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1 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK 2 3 VIRGINIA L. GIUFFRE, 4 Plaintiff, 5 15 CV 7433 (RWS) V. 6 GHISLAINE MAXWELL, 7 Defendant. CONFERENCE 8 New York, N.Y. 9 March 16, 2017 1:05 p.m. 10 Before: 11 HON. ROBERT W. SWEET, 12 District Judge 13 APPEARANCES 14 BOIES SCHILLER & FLEXNER 15 Attorneys for Plaintiff BY: SIGRID S. McCAWLEY 16 HADDON MORGAN AND FOREMAN 17 Attorneys for Defendant BY: JEFFREY S. PAGLIUCA 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25

THE COURT: First order of business from me, have you all reached any decision as to how we're going to conduct the trial with respect to the matters covered by the protective order?

MS. McCAWLEY: Your Honor, Mr. Pagliuca and I were just discussing that, the issue of the protective order.

There's two points on that, and he can address them as well.

The protective order itself that we entered in the case does have a paragraph in it that addresses the trial. It provides that — that's just for reference, that's going to be document 62, and it's in paragraph 13. It says: The protective order shall have no force and effect on the use of any confidential information at the trial in this matter.

So, full disclosure, I want to let you know that that's what the protective order currently says.

The plaintiff would like to request that names of victims, of individuals who consider themselves to be a victim of sexual abuse, a pseudonym be able to be used for them and any identifying information, for example, their Social Security number or an address be able to be protected for those that are coming to testify. I know that makes it a little bit more difficult, but if we plan that in advance with initials or a pseudonym for those individuals to garner that protection for them, that is one consideration we would like with respect to

the trial. But I understand that all other matters would have to be -- obviously it's a public trial and so we would not be able to protect the other specifics.

THE COURT: Have you all reached an agreement to that effect?

MS. McCAWLEY: No, your Honor. We were just discussing that. That was what I had proposed to Mr. Pagliuca.

MR. PAGLIUCA: Your Honor, I certainly am not opposed to further discussions about this issue. I think I would need to know who we're talking about in particular as to the witnesses. So I think we'll be able to deal with this, your Honor. We'll just need to have some more — a little bit of detail that the parties are going to need to have to talk about before we work something out.

Here's my concern, your Honor, I guess: If there's a witness that shows up in court, I think it's prejudicial to the defendant if we're using initials or things like that, because it implies that something untoward has happened.

THE COURT: Correct me if I'm wrong, anybody who testifies is going to have to state their identity --

MR. PAGLIUCA: Right.

THE COURT: -- and whatever. It seems to me, that's clear. Maybe I'm wrong about that.

There are occasions which we're all familiar with from security reasons and whatever that sometimes people don't, but

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24 25 that's certainly the exception. And I would think that that would not be the case, unless there is a particular application for a particular person.

How does that sound to you all?

MR. PAGLIUCA: That's what I think, your Honor, what you just said.

MS. McCAWLEY: Your Honor, if I could, I'd like the opportunity -- because there are only a few of the witnesses that fall into this category --

THE COURT: Okay. That's one thing. Let's sort of understand that that's -- without a specific application, and I would think that that would be done sufficiently in advance so that we can consider it not -- in other words, pretrial.

MS. McCAWLEY: Yes.

THE COURT: And I was hoping we'd have all this resolved today. So maybe you all could think about that and maybe we can cover that next week, who knows.

MS. McCAWLEY: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: As far as exhibits are concerned, I take it that the same would be true with exhibits; that everything goes unless somebody makes a particular application.

MS. McCAWLEY: Yes, your Honor, that's my understanding.

MR. PAGLIUCA: That's my understanding as well, your Honor.

1 THE COURT: All right.

Well, that's some degree of clarification. And if you all manage to do something better than that, I'd be grateful.

Now, aside from that, Mrs. Lincoln, how was the play?

I guess I should hear from the plaintiff about how this -- the issue here, as I see it, is the handwriting expert -- well, let's assume just for the moment that the black book gets in. If the black book gets in, what's the handwriting expert going to testify to?

Forgive me, I lost --

MS. McCAWLEY: Sure. That's fine.

Let me give you a little bit of background.

We retained the handwriting expert in an abundance of caution because the black book, which is a telephone directory, has at the beginning of it handwriting on various pages by Alfredo Rodriguez. So in order to make sure we could get the document into evidence, we retained the handwriting expert to be able to say the handwriting on these pages matched the other documents that he testified under oath were his handwriting on checks and things of that nature. So that's why there is any issue with handwriting, only because the document itself on the front of it, on the front few pages, has that handwriting. So she would simply be testifying —

THE COURT: That it's Rodriguez --

MS. McCAWLEY: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. McCAWLEY: That it matches his handwriting, it's an exact match on his handwriting, yes. That would be the purpose of her testimony.

THE COURT: So the objection on the business record, as I understand it, is we don't have anybody who can testify that it's a business record, or do we?

MS. McCAWLEY: Your Honor, I would say that we absolutely do.

Let me just, if it's all right, preview the evidence for you, since I believe that's the purpose of this hearing, so you have an appreciation, first of all, for why the black book is such a critical piece of evidence in the case, in our view, of course, but also who can testify about it.

So the black book, as I said, is a telephone directory of all the names and numbers of anybody who was associated with either the defendant or Maxwell -- of the defendant or Epstein. It was kept at their home; they had various homes, but the main home in Palm Beach is where this document was taken from. It was for purposes of the house staff being able to use to contact people or when people called in, so it was a reference, a telephone directory reference.

So what testimony do we have on that?

We have Maxwell herself -- and I'm going to review her testimony; I have it for you here today -- in her deposition

identified the black book, when I handed it to her as an exhibit, as the stolen document. So she -- and I'll read that; it's very clear -- authenticates that document. She even asked me how did I get it. So that testimony is pretty powerful.

We then have two different house staff that have testified about this document.

The first is Juan Allessi. He testified in this case back in June and he was given the exhibit. He was the butler for a period of time in Palm Beach. So he was responsible to help with the management of the house. And he identified the document, identified names of individuals in the document, young girls who came over to provide these massages. There's a section in the directory that's called "Florida Massages" that has numbers, names of females, some parents' numbers. We allege that there are underaged individuals in that directory with their phone numbers. So we reviewed that with him.

He has testimony about the fact that the black book was something that was kept in the course of their work. It was something that was on Maxwell's desk. So I'm going to review that testimony for you.

Then we have Alfredo Rodriguez. Now, Mr. Rodriguez is, unfortunately, deceased. He testified in the *Jane Doe* cases about the fact that there was this what they called the black book, which was a telephone directory. So we have his testimony.

We also have at trial Jeffrey Epstein, Sara Kellen, and Nadia Marcinkova.

Now, at this point, we have been told that they are planning to take the Fifth on everything. But this is a telephone directory; we may be able to solicit information from them about the directory itself.

So that's the universe of the individuals that we anticipate will testify about this. If you don't mind, if I can just pass you up my binder that has the testimony in it.

THE COURT: Sure.

MS. McCAWLEY: So what you're going to see in here is the document itself, and then you're going to see the testimony.

So the testimony, for example, Ms. Maxwell, I asked her during her deposition: Was there a hard-copy book as well as something on the computer or was there only electronic information on the phone numbers?

This is after I handed her the document.

She said: I can only testify to what I know obviously. And I believe that this is a copy of the stolen document. I would love to know how you guys got it.

I said: Next, I'm asking you during the time you worked for Jeffrey Epstein, was there a hard-copy document of any kind that kept phone numbers for Jeffrey Epstein if he needed to contact someone?

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- "A. The stolen document I have in front of me, that's what you're referring to.
- 3 "Q. So was there -- during your time, was there no other --
- 4 you mentioned information on a computer. Was there any
- 5 | hard-copy document you would refer to to find someone's number?
 - "A. You have the stolen document in front of you.
- 7 "Q. You had access to this when you worked for Jeffrey 8 Epstein?
- 9 "A. This, I believe the book was stolen. That was the hard copy, whatever was there.
 - "Q. So when you were working for Jeffrey Epstein, you were able to access this book?
 - "A. This book, if this is what it is, I believe it is the stolen document from his house."

So that is defendant's testimony when she reviews the exhibit that we gave her, which is the black book, during her deposition. She clearly authenticates it.

THE COURT: When you say "the black book," there's a question about copy and so on. Do you have the original?

MS. McCAWLEY: We have a copy of what was taken.

When it's referred to as "the black book," I believe that's because that's sort of colloquially what they referred to -- the house staff referred to as this large document; they called it the black book. And Juan Allessi calls it that as well, so we've used that term in the course of this. But it's

really a telephone directory.

THE COURT: Yes, yes, I understand that. But it's not the -- what you have is not the original.

MS. McCAWLEY: We have the copy.

The course of events is that Alfredo Rodriguez, who was also a butler for Mr. Epstein and the defendant, took the document when he left his employment, stole it, left with it. And then he tried to sell that document. In the course of trying to do that, to sell it, there was an undercover sting, because they knew he was trying to sell evidence basically in a case. And so they obtained the document, and then they produced it in the civil discovery in the Jane Doe 102 cases in Florida. So it was a document in that case — in discovery in that case as well, and that's why we have testimony on —

THE COURT: Was it introduced in that case?

MS. McCAWLEY: It was in the course of depositions. Those cases were settled, I believe, your Honor, so I don't think there was a trial on any of those issues.

But to be clear on the fact that -- because I understand the concern over this, and you'll hear from Mr. Pagliuca that, you know, Oh, well, it looks like it's photocopied and these are differences. Defendant didn't testify and we have not heard yet that any of the information in the book is wrong. In other words, you'll see, for example, on page 41, there's a list -- and I've highlighted it for you,

flagged it -- of Maxwell's family members, all of her family members, their London phone numbers, her Yorkie's veterinarian is list in there. There's no debate that these numbers of these individuals -- Prince Andrew's number is in there -- all of this information in the black book is incorrect, no one is saying that. What they are saying is, Well, I don't know how you got it. And I want to say to Maxwell, Why didn't you produce it in this case? It was on your computer. Where is it? Why do we have to fight over a document that should have been produced in this matter?

So, your Honor, I think the integrity of the document is there. But I also want to tell you that there's a couple — when we look at it from an evidentiary perspective, there are a couple of reasons why it's important, and there are a couple of reasons why it doesn't have to come in for the truth of the matter asserted.

In other words, the fact that, for example, Virginia, my client's number is listed in the massage section, whether or not that number is correct doesn't matter. What matters is the fact that there was information in this book that Maxwell was knowledgeable of at the time she made her defamatory statement. So not offered for the truth of the fact that the number was one, two, three, four, but for the fact that she was aware of this information.

So there's a couple ways this can come into evidence.

Of course, we would like to propose it for the truth of the matter asserted, and I think we can do that under the exceptions that I'm going to talk about here today. But there are also other ways that it can get in, be admissible not for the truth, but to show her awareness of it.

So we talked about Maxwell's testimony.

The other person I think is really key, because he's basically an uninterested party, is Juan Allessi. So Juan Allessi was the house staff member that we deposed in this matter. He identified the book. That's also in the document that I gave you. What he says — he's shown the exhibit. And he says: This was a Rolodex. It was a blue book. It was called the blue or the black book. I think it was thick.

And he says -- okay.

He says: With these pages in it, to begin with -- he starts looking at the pages.

And then he says -- the question is: And where would this book be kept in the house?

This book was kept at Jeffrey's desk, his desk, his pool house, it was with Ms. Maxwell, it was in his bedroom.

- "Q. Ms. Maxwell, what -- you're naming the locations where the book was kept; correct?
- "A. Yes, at Ms. Maxwell's desk."

And that's in Juan Allessi's testimony, the transcript that I gave you, at 114 and 115.

And then finally, your Honor, we have Rodriguez's testimony, who is the deceased individual who took the book.

And he testified that Ms. Maxwell kept the book with the names of the girls who would provide the massages.

And the question was: Did she keep them on a pad of paper, did she keep them in a notebook, did she keep them in her computer?

And he said, answer: We used to have internal books for pilots, masseuses, chefs, so they would have a -- she would have a copy of the black book with herself as well as on her computer.

So that's from Rodriguez in the Jane Doe 102 cases. Of course he's deceased, so we couldn't depose him in this case.

So, your Honor, I believe, in my view, that there is definitely a plethora of witness testimony we can utilize to, first, authenticate under 901, which, as you know, that burden is not extremely high. The *Discenzi* case, which we cite, which is a Second Circuit case from 2001, talks about the fact that authentication is not a beyond-a-reasonable-doubt standard; it's a standard for the reasonable juror to be able to say the document is what it purports to be. This is a telephone directory. It's got the names and numbers in it; it is what it purports to be. So I think we clearly meet that hurdle, your Honor.

And then when we look at the exceptions, you mention the business records exception. I believe that we can establish through the testimony that this was a document that the house staff used in order to contact these young girls, contact other individuals that they socialized with, what have you; it was kept in the course of their employment for purposes of a telephone directory. So I believe it meets that qualification under 803(6).

But, your Honor, there's a couple of others that I want to point out to you.

I also believe that it's nonhearsay under 801(d)(2) because it's an admission of Maxwell. She's admitted that this is the stolen document. She's also admitted in her testimony, because I asked her about some entries, there's the name of Gwendolyn Beck, and that's in your binder as well. Gwendolyn Beck is listed under the category that says "Florida Massage."

And so I asked her, Is she a masseuse?

And she said, No.

I said, Why is she there?

And she said, An input error, were her words.

So she also adopts the document in that she knows that there were input errors in it; it was something they had at the house that they utilized for contacting people.

I also think it falls within an exception that's not regularly used, but it does address this issue, and that's

803(17). That's a market reports and directories exception. What that does it is says telephone directories have an inherent exception to the hearsay rule because typically there are not an immense amount of errors in them. They're phone numbers with names; it's not a document that doesn't have trustworthiness to it. So I think it falls under that exception as well.

But as a fallback, I think this is the perfect type of document for 807, which is the residual hearsay exception, because it meets all four prongs of that test, your Honor. I know that is not something that's often used, but the reason for that exception is if you've got a document that is what it purports to be and has the circumstances of trustworthiness about it, it's an important piece of material evidence in the case, it's probative on the point, and admitting it is in the interest of justice. I think that's the fourth prong. I think that's key here. Because we don't have Jeffrey Epstein testifying about it.

If he takes the Fifth, I can't say, Was this the record that you kept in your house for all your house staff to use. It's in the interest of justice because this is something that wasn't produced in this case; so I don't have it directly from Maxwell's computer. But it is something that is what it purports to be and should be admitted into evidence, your Honor. So I believe it meets that exception.

Finally, I just want to cover very briefly the fact that it meets for nonhearsay purposes. So this document can be admitted to show that on January 2nd, when Maxwell said my client was lying about her claims of sexual abuse and trafficking, that those claims were obvious lies; that she was aware that this document existed. Even if the numbers in it are wrong, even if there's a name in it that's incorrect, she was aware that there was a document that had these categories in it. For each of the houses there are lists of female masseuses and things of that nature. Whether they're actually masseuses is contested obviously, but there's a category for those various places.

So we believe that it can be offered for that reason, the nonhearsay reasons, to show the relationship between Epstein and Maxwell, the fact that all of her family members are listed in it, it's got other contact information that is important to her personal world that's in that document. So we believe it should be admitted for those reasons as well.

Your Honor, finally, I wanted to say if the concern is over the handwriting on the first several pages of the document — and again, we did the handwriting expert really in an abundance of caution so that we could be sure to get the document into evidence — we could just admit the piece of the document that's the directory itself. So that would be another option to bypass any concern to the extent there is concern

over that.

THE COURT: The handwriting in the front, what is the handwriting in the front?

MS. McCAWLEY: The handwriting in the front is Alfredo Rodriguez's handwriting. He wrote out basically on the front of the document the people that he thought were important in this sex trafficking scheme. So he put the people that he thought had important information.

THE COURT: So it's not really -- that's separate and apart from the --

MS. McCAWLEY: The actual directory, yes, yes.

It was produced as an entire document; but the first several pages, which is attached actually to their motion in limine -- but there's an affidavit from the special agent Christina Pryor in Florida that lays out what that is and the fact that that document was the purchase document, the one that he tried to sell.

THE COURT: That handwriting is a different issue than the admission of the book.

MS. McCAWLEY: Yes. So, in other words, that's what I'm trying to say; it could be separated. So we did it, again, in an abundance of caution, because that's how we have the document. The first, I think, six pages are the handwriting --

THE COURT: Let me ask you this.

MS. McCAWLEY: Sure.

THE COURT: Does Rodriguez's testimony get in in this case? I think not.

MS. McCAWLEY: That's a separate hearing, I think, in two weeks, your Honor.

So there's a debate over that. There is testimony from Rodriguez's testimony in the Jane Doe 102 complaint -- or case, I'm sorry, that we are trying to get into evidence.

THE COURT: Whatever the decision on Rodriguez's testimony is, that portion, that handwriting portion, is going to be the same issue, and that's not a black book issue.

MS. McCAWLEY: Right.

I think the issue can be separated is what I'm trying to say.

THE COURT: Well, it is separate, is it not?

MS. McCAWLEY: Yes. I mean the directory itself could be admitted into evidence, regardless of the --

THE COURT: No, but I mean there are two different things. The directory is whatever it is; maybe it's a business record or whatever. But his handwriting is not part of the black book.

MS. McCAWLEY: Right.

The only reason we tied it is because what you're probably going to hear from Mr. Pagliuca is they brought up things like chain of custody, which I don't believe is at issue here, but concerns over that. So we wanted to make sure that

we had somebody who could say, This came from this source, and you can tell -- if for no other reason, you can tell because the handwriting matches up.

THE COURT: You mean you would want that handwriting admitted not for the substance of what is being said, but simply to identify that it's Rodriguez and Rodriguez had the book.

MS. McCAWLEY: Exactly. Exactly.

The handwriting is not being put in for the truth of whatever he was writing or anything of that nature. We only did it, again, in an abundance of caution to say it matches up. Because we can't bring him in here, because he's deceased. So it matches up; this is what he took; this is the directory. Again, Maxwell identified it.

THE COURT: All of that relates to the chain of custody presumably.

MS. McCAWLEY: Right, which I think -- it does. But I think that's a bit of a red herring because, again, we're not talking about --

THE COURT: Well, I'm leaving aside Maxwell's statement.

MS. McCAWLEY: Sure. Right.

We're not talking about cocaine being transported where you would have a concern over the chain of custody and it being what it is. It's the telephone directory. There's no

question about that.

So, yes, your Honor. So we believe that it is admissible. At a minimum, we'd like you to allow us to at least try to present that at trial. If you have any concerns, because we will, again, have the witnesses here, so we can present additional testimony to the extent there is any concern. But we do believe that that is a critical piece of evidence that should be admitted and the jury should be able to see.

Thank you, your Honor.

MR. PAGLIUCA: Your Honor, first let me start with the Court set this for an evidentiary hearing today, which I understood to mean that we were going to actually have some evidence, which we don't. And it shouldn't be a do-over at trial after we argue about all of this.

But I think it's important for the Court to understand and put into context first what I will call the Alfredo Rodriguez timeline.

By the way, your Honor, there's a response that I have due tomorrow on this issue. I think there's a reply on this issue as well that will be forthcoming. So the Court is going to get additional briefing on this in the next few days.

First of all, your Honor, Mr. Rodriguez worked for Mr. Epstein, as I understand it, in 2004 for a period of six months. That testimony is reflected in Mr. Rodriguez's

deposition testimony. I will give the Court those pages. So we're talking about a short period of time in 2004 that Mr. Rodriguez was actually part of Mr. Epstein's employ. I bring that up because we are not talking about a long-term trusted employee that would have any actual information about anything.

After 2005, he works for someone else. Mr. Rodriguez is first interviewed by the Palm Beach Police Department in 2006 and denies possessing any documents. He's then interviewed by the FBI in 2007 and denies possessing any documents.

In 2009, he is the subject of not one, but two depositions in which he denies possessing any documents. Then in August of 2009, Mr. Rodriguez contacts what the FBI refers to as "CW." CW is one of the lawyers involved in the Jane Doe cases, who I reasonably believe is Mr. Edwards, who's one of the lawyers in this case, your Honor. And CW then contacts the FBI; and the FBI sets up a sting operation to indict Mr. Rodriguez.

If I can approach, your Honor, I'd like to talk a little bit about the affidavit that I will tender as Defendant's Exhibit 1 to this hearing.

Your Honor, this is the arrest affidavit as part of the criminal complaint involving Mr. Rodriguez. This is important, your Honor, in terms of this discussion because what

you will see when you compare the description of the documents, plural -- and the Court has already identified that as an issue with what the plaintiff wants to proffer as evidence in this case -- you will see that they are two different things.

In paragraph 6 of this document, your Honor, the affiant, who's Special Agent Pryor, at the end of paragraph 6 says that the CW, who I believe is Mr. Edwards, explained this conversation with Rodriguez. And according to CW, Rodriguez explained that he, Rodriguez, not anyone else, had compiled lists of additional victims in the case and their contact information. Rodriguez explained that the information contained hundreds of additional victims and their phone numbers from diverse geographical locations, including New York, New Mexico, and Paris, France. So the FBI is affirming initially that Rodriguez is claiming that this is his document.

Then we go to paragraph 9 of this arrest warrant affidavit, your Honor. The FBI has an undercover employee that sets up the telephone conversation with Mr. Rodriguez, which is recounted in paragraph 9. The undercover employee of the FBI calls Mr. Rodriguez on October 29th, 2009, and Mr. Rodriguez says he didn't turn this over before, because in the first bracketed paragraph 1 at the end of paragraph 9, it was his property and he should be compensated for it. So Rodriguez, to the FBI, is claiming that this is his property, not something that belonged to Epstein or anyone else.

Then, your Honor, the next important part of this document is paragraph 11 of this arrest warrant affidavit.

It's on page 4. This is on November 3rd, is the meeting between Rodriguez and the undercover agent. And at that meeting, the FBI says that Rodriguez produced a small bound book and several sheets of legal pad paper containing handwritten notes. So what they are describing here, your Honor, is two separate items of evidence that they recovered from Rodriguez, the first being these legal pad notations, and the second being a bound book.

If I can approach now, your Honor, with Exhibit B to this hearing. You have multiple copies of this, but I thought it might be easier for discussion purposes if you had one when we are talking about the actual document.

There are a couple of things, your Honor, that are critically important about how this document appears, which belies all of the assertions that were made by plaintiff's counsel about this.

The first thing that I will point out, your Honor, is, as you already noted, that the first what I have is five pages of this document are handwritten and, according to the plaintiff, it's by Mr. Rodriguez. When you look at the substance of the handwriting in the first five pages, your Honor, and if you go to page 5, in the middle of page 5, there is — first of all, there are a number of stars next to

different names. But in the middle, there's a bracket. And it 1 says "important witness" there, your Honor. 2 3 THE COURT: I'm not --4 MR. PAGLIUCA: Page 5. They are paginated at the 5 bottom of the document, your Honor. 6 THE COURT: Oh, yes, I see. 7 MR. PAGLIUCA: And they are double-sided. THE COURT: Oh, yes, yes. 8 9 MR. PAGLIUCA: So if we look at page 5, we have this 10 bracket, "important witness," and then these names and phone 11 numbers. And then if you go down, there's another name at the 12 bottom of the page. And then it says, "Witness, interacted and 13 chat daily with underaged girls." 14 So this is clearly not a phone directory. 15 THE COURT: Excuse me. Where I'm looking at says "important email/addresses." 16 17 MR. PAGLIUCA: That's at the top of the page. 18 Correct. THE COURT: And then --19 20 MR. PAGLIUCA: And then in the middle of the page 21 there's a bracket. 22 THE COURT: Oh, yes. 23 MR. PAGLIUCA: "Important witness." 24 THE COURT: I got you.

MR. PAGLIUCA: And then at the bottom of the page

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there's a description of a named person, "Witness, interacted and chat daily with underaged girls."

So this document is prepared by Mr. Rodriguez in an effort to make money in connection with these Jane Doe cases.

Now, here's what is also very curious and very interesting about this document, your Honor, and this cannot be lost in the shuffle here: The document in its entirety, your Honor, is paginated 1 through 97. So here's the question: How did those numbers get on this document, your Honor? When we compare the description of what the FBI got to this document, the FBI is describing handwritten legal pages and then a book.

THE COURT: It would appear, would it not, that the book is what follows.

MR. PAGLIUCA: Well, one might think that, your Honor. However, it's not paginated in this format when it's taken by the FBI. And that's the point that I'm trying to make here, that this document is paginated after the fact.

I know your Honor has done hundreds, if not thousands, of criminal cases and involving the FBI. Your Honor knows, as I do, for having done that kind of work, that when the FBI takes something as evidence, they log it. And they are going to log it in this case as two separate items, and it's going to be produced — if it gets produced as part of Rule 16 criminal discovery, it's going to get produced exactly how it was obtained by the FBI. And they describe what it looked like in

this affidavit.

They do not describe what the Court has that was shown to Ms. Maxwell as a complete Exhibit 13. This document has never been referred to as anything other than some "black book" prepared by Maxwell by the plaintiff. I think now they realize the multitude of evidentiary problems with this. So now they are trying to say, Oh, well, we take it back. It's not one document; maybe it's two documents, because we want part of it. But it's produced as one document here with 97 pages, which I submit to you, your Honor, happened after the fact. Recall that the FBI gets this document in 2009. The first time I ever see it as part of this case, so in 2015, I'm supposing, is the first time I see this.

What I want to switch to, your Honor, because I think it becomes important, as well, this document has a lot of unexplained problems with it.

So on the first page, if you look at the top, this is the cover page of this document. You can see that there used to be staples on the first page, because there are these little black holes that look exactly like somebody removed staples and then photocopied it. And then if you look at the fourth page of the document, which also says "confidential," it looks like staples have been photocopied over there at the top of the page. And when you continue through the document, there are all these odd-looking, what appear to be tabs that appear at

the sides of the pages. For example, page 6, page 7, there are these tabs that are sticking off the side that look like they got photocopied that are unexplained, and randomly throughout this document appear and disappear, making the entire content of this document highly suspect, in my view.

When you further go through the document, there's highlighting, there's underlining, there are brackets, there are boxes. So all of this tells you that this document has been manipulated, and I don't mean manipulated in a bad way; it's changed over time, which leads me next to the chain of custody.

THE COURT: What was shown to the defendant?

MR. PAGLIUCA: This document itself, your Honor,
exhibit -- this is Maxwell --

THE COURT: What I have in my hand?

MR. PAGLIUCA: Yes, the one you have in your hand,
Maxwell Exhibit 13. And you can see there's two stickers on
there, the Maxwell Exhibit 13, 4/22/16, and then my sticker as
well.

THE COURT: Oh, yes. I see. I see.

MR. PAGLIUCA: That's what was shown to my client.

THE COURT: Okay. Thanks.

MR. PAGLIUCA: So Mr. Rodriguez, your Honor, to continue with this saga, he first gets arrested for this and then pleads guilty on March 18th, 2010, to obstruction of

justice. On the same day, the same day, March 18th, 2010, the same day, he drives from the meeting with the undercover folks to somewhere in Miami and gets arrested with a bunch of guns when he's coming out of a house carrying guns. And the arresting officers then go into his car and find the plea paperwork from this plea. They then go to his house, they search his house, and he ends up with somewhere in the neighborhood of 84 guns and gets indicted under 18 U.S.C. 922(g), possession of a weapon by a convicted felon. So we have a two-time now-convicted felon that is the seminal font, according to the plaintiff, of this highly-reliable document.

In my view, this is a very curious transition here.

The plaintiff says in their papers that the document, the document, whatever that is, goes from the FBI to

Mr. Rodriguez's criminal defense lawyer as part of the criminal discovery; and then somehow Mr. Edwards ends up with that, and then somehow that gets produced in this case. Well, that is not a reliable chain of custody, your Honor. It vitiates any business record exception or any other exception in the hearsay rules, because no one knows what happened to this thing in between 2009 and 2015, when it gets produced in this case. I am not willing to accept plaintiff's representations on this as to what it is or isn't. I've never had the opportunity to question or cross-examine anybody about this document; it just shows up in the course of this case. Mr. Edwards somehow got

it and just trust us about the chain of custody here, which does not match up with the FBI affidavit.

So let me now talk about what they claim is the deposition testimony.

Your Honor, this is selective editorializing by plaintiff's counsel about what these transcripts say. So I would just like to tender to the Court, having gone through these transcripts -- I tried, and I think I accomplished, pulling out every reference to this document that I could find in the Allessi, Rodriguez, and Maxwell deposition testimony. And I hate to burden the Court -- well, it's not too much, but we shouldn't have to be doing this. Unfortunately, you have this selective ellipses on the actual testimony which ends up making this very, in my view, disingenuous.

So Exhibit C, your Honor, is going to be Mr. Allessi's testimony; Exhibit D is going to be Mr. Rodriguez's testimony; and Exhibit E is going to be Ms. Maxwell's testimony.

So let me start, your Honor, with Ms. Maxwell's testimony, which I believe is Exhibit E.

What I would like the Court to note is that, first of all, what you have, Exhibit 13 in this hearing, Exhibit A, was what was shown to Ms. Maxwell. There is no way that she could have ever seen that document before, because as you've already pointed out, the first five pages are handwritten and they are handwritten, we assume, some time in circa 2009, if

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Mr. Rodriquez is to be believed. Mr. Rodriquez, who's there for a brief time in 2004, we've already highlighted the fact that he's said that he didn't have these documents for a number of years after the fact. When she's asked about the document, she is surmising that this is what she's referring to as the stolen document. And when you go through that transcript, you can see that she's asked directly by Ms. McCawley, "Do you know how this book was created?" That's the question. "A. No." That's the transcript at 317, lines 21 through 23. She's asked about the book again and she says: "I have read that Alfredo stole the document." That's what she says. "I have read that Alfredo stole the document." That's at page 330, lines 19 through 20. Then she's asked: "Where did you read that?" And she says: "I believe it was reported in the press." And that's at lines 22 and 23.

She's asked a question by Ms. McCawley: "So is Alfredo Rodriguez telling the truth when he says he downloaded that book from your computer?"

Which is another interesting sort of side turn here, your Honor, because I'm a little unclear, frankly, reading the papers, where the plaintiff says this book actually came from,

because in parts of their papers they claim it was downloaded from Ms. Maxwell's computer; in other parts of their papers they claim that it was stolen from somewhere in one of the houses. I don't think they know and they don't care. They just want to say, We want this in and we don't care. And she says she has no knowledge of anything coming off of her computer, and it wouldn't have come off of her computer because she didn't keep anything like whatever this is on her computer. That's her testimony.

She says: "I don't know where this document came from, so I can't possibly say this document was on any computer that I may have had access to."

That's at transcript page 332, lines 8 through 11.

So that sort of rounds out the morass of the questioning about what this questioning is. There's no way Maxwell could know what it is because it's created by Mr. Rodriguez after the fact. Anything that she says about it, frankly, is just speculative.

Let me then turn to Mr. Allessi's testimony.

First of all, it's important to note that Mr. Allessi was not employed in this time frame. Mr. Allessi, I believe, left the employment of Mr. Epstein in 2001, late '1 or early '02. So this is some two, three years after the fact. And Mr. Allessi would have really no knowledge about what this is, Exhibit 13, in Maxwell's deposition.

When Mr. Allessi sees this document in the deposition, your Honor, he looks at the pages and he says, "This is not my writing. I never saw it." I never saw this, meaning this exhibit, this exact same exhibit. That's in Mr. Allessi's transcript at page 113, lines 20 through 21.

And then when he was talking about historical information regarding how books, phone books, if you will, were created, he said, "This book was changed. It would change every year. It was sent from New York."

That's his testimony on the subject. I may not have the exact cite on that, but it will be in my papers; it will show up tomorrow, so you will get it. But that's his testimony on this, your Honor.

And then Mr. Rodriguez, his testimony is very slim on this and very confusing. But, in any event, you have the three pages of Mr. Rodriguez, who really doesn't lay any evidentiary foundation here, because what they are talking about here is accessing information on a computer, not in any sort of a book.

So now let me turn to what I believe are some of the real evidentiary issues in this case, your Honor.

First, let's talk about the authentication of this document.

I recognize that there is a lower threshold for authentication, but they don't have a witness, any witness, who could come into this courtroom and say what this thing is,

because it is a compilation document, apparently created by Mr. Rodriguez, but I don't know that, that has clearly been manipulated over the years, given the staple holes, the different pages, the handwriting, and so there is no confidence that this document is what they purport it to be, which is some address book of Epstein's. And that's their burden. And their burden is to produce a witness in this case that can actually provide some form of reliable chain of custody, which they cannot.

803(6). The law is very clear that in order to admit a document under a business record exception to the hearsay rule, we have to meet certain requirements, the first being that whatever the document is, that it's kept in the ordinary course of someone's business. Here, there is no evidence to that. There is no author that has personal knowledge of the matters that are represented in the book; there is no person who can say that this information was transmitted by someone with knowledge and kept in the regular course of regularly-conducted activity; and that it was the practice of someone to actually record that information. There's not one person who will testify to that or has testified to that. So they don't meet this standard.

In this case, it's clear that this document, the document, and they call it the black book, well, it's neither black nor a book, and let me make that point clear. This was

prepared by Mr. Rodriguez trying to extort \$50,000 out of the plaintiff's lawyers in the civil case. So there is no regularly-conducted business activity that this document is associated with; it's associated with a crime is what it's associated with. And these kinds of documents that are prepared by individuals for some other purpose are regularly rejected as business records in this circuit and every other circuit that has addressed this kind of an issue.

So then they turn to 801(d)(2). Again, this shows you that they don't know what they are doing with this document, the plaintiff and her lawyers, your Honor. Because when you look at their notice of residual hearsay that they filed with the Court, which is at docket entry 601, they claim in that docket entry that Alfredo Rodriguez is the declarant for purposes of this exhibit.

So why is that important, your Honor?

Well, first of all, they've represented to the Court in their pleading, in their notice of residual hearsay exception, that Mr. Rodriguez is the declarant. That, in my view, is a judicial admission. You cannot take that position in docket entry 601 and then say something else. In order for something to be admissible as an admission under 801(d)(2), well, guess what, the person you're admitting it against has to be the declarant of the statement. They've already said that Rodriguez is the declarant of this statement, so that leaves

Maxwell out for any 801(d)(2) admission by law, by definition, under Rule 801(d)(2).

And then they make a weak argument that somehow this is an adoptive admission and there's no evidence to support that. In order to make this an adoptive admission, Ms. Maxwell would have had to direct someone to do it, have knowledge of them doing it, somehow said, Oh, yeah, that's right. There's no evidence of that before the Court. And, in fact, the evidence is to the contrary. Ms. Maxwell repeatedly testified at her deposition that she didn't have anything to do with anybody entering in phone numbers or addresses or anything else as part of this book. But, in any event, the declarant is Rodriguez, according to the plaintiff in her pleadings.

803(17). I laughed when I read this in the papers. This exception is for telephone books. Ma Bell didn't put together this book, your Honor. So the notion that this is something that is admitted under 803(17) is absurd and I'm not going to spend anymore time on it.

Then finally, they argue the residual hearsay exception. It's worth pointing out that when you flunk every other admissibility test under the rules of evidence, you probably have a real problem with circumstantial guarantees of trustworthiness. Here, we have lots of problems with quarantees of trustworthiness.

First, it's Mr. Rodriguez is creating this book to get

50 grand out of the lawyers. So we start with a suspect motive and purpose. This is Mr. Rodriguez, who has either lied two times under oath saying he doesn't have this stuff, or manufactured it after the fact. But, in any event, he's a liar and a perjurer at that. He gets indicted not once, but twice, and gets sentenced to 48 months in a federal penitentiary. So that's the seminal fount of credulity that they are offering this person, the declarant, Mr. Rodriguez, for this document.

I wonder about No. 2, what's the material fact that this is being offered for. I haven't heard it. I've heard a lot of noise. At the end of the day, what they really want is this giant hearsay document from an unknown source and an unknown origin that has all of these names in it that they can then point to and argue off of and argue the truth of the matter asserted during the course of the trial. It is, I believe, irresponsible to admit this kind of a document without any foundation for what's the purpose of this thing in the course of this trial. Probative. Again, I don't know what they are offering it for, so I'm questioning the probative nature of this. But this is not a residual hearsay document, given how it's been created.

Finally and sort of the last gasp of someone who can't get in a piece of hearsay evidence, is, Well, we are not offering it for the truth of the matter asserted. How many times have you heard that, your Honor, from people who are

trying to get in evidence that they don't have an evidentiary foundation for. Well, they are clearly trying to offer it for some truth of the matter asserted, otherwise it's not relevant to any issue in this case. You're going to put in a 97-page document, the first five pages of which are handwritten and contain things like "important witness," star, star, and say, Well, we are not offering that for the truth of the matter asserted. Well, then what are you offering it for? I haven't heard any precise evidentiary hypothesis that would support the notion that this should be admitted for anything. And if it were, the ability to create confusion with the jury and prejudice in this case grossly outweighs any alleged nonhearsay purpose.

Unless you have any other questions for me, your Honor, that's all I have.

MS. McCAWLEY: Your Honor, I just have some brief points in reply, if you would entertain them.

THE COURT: Sure.

MS. McCAWLEY: Thank you.

You've obviously heard a lot about Mr. Rodriguez, because the defendants want you to focus on that, because that's a distraction. You haven't heard them say, The names and numbers in this book are not correct. Maxwell looked at the exhibit during her deposition. She identified it. She said, This is the stolen document. She knows it because they

used it regularly at the house to call people. For goodness sake, her veterinarian for her Yorkie is in there, okay; all of her family members; every single house that they had that they owned together. If you look at it, like, for example, on page 41 and 91, where each of the houses are listed, you'll see Epstein's numbers, all of his various cell phones, and you'll see Maxwell's numbers and all of her various things, right. So there's no evidence that this is not what it purports to be, a telephone directory.

We have already said that with respect to the beginning pages that are handwritten, we don't need to admit those. I'm frankly happy to not have those in. It's the telephone directory that we're interested in here. And it does have guarantees of trustworthiness. It has Maxwell identifying.

They are saying no witness. Juan Allessi, who they were entitled to cross-examine on this document during his deposition, identified the document. We did put all of those pages, by the way, your Honor, in the binder that I gave you. I'd like to mark that as Plaintiff's Composite Exhibit 1. It includes the document -- it's the black book. It includes Maxwell's testimony, Juan Allessi's testimony, Alfredo Rodriguez's testimony, your Honor, and all of the pages where those were referenced. And we didn't clip them; they are all in there.

So, your Honor, if you look at that though, that's what you're going to see; you're going to see Juan Allessi saying specifically in his testimony, this was the book. He says, This book was kept at Jeffrey's desk, his desk at the pool. It was with Ms. Maxwell. It was in his bedroom. He identified the phone directory and said, I worked there; I was the butler; this was the book; and this is where it was in the house. So if they didn't cross-examine him on that, that's not my problem. This is the book; it's the phone directory; it was identified by staff who worked there, who has no incentive to say it's something else. So, your Honor, that testimony is in here with respect to that.

Now, also I want to point out that the affidavit of Christina Pryor, that paragraph 13 is very important in that affidavit because while they try to make a lot of fuss about this trying to elude that this is not the book -- I'm sorry, it's paragraph 11. In that affidavit she says, Rodriguez explained that he had taken the bound book from his employer's residence while employed there in 2004 to 2005; and that the book has been created by persons working for his former employer.

This is the telephone directory book. They are identifying it right here. He's trying to say something about pagination and, Oh, it looks photocopied and things of that nature. Your Honor, what matters is that the evidence in the

book, the names, the numbers, that information. Maxwell didn't look at it and say, Oh, wait, that's not the book, because it has — at the very bottom there's a one, two, three, four, and I don't recognize it. That's not what she said, your Honor. And we should be entitled to put her on the stand, if that's going to be their position, and get that information from her.

So, your Honor, what she did during her deposition was identify it as the document that it is. So we believe that it certainly comes in through her; it certainly comes in through Juan Allessi and has been authenticated by them.

THE COURT: Clearly what she was shown was not the book.

MS. McCAWLEY: No, that's not correct, your Honor. What she was shown is Exhibit 13.

THE COURT: I'm saying, yes, but that's not the book; it's a copy of the book.

MS. McCAWLEY: Yes, your Honor. You're correct. We have a copy is what we have. You're correct. We don't have anything that's bound; we have the copy that was produced in discovery, that is correct.

But, your Honor, I will tell you, she didn't say, Oh, those aren't the names and numbers of my family members on pages 41, or that isn't what was the directory that we utilized at the home. She said, That's the stolen document. I'd like to know how you got it.

So, your Honor, it's clear that --

THE COURT: But going to the probative use of this, it is, in your view, probative that there is a record of her phone numbers in Epstein's house, is that the point?

MS. McCAWLEY: That's one of the points, your Honor. But more important is the section at page 91 which says "Florida Massage." It has my client's number listed, who was underage, it has witnesses that we are going to put on the stand who were underage at the time they are listed in that book. So it shows that they kept, as part of their sex trafficking ring, a book that had phone numbers of a number of people, but clearly had "Florida Massage," underage individuals listed in that book.

So Maxwell has come forward in the international press and said, You're a liar, Virginia Giuffre, because I didn't sexually abuse you or sexually traffic you. So that book, this phone directory, that they kept at their home with the names and numbers of underaged people in it, is highly probative in this case. First of all, it shows that Maxwell had knowledge generally. Even if you don't put it in for the truth of the fact that that person's name and number is what's represented, she had knowledge of the fact that there were these sections within the book. So, your Honor, it's highly probative in this case. I believe it's a critical piece of evidence and it shows she had knowledge that this information was there. It also

shows, as you said, the relationship that they were together, that they had all the contact information for one another within this document. It also shows all of the other individuals, many of whom are witnesses here, who are listed in that book. So it's a directory that, for a number of reasons, is probative in this case.

So, your Honor, with respect to that, we've set forth the testimony. And particularly Juan Allessi who, again, is an uninterested party because he was just simply the house staff, and he identifies it, I read to you that portion at page 114. There's also the portion where he says — at 115 he says — the question is: Do you know whether the people within this book are Jeffrey Epstein's friends, Ghislaine Maxwell's friends or both, and he answers both. So that's Juan Allessi talking about the substance of the book. He identifies it; he knows what's in it; and he talks about the substance of the book.

And he was an employee at the home, your Honor.

With respect to 801(b)(2), the legal argument there, it is an adoptive admission. So while Jeff tried to make a fuss about the fact that the declarant -- okay. Sorry.

THE COURT: Nobody has testified that people listed on that page, you say the critical page, were -- it's a copy that has a listing. But nobody has testified that it is a copy of the black book.

MS. McCAWLEY: Yes, your Honor.

Juan Allessi, who we're talking about right now -- and that's the testimony that we elicited from him. We showed him Exhibit 13, the entire document --

THE COURT: He did not -- well, you think his testimony says, I know that this is a copy of what was on page whatever of the black book.

MS. McCAWLEY: For example, we show him the book. And you'll see he says -- and we ask him what I just read: Do you know whether the people within this book -- so we're showing him the exhibit. Do you know whether the people within this group are Jeffrey Epstein's friends, Ghislaine Maxwell's friends, or both. And he says both.

How do you know that, we said.

Because these people I know; they were his friends; they called; they came by the house, etc.

And then we went through some of the names with him in the book. So we did identify the book and the names in the book.

And, your Honor, at trial we are going to call witnesses who are in the book and who will say, I was underage at the time I was brought in. My name and number are listed there.

THE COURT: That's a whole different thing.

MS. McCAWLEY: If your concern is over identifying whether the book is what it purports to be, there is witness

testimony on that, both what I provided to you today and what we'll be eliciting at trial.

So, your Honor, in conclusion, the book does have guarantees of trustworthiness. This idea of a concern over a chain of custody, again, Maxwell did not say that is not the book; she said that's the stolen document from the home. She identified it as being from Jeffrey's home. That testimony I read to you earlier, I won't read it again, but it's very clear, your Honor.

So we believe that this document definitely has guarantees of trustworthiness. It is a directory. I know that Jeff made a comment about 803(17), but there are reasons why we have rules of evidence and there are reasons why they cover certain topics. And that one does cover telephone directories, because they have inherentness when they are kept in the course of employment, which that addresses.

THE COURT: Yes. But clearly that doesn't work here.

Let me put it to you. If you have a case that has a document like this that is in, I'd be pleased to see it.

Offhand, just without looking at any authority, I would say a telephone directory is a telephone directory. And this isn't Ma Bell, as your brother has indicated.

MS. McCAWLEY: I understand, your Honor.

So just in closing, I would like to reiterate that if for some reason the Court does not find that it meets one of

the exceptions that we put forward or it is nonhearsay, we should be able to use it at trial to be able to say that

Ms. Maxwell was aware of this document at the time she made her defamatory statement; not for the truth of the document itself, but that she was aware of the document itself at the time she made the defamatory statement.

So, your Honor, there are a number of nonhearsay reasons why the document should be able to be presented to the jury.

THE COURT: Well, but then you would have to have the document admitted --

MS. McCAWLEY: Not for the truth. Of course in civil discovery we do that often.

THE COURT: No, but you do want it for the truth; because you're identifying people that --

MS. McCAWLEY: I understand. Yes, I would like to admit it for the truth under the exceptions I've given you.

My fallback position is if you're not going to entitle me to admit it for the truth --

THE COURT: What I'm trying to get at is I don't see how you can use it not for the truth.

MS. McCAWLEY: Because I can use it not for the truth, not that on page 41 lists Maxwell's family member. I can use it for the fact that Maxwell knew this document existed, whether it's true or not. Whether the numbers in it are

correct, whether the names in it are correct, she knew that it existed at the time she made the statements about --

THE COURT: You already have that testimony. You already have her testimony that she was aware of a telephone directory.

MS. McCAWLEY: Yes. And we should be able to elicit that at trial, your Honor.

THE COURT: I don't think there's any question about that. But I don't know how you're going to use the document itself --

MS. McCAWLEY: To show --

THE COURT: -- without offering it for the truth.

MS. McCAWLEY: Your Honor, in the same manner as you just discussed, to show her — for example, if you say that it cannot come in for the truth, which I think it should, obviously, for all the reasons I've set forth today. But if not, I can use the document with her on the witness stand, hand her Exhibit 13, have her identify it, and ask her those questions. So not for the truth of the matter asserted, but whether she was aware of that document, its existence, at the time she made the defamatory statement.

THE COURT: Okay. That you can do, no question about that, because that's already been done. But then what happens to the document?

MS. McCAWLEY: I'm not sure I follow.

THE COURT: The document still hasn't gotten to the 1 2 jury; it hasn't been admitted. She knows there's a phone 3 directory. 4 MS. McCAWLEY: But my point is, your Honor, we should 5 be able to admit it into evidence, not for the truth, but to 6 show that there's a phone directory that she was aware of. In 7 other words, not the --8 THE COURT: That there was a phone directory -- well, 9 all right. Okay. Enough is enough, I guess. 10 MS. McCAWLEY: Thank you, your Honor. 11 THE COURT: Okay. 12 Anything further from Ms. Maxwell? 13 MR. PAGLIUCA: No, your Honor. 14 THE COURT: Thank you, all. 15 MS. McCAWLEY: Thank you. 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25