01:05:22 25 | A. I do. |
|  | Bryan A. Wayne, RPR, CRR |  | Bryan A. Wayne, RPR, CRR |
|  | Official Court Reporter |  | Official Court Reporter |

A. That is correct. that?
A. It would be, yes, sir. correct?
Q. And that someone that's trying to do a sample like this or do an exercise like this should not wait until the end to begin gathering third-party records, because it's standard practice to gather those type of records in this exercise. Do you recall
Q. Now, with respect to the balances shown on any account statements, this sampling work is a sampling of transactions and not a sampling of accounts, correct?

11 Q. So that the sampling process that's undergoing does not 12 result in arriving at accurate account balances or accounts,
A. I think we have to understand what the term result means.
Bryan A. Wayne, RPR, CRR
Official Court Reporter term in an accountant's vernacular or an auditor's vernacular -a substantive test of transactions that are informing us about

17 Q. And this transactions testing is not determining whether

22 A. I'm not sure. For those accounts that are opened during
23 the testing period, the test of the system should inform the
24 reliability of that balance.
25 Q. But you're not even testing to see if it's open with the

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## balances that were tested?

A. Those credits are exposed to the same testing as any other credit or debit.
Q. But for those that are -- and I do say the word differently -- antecedent accounts, opening balances there were not and have not been tested to the best of your knowledge.
A. That's correct.
Q. Let's talk about one other aspect of the sample that you testified to in 2003, and one of the things you emphasized in your prior testimony that you like about the sample process for 2003 was that there were going to be sample transactions from
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## every agency included.

A. Yes, sir.
Q. In fact, there were going to be, I think, 400 in each era from each of the 90 -plus agencies. You remember that?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. And now, under the present sampling framework, there are going to be agencies that don't even have a single transaction during the electronic record era that are included at all in the sampling?
A. There's no question that the attribute -- and perhaps attribute is the wrong word here, but the characteristic of the 2003 sampling effort had the benefit of looking into every one of the agencies.
Q. Right. And that is not one of the attributes that the 2007 Plan has, correct?
A. That is correct.
Q. And you have seen -- and you've indicated you talked to

Ms. Herman. There has been indication -- there have been indications to you -- in fact, I think you even testified that there were differences with how the, even during the electronic records, how from agency to agency they may use the system.
A. There are potential differences, yes, sir.

MR. DORRIS: Your Honor, I don't have anything further.
THE COURT: Thank you, sir. Mr. Warshawsky, do you
Bryan A. Wayne, RPR, CRR
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have more?
MR. WARSHAWSKY: I have no more redirect, Your Honor. THE COURT: All right. Thank you, Mr. Lasater.
You're excused.
(The witness steps down.)
MR. WARSHAWSKY: Your Honor, our next witness is
Dr. Abe Haspel. Unfortunately, as of 10 minutes ago he was
gridlocked at 7th Street, en route. So he may even be in the
building for all I know at this point.
THE COURT: I think I'll break early.
MR. WARSHAWSKY: Thank you, Your Honor.
(Recess from 2:48 p.m. to 3:06 p.m.)
MR. TAYLOR: Your Honor, my name is Dan Taylor, I was introduced to the Court, but I have not been admitted pro hac vice, and I just wanted to call that to the Court's attention.
I have been designated by my team to cross-examine the next witness. So I think we --

THE COURT: Do you have a little water there? Just pour a drop or two on Mr. Taylor's head.
(Laughter)
MR. TAYLOR: Thank you, Your Honor. With one other
comment. We received last night about 9:30 nine pages of calculations. And to be quite honest with you, 9:30 last night was after my bedtime. And so we really haven't had much time to go -- I don't know how long the direct examination is going to Bryan A. Wayne, RPR, CRR Official Court Reporter
A. I provide oversight for the Office of Historical Trust

## Accounting.

Q. And you are an economist by training?
A. I am. I have a Ph.D. in economics from the University of Pennsylvania.
Q. Dr. Haspel, have you done any analysis in regard to the
specific question this court asked, which was what does it all
add up to, through-put versus what can be proven?
A. I have.
Q. Did you come up with an answer?
A. I came up with a range of answers.
Q. Were they hard numbers or were they estimates?
A. They were estimates.
Q. What were the key assumptions that you used in making those estimates?
A. There were three key assumptions. The first deals with the length of the time period which is considered, whether we are looking at 1909 through 2006, 1938 through 2000, or some other combination thereof.
Q. And how does that affect the analysis?
A. The percentage that is proven coverage depends upon what
the denominator of the percentage is, and the denominator is affected by the time period considered.
Q. What other assumptions, key assumptions?
A. Whether we are talking about collections or credits to IIM Bryan A. Wayne, RPR, CRR Official Court Reporter
go, but I may need some more time to deal with these nine pages.
THE COURT: After your bedtime.
MR. TAYLOR: Yes, sir. In Forsyth County, North
Carolina we go to bed early.
THE COURT: How many home runs were hit in the top of
the sixth inning last night?
MR. TAYLOR: I don't know. I don't even know who
played.
THE COURT: Then I believe you.
(Laughter)
MR. STEMPLEWICZ: Good afternoon, Your Honor. Our
next witness is Abraham Haspel.
THE COURT: All right.
ABRAHAM HASPEL, WITNESS FOR THE DEFENDANTS, SWORN DIRECT EXAMINATION
BY MR. STEMPLEWICZ:
Q. Would you please state your full name for the record.
A. Abraham E. Haspel.
Q. Spell your last name, please.

20 A. H-A-S-P-E-L.
21 Q. What is your current job position?
22
23
24
A. I'm the assistant deputy secretary of the Department of the Interior.
Q. What if any role do you play in regard to the historical
accounting for individual Indian monies?
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## accounts.

Q. And how did that work?
A. Well, again, if one is talking about collections, that
tends to be a larger number than credits, and so if you're doing a division between the amount of collections or the amount of credits that are proven to be -- which are proven coverage, then depending on what you use as the denominator changes the answer.
Q. And any other assumptions?
A. One other assumption. We had to come up with an estimate
for how much of the population that is in the October 25, 1994, or after group actually extends back into the pre-1985 paper ledger era of records.
Q. And how did you go about making that estimation?
A. We assumed three possible extensions, a 15-year life, 25-year life, and 35-year life.
Q. And those would be life spans of the accounts?
A. Yes, that would be.
Q. And how would that affect the analysis?
A. Well, the shorter the life, the less of the collections during the pre-1985 period that would be captured by the accounts open on or after October 25, 1994.
Q. Now, you say you came up with a range of estimates. Could we see Defendants' Exhibit 365, please.

MR. TAYLOR: If Your Honor please, my objection would be that sounds an awful lot to be like expert testimony. And

Bryan A. Wayne, RPR, CRR
Official Court Reporter marked for identification as Defendants' Exhibit 365?
A. I do.
we're about to hear one or more expert opinions, and I wanted to lodge that objection.

THE COURT: All right. I understand the objection.
I'm going to let him say what he did. All right?
MR. TAYLOR: Yes, sir.
THE COURT: What he did was make an estimate. Go ahead.
BY MR. STEMPLEWICZ:
Q. And how did you come up with those time periods?

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A. Well, starting with the third one, the $\mathbf{1 9 8 5}$ to $\mathbf{2 0 0 0}$ period

11 A. Yes. is the electronic time period that is captured by the $\mathbf{2 0 0 0}$ plan. The pre-1985 period, we used the 1938 break point because of the statutory language dealing with funds invested pursuant to the act of June 24, 1938. And so we have a 1909 to 1937 portion and a 1938 to 1984 portion, and then we added a last portion, which would be the post 2000, which would be 2001 to today.
Q. As far as time periods are concerned, this first page, the scenarios here, if you will, $A$ and $B$, they represent the longest time period that you looked at.
Q. The next column is total collections excluding tribal IIM.

And where did those numbers come from?
A. They came from, I believe it's already an exhibit here. A set of estimates that included numbers coming from the June -July 2, 2002 plan, which showed what the collections were from ' 72 through today, those came off of systems, and there were estimates from 1971 back to 1909.
Q. And in the middle column, proven by transaction reconciliation testing and interest recalculation, could you explain that, please?
A. We consider proven --

THE COURT: Could we blow this up to the extent that
it's possible on this screen? It's very small.
THE WITNESS: We consider proven coverage to be those Bryan A. Wayne, RPR, CRR

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And if you could scroll down to the bottom of this page
you'll see the list of what goes into that calculation. The
$\$ 248$ million of litigation support, high dollars, $\$ 1.7$ billion of litigation support sample credits. Go back up.

The interest recalculation is all the interest transactions in the population that we considered in the 1985 to 2000 period, for example, are being subjected to a recalculation where we are checking and redoing the calculation using the interest factors that we've been given, and looking for differences.

And so as a result -- and then we were applying the same sort of expectation into what's known as the paper tail of the accounts that were opened on or after October 25, 1994, and we estimate that that together will lead to this result.

MR. STEMPLEWICZ: Your Honor, if it would assist, I do have paper copies of these if you'd like to have them.

THE COURT: Yes, thank you. You don't have an extra one for my law clerk over here, do you?

MR. STEMPLEWICZ: Yes, I do, Your Honor. May I approach?

THE COURT: Yes.
Bryan A. Wayne, RPR, CRR
Official Court Reporter testing. So the third column are the dollars which we have undertaken transaction reconciliation for, either the
dollars for which we have done accuracy testing or completeness

BY MR. STEMPLEWICZ:
Q. Now, I think the next column over, heading from left to right, is proven by DCV only. Could you explain that, please?
A. Yes. I believe the Court has heard from Michelle Herman, who described the DCV process. These are the dollars which have been -- to which that process has been applied.
Q. And then the far right column, what is that?
A. It's simply the sum of the two columns previous, the third and the fourth.
Q. If you could go up to the very top of the page, the caption there, what does that short paragraph there mean?
A. Okay. The 15-year life span assumption leads to a different value in the third column, second cell, the 1,124. If you were to go to your next page, you would see that's different because of the 25-year assumption. It increases to 1,757. As the account gets older, longer, it captures more money from the pre-1985 period.
Q. So just to be clear, page 2, all the assumptions on page 1 are the same except the assumed or estimated average life span goes from 15 years to 25 .
A. That's correct.

THE COURT: Because the reconciliation testing process reaches back through old documents?

THE WITNESS: The process does do that, but it
actually goes back even further with a 25-year life than it

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would with a 15-year life. THE WITNESS: Correct.

## BY MR. STEMPLEWICZ:

Q. And that would be page 3, correct?
A. Correct.
you explain to the Court how the analysis changes for this set of scenarios? the coverage with. and 6 , how they vary from 4. higher value for the pre-' 85 period.

THE COURT: Yes. And back further for a 35-year life.
Q. Now, would you go to page 4 of this exhibit, please. Could
A. Okay. Page 4, 5 and 6 all deal with the period covered by the 2007 Plan. That plan does not include the pre-1938 period, nor the post- 2000 period. So it would change the amount of collections which would be, and/or credits in the denominator when one captured the amount that one would actually calculate
Q. And if you would go to -- and then explain again pages 5
A. Page $\mathbf{4}$ is $\mathbf{1 5}$ years and page $\mathbf{5}$ is $\mathbf{2 5}$ years and page $\mathbf{6}$ is $\mathbf{3 5}$ years. And as the Judge indicated, that brings us a somewhat
Q. How did you come to select the 15, 25 and 35 -year averages?
A. Well, we looked at, for example, the five named plaintiffs and their predecessor accounts and were able to calculate that those accounts on average were open for 33.8 years, and we looked at some others, and these seemed to be values that would Bryan A. Wayne, RPR, CRR Official Court Reporter

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span the range on average, or which would allow us to come up with estimates for the number of accounts. And we came up with account numbers cumulatively over time that range from about 491,000 to 645,000 using these numbers, and that's within the ballpark, we think, of what the real answer might be.
Q. Going to page 7, please, in this exhibit, can you explain how the analysis varies for pages 7,8 and 9 ?
A. Yes. There are two differences here. This does not include the pre-1938 period, but it does include the 2001 through $\mathbf{2 0 0 6}$ period. It also takes our concept of proven, which includes both, as I said, the accuracy and the completeness tests, and moves some of the money in the 2001 to 2006 from being proven by completeness only to being proven by accuracy. Without moving it to the accuracy column, we would be unable to issue a historical statement of account accompanied by an accuracy statement. So this movement in the coverage change is a result of both a slightly smaller amount of money in the collection and credits, but also recognizing that with this work we would be able to actually send historical statements of accounts to account holders through the current time.
Q. Now, as a result of the Court also asking a question about cost, namely the cost to do the work that is not included within the scope of the 2007 Plan, did you have occasion to do an analysis in that regard?
A. I did.

01:46:15

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Q. Could we please see Defendants' Exhibit 98, please. If we could zoom in on that a little bit too, that would be helpful.

Can you please identify that page of Exhibit 98?
A. Yes. This is a schematic or flowchart that describes the overarching process we would need to go through in order to provide statements of accounts to all account holders between the year 1909 and 2006.
Q. And if we could go to the second page of that exhibit. And try to -- there we go. If we could zoom in -- well, first explain what that exhibit is.
A. This exhibit indicates cost estimates for each of the steps or the boxes that were highlighted in the past schematic.
Q. Could we zoom in on the box itself. There are a number of cost items listed there. Which ones -- could you go through with us the first of the most significant ones?
A. There are three very significant steps which drive the cost. The first is the cost to image and code all the boxes of ledgers, probates, financial documents, any of the documentation we would need in order to do the accounting. We estimate that there are about $\mathbf{3 3 0}$ million pages that would be involved in this.
Q. Could we go to the third page of the exhibit. And is this
the imaging and coding process you're referring to?
A. Yes. Now, I'm not going to go through all the steps, but basically in a box there are about $\mathbf{2 , 3 0 0}$ pages, and we believe
we need to do about 144,200 boxes, and that's how we arrived at the $\mathbf{3 3 0}$ million page estimate.

And each of these steps involve costs. And to do imaging code a page, the average would be about $\$ \mathbf{2} .30$. So $\mathbf{3 3 0}$ million pages at $\mathbf{\$ 2 . 3 0}$ leads to the estimate that you saw on the table.
Q. Could we go back to the table, page 2. And again, enlarge the table only. Now, could you discuss what the next major cost driver in your estimation is?
A. The next major step would be step 8 , to digitize the remaining transactions.
Q. Okay. And is that process described on page 4?
A. It is.
Q. What's the cost element there?
A. We estimate that we would have to digitize 370 million lines of records, and estimate that each line would cost $\$ 1.65$. Again, when you do the multiplication, you get the product.
Q. And back to page 2 , the table.
A. The third major and largest is step 11, the linking of the predecessor accounts with the successor accounts.
Q. Can we go to page 7, please. And is that the process there that you mentioned?
A. This is the process that accountants would have to go through to effectively tie the accounts together from the past to the current period. It's a complicated process. We believe on average it would take an accountant about two days to do each

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of the accounts. We are assuming a modest $\$ 150$ an hour for the accountants' time, so each one of the accounts would cost -THE COURT: I wish you could do it with judges. THE WITNESS: I wish you could do it with civil
servants. \$2,400 per account, and as I mentioned, there are
somewhere between 491,000 and 645,000 accounts, and that leads
to those billion dollar estimates.
BY MR. STEMPLEWICZ:
Q. This linkage step you're discussing right now, is this an element of the current plan, the 2007 Plan?
A. No, it is not.
Q. Why is it important to have it here but not there?
A. Well, in this case, we need to do the linkage for two reasons. One is to figure out who to in fact give these statements to, and secondly, to be able to assure that the amounts that transferred from a closed account moved properly into the next successor account, from that successor account into the next successor account, until it finally reached the current successor account.
Q. And the problem here of knowing to whom to give the account statement is due to age, is that --
A. Beyond age, at this point until we go into the paper records, we don't know which accounts there even are.
Q. Could we go to Defendants' Exhibit 97, please. And if you could highlight just the first quarter of that page or so.
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## Dr. Haspel, what is Exhibit 97?

A. These are the estimates made by NORC of how many cumulative accounts have existed over time, making assumptions about whether one in every 15 accounts closes annually. That's the 15-year life span, that assumption. It is based on about nine years of data that was reported by BIA over time, with the 7 assumption being used to fit the data between the years. That's
8 how we get the cumulative accounts.
9 Q. Could we go down to the bottom of the next page of this

11 A. Mm-hmm.

22 A. The difference here is that we're assuming that one account
23 in every 25 closes annually, so about 4 percent of the accounts
24 would close each year.
25 Q. Now, these are land-based accounts, correct?
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A. Yes, they are.
Q. Could we jump to page 7, please. I'm sorry. To page 5.

And explain the difference between this model and the others.
A. Page $\mathbf{5}$ is still the same model but using $\mathbf{3 5}$ years.
Q. Sorry. Yes. You're right. I was getting confused there.

Page 7, please. Could you explain that?
A. Whereas the first three that we discussed were land-based,
these are estimates for judgments and per capita accounts, and here we assumed a much shorter time period, one of every five accounts closed, and that's because of the nature of these accounts.
Q. And finally, at page -- or at least next at page 9 , could
you take a look at that?
A. Here we assumed that it was one in every 10. So $\mathbf{1 0}$ percent as opposed to the previous, which was $\mathbf{2 0}$ percent closing.
Q. And page 11 is?
A. Would be the total at the bottom. I'm sorry. Page 11 is one in every 15 years.
Q. Why is there a different analysis for land-based versus judgment and per capita?
A. Well, we assumed that the land-based continue to generate
funds over time, and depend on closure due to death, and here instead we know that per capita accounts are when a tribe, for example, is making a payment to each of their members, the length of time that that account stays open is not very long. Bryan A. Wayne, RPR, CRR Official Court Reporter

So once they're paid it tends to be closed and we move on.
So the idea that some of these would stay open very long is not usual; it becomes whereabouts unknown and other reasons why we might not be able to get these to them. So five years to 10 years to $\mathbf{1 5}$ years was more reasonable than $\mathbf{1 5}$ to $\mathbf{2 5}$ to $\mathbf{3 5}$.
Q. Could we go to Defendants' Exhibit 101, please. Can you identify that exhibit, Dr. Haspel?
A. Yes. This is an illustration that $I$ put together to
demonstrate simply what is happening in these accounts.
Q. What is the purpose of the estimation of numbers of accounts? How does that fit into the other analyses that you've done?
A. Many of the costs are costs per account, and since we do not have a hard number for what has occurred prior to 1985, until we go into the boxes and actually see, we have to come up with an estimate of what might have preceded the electronic period. And we do know that accounts close, accounts open, accounts close, accounts open, so this is a way to think about what is going on in these accounts.
Q. Could we go back to 98. Do you recall this exhibit, Dr. Haspel, the overall process?
A. I do.
Q. If we could go to the ninth page of this exhibit. What does this depict?
A. The previous one was land-based only. This is a total

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some questions. I understand that you have been part of the
oversight team on this project, if you will, the Cobell
litigation, for a number of years; is that correct?
A. That's correct.

5 Q. And how long has that been, sir?
6 A. Five years.
7 Q. Five years. And I received last night what was identified
8 today as Exhibit DX-365. Is that an exhibit that you created?
9 A. I participated in its creation, yes, sir.

13 A. The exhibit itself, probably last week at some point.
14 Q. Can you recall when last week, sir?
15 A. No, not directly.
16 Q. Do you recall when you were first advised to create what has become Exhibit 365?
Q. If we could just put the first page. If you would do that for me, please.

$$
\text { Sir, when did you start working on Exhibit } 365 \text { ? }
$$

A. Well, we've been actually working on the answer to this since the Court asked the question. But many of the people that were involved were busy working on other aspects of this as well, and we needed to in fact wait until the DCV work, the report that was done on September 30 was completed, so we could begin calculating those that were proven by the DCV only. We also needed to be able to characterize our way of thinking about this as simply as possible. And so there were a Bryan A. Wayne, RPR, CRR Official Court Reporter

1 couple of different versions that we tried to put together, and
2 this is ultimately what we came up with.
3 Q. And when did you complete Exhibit 365?
A. Yesterday.
Q. Yesterday. And what part of this was dependent on the work from FII?

7 A. If you look at it, the fourth column, and as a result,
8 being able to calculate the part that would also be left in
9 terms of the being able to then calculate the total column, the

11 Q. Did you receive a draft copy of the data completeness validation of materials prior to the final copy?
A. I didn't.
Q. You did not? Did anyone on your staff, sir?
A. I don't know the answer to that.
Q. And I believe you indicated that this included a time period from 1909, and my recollection and memory may not be correct in this, but I believe you said to today?
A. Well, the end of 2006.
Q. Okay. Thank you. I take it, then, in your oversight role that you have been briefed from time to time on the activities of the various contractors at Department of Interior of the Cobell project? So you're familiar with the sampling work that has been done by NORC, are you not?
A. I am.

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Q. At at least a high altitude?
A. Yes.
Q. And basically, that work, would you not agree, really was not a reconciliation of tractions, was it?

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A. Well, we went -- it's a little bit more than supporting that. We went to make sure it was in fact accurate by looking at ownership records -- in other words, you went from the transaction to what it was on, say, a journal voucher, back to the collection, back to the lease from which the payment was made, back to the title to make sure that the ownership was proper, and then moving that interest forward to assure ourselves that in fact the proper payment was posted to the account, not simply finding that oh, gee, the account, that this payment was made to it.
Q. Sir, in your review of any of this work, have you ever seen any record supporting any ledger entry that was part of the sampling process that came from a third party?
A. Third party, no.
Q. Thank you. Now, you're familiar with the work that was
done as part of the data completeness validation as well, are
you not?
A. I'm familiar with it.
Q. And basically all that was done there was going back to DOI

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Q. You would not agree, okay. Well, tell me, sir, if it was anything more, anything more than selecting a number of accounts and then selecting a number of transactions from that selected group of accounts and simply going back to see if there were existing records of some sort within the DOI system to support that ledger entry. Is there anything more than that?
A. I believe it's more than that.
Q. What more than that was it, sir?
A. They selected through a statistical design the accounts. From there they did select the transactions that would represent the type of activity that occurred within the population. There was no knowledge when they had selected that, whether or not we had the records to reconcile those particular transactions. As it turns out, we had $\mathbf{9 9 . 8}$ percent of the records necessary to reconcile those transactions. What they found was very small errors.
Q. Again, basically there was a ledger entry that had a number, and you went back to the DOI records and found a document that supported that entry on the ledger entry. That's all you did, isn't it? records and filling in information that was present and existing in DOI records, but wasn't on the electronic database; isn't that right, sir?
A. They looked for contemporaneous support to make whole the account, yes.
Q. But they did not look outside of DOI.

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premised on the accuracy of DOI and federal government records?
A. Yes. 100 years worth of different people who did the record keeping over that time period, and the different people, the land records were different people than the ones who actually put the amount on the ledger and made the disbursement, the people who collected it are different than the people who 7 disbursed it. Yes. Those were all federal employees doing that 8 and we counted on their records.
9 Q. Yes, sir. And basically, and maybe I'm just a simple guy,

15 Would you agree with that?
16 A. I think there's a lot of conventional wisdom that's wrong.
17 Q. As in the latter set of government documents are not but maybe it's sort of the elephant in the courtroom that no one has identified quite yet, is the fact that the government is using its own records to say that its records are reliable, and the plaintiffs are using government's records, reports, Congress, audits or whatever, to say that they're not reliable. correct, but the former set of government documents are correct? Is that what you're saying, sir?
A. No. I think a lot of people assumed that the records did not exist, and therefore there was no basis on which to make these conclusions. We've now been able to show that the records do exist, we've been able to index them, find records that both sides are looking for, and being able to make statements that -and correct statements that may have been erroneously concluded Bryan A. Wayne, RPR, CRR Official Court Reporter
in the past, that there were no records to support, when in fact there are now records to support them. And they're historical records, they're not new records.
Q. Okay, sir. I'm not going to quibble with you further. I think we're where we need to be on that. How much money, sir, has been spent collecting documents for third parties who purchased oil and gas rights from IIM properties? The answer's none?
A. We spent a little bit of money working on an approach that, should we find a large need or a need at all for third-party records, we would be in a position to go forward and do that. I don't know how much was spent on that, but it probably wasn't a lot, and directly answering your question, probably very little.
Q. Well, in fact, no third-party records have been obtained?
A. None have been obtained that I'm aware of.
Q. And how much money has been expended collecting documents from third parties who purchased timber rights from IIM properties?
A. Well, none. I'll stipulate we don't have any third-party records.
Q. Then I won't beat on you. The answer would be the same for grazing lots. Okay. Thank you.

In your capacity, sir, have you ever overseen or been responsible for an audit?
A. Not directly.

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12 A. It would be a full, restarting back with the original
THE COURT: Sustained.
BY MR. TAYLOR:
Q. Let me ask you just a question, if I could, sir, with
regards to Exhibit 98-2, which is a corrected copy. And item
No. 11 is closing link balances in predecessor accounts. I just want to understand that. Does that include going back and opening up or confirming the probate results? allottee, then we would be going all the way forward through this. Would we be opening probates? That's something for someone else to decide.
Q. But basically your intention would just hypothetically, if there was only one allottee back in the beginning of time, is to take that all the way forward and to make sure when an account was closed it did in fact at that point in time have a zero balance?
A. Well, it would have a balance that would then be transferred to another account.
Q. Understand. A zero balance after it transfers out to wherever it might have gone.
A. Yes.
was reliable from a perspective of third parties and the government?

MR. STEMPLEWICZ: Your Honor, I'm going to object at this point as being beyond the scope of direct.
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understand you correctly to say that at this point in time you don't even know whether that's possible?
A. Oh, I think it's possible, if we had to go back into all through, we'd be able to, to the extent we have the records to do it, yes.
Q. Understand. Your answer is dependent upon the existence of records, and you as you sit here today don't know whether the records exist or don't exist. And I don't either.
A. Until we open all those boxes, no.
Q. Yes, sir.

MR. TAYLOR: No further questions, Your Honor.
THE COURT: Mr. Haspel, as I understand this \$3
billion number, it would not include the cost of doing cadastral surveys.

THE WITNESS: That's correct. We asked the Bureau of Land Management how much it would cost, and they gave me a $\$ 1.1$ billion estimate.

THE COURT: So that's another billion dollars. And it would not include the cost of trying to sort out, if it were deemed to be part of an accounting requirement, and that's a big if, but if it were required, it wouldn't include the cost of trying to find and trace direct payments.

THE WITNESS: No, it does not.
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THE COURT: And it would not include the cost of
trying to sort out, find and validate compact, contract tribal agreements.

THE WITNESS: No.
THE COURT: And of course it would not include the
cost of trying to figure out what money was never collected or
should have been collected.
THE WITNESS: Absolutely not.
THE COURT: And of course it would not include that
part of this whole dispute that has come to be called a management issue, which is whether in fact oil and gas royalties were undervalued, grazing permits were sold cheap, or timber was sold cheap.

THE WITNESS: That's correct. It's not included. THE COURT: And it wouldn't involve what has come to be known in my mind as the Gingold issue, which is what happens to the money inside the Department of Treasury and how it's invested and interest and so forth.

THE WITNESS: No.
THE COURT: Thank you, sir.
REDIRECT EXAMINATION
BY MR. STEMPLEWICZ:
Q. Dr. Haspel, I wanted to follow up with one of the questions that His Honor asked you a little bit ago about the difference between the coding and imaging regime or way of proceeding and Bryan A. Wayne, RPR, CRR Official Court Reporter
the method of doing everything by hand. Is there or have you done any analysis of whether you get more out of coding and imaging vis-a-vis doing the whole process by hand?
A. Well, the analysis we did do was whether or not we would search for the documents that we knew we needed to get, and then just image and code those, and the answer is it would cost just as much to find the limited set of documents as to image and code all the documents. And this way we imaged and coded all the documents, we could search electronically and even have those we weren't quite sure we needed at the point we were doing the searching.

MR. STEMPLEWICZ: Thank you.
THE COURT: Reminds me of one more question, which is again just musing. One advantage of paper records that were created a hundred years ago is that you can find them and you can still read them.

THE WITNESS: Yes.
THE COURT: Is any thought being given in the design
and conduct of this process that's going on now whether a
hundred years from now anybody can figure out what those electrons mean?

THE WITNESS: There is an ongoing federal project to
figure out what we're going to do with federal records that are
electronically generated. And one of the big concerns is that
there are things called bit drop and other sorts of
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more witnesses for its case-in-chief we intended to present. I have to tell you, though, that they're not here. The pace today went much faster than we anticipated.

THE COURT: I warned you about this.
MR. KIRSCHMAN: I know you did, Your Honor, and I apologize to the Court.

THE COURT: All right. They'll be here tomorrow morning?

MR. KIRSCHMAN: One will be. We're trying to locate the other, who is out of town right now, and I've not been able to locate him as I've stepped out since lunchtime, Your Honor.
deterioration of our electronic records. So your concern is very valid.

And the National Archives is at this point telling agencies that we have to refresh our electronic records every 10 years, which is an incredible cost. So I am sort of in your camp with paper may not be such a bad idea for those documents that you want to keep for a really long time. And so we'll see what NARA actually comes out with and instructs us to do.

THE COURT: Thank you, sir. Anything more of this witness? Thank you -- yes, Mr. Kirschman? May we release Mr. Haspel?

MR. KIRSCHMAN: Yes.
(The witness steps down.)
MR. KIRSCHMAN: Your Honor, the government has two
02:27:18


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I do want to mention that last witness. He's our last will-call witness. Ron Cymbor, he's a Treasury witness. As we grappled with the scope of the through-put issue as the Court wanted it addressed, we included Mr. Cymbor as a will-call, because, as you may recall from my opening, there was a short discussion on uncashed checks and the small percentage of checks that were not cashed.

Given the Court's indications yesterday regarding Treasury's involvement, we are also contemplating whether that was within the scope of what the Court wanted to hear at this time.

So our next witness is Ed Angel, the historian who will testify regarding documents related to through-put, the historical documents, and who also has provided an expert responsive report that we don't anticipate will change based on what a witness says. So as Dr. Scheuren did, we would present him in our case-in-chief because he's addressing both fact matters and a responsive matter. That leaves us with Ron Cymbor, as I'm trying to locate and have not --

THE COURT: But your question to me is do I really want to hear him.

MR. KIRSCHMAN: That is the question for you. Because if I do locate him, I certainly would appreciate the Court's guidance as to whether this is within the scope contemplated by the Court, talking about receipts and, on the other end, Bryan A. Wayne, RPR, CRR Official Court Reporter
. testify.

THE COURT: All right. Let's hear him on Monday morning and have the plaintiffs prepare to tee up a witness tomorrow. Are you ready to go with some witnesses?

MR. HARPER: Your Honor, I'm afraid we are not ready to go by tomorrow. We were not expecting, in light of the two other will-calls, that we would have a witness available tomorrow. We can go back and find out, but the pace, as the government has stated, I think we're in accord on this notion, that it's gone a lot quicker than either side anticipated. I do have one other issue to raise.

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disbursements. It would be short testimony related to
Mr. Cymbor's work and the results of that work as it relates to following the history of these uncashed checks from 1991 through 2005.

He will be introducing a couple of exhibits and one of his own that summarizes these numbers. And I presented those to you in my opening.

THE COURT: Well, I think in the interest of
completeness I should hear him. It's not critical that I hear him now. I mean, we won't stop the world. If you can find him, find him. If you have to bring him back from vacation, we'll hear him later.

MR. KIRSCHMAN: Okay. Your Honor, to that extent, I know he will be back on Monday morning and will be ready to

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THE COURT: I keep hearing this from lawyers.
MR. HARPER: We will be ready on Monday.
THE COURT: Just let me say one more time, estimate
the time you think it's going to take and take about 50 percent off of it, if you're planning on bringing witnesses in here.
Because as I think you have observed, I'm quite accustomed to
sort of pole-vaulting over testimony and moving things along.
So I expect to do that again and I think everybody ought to be
on notice.
It's only 4:00 on Wednesday and we're looking now at having
one more witness this week, and that's -- and there are 30 people in this room, and the transactional costs of that are too high for me. But see if you can find some witnesses to proceed with tomorrow. If you can't, I'll overlook it this time, but next week I really want witnesses lined up and ready to go, please.

MR. HARPER: Thank you, Your Honor. We will make sure that we have sufficient witnesses next week. The one final issue that I have is that Dr. Angel is defendants' next witness. And I notified the Court regarding the missing pages. My understanding is that they're going to utilize a lot of those exhibits for tomorrow, and they still haven't supplied those exhibits, those missing pages. So before this kind of thing happens here and disturbs the examination, I just wanted to raise that issue with the Court. Thank you.

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