

EXHIBIT 9

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE
SEVENTEENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT, IN
AND FOR BROWARD COUNTY, FLORIDA

CASE NO.: CACE 15-000072

BRADLEY J. EDWARDS and PAUL G.
CASSELL,

Plaintiff,

vs.

ALAN M. DERSHOWITZ,

Defendant,

**PLAINTFFS/COUNTERCLAIM DEFENDANT EDWARDS AND CASSELL'S SUR-
REPLY TO DEFENDANT/COUNTERCLAIM PLAINTIFF ALAN M. DERSHOWITZ'S
REPLY TO RESPONSE TO MOTION TO COMPEL**

Plaintiffs/Counterclaim Defendants Bradley J. Edwards and Paul G. Cassell, by and through their undersigned attorneys, hereby file this sur-reply in opposition to Defendant/Counterclaim Plaintiff Alan Dershowitz's reply regarding his motion to compel (hereinafter cited as "Dershowitz Reply"). Because his motion to compel lacks any merit, the court should deny it in its entirety.

1. Communications with Ms. Giuffre Before March 2014 are Protected Attorney Work Product.

Dershowitz first argues that Edwards and Cassell's communications with Ms. Giuffre before March 2014 are not covered by attorney-client protection. Edwards and Cassell, however, have recently amended their privilege log to correct an earlier failure to address this point. The privilege log now extends back to March 2011, the time at which Ms. Giuffre understood that she was obtaining legal services from Edwards and Cassell.

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In any event, Dershowitz fails to recognize that from 2011 to 2014, Edwards and Cassell were performing legal services for other clients and thus these communications have work product protection. As explained below, he cannot overcome the work product protection for these documents.

2. Ms. Giuffre Has Not Waived Her Attorney-Client Privilege.

Dershowitz next argues that Ms. Giuffre, who is not a party to this lawsuit, has somehow waived her attorney-client privilege for communications relating to another lawsuit. Dershowitz proceeds from this assumption that a person who makes *any* public statement about a subject waives her attorney-client privilege for all communications related to that subject. This far-fetched position is not the law and, if accepted, would eviscerate attorney-client protections.

a. Ms. Giuffre did not waive her attorney-client privilege by disclosing the underlying facts of her sexual abuse.

Dershowitz's lead argument is that Ms. Giuffre somehow waived her attorney-client privilege concerning confidential communications with her attorneys by voluntarily disclosing to third parties, including the media, some of the circumstances surrounding her sexual abuse by Jeffery Epstein. But Dershowitz alleges only that Giuffre has voluntarily disclosed the *facts concerning* Epstein's sexual abuse – not confidential communications that she had with her attorneys Edwards and Cassell. No waiver exists.

A quick examination of the communications on which Dershowitz relies for his "waiver" argument shows how attenuated his position is:

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- Ms. Giuffre is quoted by the *Daily Mail* in March 2011 describing some of the factual circumstances of her sexual exploitation by Epstein. Dershowitz Reply at a 6. But that interview does not even mention any attorney that Ms. Giuffre had, much less any communications that she had with Edwards and Cassell. Edwards and Cassell had no communication with Ms. Giuffre until *after* this interview.

- Ms. Giuffre gave a recorded interview to attorneys Jack Scarola and Brad Edwards in 2011. *Id.* at 6-7. But this particular communication was never intended to be a confidential communication for the rendition of legal services, as reflected by (among other things) the fact that it was a recorded conversation. Indeed, the opening page of the transcript states the information that Ms. Giuffre was providing in the recording was “going to be helpful to us *and to any jury that might ultimately have to hear these facts.*” *Id.* at Ex. C, p. 1 (transcript of Scarola/Edwards interview on April 7, 2011) (emphasis added).

- Excerpts from Ms. Giuffre’s diary are published by Radar Online in January 2015. *Id.* at 7. But the staff of Radar Online had obtained these excerpts back in 2011, before Edwards and Cassell had even talked to Ms. Giuffre. And the excerpts relate to Ms. Giuffre’s sexual abuse by Epstein, not any attorney-client communications.

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- Third parties recount statements allegedly made by Ms. Giuffre. *Id.* at 7-8. But these hearsay statements recounting alleged statements by Ms. Giuffre (many or all of which may have pre-dated 2014) in no way refer to communications between Ms. Giuffre and her lawyers, Edwards and Cassell.

- New York attorney David Boies files a lawsuit for Ms. Giuffre against Ghislaine Maxwell in September 2015. *Id.* at 8. Dershowitz never explains the curious proposition that the filing of a separate lawsuit by another attorney somehow waives that client's attorney-client privilege with regard to earlier confidential communications with other attorneys. And, of course, the carefully-drafted complaint in the Maxwell lawsuit in no way discloses or places at issue any attorney-client communications Ms. Giuffre may have had in an earlier, separate legal matter.

In short, Ms. Giuffre has not waived her attorney-client privilege concerning confidential communications with attorneys about her sexual abuse at the hands of Epstein, Dershowitz, and others. And accepting Dershowitz's remarkable position would mean that a sex abuse victim could never talk about her experiences without forfeiting her right to obtain confidential legal advice regarding the abuse. This position is not the law in this state (or anywhere else in this country), as even the lone case that Dershowitz cites in support makes clear. That one case holds that a decision by a client to reveal a "specific communication" to an attorney constitutes a

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waiver on matters connected with that “specific communication.” *See id.* at 8 (*citing Hoyas v. State*, 456 So.2d 1225, 1229 (Fla. 3d DCA 1984) (holding only that “the client’s offer of his or the attorney’s testimony as to a *specific communication* to the attorney is a waiver as to all other communications to the attorney on the same matter (emphasis in original)).

Dershowitz has not even alleged — must less proven — that Ms. Giuffre herself is trying to use in this case (to which she is not a party) communications about the facts, which communications she had with Edwards and Cassell. In Florida, waiver of the attorney-client privilege occurs if the client voluntarily discloses in court the substance of a communication with her attorney. *See, e.g., Delap v. State*, 440 So.2d 1242, 1247 (Fla. 1983) (criminal defendant sought to use in court favorably testimony from his investigator while blocking inquiry into other testimony). But there is no waiver when the client merely discloses facts which were part of the communication with the client’s attorney. *See Koon v. State*, 463 So.2d 201, 203-04 (Fla. 1985); *see also Taylor v. State*, 855 So.2d 1, 26 n.29 (Fla. 2003). The privilege attaches to the communication with counsel, not to the underlying facts. *Brookings v. State*, 495 So.2d 135, 139 (Fla. 1986); *see also Lynch v. State*, 2 So.3d 47, 66 (Fla. 2008). Thus, allegations that Giuffre disclosed to third parties the same facts that she related to Edwards and Cassell, without any evidence that she disclosed the substance of her confidential consultation with Edwards and Cassell, cannot overcome her privilege.

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b. Edwards and Cassell Have Not Waived Ms. Giuffre's Attorney-Client Privilege by Bringing this Lawsuit.

Dershowitz next maintains the *Edwards and Cassell* somehow have waived *Ms. Giuffre's* attorney-client privilege by filing their own defamation action against him. Once again, this far-fetched position finds no support in Florida law.

i. Edwards and Cassell did not have authority to waive Giuffre's attorney client privilege and thus did not waive her privilege.

Dershowitz initially appears to argue that Edwards and Cassell, as legal counsel for Ms. Giuffre in a separate case, had authority to waive Ms. Giuffre's privilege in this defamation action, even without her consent. *See* Dershowitz Reply at 9. As support for that extraordinary position, Dershowitz cites three Florida cases where the court found that an attorney's actions resulted in waiver of the clients' privilege: *Hamilton v. Hamilton Steel Corp.*, 409 So.2d 1111 (Fla. 4th DCA 1982), *Stevenson v. Stevenson*, 661 So.2d 367 (Fla. 4th DCA 1995), and *Abamar Hous. & Dev., Inc. v. Lisa Daly Lady Décor, Inc.*, 698 So. 2d 276 (Fla. 3d DCA 1997). But in each of these cases, the attorneys waived the attorney-client privilege while specifically acting *on behalf of* the privilege holders. In filing their own, personal defamation claims against Dershowitz in a lawsuit where Ms. Giuffre is not even a party, it can hardly be said that Edwards and Cassell were acting on Ms. Giuffre's behalf. Dershowitz never attempts to even explain, much less prove, that the defamation action would benefit Ms. Giuffre. Florida law is clear that when, as here, the attorneys are not acting on the client's

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behalf, they cannot waive their client's privilege. *See* Charles W. Ehrhardt, 1 Fla. Prac., *Evidence* § 502.6 (2015 ed.); *Schetter v. Schetter*, 239 So.2d 51, 52 (Fla. 4th DCA 1970).

A client may assert the privilege even though the client is not a party to the action in which the communication might be disclosed. *Gerheiser v. Stephens*, 712 So.2d 1252, 1255 (Fla. 4th DCA 1998); Charles W. Ehrhardt, 1 Fla. Prac., *Evidence* § 502.6 (2015 ed.). Even though Ms. Giuffre is not a party to this defamation action, the privilege is hers. Because Edwards and Cassell were not acting as representatives of Ms. Giuffre when they filed their defamation claims against Dershowitz, they did not have authority to waive her privilege.

ii. Edwards and Cassell Did Not Place Ms. Giuffre's Confidential Communications at Issue by Filing this Defamation Action Against Dershowitz.

Dershowitz next contends that Edwards and Cassell, even if acting without authority, waived Ms. Giuffre's attorney-client privilege by filing this defamation action. Under Florida state law, Dershowitz has not met his burden of showing that Edwards and Cassell waived Giuffre's attorney-client privilege. Dershowitz relies on a three-part test outlined in two, decades-old federal district court cases. *See* Dershowitz Reply at 9-10 (*citing Hearn v. Rhay*, 68 F.R.D. 574 (E.D. Wash 1975); and *Pitney-Bowes, Inc. v. Mestre*, 86 F.R.D. 444 (S.D. Fla. 1980)). But at most, these cases apply (a largely discredited version of) federal privilege law, not Florida privilege law. They are not controlling here and should not be followed.

As recognized by the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Florida, which decided *Pitney-Bowes*, the federal "at issue" doctrine is different from Florida's. *See Guarantee Ins. Co. v. Hefferman Ins. Brokers, Inc.*, 300 F.R.D. 590, 594 (S.D. Fla. 2014). And when the

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underlying claim is a Florida state law claim, then “Florida state law[] governs attorney-client privilege issues.” *Id.* As set out earlier in Plaintiff’s Response to Defendant’s Motion to Compel at 6-9, under Florida’s “at issue” standard, Dershowitz cannot show that Cassell and Edwards waived Ms. Guiffre’s attorney-client privilege. Dershowitz effectively concedes this point in his reply brief by not explaining how any Florida authority could support his position.

Even if this court were inclined to consider applying federal rather than Florida law on the “at issue” doctrine, *Hearn* and *Pitney-Bowes* are neither sound nor persuasive. These two old cases have been rejected by much more recent and persuasive authority, most notably, the U.S. District court for the Southern District of Florida, the same court that decided *Pitney-Bowes* over thirty-five years ago. *See Guarantee Ins.*, 300 F.R.D. at 594-96.

In 2014, the Southern District of Florida rejected the *Hearn* “at issue” analysis and instead, adopted the analysis of the Third Circuit as outlined in *Rhone-Poulenc Rorer, Inc. v. Home Indemnity Co.*, 32 F.3d 851 (3d Cir. 1994). *Guarantee Ins.*, 300 F.R.D. at 595. The Third Circuit deemed the *Hearn* test to be of “dubious validity” because, although it “dress[es] up [its] analysis with a checklist of factors, [it] appear[s] to rest on a conclusion that the information sought is relevant and should in fairness be disclosed.” *Id.* at 864. The Third Circuit specifically rejected *Hearne* because relevance is not the standard for determining whether or not evidence should be protected from disclosure as privileged. *Rhone*, 32 F.3d at 863.

More recently, the Second Circuit has also rejected *Hearn*, noting that “[c]ourts in our Circuit and others have criticized *Hearn* and have applied its tests unevenly.” *In re City of Erie*, 546 F.3d 222, 227-28 (2d Cir. 2008). The Second Circuit also noted that the *Hearn* test “has

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been subject to academic criticism.” See, e.g., Richard L. Marcus, *The Perils of Privilege: Waiver and the Litigator*, 84 Mich. L. Rev. 1605, 1628-29 (1986); Note, Developments in the Law-Privileged Communications, 98 Harv. L. Rev. 1450, 1641-42 (1985) (“[T]he faults in the *Hearn* approach are (1) that it does not succeed in targeting a type of unfairness that is distinguishable from the unavoidable unfairness generated by every assertion of privilege, and (2) that its application cannot be limited.”). The academic criticism included not only *Hearn*, but also the follow-on decision of *Pitney-Bowes*. See, e.g., Note, Developments in the Law-Privileged Communications, 98 Harv. L. Rev. at 1643 (discussing *Pitney-Bowes*’ application of *Hearn* and concluding this case “illustrates how poorly the *Hearn* affirmative act requirement addresses the problem of manipulation of a privilege.”).

In light of these strong criticisms of *Hearn* (and *Pitney-Bowes*), the Second Circuit decided that “[w]e agree with its critics that the *Hearn* test cuts too broadly and therefore conclude that the District Court erred in applying it here. . . . Nowhere in the *Hearn* test is found the essential element of reliance on privileged advice in the assertion of the claim or defense in order to effect a waiver.” The Second Circuit held that a much more substantial finding was required to find waiver of the important attorney-client privilege: “We hold that a party must rely on privileged advice from his counsel to make his claim or defense.” 546 F.3d at 229.

Even if the Court were inclined to apply *Hearn*’s three-part test, Dershowitz is flatly wrong in describing its application to the facts of this case. Dershowitz claims Cassell, at his recent deposition, demonstrated his willingness to rely on confidential attorney-client communications to prove that Edwards and he had conducted an adequate investigation before

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filing sexual abuse allegations against Dershowitz. Nothing could be further from the truth. To the contrary, Cassell provided more than fifty pages of deposition testimony about the adequacy of the investigation – none of which involved confidential attorney-client communications. The Court can review the relevant pages of the transcript to see how litigating the adequacy of the investigation that Edwards and Cassell conducted will not require inquiry into any confidential attorney-client communications. *See* Ex. A, Deposition Tr. Excerpt of Paul Cassell, Volume I, dated Oct. 16, 2015, at 63:16 – 117:17. The Court can also confirm that Ms. Giuffre’s own separate attorney – Ms. McCawley from the law firm of Boies, Schiller & Flexner, LLP -- raised a standing objection to Cassell answering any question that would require divulging any attorney/client communications: “Virginia Roberts does not waive her attorney/client privilege with her lawyers, and they are not entitled to testify as to information that she intended to be confidential that she communicated to her lawyers.” Ex. B, Deposition Tr. Excerpt of Paul Cassell, Volume I, dated Oct. 16, 2015, at 39:24 – 40:2.

Out of the approximately 1300 lines of transcribed Cassell deposition testimony, Dershowitz points to just three lines to support his position that attorney-client communications “go to the heart of” Edwards and Cassell’s defamation lawsuit. Dershowitz Reply at 12 (citing Cassell Depo. Tr at 103:21-24). But these three lines plainly do *not* concern confidential attorney-client communications – as Cassell directly stated in his deposition. The relevant lines are:

21 Another bit of information that I had was that in
22 2011, I believe in early April -- this is not
23 attorney/client privileged information from
24 Virginia Roberts. This is a telephone call that

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25 she placed from Australia where she had been
1 essentially forced into hiding by Jeffrey
2 Epstein.

Deposition Tr. Excerpt of Paul Cassell, Volume I, dated Oct. 16, 2015, at 103:21-104:2) (emphasis added). Cassell is referring only to the 2011 recorded and transcribed telephone call between Scarola and Edwards and Ms. Giuffre – the recorded telephone call that was specifically intended not to be a confidential communication to her lawyers but rather (as the transcript of the call itself makes clear) a communication that could be presented “*to any jury that might ultimately have to hear these facts.*” Dershowitz Reply at Ex. C, p. 1 (transcript of Scarola/Edwards interview on April 7, 2011) (emphasis added).

In sum, Edwards and Cassell have not waived – and could not waive – Ms. Giuffre’s attorney-client privilege by filing their own personal defamation action. And fully and fairly litigating that action will not require litigating the substance of any confidential communications that Ms. Giuffre has given to Edwards and Cassell.

3. Edwards and Cassell Have not Waived Their Work-Product Protections by Filing Their Defamation Action.

Dershowitz also argues that he is broadly entitled to pierce the work-product protection for Edwards and Cassell work to review such things as all materials relating to Edwards and Cassell’s investigation into Ms. Giuffre’s credibility and her allegations of Dershowitz’s sexual abuse. Dershowitz Reply at 14-15. Here again, Dershowitz’s argument do not withstand scrutiny.

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The work product privilege protects from discovery “documents and tangible things otherwise discoverable” if a party prepared those items “in anticipation of litigation or for trial.” Fla. R. Civ. P. 1.280(b)(3). The rationale supporting the work product doctrine is that one party is not entitled to prepare his case through the investigative work product of his adversary where the same or similar information is available through ordinary investigative techniques and discovery procedures. *Universal City Development Partners, Ltd. v. Pupillo*, 54 So.3d 612, 614 (Fla. 5thDCA, 2011) citing *Deason*, 632 So.2d at 1384. The work-product of the litigant, his attorney or agent, cannot be examined, absent rare and exceptional circumstances. *Surf Drugs, Inc. v. Vermette*, 236 So.2d 108, 112 (Fla. 1970).

Under Florida Rules of Civil Procedure 1.280(b)(3), a party may obtain discovery of an opposing party’s “documents . . . prepared in anticipation of litigation . . . only upon a showing that the party seeking discovery has need of the materials in the preparation of the case and is unable without undue hardship to obtain the substantial equivalent of the materials by other means.” See generally *S. Bell Tel. & Tel. Co. v. Deason*, 632 So.2d 1377, 1385 (Fla. 1985). Thus, Dershowitz bears the burden of demonstrating two things to overcome Edwards and Cassell’s work product protection: (1) a need for the document sought; and (2) an inability to obtain equivalent information without undue hardship. Dershowitz has not shown “need” or “undue hardship.”

Dershowitz has not offered any evidence to support his assertion of “need” for the work-product of Edwards and Cassell. To show “need,” a party must present testimony or evidence demonstrating the material requested is critical to the theory of the requestor’s case, or

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to some significant aspect of the case. *Zirkelbach Const. Inc. v. Rajan*, 93 So.3d 1124, 1130 (Fla. 2d DCA 2012). “[W]ell established in Florida is the principle that the unsworn analysis of a party’s attorney and/or a bare assertion of need and undue hardship to obtain the substantial equivalent [is] insufficient to satisfy this showing.” *Butler v. Harter*, 152 So.3d 705, 712 (Fla. 1st DCA, 2014); see *Procter & Gamble Co. v. Swilley*, 462 So.2d 1188, 1194 (Fla. 1st DCA 1985); *State v. T.A.*, 528 So.2d 974, 975 (Fla. 2d DCA, 1988)(“[R]epresentations by counsel not made under oath and not subject to cross-examination, absent a stipulation, are not evidence). Further, some courts have held that “the showing of need encompasses a showing of diligence by the party seeking discovery of another party’s work product.” *Butler v. Harter*, 152 So.3d 705, 712 (Fla. 1stDCA, 2014); see also *CSX Transp., Inc. v. Carpenter*, 725 So.2d 434, 435 (Fla. 2d DCA 1999) (quashing order granting motion to compel discovery because the record did not contain affidavits or testimony in support of the plaintiff’s argument that it was unable to obtain the substantial equivalent of the materials by other means without undue hardship); *Falco v. N. Shore Labs. Corp.*, 866 So.2d 1255, 1257 (Fla. 1st DCA 2004) (holding that need and undue hardship “must be demonstrated by affidavit or sworn testimony”); *N. Broward Hosp. Dist. v. Button*, 592 So.2d 367, 368 (Fla. 4th DCA 1992), (“[T]he unsworn assertions of plaintiff’s counsel were insufficient to constitute a showing of need and undue hardship.”), *called into doubt on other grounds as stated in Columbia Hosp. Corp. of S. Broward v. Fain*, 16 So.3d 236 (Fla. 4th DCA 2009). Dershowitz has offered no evidence beyond bare assertions of his “need” for the work-product of Edwards and Cassell. If the moving party fails to show that the

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substantial equivalent of the materials sought cannot be obtained by other means, the discovery will be denied. *Pupillo*, 54 So.3d at 614.

Dershowitz appears to be arguing that he has no other way of defending this lawsuit without obtaining protected work-product materials from Edwards and Cassell. But the central issue in this defamation case is not what materials Dershowitz can extract through discovery from Edwards and Cassell in November 2015, but rather what was *his* state of mind – and what materials *he* possessed – when in January and February 2015 he asserted on worldwide television broadcasts such things as that Edwards and Cassell had conspired with Ms. Giuffre to fabricate evidence against him. Obviously discovery of materials from Edwards and Cassell now does have no bearing on what Dershowitz himself knew nine months ago that could possibly have supported his international media assault on the honesty, integrity, and professionalism of Edwards and Cassell. As much as Dershowitz would like to turn this case into a "he said- she said" , one on one credibility contest between Ms. Giuffre and himself, that is not the way that Dershowitz chose to frame the defamation issues when he knowingly accused Cassell and Edwards of suborning perjury. While the Plaintiffs stand firmly behind the accuracy of Ms. Giuffre's statements, any evidence that may be gathered today tending to suggest inaccuracies in those statements, falls woefully short of proving that the Plaintiffs fabricated lies.

Dershowitz also has an ability to use other materials apart from work-product materials to make his case about the alleged inadequacy of Edwards and Cassell's investigation about Dershowitz's sexual abuse of Ms. Giuffre. But as explained earlier, Dershowitz has ample information from which he can assess the adequacy of the investigation – including the more

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than fifty pages of explanation provided by Cassell during his recent deposition and the thousands of pages of documents already disclosed in discovery and upon which Edwards and Cassell relied in assessing the credibility of Ms. Giuffre. *See* Ex. A.

To make his showing that he is unable to obtain “equivalent information” from other sources, the Court should also require Dershowitz to explain in detail what kind of information he has attempted to obtain from his close personal friend (and convicted sex offender), Jeffrey Epstein. As the Court is well aware, at the base of this case lies Jeffrey Epstein’s sexual trafficking of Ms. Giuffre to Epstein’s friends, including Dershowitz himself. This case is thus not simply a “he said, she said” – because Epstein stands as the link between Ms. Giuffre and Dershowitz.

Dershowitz has already proven that he has an ability to get information from Epstein when it serves his purposes. For example, CNN asked Dershowitz “I’m wondering, have you spoken to Jeffrey Epstein about this since these allegations came out in this suit in the United States? Have conversations happened there?” Dershowitz responded: “Sure. Sure. Certainly. I have been his lawyer and I did speak to him about it. I wanted to make sure that his memory and mine coordinated about when I was on his island. He was able to check, I was able to check. . . . But our memories are clear” Exhibit C, Tr. of CNN Interview of Alan Dershowitz (Jan. 5, 2015).

To be clear, Edwards and Cassell believe that Epstein, if he testifies truthfully, will be forced to admit that he sexually trafficked Ms. Giuffre to Dershowitz (and many other persons), thereby establishing clearly what has happened to Ms. Giuffre. As the Court is aware, Edwards

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and Cassell have been proceeding diligently to secure this testimony from Epstein. Recently the Court rejected Epstein's motion to quash the subpoena for his deposition. But the critical point for present purposes is that Dershowitz must show that he has made similar efforts to obtain this kind of information for other sources and been unsuccessful before he can obtain work-product protected material from Edwards and Cassell.

As in earlier parts of his pleading, Dershowitz also relies on the claim that Edwards and Cassell have waived work-product protection by disclosing a recorded telephone transcript of an interview with Ms. Giuffre from 2011. But here again, Dershowitz does not come to grip with the fact that this transcript was not a confidential communication to Ms. Giuffre's attorneys, but one that could be released by her lawyers to the jury or other decision-makers. The disclosure of this transcript does not broadly waive work-product protections. Attorneys of all types routinely work with their clients to develop statements or materials that can be released to the public – e.g., press releases, securities filings, legal pleadings, books, and the like. The ultimate public release of those materials obviously does not operate to waive work-product protections for all the materials that are arguably factually-connected to the publicly-disclosed statement.

In Florida (as elsewhere), a party “can make a limited waiver of its . . . work product privilege.” *Paradise Divers, Inc. v. Upmal*, 943 So. 2d 812, 814 (Fla. Dist. Ct. App. 2006). A waiver by disclosure only includes “other unrevealed communications only to the extent that they are relevant to the communication already disclosed.” *Id.* (citing *E. Air Lines, Inc. v. Gellert*, 431 So.2d 329, 332 (Fla. 3d DCA 1983)). Waiver by disclosure does “not mean . . . that voluntary disclosure of confidential information effectively waives the privilege as to all

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conversations, or the whole breadth of discussion which may have taken place.” *Procacci v. Seitlin*, 497 So. 2d 969, 969-70 (Fla. Dist. Ct. App. 1986) (citing *Goldman, Sachs & Co. v. Blondis*, 412 F.Supp. 286, 288 (N.D.Ill.1976)). Instead, waiver by disclosure is confined to “that specific subject during that particular conversation.” *Procacci*, 497 So. 2d at 970 (quoting *Perrignon v. Bergen Brunswig Corp.*, 77 F.R.D. 455, 461 (N.D.Cal.1978)). Here, the limited waiver made by Edwards and Cassell of the transcript of the phone interview with Guiffre on April 7, 2011 does not constitute a waiver of work-product privilege as to other protected investigative materials, mental impressions, or communications concerning other aspects of their investigations.

In addition to relying on the 2011 telephone transcript, Dershowitz also stakes out the sweeping position that he is entitled to see all work-product materials connected with Ms. Guiffre simply by virtue of the fact Edwards and Cassell filed their defamation action. Dershowitz Reply at 15-16. The Court should contrast this far-reaching claim with the position that Dershowitz himself is taking with regard to his own defamation counterclaim against Edwards and Cassell. Rather than produce any materials connected with his discussions with his friends and colleagues, Dershowitz has asserted work product protection over his communications as follows:

Prof. Dershowitz is asserting . . . the work product doctrine to withhold or redact responsive documents and communications that (1) involve this action or the action styled Jane Doe No. 1, et al. v. United States, Case No. 9:08-cv-80736-KAM (S.D. Fla.) (the Sarah Neely, Nicholas Maisel, Carolyn Cohen, Harvey Silvergate, Mark Fabiani, Floyd Abrams, Jamin Dershowitz, Mitch Webber, Nancy Gertner, Anthony Julius, Charles Ogletree, Phillip Heymann, David Oscar Markus, Thomas Weigand, Jeanne Baker, Rick Pildes, Susan Rosen, Alex MacDonald, Stephen Gillers, Barbara

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Gillers, Rana Dershowitz, Ella Dershowitz, Elon Dershowitz, Nathan Dershowitz, Ben Brafman, Arthur Aidala, David Zornow, Charles Johnson, David Efron, Thomas Ashe, Joanne Ashe, and Alexi Ashe Meyers. Because all such communications and documents were created on or after December 30, 2014 -- the date upon which Prof. Dershowitz reasonably anticipated litigation involving Plaintiffs Bradley Edwards and Paul Cassell as a result of Jane Doe No. 3's false allegations -- Prof. Dershowitz will not be logging any of these communications or documents because it would be unduly burdensome and because the log itself would unfairly provide Plaintiffs with information about Defendant's ongoing defense activities."Federal Action"); and (2) involve one or more the following individuals with whom Prof. Dershowitz consulted for purposes of obtaining legal advice or who has assisted Prof. Dershowitz and his counsel in gathering evidence in support of his defenses: Thomas Scott, Steven Safra, Richard Simpson, Mary Borja, Ashley Eiler, Nicole Richardson, Ken Sweder, Kendall Coffey, Gabe Groisman, Ben Brodsky,

Ex. D, Defendant Alan Dershowitz's Privilege Log (Aug. 6, 2015). Dershowitz should not be permitted simultaneously to demand to see all the materials that Edwards and Cassell have collected during their multi-year representations of not only Ms. Giuffre but also several other clients while withholding all of the materials he has gathered.

Dershowitz finally argues that Edwards and Cassell have somehow waived worked product protections by filing the Joinder Motion for Ms. Giuffre in the CVRA case. But is obvious that this limited action does not waive work-product protection. Litigation requires some limited communication to third parties—including the court and opposing counsel—of information learned in the course of the attorney-client relationship. Therefore the law recognizes an absolute privilege to protect attorneys' statements made in communications that are preliminary to a proposed judicial proceeding, or in the institution of, or during the

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course and as a part of, a judicial proceeding. Fla. Stat. Ann. § 90.502(2); *see also* Restatement (Second) Torts § 586; *McCullough v. Kubiak*, 158 So. 3d 739, 740 (Fla. 4th DCA, 2015).

To hold otherwise would eviscerate the attorney-client privilege. That would mean that every time an attorney filed a declaration by his client that contained the factual basis for the client's claim, the opposing party would have the right to privileged communications. In fact, if Dershowitz's view were correct, then every time an attorney even filed a complaint setting out the factual basis of a client's claim, the attorney-client privilege would be waived. Dershowitz has not cited any authority either in Florida or elsewhere to support his extreme assertion that Giuffre waived her privilege simply by agreeing to have her attorneys file her declaration with the court.

4. Dershowitz's Miscellaneous Objections are Without Merit.

Dershowitz also raises four specific requests regarding Edwards and Cassell's discovery production. None of these have merit.

First, Dershowitz argues that he has not received emails regarding attorney Jack Scarola's email distribution list. Dershowitz has not received the list for good reason—no such "email distribution list" exists.

Second, Dershowitz argues that Edwards and Cassell produced an email but not the attached zip file associated with the email. Edwards and Cassell are in the process of correcting that oversight and producing that zip file to Dershowitz.

Third, Dershowitz argues that he does not have correspondence in which attorney Jack Scarola sought to obtain information from Prince Andrew about his interactions with Ms.

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Giuffre. That information is in one of the attachments to the January 21, 2015, CVRA filing in this case, which Dershowitz already possesses.

Fourth, Dershowitz refers to an email sent to reporter Paul Blake as a “reply” email and asks for the earlier email to which there was a reply. But the exhibit he attached (Exhibit N) does not contain the word “reply.” Dershowitz appears to simply be confused on this issue.

Conclusion

For the reasons stated, Dershowitz’s Motion to Compel should be denied.

I HEREBY CERTIFY that a true and correct copy of the foregoing was sent via E-Serve to all Counsel on the attached list, this 2ND day of Nov., 2015.



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