

**United States District Court  
Southern District of New York**

Virginia L. Giuffre,

Plaintiff,

Case No.: 15-cv-07433-RWS

v.

Ghislaine Maxwell,

Defendant.

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**PLAINTIFF’S REPLY IN SUPPORT OF MOTION TO REOPEN DEFENDANT’S  
DEPOSITION BASED ON LATE PRODUCTION OF NEW, KEY DOCUMENTS**

Plaintiff, Virginia Giuffre, by and through her undersigned counsel, hereby files her Reply in Support of her Motion to Reopen Defendant’s Deposition Based on Late Production of New, Key Documents. Because Ms. Giuffre has shown the importance of reopening Defendant’s deposition on these several important documents, because Defendant has not offered any substantial countervailing consideration, the Court should allow Ms. Giuffre to question Defendant in a deposition about these late produced communications.

**I. INTRODUCTION**

As the Court is well aware, Ms. Giuffre has alleged that Defendant defamed her when she called her a liar after Ms. Giuffre spoke out about being a child victim of sex abuse at the hands of Defendant and Defendant’s long-time boyfriend, convicted pedophile, Jeffrey Epstein. The two documents at issue in the instant motion are Defendant’s communications with her press agent and with Epstein concerning potential statements to the media regarding Ms. Giuffre. Therefore, not only do they involve two key individuals, but also a key topic in this litigation: Defendant’s defamation of Ms. Giuffre through the media. Multiple documents show Epstein’s involvement in crafting Defendant’s various draft statements to the media concerning Ms. Giuffre, and one of the late

produced documents at issue in this pending motion is an email chain showing Epstein's involvement in crafting yet another draft statement. The other late produced document is a communication between Defendant and her press agent, Ross Gow. It also concerns a potential statement to the media about Ms. Giuffre. This email shows Gow's continued involvement in handling press inquiries concerning Ms. Giuffre on Defendant's behalf. That is relevant to Ms. Giuffre's claims for multiple reasons, not least of which is Defendant's nonsensical attempts to distance herself from Gow's statement, as recounted in the moving brief. Her continuance of working with him after he issued the defamatory statement, and after the commencement of this litigation (as shown by the document at issue) is evidence to the contrary. Ms. Giuffre should be able to cross her with that email and ask related questions. Therefore, both of these documents are highly relevant. Whatever Defendant argues about her prior deposition, she cannot claim that she was questioned about these two emails. Ms. Giuffre deserves the opportunity to ask Defendant about them.

## II. ARGUMENT

### A. Discovery Concerning These Emails is Not Duplicative, and it is Highly Relevant

As the Court will recall, a Defendant's initial deposition, she answered the questions put to her with evasive, non-responsive answers, unqualified refusals to answer, feigned memory loss, and feigned ignorance over the meaning of basic sentences and basic words ("I don't know what you mean by puppet"<sup>1</sup>). As a result, Ms. Giuffre was forced to file a Motion to Compel Defendant to Answer Deposition Questions (DE 143). On June 20, 2016, this Court granted Ms. Giuffre's Motion and directed Defendant to sit again for her deposition (June 20, 2016 Sealed Order, filed in redacted form at DE 264-1). As recounted in Ms. Giuffre's Motion to Enforce the Court's Order and Direct Defendant to Answer Deposition Questions (DE 314/356), Defendant was again evasive and refused to answer questions during her second deposition, despite the court's specific direction that she sit for her deposition and answer topic areas that she avoided during her first deposition. *See id.* Ms. Giuffre

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<sup>1</sup> Maxwell Depo. Tr. at 287:24-25.

attempted to solicit Defendant's testimony pursuant to the Court's Order, but Defendant defied that Order and again refused to answer many questions, thus requiring Ms. Giuffre to file the Motion to Enforce the Court's Order, to attempt to obtain another deposition with a stern direction from the Court to the Defendant that she must answer questions during her deposition as originally directed by this Court. That motion is currently pending before this Court (DE314/356).

Thereafter, in this case where Defendant's production of email communications has been miniscule, Defendant stated that she "inadvertently" failed to produce two critical emails, and produced them after Defendant's second deposition was complete. While Ms. Giuffre attempted to confer with Defendant to secure her agreement to be deposed on this new information, Defendant refused to sit for a follow up deposition (despite the fact that Ms. Giuffre agreed to sit for her deposition under these same circumstance), thereby forcing Ms. Giuffre to file this motion with the Court to secure the Defendant's deposition on these two e-mails.

Defendant's paltry justification for opposing Ms. Giuffre's motion is that she previously answered questions concerning certain other communications with Epstein and Gow. That argument is unavailing.

First, Ms. Giuffre is entitled to question the Defendant on these specific communications. One is an email chain with her joint defense partner Jeffrey Epstein, who was also a co-abuser with her. The other is a communication with Ross Gow, Defendant's press agent who she refused to produce for a deposition, despite him being her agent and *despite their sharing the same attorney*, forcing Ms. Giuffre to litigate the issue in the London courts, against Defendant's counsel, and at significant expense. An English Court has since ordered Gow to sit for his deposition, despite Defendant and her counsel's obstructionist refusal to produce him prior to that litigation.

Second, these documents are relevant precisely for the reason Defendant attempts to say they are not: their date. Notably, the questioning that Defendant cites in her brief surrounds

communications in January of 2015, whereas this newly- produced communication shows discussions with Gow from November of 2015 - *after this litigation had commenced*. Therefore, Ms. Giuffre is entitled to ask the Defendant about her relationship with her agent in dealing with press and other inquires after the commencement of litigation.

This is particularly relevant, because, again, Defendant has been less than forthright in answering questions relating to her authorization of the issuance of the January statement. Ms. Giuffre will refer the Court to her discussion on pages 4-7 of her moving brief, describing the evasive answers Defendant gave regarding Gow, including that she “denies in part” simple statements concerning Gow, offering a non-responsive answer instead. The fact that she continued to engage with her agent Gow, after this litigation was filed, refutes any suggestion that she did not authorize her agent to act on her behalf in January 2015. Indeed, Defendant’s continued use of her press agent and her continued reliance upon Epstein’s input informs a pattern and practice that is echoed by the per-defamatory communications.

In sum, contrary to Defendant’s argument, the fact that Ms. Giuffre questioned Defendant regarding her older communications with Epstein and Gow does not render redundant questions concerning her more recent communication with Epstein and Gow, nor could it.

Seeming to acknowledge the relevance of Ms. Giuffre asking questions about the Gow email, Defendant suggests that Ms. Giuffre could simply ask Defendant’s press agent, Ross Gow, about the email he sent, instead of asking her. This is a flippant suggestion, as Defendant and her counsel have played an expensive game of cat-and-mouse with Mr. Gow’s deposition, refusing to accept service of his Rule 45 subpoena. Mr. Gow, however, likely will be unable to answer questions about what Defendant thought about his inquiry, or what she did next, and similar questions.

Similarly, only Defendant can testify to her understanding of why she was explaining herself to Epstein on April 22, 2015, seemingly seeking his approval on a draft statement, and only she can

testify what she did after receiving Epstein's "ok." The fact that Defendant was seeking Epstein's permission with respect to her media communications regarding Ms. Giuffre shows a high level of coordination among these co-conspirators,<sup>2</sup> and Ms. Giuffre should not be precluded from asking about critical communications because Defendant failed to produce the communications until after so many key witnesses, including the Defendant, had testified.

**B. This Court has Already Held that Reopening a Deposition is Appropriate for Question concerning Documents Produced After the Deposition**

This Court has already ruled that reopening a party deposition is appropriate where important<sup>3</sup> documents are produced after the deposition is completed. This ruling is in accord with relevant precedent. *See Wesley v. Muhammad*, 2009 WL 1490607, at \*5 (S.D.N.Y. 2009) ("while

<sup>2</sup> Incorrectly, in Footnote 1, Defendant claims that Ms. Giuffre fabricated her claim that Maxwell and Epstein asked Ms. Giuffre to bear a child for them. Ms. Giuffre's statement is directly corroborated by another young woman Defendant recruited to provide sexual massages to Epstein. Indeed, Johanna Sjoborg testified that Epstein asked her to bear a child for him:

Q. Have you ever been propositioned by anyone to have a baby for someone?

A. Yes.

Q. Who propositioned you?

A. Jeffrey asked me.

Q. Did he ask you more than once?

A. Yes.

Q. And what did he say?

A. Basically just said, I want you to be the mother of my baby.

*See* Schultz Dec. at Exhibit 1, May 18, 2016, Sjoborg Dep. Tr. at 39:25-40:9. There is no "fabrication" here.

<sup>3</sup> Defendant attempts to distinguish her two emails with key players in this case from the documents that Ms. Giuffre produced after her deposition, namely, medical and employment records. There is a distinction, but not what Defendant suggests. Not only are Ms. Giuffre's documents ancillary to the matter, but unlike the Defendant, Ms. Giuffre is cooperating with a follow up deposition on these documents – whereas Defendant is refusing to be deposed. This is not a personal injury action or a medical malpractice action wherein medical records are highly relevant. This is also not a wage-and-hour case, or a non-compete case, or an employment discrimination case wherein employment records are highly relevant. This is a defamation case. And the communications among the individuals who formed and then disseminated the defamatory statement (particularly when those communications address potential future statements about Ms. Giuffre) are more relevant - by orders of magnitude - than any of the medical or employment records about which Defendant will ask Ms. Giuffre at her second deposition, particularly when those medical records cover such topics so far afield, such as Ms. Giuffre's treatment for an animal bite.

defendants' delay in producing documents may have interfered with the completeness of

depositions, plaintiff will be free to reopen any depositions for which he deems the newly produced documents to be a relevant source of questions”); *Ganci v. U.S. Limousine Serv., Ltd.*, 2011 WL 4407461 at \*2 (E.D.N.Y. Sept. 21, 2011) (“Courts will typically reopen a deposition where there is new information on which a witness should be questioned”).

Here, Defendant produced important documents - communications with Jeffrey Epstein and her press agent who disseminated her defamatory statement - well after her deposition, and well after she was served with the discovery request seeking those documents. These are not auxiliary documents. They are communications with two of the most important witnesses in this case: Jeffrey Epstein and Ross Gow. As key witnesses, Ms. Giuffre has spent considerable resources seeking their depositions and answers to the deposition questions. For Gow, Ms. Giuffre’s efforts included service through The Hague Convention (twice), hiring an English firm to attempt personal service (Gow left the country); and initiating a separate action in England pursuant to this Court’s Letter Rogatory. For Epstein, Ms. Giuffre deposed Epstein, but he improperly invoked the Fifth Amendment and improperly refused to produce documents. Accordingly, pending before this Court is Ms. Giuffre’s Sealed Motion to Compel Epstein to answer questions and produce documents. Defendant’s lately-produced communications with these two witnesses are critical evidence.

Defendant’s error should not prejudice Ms. Giuffre, particularly since, pursuant to this Court’s Order, Defendant will have the opportunity to depose Ms. Giuffre on her lately produced documents. The same standard that this Court applied to Defendant’s motion to open Ms. Giuffre’s deposition should apply to Ms. Giuffre’s motion for the same relief, made on the same grounds. *See e.g., Robinson v. T.J. Maxx, Inc.*, 148 F.R.D. 490, 492 (N.D.N.Y. 1993) (holding that discovery ruling regarding extension of discovery deadline applied to both parties equally); *In re 650 Fifth Ave.*, No. 08 CIV. 10934 KBF, 2013 WL 1870090, at \*3 (S.D.N.Y. Apr. 24, 2013) (applying equal

standards to the parties' privilege logs, explaining "what's good for the goose is good for the gander.").

Well-reasoned precedent, as well as the facts in this case, requires the re-opening of Defendant's deposition. Accordingly, the Court should grant Ms. Giuffre's request to reopen Defendant's deposition to answer questions relating to her lately produced documents.

### **C. Ms. Giuffre's Motion is Not Untimely**

Without any supporting case law or authority, Defendant has the gumption to argue that Ms. Giuffre's motion is somehow "untimely" when it was the Defendant who withheld these critical e-mails during the entire discovery period, denying Ms. Giuffre the benefit of being able to use these e-mails at multiple witness depositions. The only "untimeliness" claim that can be made here is against the Defendant.

The two emails in question are responsive to a Request for Production served on Defendant on February 2, 2016. Defendant produced these two emails on August 16, 2016, after her deposition and after the fact discovery period closed on July 29, 2016 (D.E. 317). Defendant wrongly suggests to this Court that the fact discovery closure date was September 8, 2016 but that is incorrect. The only deadline modified to September 8, 2016, was the expert disclosure deadline. (D.E. 413). Defendant's documents were clearly produced after the close of fact discovery. The only party that is untimely here is the Defendant.

### **III. CONCLUSION**

For the foregoing reasons, and the reasons set forth in the moving brief, Ms. Giuffre respectfully requests that this Court Reopen Defendant's deposition to (1) answer lines of questions discussed in Ms. Giuffre's Motion to Enforce the Court's Order and Direct Defendant to Answer Deposition Questions Filed under Seal (DE 315) which is pending before the Court; and (2) answer questions related to the two key late produced documents.

October 28, 2016

Respectfully Submitted,

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<sup>4</sup> This daytime business address is provided for identification and correspondence purposes only and is not intended to imply institutional endorsement by the University of Utah for this private representation.



**CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

**I HEREBY CERTIFY** that on October 28, 2016, I electronically filed the foregoing document with the Clerk of Court by using the CM/ECF system. I also certify that the foregoing document is being served to all parties of record via transmission of the Electronic Court Filing System generated by CM/ECF.

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