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      UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
      SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK
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     VIRGINIA L. GIUFFRE,
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                     Plaintiff,
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                                               19 Civ. 3377 (LAP)
                 v.
     ALAN DERSHOWITZ,
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                     Defendant.
                                              Premotion Conference
                                               (Via Teleconference)
8
                                               New York, N.Y.
                                               June 23, 2020
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                                               2:09 p.m.
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      Before:
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                          HON. LORETTA A. PRESKA,
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                                               District Judge
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                                APPEARANCES
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           Attorneys for Plaintiff
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K6n1giuc 1 APPEARANCES (CONTINUED) 2 HADDON, MORGAN AND FOREMAN, P.C. 3 Attorneys for Defendant Ghislaine Maxwell (15 Civ. 7433) BY: LAURA A. MENNINGER, ESQ. 4 JEFFREY S. PAGLIUCA, ESQ. 5 HOLLAND & KNIGHT LLP Attorneys for Intervenors Miami Herald Media Company, 6 Julie K. Brown (15 Civ. 7433) BY: CYNTHIA GIERHART, ESQ. 7 KRIEGER, KIM & LEWIN LLP 8 Attorneys for Interested Party John Doe (15 Civ. 7433) NICHOLAS J. LEWIN, ESQ. BY: 9 PAUL M. KRIEGER, ESQ. 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25

K6n1qiuc 1 THE COURT: Counsel for Ms. Giuffre, please? MS. MOSS: Good morning, your Honor. This is Nicole 2 3 Moss with Cooper & Kirk, and we represent Ms. Giuffre in the Giuffre v. Dershowitz matter. 4 5 THE COURT: Yes, ma'am. Good afternoon. Counsel for Mr. Dershowitz? 6 7 MR. COOPER: Good afternoon, your Honor. Howard Cooper for Professor Dershowitz, and on the line unmuted with 8 9 me is my colleague Kristine Oren, as is Arthur Aidala and Imran 10 Ansari. 11 THE COURT: Thank you. 12 Is counsel for Ms. Maxwell on? 13 MS. MENNINGER: Yes. Good afternoon, your Honor. 14 Laura Menninger from Haddon, Morgan and Foreman on behalf of 15 Ms. Maxwell, and I have with me Jeffrey Pagliuca. 16 THE COURT: Thank you. 17 Is counsel for Doe on? 18 MR. LEWIN: Good afternoon, Judge. This is Nick 19 Lewin. I'm joined by my partner Paul Krieger from Krieger, Kim 20 & Lewin, on behalf of nonparty John Doe. 21 THE COURT: Yes, sir. Thank you. 22 Are there any other lawyers for parties that I haven't

McCawley from Boies Schiller. We represent Ms. Giuffre in the

MS. McCAWLEY: Yes, your Honor. This is Sigrid

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noted?

Maxwell matter. And I have with me my colleagues Andrew Villacastin and Sabina Mariella.

THE COURT: Yes, ma'am. Good afternoon.

MS. McCAWLEY: Good afternoon.

THE COURT: Anyone else?

MS. GIERHART: Good afternoon, your Honor. This is

Cynthia Gierhart from Holland & Knight on behalf of Julie Brown

and the Miami Herald. And Christine Walz will not be joining.

I'll be on the call on her behalf.

THE COURT: Yes, ma'am. Good afternoon.

Who else?

All right. We seem to be together on this.

As we know, we are here on Professor Dershowitz's motion to have the protective order in the Maxwell case modified to permit the production of all of the information that was subject to discovery in that case produced to him in this case. I guess my first question is — and this is following reading Mr. Cooper's letter. Mr. Cooper has said in here a couple of places that reliance on the protective order was not reasonable. It seems that Judge Sweet seemed to have found that it was reasonable and in fact was important to the parties and nonparties who produced information and documents in the case. Mr. Cooper, why shouldn't I give some weight to Judge Sweet's findings that the reliance interest by those parties was important?

MR. COOPER: Thank you, your Honor. And I know you're aware there are two Mr. Coopers in this case, but I get that you're asking me.

THE COURT: I know. But I think Mr. Charles Cooper is not on the phone. Is that right?

MR. COOPER: That is true. So --

THE COURT: Okay. So it's you, Mr. Cooper. You can't hide.

MR. COOPER: Your Honor, nor would I want to.

Your question, of course, needs to be directed at the precise context here. First, this is not an issue of public disclosure as to which an expectation of reasonable reliance might apply. First, Professor Dershowitz has offered unequivocally — and subject only to rights he would enjoy anyway, to get the Court to issue a further order changing the status quo, but — to join the protective order.

But secondly, with all respect to Judge Sweet, his was not the final word with regard to the protective order at issue here, and I have studied as best I can, as someone without access to the entirety of the record in *Giuffre v. Maxwell*, the procedural history, but when the Second Circuit spoke with regard to this issue, it was very clear that there had been no effective individualized or particularized assessment of any particular discovery item, deposition testimony, and the like prior to its being allowed to enjoy the full protection of the

order. And I would respectfully submit, under those circumstances, your Honor, that someone who comes forward and testifies with a concern about publication to the public generally would not have had a reasonable expectation that there couldn't be modification of the order to a private individual who will agree to continue to abide by it and that --

THE COURT: Oh, except that the protective order stipulated that the materials would be used in connection with that lawsuit only.

MR. COOPER: I do understand, your Honor, and I can tell you that while I understand the literal language, we now have Ms. Giuffre having brought claims that highly and substantially overlap between the <code>Maxwell</code> case and the case now brought against Professor Dershowitz.

But before I get to that, your Honor, I'm really commenting on the issue of what someone could reasonably have relied upon, and the issue that someone would have thought of at that point in time was public disclosure, and then, of course, your Honor, we get into the issue of — assuming that I'm correct, and I'm happy to argue it to you paragraphs cited — that there is substantial overlap between the cases, and Ms. Giuffre has put at issue a conspiracy here between, allegedly, Ms. Maxwell, Mr. Epstein, and Professor Dershowitz that she put pretty much at issue in the Maxwell case that she

brought, that we are going to be seeking these materials anyway, and I would imagine that there can't be an expectation, a reasonable expectation under this protective order that there could be no further discovery if something already deemed discoverable per se -- and by logic, since it happened in the <code>Maxwell</code> case, it's going to be undertaken here -- and courts, including the Second Circuit, your Honor, have addressed this. In terms of judicial economy, the <code>EPDM</code> case speaks directly about whether there is a right inevitably to discover the same information. And so I don't think it would be reasonable for a party who is a witness in both cases to expect that their discovery materials, their deposition testimony, somehow would be immune from discovery in a further lawsuit.

THE COURT: All right. Who wants to speak on the other side of that, please?

MS. MENNINGER: Your Honor, this is Laura Menninger on behalf of Ms. Maxwell.

I would strongly dispute that the parties, including Ms. Maxwell particularly but also any of the third parties from whom discovery was sought and obtained in the *Maxwell* matter, didn't rely on the promises made in the protective order that the materials would be destroyed or returned at the conclusion of that case. It was expressly —

THE COURT: But may I interrupt you, Ms. Menninger. What happened to that provision? What happened to that

provision? Why wasn't that done at the end of the case?

MS. MENNINGER: Your Honor, we attempted to enforce that provision, especially with regard to Ms. Giuffre's counsel at the time, and we had a hearing in front of Judge Sweet where it was determined that because there was still ongoing litigation with the third-party intervenors and appeal on the Second Circuit, that it was not yet ripe to be resolved.

THE COURT: Thank you. I will share Mr. Cooper's failure to memorize every docket entry in the case. Thank you.

Go ahead, ma'am.

MS. MENNINGER: And your Honor, I would note a couple of other concerns we have on this reliance point.

For example, the protective order provided that the only attorneys who would be given access to the confidential materials were attorneys actively working on the <code>Maxwell</code> case. I was troubled, when I reviewed some of the discovery responses that were attached to Mr. Cooper's letter, that it appears that Ms. Giuffre's current counsel, which is new and different counsel at Cooper & Kirk, appear to have access to the confidential materials even though they were never actively working on the <code>Maxwell</code> case. They may promise to produce Ms. Maxwell's production in <code>Maxwell</code> in the <code>Dershowitz</code> case if this Court so orders, and it also appears that they have produced all of Ms. Giuffre's depositions and productions in the <code>Maxwell</code> case over into the <code>Dershowitz</code> case.

So the leakage concern that we have, the reliance that we have on the protective order is coextensive with the third parties' reliance but certainly no less diminished. When our client was ordered to submit to second and third depositions, that was, Judge Sweet found expressly, based on the promise of the protection of the protective order, and so to now say that no one could reasonably have relied on a protective order which expressly provided that those materials would be destroyed or returned at the conclusion of the case I think is not supported by the plain language of the protective order and the rulings of Judge Sweet.

THE COURT: Ms. Moss, is it the fact that you and your colleagues have access to those materials from the <code>Maxwell</code> case?

MS. MOSS: Your Honor, when we were retained by

Ms. Giuffre, she retained us both to represent her in this case

and to represent her in conjunction with the Boies Schiller

firm in the Maxwell case, so yes, we do have access to those

materials. And as I think we made clear in our responses to

defendant Dershowitz, the reason we could not produce them is

because of the protective order.

But I would remind your Honor that when it comes to

Ms. Giuffre's depositions from the *Maxwell* case and her own

production in that matter, at our initial status conference

with you, you directed us to provide those, so we of course did

follow that directive.

THE COURT: Yes, ma'am.

Who else wants to be heard on reliance?

MR. COOPER: Your Honor, this is Mr. Cooper again. I do want to respond to what was just said, but I don't want to go out of turn.

THE COURT: Go ahead.

MR. COOPER: Thank you, your Honor.

I would just ask your Honor to consider the piece of information that you've just learned, which is, frankly, news to me and other counsel for Professor Dershowitz, and that is that Cooper & Kirk have access, in terms of prosecuting the case against Professor Dershowitz and defending against his claims, to all of the Maxwell materials, while we do not. And with respect, I understand how that seems to have come about by a coincidence or perhaps an intentional representation in both cases, but that situation is unfair and inequitable, and I can't imagine that anybody reasonably relying on a protective order would ever have foresaw that could be achieved by virtue of the protective order. That's not what it's intended for, to give a side a completely unfair tactical advantage in a piece of litigation, especially like this.

THE COURT: Could not have foreseen, counsel.

MR. COOPER: Correct, your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you.

MR. COOPER: Would not have been reasonable.

THE COURT: Thank you.

Who else wants to be heard on reliance?

All right. The next question I have is: How are we to protect the interests of the nonparties or third parties who either produced materials or were mentioned in the materials?

MR. COOPER: And your Honor, again --

THE COURT: And I'm sorry. And one more thing.

Related to that, obviously, are the concerns I have about avoiding the unsealing process in *Maxwell*. I think I do count this as Professor Dershowitz's third try at that.

But go ahead, counsel. Mr. Cooper, did you want to talk?

MR. COOPER: Your Honor, I assume you were directing that question at me as well, so I'm happy to.

The short answer is that Professor Dershowitz has agreed unequivocally to sign on to the protective order in the case, which means that his lawyers with appearances in the matter of *Giuffre v. Dershowitz*, the client himself, their experts, and those listed in the protective order will be the only ones with access to the materials, and they will be used solely for purposes of the case. There will be an ability — and I don't know this, but logic dictates that much of the materials have already been designated as confidential, if not all of them, except those published by the Second Circuit, or

ordered published, and so the net effect will be that for purposes of this litigation, an additional set of lawyers and their clients will have access.

And further, your Honor, paragraph 14 of the existing protective order invites the parties to seek further order of the Court if there is an unforeseen issue that needs to be dealt with, so I would imagine if there is some additional concern that the producing party, or the subject party, more accurately, could raise it with the Court, and, in turn, to the extent that the protective order was improvidently granted in terms of covering certain items — for example, that may already be in the public domain — there would be a corresponding right to seek leave of court for a further order to address that circumstance.

THE COURT: I don't think that's improvidently granted. At the time, there weren't specific documents enumerated as being subject to the protective order. The fact that some document that was designated as confidential pursuant to the protective order later became public doesn't mean that the protective order was improvidently granted at the outset. So I don't think that's a fair comparison.

While we're talking about improvidently granted, as you know, the general requirements for talking about whether the Court should modify the order is absent a showing of improvidence in the grant of the order or some extraordinary

circumstance or compelling need. I don't think there's anyone here who's arguing that the order was initially granted improvidently. So the question on the table is whether this is an extraordinary circumstance or a compelling need. Is that right?

MR. COOPER: Well, your Honor, I think that there are four factors to be taken into account, but those are definitely two of them, and I used the words "improvidently granted" perhaps inartfully, but only to highlight the fact that the documents and materials that are now the subject matter we're talking about weren't given the particularized analysis that the Second Circuit's decision calls for.

THE COURT: That's in hindsight, counsel. Very few protective orders detail specifically each document that is covered by it at the outset. That's apples and oranges.

And the four factors you're talking about are the factors that the Court considers in determining whether extraordinary circumstances exist, right?

MR. COOPER: That is true, your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. COOPER: And in addition, the compelling --

THE COURT: Compelling circumstance, need, right.

Okay.

MR. COOPER: And I would argue, your Honor, that there is a compelling need here. And without repeating it, the first

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is for Professor Dershowitz to not be materially disadvantaged in his defense and prosecution of this case while facing an adversary who has in her custody, possession, or control all of the materials that he seeks. So that is the first of compelling need.

Secondly, your Honor, especially with regard to the more recent discovery standard related to proportionality, there really is a compelling need for efficiency here, which again, I won't repeat, but Professor Dershowitz has to defend himself, and he will defend himself, by proving the truth of what it is that he is alleged to have defamed Ms. Giuffre about. And if one were to look at paragraphs 14, 17, 18, and 53, just by way of example, Ms. Giuffre alleges that Professor Dershowitz has defamed her by calling her a serial liar who's committed perjury as part of an extortion scheme against multiple wealthy third parties and individuals. She uses those words throughout. Paragraph 53, she accuses Professor Dershowitz of being in a conspiracy with Ms. Maxwell and Jeffrey Epstein in order to conceal their sex trafficking organization. In light of those allegations, and in light of the testimony already given directly on those points that have been injected into this lawsuit by Ms. Giuffre, and Mr. Dershowitz's, frankly, constitutional right to prove that his speech is protected because it's true, he has a compelling need for access to all of these materials. It is, we believe,

based — and we are looking, frankly, at the summary judgment record that is public record to gather a list of approximately 13 or 14 names of people that we are able to discern were deposed in the <code>Maxwell</code> case. They are likely all to have information that is relevant to Professor Dershowitz's defense and counterclaims here, and that includes Ms. Maxwell, who, at least according to the publicly available records, appears to have been deposed at length. And the idea that Ms. Giuffre would go forward in this case with Ms. Maxwell's deposition transcript available to her while we must depose her anew strikes me as inconsistent with the purpose of discovery, fairness, due process, and the like, and I would respectfully submit, your Honor, that all of that constitutes not just a compelling need but a need to consider judicial efficiency and proportionality over form in this instance.

THE COURT: It might be efficiency, but I'm not sure it's proportionality, but okay.

Who else wants to be heard, please?

MS. MENNINGER: Your Honor, this is Laura Menninger again on behalf of Ms. Maxwell.

THE COURT: Yes, ma'am.

MS. MENNINGER: We were unaware that Ms. Giuffre's current counsel had access to this confidential information, and frankly, in my opinion, they do not have it properly under the protective order because they were not actively litigating

the case when it was a case, which is what the protective order covered, and I believe that the appropriate remedy for that problem is that they return to Boies Schiller any materials that they improperly had access to, we object strongly to their current access, and I think that would cure the inequity that Mr. Cooper has just described in one party having access to the records while the other does not.

Moreover, your Honor, some of the points that

Mr. Lewin made in his very carefully thought—through letter I

would just reraise at this point, which include the fact that

even though Mr. Dershowitz is stating that he will abide by the

protective order, as we all understand, the point at which he

attaches one of those documents to a pleading, it then is

transformed into a judicial document, most likely, and loses

its confidential status. So in my opinion, it appears the fox

would be guarding the henhouse with respect to whether these

materials remain confidential or don't.

And finally, I did not hear anything in Mr. Cooper's response that addressed the Court's question with regard to the rights of the third parties or the nonparties from whom this discovery was taken. I think it is speculative to suggest that the issues in the <code>Maxwell</code> case are coextensive with those that are present in the <code>Dershowitz</code> case. It is speculative to believe that the parties were even asked about Mr. Dershowitz, or Professor Dershowitz, in those depositions. And without

going into the content of all the sealed materials, I can represent that that is far from the case.

I did not hear anything truly compelling beyond the fact that Professor Dershowitz's current counsel does not want to undertake the same types of discovery efforts that

Ms. Maxwell had to do in order to defend herself. They have the names of the witnesses, they've just told you, they have all of Ms. Giuffre's production from the Maxwell case, and so they have access to any other witnesses that were mentioned at any of those discovery items, and they could undertake the same efforts but tailored to the needs of their particular case, which are not the same as those that were present in the Maxwell case.

THE COURT: Thank you.

Who else wants to be heard, please?

MR. LEWIN: Judge, this is Nick Lewin on behalf of the nonparties. May I be heard at this point?

THE COURT: Yes, sir.

MR. LEWIN: Judge, to pick up on where I believe

Ms. Menninger left off, actually where your Honor left off, you suggested, Judge, that it may be efficient but is not proportional, and we would submit it's neither. Mr. Cooper is attempting to sort of merge these issues together. First he suggests that all they're asking is that Mr. Dershowitz "sign on to" the existing protective order. Well, there's no such

thing, Judge. The protective order related to a different case, involving different parties, from a different time, with different lawyers, and different negotiations. That's not how protective orders work. These are distinct cases. John Doe obviously is not a party in either case, so we don't have a sense of overlap. But it is, frankly, hard to imagine that the overlap is so significant that every single piece of paper, every single filing, every single page of discovery material is relevant in one case simply because it exists in the other case. In fact, every indication is, Judge, that that is just not true.

And the point we tried to make, Judge, is not just about no further briefing; we think your Honor should deny Mr. Dershowitz's application now and not permit further briefing. And the reason is not only that it would not be a good use of this Court's time to entertain further briefing on this issue, but that denial now would substantially protect the ongoing unsealing review being conducted pursuant to the protocol. To allow this litigation now to continue casts a substantial shadow over the unsealing process your Honor has put into place with respect to the Maxwell documents; it raises real and significant questions about whether and how a nonparty would want to participate in that process, and whether any participation would be undermined or influenced by the fact that there is still active litigation over whether

Mr. Dershowitz is going to be able to import them.

Also, the last point I'd make, Judge, is that it's a non sequitur really to suggest that Mr. Dershowitz's constitutional rights would be prejudiced. This is not about whether or not Mr. Dershowitz has access to discovery. He has every mechanism available to every party in every federal case available to him in the context of his own case. The question is whether it makes sense for this Court to import en masse all the filings and discovery materials that your Honor is confronting the challenges about now into a second case. And I think when you look through, in order to do that, your Honor would have to revise, substantially revise the protective order and the four factors that guide it. None of them, none of them in this case favor that kind of revision.

The reliance here was reasonable. Judge Sweet found it, and your Honor should find it, and that should end the story and allow these cases to proceed on parallel tracks, to allow the protocol to continue to function in this case, and allow Mr. Dershowitz to do whatever he would do in the normal course to gain discovery in his case.

THE COURT: What do you say, Mr. Lewin, to
Mr. Dershowitz's suggestion that he ought to have, for example,
Ms. Giuffre's depositions in the *Maxwell* case, at the very
least in order to gauge her credibility with respect to her
upcoming testimony in this case? What do you say to that, as

an example?

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Judge, I say a few things. The first is, MR. LEWIN: I don't know what's in the deposition transcript and so it's impossible for me to look at that deposition transcript and answer that question. I would assume, though I don't know, that both Ms. Maxwell and Ms. Giuffre designated a portion of that transcript as confidential, and were I the lawyer -- and again, your Honor, I'm disadvantaged by not knowing what's in the transcript or what was asked -- the questions that I would ask Ms. Giuffre in the context of a deposition if I were Maxwell's counsel might differ based on whether I had reasonably relied on the deposition transcript being designated confidential and subject to the protective order. So it's not simply that that transcript should be released. I think there are real privacy interests. And again, I don't represent and have not communicated with Ms. Maxwell's counsel, but presumably both parties operated in reasonable reliance on the protective order in fashioning the decision to participate in, the decision to object to, and the progress of those depositions, Judge, and the transcripts that resulted.

THE COURT: Okay. I guess I'm not asking you about so much the substance. Needless to say, I have not read or memorized those depositions either. But shouldn't, in the normal course, a litigant be able to get an adversary's prior sworn testimony on the same subject matter? So that's really

she has done so, and --

the question I'm asking. Why shouldn't that be the case here?

MR. COOPER: Your Honor, if I may, this is Mr. Cooper.

Forgive me for interrupting, but I just wanted to point out that at the initial status conference, we raised this issue, and you ordered Ms. Giuffre to turn over her deposition transcript in the <code>Maxwell</code> case as part of initial discovery and

THE COURT: Okay. Then let's do a different example. My real question is: Isn't there some kind of more narrowly targeted way -- and, you know, Mr. Cooper, maybe you're the guy to ask this to -- isn't there some more narrowly targeted way to do this? Mr. Lewin and Ms. Menninger are probably correct that not every document or every deposition in the Maxwell case is relevant here. For example, why wouldn't you say, produce all testimony with respect to Mr. Dershowitz, or documents with respect to Mr. Dershowitz? Why isn't that more narrowly tailored than every single piece of discovery in the Maxwell case?

MR. COOPER: So let me answer that by making the following points, your Honor:

First, as I know the Court recognizes, because I said it, Professor Dershowitz obviously wants all information to be out there, to be public, etc., because he believes it exonerates him, and that's the truth.

THE COURT: Thank you for that, counsel, but let's get

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on to what we're talking about.

MR. COOPER: Secondly, your Honor, again, I go back to what Ms. Giuffre has placed at issue in this case and, frankly, what she's already testified to in a deposition that I'm not allowed to talk about, and certainly will do on a public record. But her central assertion -- and this is public record -- is that Professor Dershowitz conspired with Maxwell and with Epstein to conceal their sex trafficking operations and that she is suing Professor Dershowitz for falsely stating: (1) that she had sex with Professor Dershowitz, or saying that she didn't have sex, but it goes beyond that; she is also suing Professor Dershowitz and saying he was untruthful when he contended publicly and stated that what she was doing, along with her lawyers, was an effort to extort Leslie Wexner and other wealthy third parties. She has placed at issue whether there is any truth or not to all of that, and as a result, Professor Dershowitz, who is at this moment -- and as his counsel at this moment does not have access to the materials beyond seeing the names of individuals whose testimony was cited in the summary judgment record. But by virtue of lining up the allegations in the Maxwell case with the allegations in the Dershowitz case and noting that literally in well over a dozen paragraphs -- they are verbatim with each other, because they refer to the same alleged conspiracy, the same quality and type of alleged defamation -- it goes way beyond simply the

issue of any contact between Ms. Giuffre and Professor

Dershowitz. So that suggested tailoring is, respectfully, your

Honor, so narrow that it would preclude Professor Dershowitz

from establishing the truth of the defamations as to which he's being sued.

I would offer, your Honor, that there be entered an order that Professor Dershowitz -- and your Honor can construct the order, the Court has complete discretion to order that Professor Dershowitz abide by the Maxwell protective order, as his counsel will do as well, but that the materials presumptively to be identified and turned over that are in the hands of -- right now we're talking about a motion to compel materials from Ms. Giuffre, but that are in her hands, and to the extent that someone like John Doe's counsel is aware of a particular issue applicable to his client, that it be raised with the Court and we be allowed to respond to it.

THE COURT: How is he going to know? How is he going to know?

MR. COOPER: Because counsel for John Doe, as we sit here today, is already aware of what materials related to his client exist that are going to be turned over because presumably they were the ones that designated them confidential.

MR. LEWIN: Judge, this is Nick Lewin. You make the exact right point. There is a reason we have this enormously

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complicated unsealing protocol in the *Maxwell* case. And Mr. Cooper's assertion is actually wrong. And I only represent one party that may or may not be identified in these materials, and as your Honor knows better than I do -- in fact, literally better than I do -- there are dozens.

I think it's important, Judge, if I may have just a minute to make a point, that, let's be clear, Mr. Dershowitz's application is to permit him to make a motion to compel Giuffre and others to produce to him "all filings and discovery materials, including third-party discovery." It literally encompasses every page from the Maxwell case. Your Honor asked about one potential document, which is Ms. Giuffre's deposition, which, again, I don't have access to, I have not read. First of all, I don't know, Judge, if in the ordinary course a litigant in a different case would have access to prior statements of an opposing party that are under seal, but what this all tells us, Judge, and all the complexity and the months your Honor has spent fashioning the protocol, is that your Honor should deny this motion, deny it now, deny Mr. Dershowitz's motion now, and then deal with applications to the extent they can't be resolved by the parties in the Dershowitz case on an individualized basis. It's how cases And the idea that in a case -- it's ironic that in a case with this many issues, the Maxwell case, regarding third-party rights, that we would seek to simply import them en

K6n1qiuc masse into another case, it just doesn't make sense, Judge, and 1 2 there is no adequate way to protect nonparties. And there was 3 reasonable reliance, as we set out in our letter, which I won't 4 repeat here. 5 And thank you, Judge, for allowing me that time to 6 speak. 7 THE COURT: Yes, sir. Who else? 8 9 All right, counsel. I think we've probably exhausted 10 ourselves. I will reserve decision and be back to you very 11 promptly. Thank you for being available on the phone and for 12 13 speaking so graciously so as not to speak over each other. 14 Thank you, counsel. 15 May I ask my law clerks and interns to call in, 16 please. 17 Thank you, folks. 18 ALL COUNSEL: Thank you, your Honor. 19 000 20 21 22 23

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