1 APPEARANCES FOR THE TEXAS HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES BOARD OF 2 MANAGERS 3 Ms. Lara Hudgins Hollingsworth Mr. Daniel Dutko 4 Ms. Leah M. Graham RUSTY HARDIN & ASSOCIATES, LLP. 5 1401 McKinney Street, Suite 2250 Houston, Texas 77010 6 (713) 652-9000 7 rhardin@rustyhardin.com Ms. Erin M. Epley 8 EPLEY LAW FIRM, LLC 1207 South Shepherd Drive 9 Houston, TX 77019-3611 erin@epley-law.com 10 Mr. Mark E. Donnelly 11 PARKER, SANCHEZ, & DONNELLY, PLLC 700 Louisiana, Suite 2700 12 Houston, Texas 77002 13 mark@psd.law 14 FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL: 15 Mr. Tony Buzbee THE BUZBEE LAW FIRM JP Morgan Chase Tower 16 600 Travis Street, Suite 7500 Houston, Texas 77002 17 tbuzbee@txattorneys.com 18 Mr. Dan Cogdell COGDELL LAW FIRM \square 19 1000 Main Street, Suite 2300 20 Houston, Texas 77002 □ dan@coqdell-law.com 2.1 Mr. Christopher D. Hilton STONE | HILTON PLLC | 22 1115 West Slaughter Lane 2.3 Austin, Texas 78748 □ (737) 465-3897christopher.d.hilton@proton.me 24 25

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1	Mr. J. Mitchell Little SCHEEF & STONE, LLP 2600 Network Boulevard	
3	Suite 400 Frisco, Texas 75034 (214) 472-2140	
4	mitch.little@solidcounsel.com	
5	FOR THE WITNESS LAURA OLSON	
6	Ms. Mary Stillinger	
7	STILLINGER & GODINEZ, ATTORNEYS At LAW, PLLC 401 Boston Ave	
8	El Paso, TX 79902-2601 (915) 775-0705	
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1 PROCEEDINGS

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SEPTEMBER 7, 2023

(4:22 p.m.)

PRESIDING OFFICER: Would you like to speak on behalf of your client?

MS. STILLINGER: Why don't you -- thank you. But I guess we're making a record of this, so just if I could put that on the record.

PRESIDING OFFICER: Yes.

MS. STILLINGER: I'm Mary Stillinger and I'm here with Ms. Olson. And I did file a motion to quash, so I have made it clear that it's her intention to claim the Fifth if she is subpoenaed -- or, well, she's been subpoenaed, if she is put on the stand. But I understand you may want to hear that directly from her

PRESIDING OFFICER: Yes.

(Witness sworn)

PRESIDING OFFICER: So this is a hearing outside of the jurors for the purpose of discussion on quashing the subpoena to testify.

Ms. Epley, I'll turn it over to you.

MS. EPLEY: Thank you, Mr. President.

LAURA OLSON,

having been first duly sworn, testified as follows:

EXAMINATION

BY MS. EPLEY

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- Hi, Ms. Olson. Have you and I --2 Q. THE REPORTER: You'll have to speak up. 3 PRESIDING OFFICER: Speak up. 4
 - (BY MS. EPLEY) Have you and I spoken before? Ο.
 - Α. No.
 - And if we were to call you to the stand to talk to Q. you about knowing Ken Paxton, would you be able to do that?
 - I would take the Fifth. Α.
 - Ο. Through your introduction to the person or having known him at all?
 - Yes, ma'am. Α.
 - We wouldn't be able to ask you preliminary Q. questions in regards to where you work or where you live?
 - No, ma'am. Α.
 - THE REPORTER: I'm sorry, I couldn't hear. PRESIDING OFFICER: Slow down. Slow down. Say that again.
 - Α. I said she's printed that enough, where I live.
 - MS. EPLEY: I think for purposes of this side, Your Honor, we would point out that this is not an inherently criminal trial. It's a political process. And as such, the House Board of Managers would like to call her to the stand and attempt to elicit information and testimony from her.
 - She doesn't have a right to plead the Fifth in regards to

preliminary information and her identification in this forum.

And then turn it over to defense to see what their position is in regards to that.

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PRESIDING OFFICER: Turn it over to whom?

MS. EPLEY: Turn it over to the defense in regards to what their position is for that.

MR. COGDELL: Well, on behalf of Ken Paxton, it's not really our position that matters, it's the position of Ms. Olson and her counsel. That right is -- she owns that right, we don't. So in terms of what Ms. Epley says, I disagree that even -- I mean, certainly she would be able to elicit Ms. Olson's name, but anything beyond that, including her address in this case, in my belief that even describing the address could tend to -- and, again, I'm not representing or trying to represent Ms. Olson, but I think her counsel's concern is that she has exposure in the ongoing federal investigation involving Mr. Paul and Mr. Paxton. And any association with Mr. Paul or Mr. Paxton viewed through that viewfinder could potentially cause her issues, and she would have a Fifth Amendment right to invoke even as to that, the address. But I'll let Ms. Olson's counsel speak for herself.

MS. EPLEY: Or I'll be happy to go back -
MS. STILLINGER: However, if you want a reply
and then I can state our position, that would be fine.

MS. EPLEY: Mr. Cogdell is correct, he cannot execute -- or he cannot exercise the privilege on her behalf, but I would have hated to proceed without them weighing in.

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As he pointed out, we would be able to elicit testimony with regards to her name. No one intends to, in this forum, publish her actual physical address, but to the extent it's necessary to talk about what area of town she lived in to make other documents or information relevant. The fact that she knows Ken Paxton or has worked in the Capitol is not something that implicates any sort of criminal actions on her part. The fact that she worked for Nate Paul and World Class Holdings when we don't intend to ask much about her -- or anything, potentially, about her job functioning other than where did you work? Do you know Nate Paul? How much money did you make?

PRESIDING OFFICER: And she's going to take the Fifth on all those issues.

MS. EPLEY: Those issues don't implicate a criminal offense. You can't just decide you don't want the ridicule or embarrassment of addressing events or people you've been involved with and be able to plead the Fifth as a protection. There has to be a bandwidth or a burden that's met. And for those issues we don't get close to criminal action.

MS. STILLINGER: So with respect to the Fifth

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Amendment, it is not -- I know this is not a criminal
proceeding and Ms. Olson is not a subject of this proceeding,
but our concern is not this proceeding.

Could I ask, is this a sealed record or is
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this a public record that we are on right now?

PRESIDING OFFICER: Good question.

MS. EPLEY: I don't think we would object to being sealed, correct?

MR. COGDELL: We would not object.

MS. HOLLINGSWORTH: It would be by the rules,

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PRESIDING OFFICER: It may well become public --

MS. STILLINGER: Okay.

PRESIDING OFFICER: -- at some point. It may.

16 It may. I can't answer that today.

MS. STILLINGER: Thank you. I would just say I don't think that I can speak about the details of a federal investigation, and I don't think it would be appropriate -- I don't think the Department of Justice would think that was appropriate. But I also think it is not our burden to explain how certain responses could cause problems for Ms. Olson. I think if there were any necessity for that, that would be more appropriately done in camera with the Court rather than have it be a public proceeding.

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Ms. Olson for a couple of years, and it is a good faith claim and a valid claim of the Fifth Amendment. So it is her right to claim, and she's claiming it. She would testify to her name. If she were called to the stand and asked what is your name, she would answer that. As to where she works, where she has worked, how much she's been paid, what does she do for that salary, she would claim the Fifth as to all of that.

But I will tell you I've been representing

So I think -- the reason I filed the motion to quash is that I think there would be no real purpose in calling her to the stand except one -- and I'm not saying that anybody in particular would want to embarrass her or embarrass the Attorney General. I'm not saying that, but that would be one outcome.

The other would be potentially a negative inference that people would draw from her claiming the Fifth, and I don't think that's -- that's not evidence. And so I don't think there's any real purpose in calling her to the stand, and I think it's a waste of time.

I don't think -- let me just say one other thing -- which I think a lot of that is cumulative, what they're talking about. I think everybody knows that Ms. Olson works at World Class. They have her employment records. They know where she lives. They have her rent

records, her lease contracts. I don't think there's any necessity to have Ms. Olson testify. These are not items that could not be gotten anywhere else.

So for all of those reasons we're asking to have the subpoena quashed.

PRESIDING OFFICER: Any last comment?

MS. EPLEY: Yes.

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MR. DONNELLY: If I may, Your Honor.

The Court has identified at this point that this is neither a criminal nor a civil proceeding. Certainly if we were in the civil arena, we would be allowed to ask the question and answer, each and every question for which she would be able to assert her Fifth Amendment right and a negative inference could be drawn from such as counsel has stated. Because we are not in a criminal proceeding because of the -- automatically pleading the Fifth amendment as to a blanket assertion are unapplicable. We ask that we be allowed to call her to the stand, ask those questions. If under her counsel's recommendation she asserts the Fifth Amendment right, any inference that can be drawn from there would be up to the jury.

PRESIDING OFFICER: So considering what her counsel has said, what is there to gain by getting 20 "I take" -- "I claim the Fifth Amendment" 20 times, what is there to gain?

MS. GRAHAM: The information, Mr. President,
that we would seek to elicit is simply where she lives, where
she works, and what is her relationship with Mr. Paxton.

Beyond that we would not go into any details about the
particular job functions. Your title I think is fair game,
but as to what she does specifically, that's nothing that we
intend to elicit.

PRESIDING OFFICER: So how many questions do you have on your list?

MS. GRAHAM: Thirteen.

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MR. COGDELL: From Mr. Paxton's perspective,
Mr. President, I couldn't object any more. I mean, they
would -- I can't cross-examine the invocation of the Fifth
Amendment. It's an inference that I can't cross-examine.
There is no evidence I can obtain. The 403 value of it, that
is, the prejudicial value of it is extreme, and there is no
relevance as all she's doing is invoking the Fifth Amendment.
So based upon a balancing test, there's no possible way that
the prejudicial value doesn't exceed the probative value.

MS. STILLINGER: Judge, could I add one other comment?

PRESIDING OFFICER: Yes, ma'am. Yes, ma'am.

MS. STILLINGER: I think what the gentleman
here was talking about that you can infer a negative --

there's a negative inference that can be drawn from the

assertion of the Fifth, I think that applies when it is a party.

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MR. COGDELL: That's correct.

MS. STILLINGER: I don't think that it's any witness because -- I'm arguing for Mr. Cogdell because he's not arguing for me, but they can't help it. They don't control whether she takes the Fifth or not, so you can't draw a negative inference as to them because she takes the Fifth.

I think the case law he's talking about is when it's a civil case and a party takes the Fifth and then you can tell the jury they can draw a negative inference from that. I don't think it applies to a witness. And I actually do have -- I don't have my computer open right now and I didn't print anything out, but I do have a case about that when it is a witness, it is very prejudicial to the parties or presumably to one party.

MS. EPLEY: I think we've sort of covered this before. By virtue of being relevant in a trial, information is prejudicial, that's not a reason to keep it out. When it is a civil case, there's an absolute right to call a person to the stand, to have them invoke the Fifth, and for whatever inferences to be drawn to be --

PRESIDING OFFICER: You said when there's a civil case?

MS. EPLEY: Yes. And in a criminal case,

which this is not -- I recognize we might be using criminal rules, but the implication of a criminal conviction is prison. And so those rules are greater even than this in an impeachment.

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And so I would -- I would ask the Court to -or the presiding judge to consider the fact of what you had
said to us earlier, which is the Senators know that this is
out there, that she is a viable witness, that she's present
and directly relevant to an Article. And by definition, an
affair is not a public forum. There is not another way to
get --

PRESIDING OFFICER: What Article is she directly --

MS. EPLEY: Article VIII --

MS. GRAHAM: Article IX, excuse me.

PRESIDING OFFICER: Remind me of Article IX.

MS. GRAHAM: Article IX is constitutional bribery relating to the affair.

MS. EPLEY: Because Nate Paul employs Laura Olson and she's being paid directly --

PRESIDING OFFICER: She's not going to answer those questions.

MS. EPLEY: She doesn't have to, but we have to attempt to fill that evidence and shouldn't be precluded because she doesn't want to testify in front of the Senate as

to her job title.

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MR. COGDELL: Counsel for Ms. Olson is exactly right. We don't control Ms. Olson's testimony. In fact, if allowed to testify or if she chose to testify, I, in fact, believe the testimony would be beneficial. But I'm not directing counsel or Ms. Olson on what to do. So it's completely unfair for anyone to be able to withdraw a negative inference over something we have no control over. It's 403. The prejudicial impact greatly outweighs any relevance because there is nothing relevant they're going to gain except from her name.

(Simultaneous crosstalk)

MR. HILTON: Mr. President, just one thing he said. We've agreed to some or all of those records already about employment and residence and all that. So whatever it is they're hoping to obtain --

PRESIDING OFFICER: It's already in.

MR. HILTON: -- it's already in. There's no reason to go through this public --

MS. EPLEY: I really want to parse this out.

The question was what kind of questions would you ask. I hope I haven't misled anyone. Did you have an affair with Ken Paxton would certainly be a question. So while you're right, her apartment lease or when she moved from San Antonio to Austin might be in record, Ken Paxton -- to the extent of

our allegations -- didn't go out of his way to do favors for someone else because someone moved. He did it because he was having a sexual, intimate relationship with her which confers a benefit. And she's being paid by someone who, our position is, was conspiring with him to -- directly from the State of Texas.

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MR. DUTKO: Mr. President, I want to point out that all across the news we hear every day about people taking the Fifth Amendment under oath, witnesses, parties. We have the right to call her. You have given us the extraordinary burden, as they point out over and over, beyond a reasonable doubt. One of the Articles we have to prove relates directly to this witness. Even if she takes the Fifth, they have cited no law that allows them to have in here, without the Senate being heard, that we are calling her.

PRESIDING OFFICER: So if she is going to take the Fifth, which means you're not going to get any information, then it would seem to me her not answering questions and claiming the Fifth is prejudicial.

MS. GRAHAM: If we pare down -- we could pare down our questions, Mr. President, to establish nothing else but the disputed -- heavily disputed fact for which no one else can provide this evidence -- because Mr. Paxton, we cannot compel him to testify -- that at a minimum the affair

existed. That does not expose her to any sort of crime and 1 it does not incriminate her one way or the other. 2 MS. EPLEY: Two things as to that, right. 3 There's two things occurring. Whether or not the invocation 4 of the Fifth is valid. I don't think it's incumbent -- you 5 have amazing and unlimited powers, so I'm not trying to 6 pretend that you don't, but I don't --7 PRESIDING OFFICER: I don't think I do, but go 8 ahead. 9 10 MS. EPLEY: You know, I don't think it would be appropriate for the decision to be made here as to whether 11 she can or cannot plead the Fifth. So let's assume that she 12 will. 1.3 14 PRESIDING OFFICER: Well, wait a minute. 15 do you mean --MS. EPLEY: Well, I mean, you know --16 PRESIDING OFFICER: -- the decision can't be 17 made here? 18 MS. EPLEY: Well --19 20 PRESIDING OFFICER: She's made a motion to 2.1 quash the subpoena. MS. EPLEY: No, they can make it. I just 22

meant us fighting it out isn't going to change anything. She has the ability to make that decision.

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PRESIDING OFFICER: Well, I wanted to hear the

arguments from all corners.

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MS. EPLEY: That brings me to the second, though, to your question if we're going to call her, get her name and then her invoke the Fifth, is that not prejudicial? The honest answer is yes, it is.

PRESIDING OFFICER: Yes.

MS. EPLEY: But it's a prejudice we're entitled to create because we don't have control either over whether she's willing to testify or not. And it's not Mr. Paxton's to assert. And it's not a criminal case, so there isn't a preclusion.

PRESIDING OFFICER: Pretty close.

MS. EPLEY: It is pretty close. It's also an amazingly high burden in regards to the Senate, it goes directly to an Article, and the inferences they make the defense can argue.

PRESIDING OFFICER: Okay. Last word. I'm going to have the last word from you.

MS. STILLINGER: Thank you. The last word from me is that -- I do have some cases to cite. I know they said we didn't cite any cases. We just found out late yesterday afternoon that she was going to be called and so --

PRESIDING OFFICER: Right.

MS. STILLINGER: -- I had to travel here. I filed a motion early this morning. I did not include case

law in this. But I am going to just cite a case, if I could cite this for the record. It is a case out of the Texas Court of Criminal Appeals that — this is a quote: It is error for the State to call a witness who it knows will claim his or her Fifth Amendment privilege. That's Coffey versus State, 796 S.W.2d 175 at 177, note 4. It's an en banc decision out of the Court of Criminal Appeals. It is also cited in United States versus Beechum, which is a Fifth Circuit Case, 582 F.2d 898. I'm sorry, Coffey sites Beechum, not the other way around. And the quote from Beechum is that it is impermissibly prejudicial for the government to attempt to influence the jury by calling a witness it knows will invoke the Fifth Amendment.

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It goes on to say, Moreover, when the government witness indicates beforehand that he will invoke the privilege, the court may properly refuse to allow him to testify before a jury. Also cites a Court of Appeals case out of El Paso, Castillo versus State, 901 S.W.2d 550.

So I apologize for not getting that in my motion. I probably should have supplemented it while I was waiting. I just thought I would be --

PRESIDING OFFICER: Well --

MS. EPLEY: Sorry, just one last piece. I understand you're absolutely right. I just want the body to be aware that the cases she cited by definition of the title

are state and federal criminal offenses. So that is a distinction.

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I can pose -- I hope my team is not upset by this -- a possible solution. It isn't our fault either that she's unable to testify. Could a statement be made to the Senate body that Ms. Olson has been present but will be deemed unavailable for testimony?

MR. COGDELL: I'm fine with that.

MR. BUZBEE: That's the statement?

MS. GRAHAM: We would like -- we would like the jury -- we would like it to be clear for the record and for the jury to know that if she -- if the motion is granted for whatever reason, she is -- she does not have to take the stand, that it is not because we are withdrawing our right to call her.

MR. COGDELL: Well, that's a different statement.

MS. GRAHAM: That's why I wanted it to be clear.

MS. EPLEY: Well, I'm not the legal -- so can we backpedal what I said?

PRESIDING OFFICER: No. I think I was getting to rule in favor of quashing the subpoena, so I think what you offered would be a step more than you were going to get, but no more.

1	MC FDIFY. Is that alay?
1	MS. EPLEY: Is that okay?
2	MS. HOLLINGSWORTH: Our concern is just
3	because it is an Article, we have a burden, that there is an
4	impression left in the room that we chose not to call
5	Ms. Olson, and we did not do that.
6	PRESIDING OFFICER: Ma'am, how do you feel
7	about that?
8	MS. STILLINGER: That the statement would be
9	Ms. Olson is not available?
10	MS. EPLEY: Ms. Olson is present but has been
11	deemed unavailable to testify.
12	MS. STILLINGER: We have no problem with that.
13	PRESIDING OFFICER: Are you okay with that?
14	MS. EPLEY: I'm okay.
15	PRESIDING OFFICER: Are you okay? I like when
16	we can all come together.
17	(End of chamber conference at 4:40 p.m.)
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1	CERTIFICATE
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3	THE STATE OF TEXAS)(
4	COUNTY OF TRAVIS) (
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6	I, Kim Cherry, Certified Shorthand Reporter in and
7	for the State of Texas, do hereby certify that the
8	above-mentioned matter occurred as hereinbefore set out.
9	I further certify that I am neither counsel
10	for, related to, nor employed by any of the parties
11	or attorneys in the action in which this proceeding was
12	taken, and further that I am not financially or
13	otherwise interested in the outcome of the action.
14	Certified to by me this 13th day of September,
15	2023.
16	/s/Kím Cherry
17	KIM CHERRY, CSR, RMR Texas Certified Shorthand Reporter
18	CSR No. #4650 Expires: 7/31/24 kcherry.csr@gmail.com
19	Refferry.com
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