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H3NSGIUC 1 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK 2 3 VIRGINIA L. GIUFFRE, 4 Plaintiff, 5 15 Civ. 7433 (RWS) V. 6 GHISLAINE MAXWELL, 7 Defendant. 8 New York, N.Y. 9 March 23, 2017 12:10 p.m. 10 Before: 11 HON. ROBERT W. SWEET, 12 District Judge 13 **APPEARANCES** 14 BOIES, SCHILLER & FLEXNER LLP 15 Attorneys for Plaintiff Giuffre BY: SIGRID S. MCCAWLEY 16 J. STANLEY POTINGER PLLC 17 Attorneys for Plaintiff Guiffre BY: J. STANELY POTTINGER 18 S.J. QUINNEY COLLEGE OF LAW AT THE UNIVERSITY OF UTAH Attorneys for Plaintiff Guiffre 19 BY: PAUL G. CASSELL 20 HADDON, MORGAN and FOREMAN, P.C. 21 Attorneys for Defendant Maxwell BY: LAURA A. MENNINGER 22 JEFFREY S. PAGLUICA 23 24 25

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(Case called)

THE COURT: There a couple of things that I would like to raise at this point, and then we'll get to the affairs of the day. I was reading the pretrial order, and it's ham and eggs without the ham, in other words, and you recognize that because you said that you would provide a list of the exhibits on February 21. If you did, I don't think you did is my guess, but you must. Somewhere along the line we have got to get this exhibit list in shape.

What's your thought with respect to that?

MS. MCCAWLEY: Your Honor, I don't have the pretrial order that we submitted in front of us. My recollection is we did put in a date for the exchange of exhibits internally and then submission to the court. I believe it was in early April, but I could be wrong about that. I'm sorry, I don't have it in front of me right now. I know we did put in a date certain in the joint pretrial statement that we submitted to your Honor.

THE COURT: You did. It said February 21.

MS. MCCAWLEY: I'm sorry. That was the first -- no, you're correct, your Honor. That was our first order, and we submitted a revised joint pretrial stipulation a couple weeks ago, I believe it was.

THE COURT: Oh, I missed that. All right. What does that provide?

MS. MCCAWLEY: It provides that we are going to be

exchanging them to put forth the objections, and I think we submitted it, I want to say, in early April. I don't have the date in front of me. I'm sorry.

THE COURT: That solves that problem. I have the joint interest agreement. It's been submitted. It occurs to me that it is relevant. If anybody thinks it is not relevant, give me some authority to exclude it.

Is that agreeable?

MR. PAGLIUCA: Well, your Honor -- this is Jeff
Pagliuca on behalf of Ms. Maxwell -- I am not understanding
precisely the court's question, but I think if the court is
talking about it being introduced into evidence in the trial or
for some other purpose?

THE COURT: Well, obviously that is the purpose, right?

MR. PAGLIUCA: I believe there is authority that they shouldn't be admitted at trial.

THE COURT: All right. You will recall that it was a demand, a request for production, and I said submit it in camera to see if it is relevant. It was just submitted just recently, parenthetically, two days ago, that is why I raised it before. It has been submitted.

I'm sure that the plaintiff believes that it's relevant, obviously, or they wouldn't have asked for it in the first place. If you want to suppress it for some reason, but I

think I said a moment ago, it seems to me that it is relevant. 1 It should be produced unless you want to raise that issue. 2 3 I am told we have 45 motions on next week. Would you 4 believe that? 45. You people are nuts, but never mind. 5 Never mind. I shouldn't have said that. I withdraw. You're 6 not nuts. You're very diligent. Maybe overly diligent. 7 Well, anyhow, whatever you are, I'm going to break that up, I think. Plan to stay for another day next week. 8 9 think also today, it probably makes sense, I will be taking the 10 discussion about the experts on submission. But if you would 11 like to be heard, I can do that, or if you think it would be 12 useful to be heard, let's do that tomorrow at noon. The others 13 we'll cope with today. 14 MR. PAGLIUCA: Your Honor, you said tomorrow? 15 THE COURT: Yes, tomorrow. MR. PAGLIUCA: We are not available tomorrow. 16 17 matters pending in Colorado that I have to be back for. 18 THE COURT: Don't give me this Colorado stuff. You're 19 going to be here for the better part of April and May, I 20 understand. 21 MR. PAGLIUCA: I'm happy to be here, your Honor. 22 THE COURT: Oh, I'm sure. 23 MR. PAGLIUCA: I have two children that live here. It.

Understood. I'll take them on submission.

is not a bad gig for me to come back.

THE COURT:

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There is one thing I wanted to ask about the experts.

I want to be sure that I understand, what is the plaintiff's damage claim? I think I know, but tell me.

MS. MCCAWLEY: Right. So the damage claim, we're not asserting special damages. I know that was raised in the context of these motions. Our damage claim is the claim for loss of standing in the community, it's the defamation, per se, claim that we have made in our filings.

Within that, we have proposed two experts that talk about the dissemination generally of the defamatory statement, and those are experts that they have moved to exclude all of our experts. Those two also they have moved to exclude. One of them is Mr. Anderson, and he is the one who is basically what you call an electronic reputation manager.

THE COURT: Yes.

MS. MCCAWLEY: The other one is Dr. Jansen.

Dr. Jansen is the one who does web analytics. He testified in the Erin Andrews case. He follows the dissemination on the Internet to show where the quoted statement --

THE COURT: Yes, but there is no claim for emotional damage?

MS. MCCAWLEY: Yes, that is within that claim. So the actual language of it, which is set forth in our Rule 26 disclosures, goes to the emotional, it's emotional distress, loss of standing in the community, reputation.

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THE COURT: Well, she is going to testify obviously. 1 Is there going to be an expert on the emotional damage? 2 3 MS. MCCAWLEY: Yes, your Honor. Dr. Kliman is our 4 expert. 5 THE COURT: That's what I thought. 6 MS. MCCAWLEY: Yes. 7 THE COURT: That's fine. Thanks. MS. MENNINGER: Your Honor, if I may respond to that, 8 9 please? 10 THE COURT: Sure. 11 MS. MENNINGER: Plaintiff has just said that they're 12 not asking for special damages, except the claim to clean up 13 her reputation on the Internet has been found by people like 14 Professor Sachs to be a special damage, and they did not plead 15 that special damage under Rule 90 and they did not disclose 16 that. 17 THE COURT: I take it that that is covered in your 18 papers? 19 MS. MENNINGER: It is, your Honor. I just wanted to 20 clarify the statement on the record here regarding that. 21 THE COURT: How do you all want to proceed? 22 MS. MCCAWLEY: Well, your Honor --23 THE COURT: Here is a question. We have a question

MS. MCCAWLEY: Yes, your Honor.

about a witness and that raises the protective order.

THE COURT: My suggestion is that you be careful in whatever you say and maintain the protective order. If I don't understand what you're telling me, I'll say so.

MS. MCCAWLEY: Sure, your Honor. I think you're referring to the nonparty motions that are pending?

THE COURT: Yes.

MS. MCCAWLEY: As I see it, just so I'm clear, so we're all on the same page, the expert motions that were their motions and the two that were ours are going to be taken under submission. Then if I'm correct, what remains would be — there's a defendant's motion in toto, there is plaintiff's motion regarding the phrase testimony in another case, the Dershowitz motion was resolved, he is going to be appearing live, they explain that in their opposition, that one is moot, and then the nonparty motion.

THE COURT: Yes. Why don't we do the nonparty business first, because then that will save attorney time.

MS. MENNINGER: Your Honor, the nonparty motions are twofold. On the one hand, plaintiff has filed a motion for a protective order asking that there be no more discovery, and at the same time, we had moved to compel her to provide discovery. I am the movant in terms of the motion to compel, the respondent in terms of the protective order, but I really think the two issues are one.

As you may recall, because we were just here on this

particular witness about a month and a half ago, your Honor, this was a witness that was "late disclosed." Plaintiff said they had only recently learned about her. It turns out that they had learned about her several months before they told the court they recently learned of her. But in any event, in order to cure the late disclosure, they offered to reopen discovery to allow her to be deposed and also accept service of the subpoena.

We are here today to talk about her refusal to answer certain questions during her deposition that occurred on February 17, and we are here to talk about her refusal to provide certain documents pursuant to the subpoena, both of which were, if you will, matters that were proposed by plaintiff to cure the late disclosure so that they could present her testimony at trial.

In the first place, we served this witness with -- I don't know if we are supposed to use her name or not based on the last time we were here, I'll just call her the witness -- we served the witness with a subpoena accepted by counsel for plaintiff, and approximately 18 pages of documents were produced and some photographs. The photographs apparently were given to her by another person. Then a copy of her expired passport. That was, as you might imagine, not the only documents that were requested from her.

Part of the problem here, your Honor, is that this

witness is not only a witness in the trial --

THE COURT: I know. I know what she is.

MS. MENNINGER: -- she also has --

THE COURT: I know. Let me just say flat out, I am not going to get involved in that other case.

MS. MENNINGER: I totally understand, your Honor. The only issue that I was raising in this regard is that she has the same lawyers in this case who are also plaintiff's lawyers. So there are, I think, seven or so lawyers representing her. She said she was unable to produce a privilege log for any of her privileged materials that she asserted in her responses to requests one, three, and five.

THE COURT: That was only related with respect to Dershowitz, right?

MS. MENNINGER: That was at her deposition, your Honor. That is not the only privilege she asserted in responding to subpoena requests. In her subpoena requests, there were four specific requests. She asserted privilege and she did not produce a privilege log. Those are items number one, two, three and five. She raised privilege, she didn't say whether she actually had any privileged materials, and then she did not provide a privilege log.

You are correct, your Honor, with respect to the assertion of privilege during the deposition. She asserted that her conversations with Mr. Dershowitz were privileged, but

they occurred in front of a third party, in particular

Mr. Epstein, who she said was there for her "moral support" and
he was not part of her litigation team.

So, in our opinion, having a conversation with a lawyer -- by the way, that lawyer denies he is her lawyer -- in any event, she said she had a conversation with him in the presence of a third party, and so there is no privilege, your Honor. That is just black-letter law on privilege. There was no basis for asserting that privilege during the deposition, and we would ask her to be deposed and answer the questions related to that conversation.

Your Honor, with respect back to the subpoena responses one, two, three and five, she asserted a privilege and she did not produce a privilege log. Again, black-letter law, you waive your privilege when you don't do a log. She said only that it would be burdensome and that witness interviews are subject to work protection. So, again, your Honor, this relates to the question of which lawyers are representing her at what time and when. They claim that all conversations that they have had with her are privileged work product, but they have not produced a log regarding those work product protection materials that they claim.

Regarding burdensomeness, your Honor, they made no argument other than saying it was burdensome. They didn't say how many documents there were. They only knew her two or three

months. I don't know how burdensome --

THE COURT: These are conversations with the plaintiff's counsel in this case?

MS. MENNINGER: That's right, your Honor. That's what I am trying to explain, your Honor.

Sitting at counsel table right now in front of you are three lawyers from three separate firms. Each of these three lawyers represent both the witness and represent plaintiff.

THE COURT: Well, Giuffre's lawyers do not represent the witness here.

MS. MENNINGER: Yes, they do, your Honor.

THE COURT: Oh, do they?

MS. MENNINGER: At her deposition, they were instructing her to answer and instructing her not to answer, participating in all of the conversations with her lawyers out in the hallway when they would confer during the pendency of questions.

THE COURT: I mean, I don't think that makes them her lawyer in this case, but I guess, yeah, isn't it pretty clear that Giuffre -- well, I see your point.

MS. MENNINGER: Your Honor, I think in order to understand whether any of these materials are or are not privileged, one needs to know who her lawyers are, for what purpose, when and see a privilege log so that you can test it. That wasn't produced at all. No effort was made.

Three more weeks have gone by. Still none has been produced. She has four law firms and seven attorneys. I don't understand the burdensomeness argument, your Honor, not one bit, and I think they have waived the privilege on it by not producing a privilege log.

With respect to our request for her communications with witnesses in this case, those were requests one, four, five, and 14, and variance iterations. She produced, as I said, 18 pages of e-mails that she got off of her Yahoo inbox, but she testified -- and I quoted in the papers -- that she only searched her inbox. She produced screenshots of the e-mails which reveal other e-mails that were not produced that were responsive. So certain ones, they would take a screenshot of a part of an e-mail. Another one would be hidden in the screenshot and another one would be disclosed. So there are obviously e-mails that are responsive to our requests that were not produced.

THE COURT: These are e-mails with --

MS. MENNINGER: Witnesses in this case, your Honor.

THE COURT: In this case?

MS. MENNINGER: In this case, yes, your Honor.

Another issue, your Honor, is that this witness claims that she came forward after communicating with a journalist. She said she e-mailed that journalist several times. She testified to the e-mails with the journalist about the subject

matter of her testimony in this case and she has this e-mail exchange still within her Yahoo account. Those e-mails were not produced either, your Honor.

There was another witness -- I mentioned it in the paper, I'll be oblique in my references to it now -- to whom she discussed the subject matter of her testimony in this case, but only produced selected e-mails with that individual because they have been marked confidential. I won't say the name, but it is on page four of my motion, your Honor.

My second request, request number two, related to her fee agreements. One fee agreement was produced for four of her lawyers, but not the other fee agreement for the remaining three that have entered their appearance on her case. Again, your Honor, I think the fee agreement is relevant. I'm sorry. There is two other lawyers she did not produce her agreements with. One is the lawyer who appeared with her at her deposition. She produced no fee agreement with that particular attorney. Then secondly, she did not produce her fee agreement with the Boies, Schiller firm who has entered their appearance on her behalf.

THE COURT: Have they?

MS. MENNINGER: They entered in another matter, your Honor.

THE COURT: Well, that's what I thought.

MS. MENNINGER: Your Honor, requests six and seven

relate to some photographs. There were photographs produced.

They were represented to the court to have been photographs that the witness took, but it turns out after her deposition that they were not taken by her, they were given to her on a disk. We asked for an actual copy of the disk, and you can see some of the screenshots from that disk in my pleading. But also attached to my declaration reply, Exhibit J, the full screenshot of the contents reveals that approximately 50 photographs were deleted before they were provided to us.

There are just jumps in the numbering. And these photographs, the witness testified, were relevant to her testimony in this case, so I would ask that the complete set of photographs be produced and no reason for not producing them has been provided by counsel for the witness, who is also counsel for the plaintiff.

Requests nine through 12, your Honor, there were some passports and visa documents. This woman made claims that she came to this country for the purposes of education, and so we asked for her visas where she was seeking the ability to study in this country. None of those were produced. We asked for her passports that reflected her travel to and from the country, because the dates of her travel are relevant to her claims here and certainly to our 404(b) motion, your Honor. She testified that she had two passports. She only produced a copy of one. We would ask that her other passport be produced,

her other expired passport be produced, and both of her current passports.

THE COURT: Why the current one?

MS. MENNINGER: Your Honor, there were certain claims made about when she had traveled to this country and whether she had been here. She made a claim -- I don't know how to say it without getting into the subject matter of some of her testimony -- but she made allegations that she had and had not traveled on certain dates up to and including today.

THE COURT: Oh, I see.

MS. MENNINGER: That is why it would be relevant.

Your Honor, request 15 and 16 of the subpoena, there were allegations made by this witness that she was provided things of value. We asked for records that would reflect whether or not that allegation is true. We were told that no such records would be produced based on privacy concerns. As your Honor has suggested, any privacy concerns can be alleviated based on the protective order already entered in this case. We are happy to abide by it and have been abiding by it.

With respect to request 18, her driver's license, your Honor, that provides some background information that can be useful in investigation of an individual's criminal history and the like. We, again, are happy to have that subject to the protective order. Frankly, the response was that it would be

provided at her deposition, but it was not.

Request 19 and 20 related to her education records. Her education records, your Honor, her claim that she was a victim relates to claims related to education. I don't know how else to see it, your Honor, if you know what I'm saying.

THE COURT: I do.

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MS. MENNINGER: One of the issues would be whether or not that truly was -- whether that claim is true. Part of whether or not that claim is true depends upon her qualifications and her other educational background. She testified about some of this, but she didn't produce any of her records related to it.

One record in particular, her application for that particular institution was not provided. An essay was provided, but not the application, which, by the way, she testified she had on her computer.

Requests 21 and 22 relate to her contracts.

THE COURT: Yes.

MS. MENNINGER: Request 30 is social media.

Your Honor, those are the subpoena issues.

THE COURT: But how is it relevant here?

MS. MENNINGER: Which one?

THE COURT: The modeling.

MS. MENNINGER: Your Honor, she testified that while she was here in this country about a decade ago, she was

performing modeling services. At the same time, she says she was just here to further her education. So if she has contracts from that time period — and I am happy to limit it to that time period, your Honor — then it would not be credible that she was only here for purposes of furthering her education.

THE COURT: OK.

MS. MENNINGER: If I may turn to the deposition question issues, your Honor. Those also are outlined in our papers. There are some witnesses, based on claims that she has made, we asked for their identifying information, including their names and, if known, addresses, in particular, her partner's phone number. She was directed by her counsel not to answer the phone number. There was no privilege asserted.

We asked for her financial information in our opening papers. We explained the relevance of that financial information. There was no response to that relevance argument, your Honor, so I would deem it admitted by the other side. We have already discussed category three, the allegedly privileged communications with Mr. Dershowitz.

Finally, your Honor, on page 11 of our reply, there were six categories of questions that we asked during the deposition. She was instructed not to answer. And when her lawyer, who is plaintiff's lawyer, moved for a protective order, they didn't move to cover any of these. Your Honor,

again, I would argue that those have been deemed admitted. The relevance for each one of them is, again, asserted after the categories on page 11 of our reply.

I think saying any more would get us in some water. Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. POTTINGER: Good afternoon, your Honor. Stan

Pottinger here for a nonparty witness. If I slip and use her

name, I believe your Honor's redaction order of two weeks ago

probably covers this. If I'm wrong about that, I'll be happy

to stand corrected. I do believe, I'm guessing, that there may

be press in the courtroom today.

Your Honor, a moment of context. What we are talking about here is a nonparty witness, not a party, being attacked, if you will, by a party, the defendant, who has produced less information than this nonparty witness has produced to date. This is true both for photographs, e-mails and relevant documents. I mean, at some point, enough is enough, your Honor.

With regard to what has been produced in response to the subpoena, the nonparty witness has produced documents in response to --

THE COURT: Let's get to the ones that are contested, the communication with witnesses.

MR. POTTINGER: All right. Your Honor, with regard to

request number 12, she has testified that she does not have 1 2 credit cards or receipts. 3 THE COURT: Well, look, if she doesn't have something, 4 then all we need is that statement. 5 MR. POTTINGER: Fine. That takes care of many of the burdensome requests that have been made here. They are 6 7 burdensome and irrelevant. With regard to the four items in specific that are 8 9 being raised, passport, driver's license --THE COURT: How about the communications with 10 11 witnesses? 12 MR. POTTINGER: Are you speaking now of the matter 13 involving Dershowitz and --14 THE COURT: Well, I am looking at your opponent's 15 papers. That was the request one, four, five and 14. They say 16 no forensic search, no search. 17 MR. POTTINGER: Your Honor, she has testified that she 18 searched her computer. I'm not sure what kind --19 THE COURT: Counsel just said --20 MR. POTTINGER: A forensic search meaning more than 21 her searching. She is a nonparty witness who resides in Spain. 22

her searching. She is a nonparty witness who resides in Spain.
We are supposed to send an IT expert to Spain? I'm not sure
what this involves. I mean, she has gone through her computer,
she has gone through --

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Your Honor, may I hand up, if I may, a bench book for

your consideration for a moment to get some idea what has been produced here? This will give you some idea.

THE COURT: Wait just a second. Has she identified her e-mail accounts?

MR. POTTINGER: Yes.

THE COURT: She has stated that she has searched those?

MR. POTTINGER: That's correct.

THE COURT: Has counsel searched those?

MR. POTTINGER: I have not searched those. I can't speak for other possible counsel, but I believe that there have been efforts to ascertain that her searches have been accurate. Certainly she has told us what she has done. She has testified under oath that she searched every single e-mail and that she has produced every single e-mail there was and is responsive to the subpoena.

THE COURT: Does that include this reporter business?

MR. POTTINGER: No. There may be some e-mails that

existed between her and the reporter before we met her or knew

her. Our view is that those reporter e-mails happened a matter

of a few months ago, have nothing to do with 10, 11 years ago

when the events of this trial are put to the test. They have

nothing to do with that.

I mean, should she produce every e-mail she's ever had on this subject for the last 10 years? I don't understand the

level of that burden in light of the prevailing case law, including your own, your Honor, doesn't seem to require a nonparty witness to go through those burdensome and harassment lengths.

THE COURT: But those statements have nothing to do with this case.

MR. POTTINGER: Well, not in our view. They have to do with, as I understand them, they have to do with her desire to be recognized as someone who was an important witness. This happened before we even heard of her. I have to remind your Honor, this is someone who should have been produced by the defendant as a Rule 26 witness and was never mentioned.

Unless the defendant, Ghislaine Maxwell, is prepared to say that she literally forgot about someone with whom she's been photographed and exchanged information and was trafficked by her, and she actually forgot about her, we don't understand why this is coming up at this late date. This should have been produced many, many months ago, but it was not.

Look, we heard about her. She came forward. She heard about the case. She summoned her courage and came forward. Our response in terms of having heard about this in November is not to go ahead and produce her in any respect until we ourselves did the due diligence, which we might add defendants have requested in very severe terms that they be done, including Mr. Dershowitz himself, who is always saying

what happens to lawyers when they don't do careful due diligence. Well, we did the careful due diligence.

We did ascertain that she was speaking with credibility, and then we produced her very quickly. This happened, by the way, over the holiday season at the end of December. So from November to December, we did our job. We then went to Spain. We did the interviews with her. We concluded that she was credible and we produced her.

Now we're up against things like a passport, a passport now, a passport that she is using today as opposed to 10 years ago. We produced her passport from 10 years ago. They have that. They have that in completion. We haven't produced her passport that she uses today. What's the relevance of that?

We have not produced her driver's license today. She is fearful of what that may lead to. We have not produced financial statements only because she says she doesn't have them, not because we have them and we are sitting on them.

Modeling contracts? She doesn't have them. She herself has said, I was not a top flight model, for a number of reasons that she candidly explains. She doesn't have those. She testified to that in 10 hours, your Honor; 10 hours of sitting in a deposition. She came to this country from Spain and sat for 10 hours, testified truthfully to each of these questions, and yet we're now facing questions we want more

deposition, we want more documents, we want things like paycheck records. She testified she doesn't have them.

We want her boyfriend's cell phone number. Why do they want her boyfriend's cell phone number? She is very nervous about that. So is her family. They want her parents' current address information.

We covered the Dershowitz business. They want her partner's occupation. They want to know what hotel she stayed in four weeks ago, six weeks ago, when she was here in New York to testify. They want to know what hotel. What hotel did you stay in?

They want to know her stepmother's telephone number, e-mail address, her physical address. That makes her and her family extremely nervous.

They want to know when she provided her photographs to her lawyers. I think it is a privileged matter, but, I mean, these are the subjects that they want to go into and have her, at her expense and the difficulty involved, fly from Spain back to New York to answer those questions. I mean, at what point -- look, I grant you, we are now representing her. If we didn't represent her, where would she be? She is in Spain. If they want to go to Spain with letters interrogatory, fine. We are not trying to do that.

We acknowledge we represent her, and we are trying to be as cooperative and fulsome and productive as we can be. At

some point, enough is enough. I understand why they are worried about this witness. It makes sense. I would be in their shoes as well.

At some point, we have got to draw lines here. This is someone who has come forward at great both personal and other expense. I mean, 10 hours, 10 hours of sitting here doing this, at some point, why are these additional points raised other than to harass her?

Your Honor, I might add one other thing. One of the things that they have been honest about, we appreciate the honesty of defense counsel in saying that they do want to use this proceeding in order to find out information in another lawsuit. That's a problem for us. We cite your Honor's Mademoiselle case as a reference point on that particular point.

THE COURT: Thank you.

MS. MENNINGER: Your Honor, I would like to ask counsel where any representation has been made by myself or my co-counsel that we intend to use any of this in another matter. That is not true.

Also not true, this witness did not sit for 10 hours of deposition. It was just repeated three times. She sat for six and a half hours of a deposition. Her lawyers took so many breaks, that it took up 10 hours. I didn't leave the room. I ate at the table. They took three and a half hours and then

brought a salad back and ate it during the deposition.

Another misrepresentation on the record just now made by Mr. Pottinger, they want to stand here in open court and say, We don't want to use her name. Then they say things that are not true, like this woman was photographed with my client. Not true. Look through the documents you were just handed in a book. Find a photograph of the two of them together. You won't. It doesn't exist.

He just stated to you on the record in open court that this witness communicated with my client. Look through that book. There is not a single communication between her and my client. Not true. Stated in open court.

Your Honor, I'm sorry, but I am offended when misrepresentations are made to the court, especially when they're done under the guise of I want some protection, I am just going to say things and you can't respond to them.

Your Honor, related to this discussion about the reporter, the witness testified that she tried to sell her story about my client to a New York Post reporter. She did that after she read the New York Post reporter's claim that Mr. Epstein often settles lawsuits out of court. She has testified that she read that statement and decided to approach the reporter to try to sell her story. She did that just a couple weeks before she called plaintiff's counsel. That New York Post reporter refused, apparently, to publish her

story, and the fact that she refused to publish her story was what then led her to just voluntarily, after 10 years, give a call to plaintiff's counsel over here and see if she could get joined up in this lawsuit. So to say that the e-mails that she testified directly --

THE COURT: But that is not relevant to this case.

MS. MENNINGER: Absolutely, your Honor. The reason why she decided to come forward as a witness in this case is highly relevant. If she came forward because she has a money motive to be a witness in this case, that is motive and that is cross-examination material, your Honor. She testified the e-mails with the reporter existed within two weeks of when she had a signed fee agreement with these lawyers, so it's not like we're talking about e-mails from 10 years ago. We are talking about e-mails from two weeks before she signed a fee agreement with these lawyers.

So you can't say someone trying to sell their story, getting shut down, giving a call to plaintiff's counsel when you've read that Mr. Epstein settles lawsuits is somehow irrelevant to her testimony as a biased financially motivated witness in this case.

Then I asked her, where are those e-mails with the reporter? Well, they're in my Yahoo on my computer sitting right there. Did you produce them? No. Was there a request that asked for you to produce any e-mails where you're

discussing my client? Yes, I do have that request, I just didn't produce them.

There's been no basis presented to your Honor for why she can't produce an e-mail she just testified is sitting in her Yahoo inbox with a reporter she tried to peddle her story to, her story she plans to tell here on the stand here in this case.

MR. POTTINGER: Your Honor. I'm sorry, I beg your pardon.

THE COURT: Anything else?

MS. MENNINGER: No, your Honor.

THE COURT: OK.

MR. POTTINGER: May I?

THE COURT: Let's produce the statement of the journalist.

Let me ask the relevance of the stepmother and the boyfriend's occupation.

MS. MENNINGER: Yes, your Honor. She has made claims that my client called her parents back in 2007, called them on the phone and had a conversation with them about her and about my client. So she has described these people as percipient witnesses to what she claims was her sex trafficking.

She said she had those conversations with my client, she said my client had those conversations with her mother, her father and/or her stepmother back in 2007. So I asked, OK.

What is their phone number? Where do they live? Can I give them a call to ask whether or not they really had a conversation with my client or not?

She testified at first that she doesn't have a relationship with those parents anymore. She doesn't speak to them anymore. So I'm not sure where the fear that is being generated about her stepparents is coming from when she hasn't spoken to them in years. But simply asking where someone lives in South Africa, where these stepparents were, you know, I can't exactly go down the street and try to find them in the phone book. I just asked for their phone number and their address so I can give them a call and see if they had a conversation with my client.

With regard to her partner's cell phone, your Honor, what she testified is that she had originally contacted this reporter using her own cell phone, and she claims that after she contacted the reporter in October using her cell phone, that she got followed around Spain by some unknown people. She saw them a few times. She would go out on her normal route, and she saw the same people. She thought they were following her, so she got rid of her cell phone and started using her partner's cell phone to have conversations with all of these attorneys, your Honor. Specifically, Mr. Cassell.

She said she spoke on that cell phone to Ms. McCawley for over 11 hours. She said she spoke to Mr. Pottinger on that

cell phone number. She said she spoke to Mr. Edwards on that cell phone number. Mr. Edwards and Mr. Pottinger flew to Spain to have a meeting with her and showed her some unknown documents while they were there with her. So the relevance of her partner's cell phone number directly relates to whether or not these attorneys have helped her, in my opinion, concoct a story to come and testify in this trial about my client.

MR. POTTINGER: Your Honor, may I have one moment?
THE COURT: Sure.

MR. POTTINGER: Since we're talking about statements made before your Honor that may not be supported by the record, our client, I should say our client, a non-witness party, has never said that she was attempting to sell her story to the New York Post or anyone else. There is nothing in the record that suggests that she was trying to sell an article. That has been stated more than once in this courtroom in the last 10 minutes. That is inaccurate.

With regard to the matter of her general knowledge of both the defendant and the people who were trafficked on the island, the photographs that are in front of you, your Honor, I defy anyone who looks at them to contend that they are not related to each other and that they are not at the same time and place and the same people, including the defendant and including this particular witness.

Look, we have never gotten a single photograph, not

one, from someone who had cameras, who was said to have been photographing people frequently. I think one phrase at one point was "snap happy," someone who actually makes photographs, and not one has been produced. Yet, we have now finally found some photographs because a party who took those photographs turned them over to this witness. This witness produced them. Now, they simply show what they show. I think even a cursory glance at them will show there was not even a very close relationship between and knowledge between the defendants and the witness in this case, but also other parties who were part of this. It is all there. It is all in the bench book.

THE COURT: Let's do this. The journalist statement, those communications will be produced. The contacts for the stepparents will be given, if she has them and can get them.

Nothing about the cell phone.

I think what we should do is for those productions to be made, and then I'll rule at the moment to deny the request for a renewed deposition. If, after those materials are produced, you want to renew that request, that's fine. Thanks.

MR. POTTINGER: Thank you, your Honor.

MS. MENNINGER: Your Honor, I just have to make one point of clarification, since I know your oral order will be binding. It was just not her stepparents, it was her actual parents and then stepfather.

THE COURT: OK.

1 MS. MENNINGER: OK. 2 THE COURT: My mistake. Thank you. 3 MS. MENNINGER: 4 THE COURT: What's next? MS. MENNINGER: I'm sorry, your Honor. There was one 5 6 other category, the photographs. Some photographs were 7 omitted, and I put the screenshots in there. THE COURT: The admissibility of those photographs is 8 9 certainly in question. There's no question about that. 10 MS. MENNINGER: Absolutely. THE COURT: That's a whole other issue. 11 12 they're nice pictures, but will they get in? I don't know. 13 Where did they come from? I don't know. 14 MS. MENNINGER: Chain of custody, right? 15 THE COURT: Are they hers, etc., etc. I think that is something that would come up if they are sought to be 16 17 introduced. 18 MS. MENNINGER: Your Honor, the question is whether 19 she took out photographs from a disk she was given. 20 THE COURT: Yes, I assume that she has. 21 MS. MENNINGER: But if we asked for all of the 22 photographs related to this experience, and she just willingly 23 chose to extract some photographs and not produce them to us, 24 that is my point, your Honor.

MR. POTTINGER: Your Honor.

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THE COURT: I'm assuming that she complied with the request, that is, all photographs relating to the events with which she was familiar.

MS. MENNINGER: I would have assumed that as well, your Honor, but the numbers of the photographs just omit 10 or so there.

THE COURT: Presumably this is not her disk.

MS. MENNINGER: I understand if she didn't get them.

I get that, your Honor.

MR. POTTINGER: Correct.

 $$\operatorname{MS.}$ MENNINGER: If she got them and chose not to produce them, that should be --

THE COURT: Whoever produced, whoever did the disk is the one who has those pictures.

MR. POTTINGER: Excuse me. May I? I don't want to cut my counsel short, but let me just say that the disk is fully responsive, your Honor, to the subpoena and the request. Any photographs on the disk that were not produced had nothing, have nothing to do, as my co-counsel just said, with the events of this case.

THE COURT: Well, I'm assuming that she complied.

Now, ultimately that disk is going to have to be produced in order to get the document in, I presume.

MS. MENNINGER: Well, if counsel is saying she got a disk, and photographs 1 through 50 were taken on the island and

we asked for all photographs taken on the island, and then somehow photographs 51, two and three were not taken on the island and photographs 54 through 90 were taken on the island, there are obviously four photographs either the taker took off the disk or they left the island. I don't know which it is. We will find out, I guess.

THE COURT: Thank you, all.

MR. POTTINGER: Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: What's next?

MS. MCCAWLEY: Your Honor, we have one that we discussed in response of here. The defendants had filed a motion in toto to exclude certain witness testimony, and a variety of our issues, they relate to the designations we are going to be dealing with on April 5, your Honor.

Counsel for the defendants, his motion asked if we could just do that on that day when we're already dealing with those witnesses' designations, which I have no objection to.

It seems to make sense to not have you do it twice, basically.

MR. PAGLIUCA: They are somewhat intertwined, your Honor. This would make sense, pointed out in the plaintiff's papers, we should deal with these issues at the same time. And I agree, we would be revisiting the issue again.

THE COURT: OK.

MR. PAGLIUCA: I think we can defer that until the 5th. And then on my list then, your Honor, I think I have

three things that remain, I think.

One relates to the Dershowitz deposition exhibits, which Ms. McCawley already pointed out, I believe, as moot.

Mr. Dershowitz is going to testify in person. Unless something happens to Mr. Dershowitz, we don't need to address this issue now. We intend to present his testimony live. That's a moot issue at this point.

Then I have two remaining. I think one relates to the deposition excerpts of the plaintiff in this case, which has been briefed. It's simply our position, which I think is well founded, that these are party admissions. Under 801(d)(2), the rules provide that we can use these admissions as substantive testimony at trial. I would expect, assuming that they call her as their witness, that we can cross-examine her with her prior statements under the rules and/or introduce these as admissions. I am not frankly sure what the objection is, because I believe this is clearly covered under rule 801(d)(2). That would be the prior deposition testimony of the plaintiff in another matter.

MS. MCCAWLEY: Your Honor, can I address that issue since he raised it?

So what this is, is our client was deposed as a nonparty in another action in Florida, and they are seeking to not only -- she obviously is going to be called here live at trial, which is, of course, the preferred method for obtaining

testimony at a trial. They wanted to also, as I understand it, simultaneously publish excerpts of her deposition that was taken in that matter.

The case law on that, your Honor, is pretty clear.

In the <u>United States v. International Business</u> case, which we cited in our papers, which says that you shouldn't mix and match those. That is out of the Southern District of New York.

If you have got a live witness with live testimony, you should ask those questions on the stand. Of course, if she says something other than what she said previously, you can impeach her with that.

THE COURT: Sure.

MS. MCCAWLEY: But to have them playing her video deposition from that case, as well as putting her live on the stand, I think, under that case law, is inappropriate. Again, they can use it for impeachment if they need to.

Also, the Judge Learned Hand <u>Napier</u> case said the same thing, live testimony is the preferred method, and while depositions can be used for those other purposes, it is not appropriate to have her both live and then showing deposition testimony at the same time.

That is our objection, your Honor, that we believe that we are producing her live, and unless she contradicts something she has said previously in a deposition, that should also be designated and then played for the jury.

MR. PAGLIUCA: May I respond, your Honor?

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. PAGLIUCA: These are 801(d)(2) admissions. The law is abundantly clear on this. These are statements by a party related to the subject matter at issue here. They are not hearsay and they are admissible as admissions. They are not impeachment necessarily, although they could be, but we need to talk about what the rules say about these kinds of things.

Rule 801(d)(2) allows for the admission by a party to be used against that party. That can be a handwritten document, that can be a statement to another person, that can be deposition testimony under oath in 32 different matters. If I testify to something in one proceeding, it can be admitted against me, assuming that it is relevant, as an 801(d)(2) admission. That is black-letter law, period, end of story. It is admitted as substantive testimony.

Now, what do I expect to happen during the course of this case? I expect that she will testify and I expect that all of this will be used while she is on the witness stand in some fashion, largely for impeachment purposes, but I don't believe that the court can enter a blanket rule that an 801(d)(2) admission can't be used in a proceeding. I think that is contrary to the law, your Honor.

I think if we are going to talk about this, it is

likely going to have to come up in the context of the examination so that there is a proffer of here is what I want to introduce, and then they can say why it is relevant or not relevant and whether we meet evidentiary foundation for that question. To take this on a blanket basis and say an 801(d)(2) admission by somebody can't be used in a proceeding just doesn't make any sense to me.

MS. MCCAWLEY: Your Honor, I understand the issue that's been raised, and I would just direct your attention to the <u>International Business</u> case that I cited in my papers because it addresses this issue. I am not saying, again, that it can't be used for impeachment. If she says something other than that in her live testimony, certainly it can be. But what they have proposed is that they designated that testimony to be played for the jury full stop. We are saying, no, you're getting her as a live witness. If she says something otherwise, at that point, you can present it.

In fact, in this case, the same issue came up. The court said you have to ask those questions. You should ask those questions of the live witness. You shouldn't be asking them and playing them at the same time.

THE COURT: What we will do about this is nothing. We will wait and see.

MS. MCCAWLEY: Sure.

THE COURT: We'll wait and see whether it comes up and

it's dealt with directly or whether, on the plaintiff's case, and if it is not in some fashion or other and the defense case wants to put it in, we'll struggle with it then.

MS. MCCAWLEY: For purposes of streamlining this, your Honor, so they have designated and we have objected to the designations of this testimony from the other case. We have a number of, as you know, witnesses that will be testifying by designation.

Can we not have to argue the objections on these designations if we are tabling it for trial? In other words, let them put her on live, if we say we want to show the video, deal with that issue at that time?

THE COURT: I think if you have any live witness, I would think if you have any live witness and they've got a prior deposition, that can be used in connection with their testimony. No question about that.

MS. MCCAWLEY: I guess the question I'm raising, I'm sorry, is that we are going to have to go through the folks that have been designated, and your Honor on the 5th of April, that is set to look at those objections for the tapes that are going to be shown.

With respect to that, I'm saying, can we table her, like take her off the list for this one? Do we have to run through all the objections on that designation as well?

THE COURT: Well, you're saying that --

MS. MCCAWLEY: On April 5 --

THE COURT: -- what I've heard so far is that there is admissions that they seek to introduce. That's all I've heard.

MS. MCCAWLEY: Right. Yes, your Honor. They have designated certain witnesses they have videotaped testimony from. One of them is my client, who is going to be appearing live. That is testimony from another case. What I'm saying is that that is supposed to be heard on April 6 along with all the other designations, and your Honor is saying that you are going to take that at trial.

THE COURT: Well, there's nothing other than the so-called admissions that they want to introduce, right?

MR. PAGLIUCA: That's correct, your Honor, as it relates to this particular issue. I mean, these are all 801(d)(2) statements by the plaintiff under oath in the Dershowitz matter. That's what they are.

THE COURT: Yes. Well, I don't understand what the question --

MS. MCCAWLEY: I'm sorry. Maybe I'm not being clear.

My understanding is we have raised objections to certain of that testimony coming in. So with respect to those objections, for example, if they ask her a hearsay question on the stand and they asked her a hearsay question in the deposition and they designated that, the objections to that information coming in, would that be heard on the 6th?

THE COURT: I would assume that we'll deal with that at the time of trial.

MS. MCCAWLEY: Thank you, your Honor.

MR. PAGLIUCA: Then I think on my list, your Honor, the only thing I have left -- I can't recall whether it is for today or another day, I don't remember what day we put it over to -- relates to the Edwards subpoena, questions 19 and 20. I'm prepared to argue that again today if we are arguing it today, or if it is some other time, that's fine.

THE COURT: That's fine.

MR. CASSELL: Paul Cassell for Brad Edwards, your Honor. I appreciate accommodation of counsel. We delayed this one week so I could be here today to argue it.

Your Honor recalls that, about a year ago, the defense attorneys in this case served a subpoena on me, one of the attorneys for Ms. Guiffre, and an attorney subpoena on Brad Edwards. We have narrowed that down through your rulings.

Most of the subpoena against me was squashed.

What is left now for argument today, as I understand it, is request number 19 and 20 that have been directed to Mr. Edwards, an attorney for Ms. Guiffre. I set that background up there, which I know your Honor --

THE COURT: I take it these are, well, the defense have said that it is form letters, whatever they are. These are communications that Edwards made and responses that he

received in connection with the matters of this case.

MR. CASSELL: The subpoena is, let's see, any letter or communication from you, Mr. Edwards, to any witness -- and then here is one of the catches -- prospective witness in Guiffre v. Maxwell, this case. By definition --

THE COURT: I take it it's your position that all of these are work product?

MR. CASSELL: That's correct, your Honor, and obviously so.

THE COURT: The only issue really is whether or not you've got to produce a log, and if you produced a log, you would have dates and identification of people which you would say would violate the work product.

MR. CASSELL: That's part of our argument. You have captured it exactly right. But there are some additional points, if I could just take a couple of minutes.

Remember the witness that Mr. Pottinger was just referring to? So one of the things this wouldn't cover is Mr. Edwards sending a communication to that witness. One of our points is that the defense should have disclosed that witness long ago.

THE COURT: Well, so what. I mean, fine.

MR. CASSELL: "So what," your Honor, is a matter of fundamental fairness.

THE COURT: Fundamental fairness in this case?

1 MR. CASSELL: Yes, your Honor. THE COURT: Well, all right, but it's got to be better 2 3 than that, as far as I'm concerned. 4 MR. CASSELL: All right. 5 THE COURT: I mean, look, I can't sit here and 6 evaluate the production of one party as opposed to another and 7 then say it's unfair. No, I can't do that. 8 MR. CASSELL: The point I'm making --9 THE COURT: I am not going to. 10 MR. CASSELL: The point I am making is, I think when 11 you rule on issues of burden, you should --12 THE COURT: I don't care about burden either, frankly. 13 He's a lawyer. He's in the case. Burden schmerden. We've all 14 got burdens. Talk about burden, 45 motions? Well, so that 15 doesn't impress me. But what else do you want to tell me besides the work 16 17 product? 18 MR. CASSELL: I think before we get to the work 19 product, the reason we haven't produced a log at this point, 20 there is this phrase witness or potential witness. It is 21 difficult to identify what they mean by potential witness. 22 Mr. Edwards, for example, can't go into his e-mails and type in the words "potential witness." There hasn't been 23 24 any --

THE COURT: He's a lawyer. He knows what a potential

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witness is.

MR. CASSELL: Potential, you know, with the parties who we are litigating against, your Honor, for example, I believe I am a potential witness. I have been working with Mr. Edwards pro bono for eight years in Florida. I am assuming they want, as part of the reason they are doing this, in our view, is to burden Mr. Edwards with producing a privilege log of eight years of communications with me as a potential witness.

They have also identified Mr. Edwards as a potential witness. It is difficult for us to understand what the privileged log would embrace. But if we get to the issue of privilege, you're exactly right, we would then be simply logging communications where we are trying to piece together the criminal organization, which witnesses are we contacting, what time are we doing it, what leads are being exposed. Those are classic work product issues, so there would be no reason.

One of the things, your Honor, burden schmerden, there is no reason for someone to do something if there is not going to be anything that results at the end of the production. At the end of the production here, these materials are all going to be work product protected. We cited a number of cases to that effect. The <u>Gerber</u> case from the District of Maine, the <u>Stokes</u> case from the District of --

THE COURT: The District of Maine? Where is Maine?

MR. CASSELL: It's a little bit north of the Eastern District of New York.

THE COURT: It's north of here. There was one Southern District case. Now, you're telling me that discovery is more active up in Maine than it is here? I don't think so.

No, I understand. Fine.

MR. CASSELL: That was the most on-point case.

THE COURT: Let's hear from the other side.

MR. PAGLIUCA: Your Honor, let me be clear, there is no surprise to these lawyers what we're looking for, because they have seen this letter. I would challenge them to say it doesn't exist.

What Mr. Edwards does, and I know this, is that he sends these letters to prospective witnesses that are solicitation letters and they are begging letters. Please help me because this is such a worthy cause kind of letters. These letters do not include any mental thought process or any secret.

THE COURT: Well, maybe yes, maybe no. But, look, practically speaking, every lawyer wants to get any scrap of information or support that they can, obviously, and that's all part of the process. It seems to me that however it's put is an effort to find people who know something about the case or might have some effect on the case.

MR. PAGLIUCA: Here is the twist on that, your Honor.

These letters include assertions --

THE COURT: Sure, of course.

MR. PAGLIUCA: — that are being used to draw people out. It ends up becoming cross—examination material about why someone is saying what they are saying and what their motive is, what their bias is, why are they being involved. That is the first point to this that this is not simply, I heard you might have something to say, please give me a call, a letter that we're talking about here. This is something much more than that, and they know what I'm talking about, and I'm sure they've seen these letters.

So that is why, number one, I don't view this really as a work product issue, because there is nothing private about this. There is nothing that would be something that a lawyer would say, Gee, my opponent is going to get a tactical advantage if this gets revealed. That's the real problem here.

In my view, your Honor, by doing what they've done, they have waived any work product protection that may exist.

But before I get there, this is why the log is important, your Honor. I mean, I'm arguing --

THE COURT: If you get the log, you get the product, because the only point of this is the people in the date.

MR. PAGLIUCA: What I would suggest, your Honor, is that these letters get submitted in camera for your review.

There aren't going to be thousands of them, there aren't

hundreds of them. You can make that decision about whether or not these things should be produced.

THE COURT: You mean whether or not they are work product?

MR. PAGLIUCA: Exactly. Give them to you in camera and you make that decision.

THE COURT: Thanks very much. Thank you very much.

MR. PAGLIUCA: I'm sorry.

THE COURT: What a nice suggestion.

MR. PAGLIUCA: The other thing I would say, your Honor, in terms of the scope of this, I am happy to limit this to their Rule 26(a) disclosures in this case and the pretrial, joint pretrial submission that we made. Now we are talking about a universe of, you know, less than 100 people, I think.

THE COURT: You mean the people who have been identified?

MR. PAGLIUCA: Yes, in either the 26(a) disclosures or the pretrial order. Because those are the people who are going to testify or not in this trial, and so we want to narrow the scope of this. Let's just put it to that, and then we're taking away a lot of burden off of the shoulders of all the lawyers over here, including Mr. Edwards.

THE COURT: And placing it on my shoulders. Thank you very much.

Yes. OK. You all have a habit of doing this. I wish

1 I could cure you. 2 MR. PAGLIUCA: Well, your Honor, I'm happy --3 THE COURT: I'll take them. What do you think about 4 that? MR. CASSELL: Here is the problem, your Honor. 5 6 They're saying it is just 100 people. One of them is me. 7 There are going to be thousands --8 THE COURT: I don't think you're going to testify. 9 MR. CASSELL: The problem is, they want a privilege 10 This is what we're hearing, your Honor, this is no big 11 deal, make them do this. They know I am one of the people 12 here. They know Mr. Edwards is going to have to log --13 MR. PAGLIUCA: I'll take him off the list, your Honor. 14 MR. CASSELL: The other is the plaintiff, Ms. Guiffre. MR. PAGLIUCA: She is off too. 15 MR. CASSELL: If we go through, there are a number of 16 17 other people that --18 THE COURT: Let's do it. Let's cut down my workload 19 as much as we can anybody else. 20 MR. CASSELL: The Jane Does that were identified in 21 the Crime Victims Rights Act pro bono action that was in 22 Florida. 23 THE COURT: The Jane Does he wants because -- you know 24 I'll take a look and see if it looks like why he wants them.

work product to me, and if it does, it will be sustained.

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MR. CASSELL: So the difficulty there is identifying, some of them were interacting, we interacted with them through attorneys. This is, again, a pro bono action that we have had for eight years.

THE COURT: Forgive me, but lawyers are lawyers.

Whatever, pro bono, money, contingency, those matters don't concern me, obviously.

MR. CASSELL: OK. There are approximately

36 witnesses in the <u>Crime Victims' Rights Act</u> case. Many of
them represent --

THE COURT: In what?

MR. CASSELL: The <u>Crime Victims' Rights Act</u> case down in Florida, the one trying to set aside Mr. Epstein's plea agreement.

MR. PAGLIUCA: Maybe counsel didn't hear me, your Honor. I am limiting this to the 26(a) disclosures filed in this case and the joint submission of witnesses. I am not talking about those cases. I am talking about the witnesses that have been identified as prospective witnesses in this case.

THE COURT: OK.

MR. CASSELL: So the difficulty is then Mr. Edwards -- oh, and a time frame then. After the filing of this case?

MR. PAGLIUCA: No, not after the filing of the case.

THE COURT: No, not after the filing. I would

think --

MR. PAGLIUCA: This is a discrete list, your Honor. We have the 26(a) disclosures. They have been filed. They can look at the 26(a) disclosures and limit it to that. That is all I'm saying.

MR. CASSELL: Mr. Edwards has been at various law firms that involve various servers over the last eight years. If we can confine it to on or after 2015, when the lawsuit was filed, he has been at a single law firm and he has a single e-mail server. It is recreating the old servers that becomes very difficult because, you know, when you transfer from one firm to another, the mechanics of that are extremely complicated.

MR. PAGLIUCA: I cannot believe that a lawyer who sends that kind of letter to a witness doesn't keep a copy of that letter, your Honor. That is patently unbelievable.

Patently unbelievable. They ought to call their malpractice carrier if that is what they did.

MR. CASSELL: These aren't formal letters. This is any communications. If they restrict it to formal letters, that would simplify it immensely. If we restrict it to formal letters, it would be very helpful as well.

MR. PAGLIUCA: This is obfuscation here, your Honor. They know what I'm talking about. They know what the letters are. They don't want you to see it. They know it is not work

product, and they are not happy about it. 1 2 MR. CASSELL: Your Honor, that is a representation 3 being made about what my feelings are. I have been working on 4 that case pro bono and we have nothing to hide about what those 5 communications are. 6 THE COURT: Send the bloody communications to me to 7 that restricted list. You've got yourself off. You got the plaintiff off it. 8 9 Is there anybody else you want to get off? 10 MR. CASSELL: If I can have an opportunity to consult 11 with my co-counsel? 12 THE COURT: No. 13 MR. CASSELL: If I could have --14 THE COURT: Take a look now and make a decision. 15 MR. CASSELL: We'll need a copy. There are over 100 people on the list. That is why I would need a moment. 16 17 THE COURT: So look at them. 18 MR. CASSELL: All right. Thank you. If I can have a moment to confer with co-counsel? 19 20 THE COURT: Sure. 21 (Pause) 22 Maybe we can move to something else while you're doing 23 that. What else have we got?

with this issue yet, because the question 20 or request for

MR. PAGLIUCA: Your Honor, we are not exactly done

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production 20 deals with responses. 1 2 THE COURT: The responses are all part of it. 3 MR. PAGLIUCA: OK. 4 THE COURT: Obviously. 5 MS. MCCAWLEY: Your Honor, after this issue, my understanding, if the experts are taken under submission, we 6 7 are concluded for today. THE COURT: Pardon me? 8 9 MS. MCCAWLEY: I'm sorry. After this issue, if the expert issues are all taken under submission, as you said 10 11 earlier, then we're concluded for the day. There is nothing 12 else pending on our list. 13 THE COURT: Then we'll take a couple of minutes. 14 MR. PAGLIUCA: That's correct, your Honor. 15 (Pause) THE COURT: By the way, looking forward to next week, 16 17 I think we're probably going to have to break that argument up. Plan to have a further discussion, in other words, the next 18 day, or if you want to pick another day, if for some reason the 19 20 following day is not satisfactory to you all, we'll pick 21 another day. 22 I think the probability is, I haven't started looking 23 at those motions yet, but I would think the probability is that

we are not going to be able to get them all done at one

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session.

MS. MCCAWLEY: Yes, your Honor. There was one other procedural matter that both counsel and I, opposing counsel and I wanted to raise. That is with respect it is just a logistic issue.

THE COURT: It is what?

MS. MCCAWLEY: A logistic issue.

With respect to the upcoming hearings, can we submit a letter request to you to be able to bring our electronics like our computer and our phone? Because it is just a lot of paper, as you know, and it would be helpful.

THE COURT: Sure.

MS. MCCAWLEY: Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: One other thing. Today's hearing sort of highlights it. There are going to be substantial problems with respect to the privacy -- let's call them privacy claims or however you want to put it -- that are in the protective order. We've got to get that resolved.

When do you all want to do that? In other words, how are we going to conduct the trial?

MS. MCCAWLEY: Yes, your Honor. I know we touched on this a little bit last week with respect to the names.

THE COURT: I know, but it sort of drifted off into Never Never Land as far as I think.

MS. MCCAWLEY: Yes, your Honor. I think where we left it was we were supposed to consider whether there were any

child abuse victims that we believed we had some basis for asserting to you that there should be a protection of their identity -
THE COURT: Yes.

 $\mbox{MS. MCCAWLEY: }--\mbox{ and that we would need to submit that to you for those individuals.}$

We are considering that. Could we have two weeks to submit if there is one or two individuals who need that protection for purposes of trial? I think you were inclined not to allow it is what you said because, of course, they are going to be testifying before the jury. But if we believe that, some of these individuals did make that request --

THE COURT: Well, that's one thing.

How about exhibits?

MS. MCCAWLEY: Yes, your Honor. Under the protective order, with respect to the exhibits, my understanding is that everything that we submit at trial is public at that point.

THE COURT: That's fine. That's fine. Well, that rather simplifies it, doesn't it?

MS. MCCAWLEY: Yes, your Honor.

MR. CASSELL: All right, your Honor. I've had an opportunity to go through the list here, and there are approximately 12 names that I would like to...

THE COURT: OK.

MR. CASSELL: The first we already had agreement.

Ms. Virginia Giuffre, the plaintiff in this action. The second would be defendant Ghislaine Maxwell. Obviously, if you run a search term for Ghislaine Maxwell, that produces probably thousands of e-mails, and we are not trying to get Maxwell to be a witness in the case.

The next one would be item seven is Doug Band. He was the $\ensuremath{\mathsf{--}}$

THE COURT: I'm sorry?

MR. CASSELL: Doug Band. He was chief of staff for President Bill Clinton after Mr. Clinton left the White House.

Number 18 is Bill Clinton. Again, if you run search term Bill Clinton, given their preference in the case, a variety of communications might come up. There isn't a solicitation for former President Bill Clinton or something.

Again, we are trying to avoid what is going to be presumably hundreds of e-mails that might have the term --

THE COURT: Well, how do we deal with Clinton?

MR. CASSELL: I was just asking.

THE COURT: No, I'm asking the defense, Clinton and his chief of staff.

MR. PAGLIUCA: We can get rid of Clinton. I am not agreeing to Band. If they send a letter to Band, I want the letter that went to Band. When I say letter, it may not have been electronically or it may have gone in the snail mail, but what we are talking about here, your Honor, is something that

is going to have an address and it is going to say, here is so and so, I represent the plaintiff, and here is what I am contacting you about. Gee, wouldn't it be nice if you got back in touch with me. It's really important that people like you come forward and give me this information.

That is what I'm talking about. I'm not looking at, hey, what are you doing next Thursday? This is what I'm talking about here. They know what I'm talking about.

MR. CASSELL: Your Honor, if I could just briefly respond.

In the Rule 26 disclosures, there is an address for Doug Band. Again, this is an exercise that is not likely to lead to the production of relevant evidence, it is just that there may have been a communication at some point with someone that mentions Doug Band. They know what his address is. They know where President Clinton is. I'm not sure why we are burdening Mr. Edwards with the need to run the term Band through thousands of e-mails or Doug through thousands of e-mails, which may produce a variety of search terms.

Again, for what purpose here? We would ask if Clinton is not going to be on the list, his chief of staff shouldn't be on the list or the list of search terms that Mr. Edwards is running.

MR. PAGLIUCA: They listed him as a witness, your Honor. If they had communications with him that are

responsive, they should produce them. It's as simple as that. 1 2 THE COURT: What else? 3 MR. CASSELL: Number 13, Jean Luc Brunel, care of his 4 attorney Joe Titone, address listed in Florida. Again, Brunel 5 is one of the close friends of Mr. Epstein. There is no reason 6 to burden Mr. Edwards with trying to, you know -- but Brunel 7 may show up because he was touch a key friend of Mr. Epstein, 8 will show up I am predicting in hundreds, if not thousands, of 9 e-mails. 10 THE COURT: Can we define this search in some way to 11 eliminate -- we know what the defense is looking for. It's an 12 e-mail. It's a communication with somebody who might be a 13 witness. 14 MR. CASSELL: Soliciting them to participate in the case. 15 THE COURT: Yes. How about that? How about that? 16 17 MR. PAGLIUCA: That's fine, your Honor. 18 THE COURT: Good. MR. CASSELL: Brunel is one of them. 19 20 The next one that we have is Alan Dershowitz. Again, 21 if you run the search term Dershowitz, since we've been in 22 litigation --23 THE COURT: We are not going to do that. 24 MR. CASSELL: He was never solicited to be a witness

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for us.

1	THE COURT: We can skip Dershowitz, can't we?
2	MR. PAGLIUCA: Yes, we can skip Dershowitz.
3	MR. CASSELL: Prince Andrew.
4	THE COURT: Prince Andrew? We are not skipping him.
5	MR. PAGLIUCA: No, we are not skipping him.
6	MR. CASSELL: The problem there again is
7	THE COURT: The same thing, a letter asking him if he
8	will testify.
9	MR. CASSELL: Mr. Epstein, Jeffrey Epstein. Again,
10	there is no letter asking him well, that's just it, is there
11	a letter
12	THE COURT: We can skip Epstein.
13	MR. CASSELL: Ross Gow, who is the press agent.
14	THE COURT: Likewise.
15	MR. CASSELL: Leslie Groth.
16	THE COURT: I don't know who Leslie is.
17	MR. PAGLIUCA: Leslie Groth is a former, as I
18	understand it, employee of Mr. Epstein, who is going to be in
19	the same position as other employees of Mr. Epstein, so they
20	did send solicitation letters to.
21	THE COURT: I think we get that.
22	MR. CASSELL: George Mitchell, former Senator.
23	THE COURT: We'll skip him.
24	MR. CASSELL: Bill Richardson, former politico.
25	THE COURT: Likewise. They are not going to be

covered by this definition, I trust. 1 2 MR. CASSELL: At some point, is there some 3 communication --4 THE COURT: If they are, well --5 MR. CASSELL: Dave Rogers, I think he has already been 6 deposed in the case. 7 THE COURT: You can skip him. MR. CASSELL: Larry Gikofsky, another one of Epstein's 8 9 pilots. 10 MR. PAGLIUCA: Who has not been deposed, so I would include him on the list. 11 12 THE COURT: Yes. 13 MR. CASSELL: One of the most important is a witness 14 listed on disclosure number 90. I'll refer to her by initials C.W. She is Jane Doe number two in the pro bono Crime Victims' 15 Rights action down in Florida and is an eight-year client of 16 17 Mr. Edwards.

THE COURT: Again, the letter is a letter from Edwards seeking to get his participation in this case.

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MR. CASSELL: All right. Then the only remaining ones are items 93 to 97. These are generic listings, like all females identified in police reports, all girls recruited by Maxwell, all pilots who were employees of Epstein. You know, there is no precision that would permit Mr. Edwards to — it says all pilots, chauffeurs, chefs, other employees of either

Defendant Maxwell or Jeffrey Epstein, with knowledge of 1 2 inappropriate conduct. There is no precision that would let 3 Mr. Edwards run an e-mail search over that generic category. MR. PAGLIUCA: Your Honor, here is the problem with 4 this claim, that is, their definition of these witnesses in 5 their disclosure documents. I didn't define this. They did. 6 7 So if they want to put on their list anybody and everything, then they ought to put up the letters that they sent to these 8 9 people. THE COURT: Amen. Correct. 10 11 MR. CASSELL: Thank you, your Honor. With that 12 clarity, we will move forward. 13 THE COURT: Thank you, all. Have a nice flight. 14 MR. PAGLIUCA: Thank you, your Honor. 15 (Adjourned) 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25