

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

-----X
VIRGINIA L. GIUFFRE,
Plaintiff,
v.
GHISLAINE MAXWELL,
Defendant.
-----X

15-cv-07433-RWS

MOTION TO REOPEN DEPOSITION OF PLAINTIFF VIRGINIA GIUFFRE

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Pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 30(a)(2), Defendant Ghislaine Maxwell seeks leave of the Court to reopen the deposition of Plaintiff Virginia Giuffre, and as grounds therefore states as follows:

INTRODUCTION

Plaintiff has engaged in an active effort to hide relevant information and prevent the fair examination of Plaintiff on her claims. Due to these multiple and repeated discovery violations, key information and documents were unavailable to Ms. Maxwell prior to Plaintiff's depositions on May 3, 2016. Some obviously relevant documents and disclosures remain concealed and are the subject of pending frivolous efforts by Plaintiff to evade her discovery obligations.

Recently, Plaintiff completely changed her Rule 26(a) initial disclosures and added multiple new witnesses while deleting many others. In addition, in the initial deposition, Plaintiff's counsel improperly prevented Plaintiff from testifying regarding key relevant non-privileged information without basis or justification.

Finally, Plaintiff has now provided an errata sheet to her sworn depositions testimony in which she materially and substantially contradicts her own testimony. For these reasons, Plaintiff's depositions must be reopened to examine her on newly discovered evidence and her contradictory statements.

ARGUMENT

"A person who has previously been deposed in a matter may be deposed again, but only with leave of the court." *Official Comm. of Unsecured Creditors of Exeter Holdings, Ltd. v. Haltman*, No. CV135475JSAKT, 2016 WL 1180194, at *3 (E.D.N.Y. Mar. 25, 2016) (quoting *Sentry Ins. v. Brand Mgmt. Inc.*, No. 10 Civ. 347, 2012 WL 3288178, at *8 (E.D.N.Y. Aug. 10, 2012); Fed. R. Civ. P. 30(a)(2)(B)). Under Rule 30(a)(2)(B), courts "frequently permit a

deposition to be reopened where the witness was inhibited from providing full information at the first deposition” or “where new information comes to light triggering questions that the discovering party would not have thought to ask at the first deposition.” *Vincent v. Mortman*, No. 3:04 CV 491 (JBA), 2006 WL 726680, at *1 (D. Conn. Mar. 17, 2006) (quoting *Keck v. Union Bank of Switzerland*, 1997 WL 411931, at *1 (S.D.N.Y. July 22, 1997). “Leave should be granted to the extent that doing so is consistent with the factors set forth in Rule 26(b)(2), such as ‘whether the second deposition of the witness would be unnecessarily cumulative, whether the party requesting the deposition has had other opportunities to obtain the same information, and whether the burden of a second deposition outweighs its potential benefit.’” *Official Comm. of Unsecured Creditors of Exeter Holdings, Ltd.*, 2016 WL 1180194, at *3 (quoting *Sentry Ins.*, 2012 WL 3288178, at *8).

“Courts will typically re-open a deposition where there is new information on which a witness should be questioned.” *Id.* (quoting *Ganci v. U.S. Limousine, Ltd.*, No. 10-3027, 2011 WL 4407461, at *2 (E.D.N.Y. Sept. 21, 2011)). This encompasses situations in which other discovery has disclosed conflicting evidence on which a party should be questioned, when discovery responses and relevant information are produced after the previous deposition, and when affidavits produced conflict with the deponent’s previous testimony. *See, e.g., Vincent v. Mortman*, No. 04 Civ. 491, 2006 WL 726680, at *1–2 (D. Conn. Mar. 17, 2006) (allowing plaintiff to reopen deposition when one witness’ deposition contradicted defendants’ deposition and medical records); *Keck*, 1997 WL 411931, at *2 (S.D.N.Y. July 22, 1997) (deposition reopened where affidavit provided evidence conflicting with witness testimony); *Sentry Ins.*, 2012 WL 3288178, at *8 (permitting reopening of deposition based on production of document deponent unjustifiably failed to produce prior to deposition).

Requests to reopen depositions routinely are granted after a deponent materially changes her prior testimony in contradiction to previous sworn testimony. *Miller v. Massad-Zion Motor Sales Co.*, No. 3:12 CV 1363, 2014 WL 4979349, at *2 (D. Conn. Oct. 6, 2014); *Hlinko v. Virgin Alt. Airways*, No. 96 Civ. 2873(KMW)(THK), 1997 WL 68563, at *1 (S.D.N.Y. Feb. 19, 1997). “In addition, courts will also re-open a deposition ‘where the witness was inhibited from providing full information at the first deposition.’” *Official Comm. of Unsecured Creditors of Exeter Holdings, Ltd.*, 2016 WL 1180194, at *3 (quoting *Miller*, 2014 WL 4979349, at *2 (D. Conn. Oct. 6, 2014)). All of these factors are present in this case, necessitating the re-opening of Plaintiff’s deposition.

I. PLAINTIFF’S PRODUCTION OF KEY DOCUMENTS AFTER HER DEPOSITION NECESSITATES ADDITIONAL EXAMINATION

A. Plaintiff failed to identify her health care providers and produce their records prior to her deposition, despite this Court’s order

On April 21, 2016 this Court ordered Plaintiff to produce her medical records and identify all of her health care providers from 1999 to present and produce their medical records. Menninger Decl., Ex. A at 20-21. Undersigned counsel diligently followed up via phone and correspondence and requested that all information relating to Plaintiff’s medical treatment be provided prior to Plaintiff’s May 3, 2016 deposition precisely so that the deposition would not need to be reopened. Menninger Decl., Ex. B. On April 29, 2016, after telling this Court that she had disclosed *all* of her health care providers, Plaintiff served Second Amended Supplemental Responses & Objections, identifying *15 new health care providers*. Menninger Decl., Ex. C at 18-20.¹ For some providers, records were produced; for many, they were not. *Id.*

¹ Treatment providers identified included 1) [REDACTED], 2) [REDACTED], 3) [REDACTED] 4) Dr. [REDACTED] 5) Dr. [REDACTED], 6) Dr. [REDACTED], 7) [REDACTED], 8) Dr. [REDACTED], 9) [REDACTED], 10) [REDACTED], 11) [REDACTED], 12) [REDACTED], 13) Dr. [REDACTED], 14) [REDACTED], and 15) [REDACTED].

At Plaintiff's May 3, 2016 deposition, Plaintiff identified an additional health care provider not identified in her Interrogatory responses and for whom no records had been produced. Specifically, Plaintiff identified a psychiatrist, [REDACTED]. Menninger Decl., Ex. D at 308-14 & 328-31. Plaintiff specifically claims that [REDACTED]. *Id.* at 313-14. She claims to have been talking to [REDACTED]. *Id.* at 334. [REDACTED]. *Id.* at 329. On June 12, 2016 (after Plaintiff's deposition), Plaintiff produced a single record from [REDACTED]. Menninger Decl., Ex. E. The remaining documents [REDACTED], have not been produced. Information relating to this treatment is critical, and Ms. Maxwell has not been able to thoroughly examine Plaintiff on her treatment by [REDACTED] because her identity was not disclosed prior to Plaintiff's deposition, and her complete records still have not been produced.

At her deposition, Plaintiff also identified one of her current treating physicians as [REDACTED]. Menninger Decl., Ex. D at 335-38. [REDACTED]. *Id.* Yet, to date, his records have not been provided.

On May 25, 2016, Plaintiff sent Ms. Maxwell additional records obtained from Plaintiff's treatment [REDACTED]. Those documents identify another medical provider, [REDACTED], never previously disclosed. Menninger Decl., Ex. F at 4.

Lynn Miller, Plaintiff's mother, was deposed on May 24, 2016. During that deposition, Ms. Maxwell learned that Plaintiff was treated for [REDACTED]

[REDACTED].
Menninger Decl., Ex. G at 144. On June 1, 2016, Plaintiff produced additional documentation [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]. These documents identify three *additional* undisclosed health care professionals who treated Plaintiff, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Menninger Decl., Ex. H.

One of the medical providers that was disclosed, and for whom some documents had been produced prior to Plaintiff's deposition was [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Ms. Maxwell learned that he had records in his laptop that had not been produced prior to his deposition. Again, these records were produced after Plaintiff was deposed.² Menninger Decl., Ex. I at 36.

In short, at Plaintiff's first deposition, Ms. Maxwell learned of the identity of Plaintiff's treating psychiatrist, but did not have the ability to fully question Plaintiff regarding her treatment because of the late disclosure. Since then, at least four additional health care providers have been identified. Post-deposition medical records for at least four different physician visits, including Plaintiff's treatment [REDACTED] pre-dating the alleged defamatory statement have been produced. Plaintiff still has failed to produce any records from: [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]. All of the new information that has come to

² At the deposition, copies were produced that were difficult to read. Despite requests, legible copies have not been provided.

light, and the information that has yet to be produced, justifies the reopening of Plaintiff's deposition.

B. Plaintiff failed to produce emails from her iCloud and hotmail accounts

By interrogatory, Plaintiff was asked to identify "email address, email account, cellphone number and cellphone provider, social media account and login or screen name, text or instant messaging account name and number, that You have used, applied for or been supplied between 1998 and the present." Menninger Decl., Ex. C at 8-9. Plaintiff responded, identifying a single email address and three telephone numbers. Plaintiff's counsel verified those discovery requests pursuant to Rule 33(b)(5).

Through a detailed review of the documents produced by Plaintiff in discovery, Ms. Maxwell uncovered Plaintiff has used at least three other email accounts – one on iCloud, one on live.com, and one on hotmail.com during the relevant time periods. Plaintiff's counsel confesses that prior to being confronted on the issue, they never reviewed the emails in the accounts for relevant information. Menninger Decl., Ex. J. The claims that counsel did not know these email accounts exist is belied by the fact that they have now included "privileged" communications from at least one of the accounts on their privilege log demonstrating and indicating there are probably privileged communications in the account they have not reviewed. Thus, they both knew about the accounts and corresponded with Plaintiff using those accounts, yet failed to disclose the accounts or to review them for relevant information.

It was not until Ms. Maxwell subpoenaed records from Apple on June 8, 2016, that – two days later – Plaintiff finally produced emails from the iCloud account. Menninger Decl., Ex. K. Plaintiff still has failed to review or produce any documents from her live.com account or her

hotmail account.³ Plaintiff's attorneys claim they cannot access these accounts, or that those accounts have been closed. *See* Doc. #207. Through the service of a subpoena on Microsoft, Ms. Maxwell's counsel has learned this is untrue. The hotmail account remains "active" and Microsoft has preserved the information in that account. Ms. Maxwell's counsel provided the release from Microsoft so that the emails can be accessed. Menninger Decl. Ex. L. Plaintiff has refused to execute the release to permit the document production. The hotmail account is active, can be accessed, and Plaintiff has simply failed to review these accounts for relevant information or permit discovery of relevant evidence.

The limited information produced from the iCloud account shows that responsive information exists. The production includes Plaintiff's communications with [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]. Despite this, few pieces of correspondence with [REDACTED] have been produced. Plaintiff also produced an email to [REDACTED] but not any response to that email.

The iCloud account also discloses a previously undisclosed potential witness, [REDACTED]
[REDACTED], a person working at a not-for-profit relating to sexual trafficking victims. Apparently, in March 2015 (well after the alleged defamatory statement), Plaintiff [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED].

³ Ms. Maxwell has issued subpoena for records from all of these accounts. Plaintiff had filed a motion for protective order, and thus is still trying to prevent access to relevant discovery.

It is completely unknown what other relevant and probative information will be uncovered in Plaintiff's previously hidden accounts, including her hotmail account. What is clear is that Ms. Maxwell has had no opportunity to depose Plaintiff about these issues, necessitating the reopening of her deposition.

C. Plaintiff has failed to produce her employment records

In the April 21, 2016, hearing, the Court also ordered that Plaintiff produce records relating to her employment history, including identifying her employer, dates of employment, nature of employment and earnings. Menninger Decl., Ex. A at 25. These documents are directly related to Plaintiff's damages claims for lost earnings and loss of earning potential – *i.e.* Plaintiff's own actual historic earnings necessarily informs the basis for any claimed loss of earnings. Based on the resumes provided by Plaintiff in discovery, Ms. Maxwell also requested personnel record releases for all employers listed on Plaintiff's resume, which were provided on April 29, 2016. Prior to Plaintiff's deposition, no employment records had been produced.

At Plaintiff's deposition, Plaintiff admitted that [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]. Menninger Decl., Ex. D at 67-90. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED].

After Plaintiff's deposition, Plaintiff provided additional documentation concerning her employment history. Through employment records releases (requested well before Plaintiff's deposition), Ms. Maxwell obtained employment records [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED].⁴ Until now, Ms. Maxwell has not had the information necessary to examine Plaintiff on this lost income aspect of her damages claims.

D. Plaintiff has failed to produce her education records

In the April 21, 2016, hearing, the Court also ordered Plaintiff to turn over her education records. Again, this information, or forms to permit the release of the information, were provided well in advance of the Plaintiff's scheduled deposition, specifically February 12, to permit full examination on these issues. Again, Plaintiff did not provide the releases until mere days before her deposition, and only after this Court's order. Since Plaintiff's deposition, various education documents have been obtained through those releases, specifically documents from Plaintiff's various high schools, including [REDACTED]. The records contain substantial information conflicting with Plaintiff's previous testimony. Ms. Maxwell is entitled to examine Plaintiff on this previously undisclosed evidence.

E. Plaintiff has filed amended Rule 26 disclosures identifying new witnesses

Finally, on June 1, 2016, weeks after her deposition and in the final month of the fact discovery period, Plaintiff filed her “Third Revised” Rule 26 disclosures. She has expanded her list of witnesses with relevant information from 69 specific witnesses to [REDACTED]. She curiously removed witnesses previously disclosed. With regard to all of these witnesses, she fails to identify who they are and what information they allegedly have that is relevant to the case. The stock description for each person is [REDACTED].” Menninger Decl, Ex. N at 14.

⁴ Plaintiff's Rule 26(a) disclosure claims lost income as "estimated lost income of \$180,000 annually, Present value of \$3,461,000 to \$5,407,000. This is based solely on the "average" earning of a woman Plaintiff's age. Obviously, any actual lost earnings must be based on Plaintiff's *own* earning history and work records, which is vastly different.

These disclosures provide no actual information, such as the type of alleged knowledge, basis of the knowledge or how the information is in any way relevant to this single count defamation case. She also has amended her document disclosures list but has failed to produce any of the new documents she has identified, despite repeated requests for these documents. *Id.* at 16.

These late disclosures are clearly improper and should be stricken under Rule 37(c), a matter for a different motion. Nevertheless, these material changes include witnesses that were obviously known to Plaintiff since the inception of the case. Ms. Maxwell is entitled to question Plaintiff on these disclosures to determine what, if any, relevant information these newly disclosed witnesses might have.

In total, Plaintiff has produced over 256 additional documents since her deposition, and other documents have been obtained through previously withheld releases. As will be briefed separately, there are multiple additional documents that have still not been produced. Of the information uncovered, much of it directly contradicts Plaintiff's previous sworn discovery responses and her sworn deposition testimony. This is precisely the type of situation that requires reopening Plaintiff's deposition.

II. PLAINTIFF'S COUNSEL INSTRUCTED PLAINTIFF NOT TO ANSWER RELEVANT, NON-PRIVILEGED QUESTIONS IN HER FIRST DEPOSITION

Plaintiff was instructed by her attorney not to answer certain questions during her deposition without basis. The questions did not seek privileged information, were completely appropriate, and directly relevant to issues in case.

It is axiomatic that counsel at a deposition "may instruct a deponent not to answer *only when necessary to preserve a privilege*, to enforce a limitation ordered by the court, or to present a motion under Rule 30(d)(3)." Fed. R. Civ. P. 30(c)(2); *Redwood v. Dobson*, 476 F.3d 462, 467-68 (7th Cir. 2007) ("Counsel for the witness may halt the deposition and apply for a

protective order, see [Rule 30(d)(3)], but must not instruct the witness to remain silent.”); *Quantachrome Corp. v. Micromeritics Instrument Corp.*, 189 F.R.D. 697, 701 (S.D. Fla. 1999) (counsel “may instruct the witness not to answer or may halt the deposition. Fed.R.Civ.P. 30(d)(3). Counsel may do so, though, only if he intends to move for a protective order under Rule 30(d)(3)”); *Harris v. Bornhorst*, 513 F.3d 503, 525-26 (6th Cir. 2008) (“despite the lack of relevancy of the questions to the claims asserted, absent a privilege or protective order, a deponent must answer questions posed at a discovery deposition”). Where counsel improperly instructs a witness not to answer, courts routinely require the deposition to be reopened. *Keck*, 1997 WL 411931, at *1.

At Plaintiff’s first deposition, Plaintiff was instructed not to answer three different areas of inquiry where there was simply no basis for claiming any privilege or right to protection. Plaintiff has never moved for a protective order on these lines of inquiry because there is no basis for prohibiting the discovery.

First, Plaintiff was asked to [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]. Menninger Decl., Ex. D at 216-26.

When Plaintiff was asked to describe [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]. Menninger Decl., Ex. D at 215-26. He refused to let Plaintiff testify based on her own independent recollection. *Id.* This is simply improper, and alone serves as a valid basis for reopening the deposition.

The second area of inquiry on which Plaintiff was prohibited from testifying was [REDACTED]

Menninger Decl. Ex. D at 244-45. Counsel refused to let Plaintiff answer these questions despite this Court's order that [REDACTED]

██████████. Menninger Decl., Ex. A at 24. Rather than complying with this very clear order, Plaintiff's ██████████

The third question Plaintiff was prohibited from answering concerned her consultations with [REDACTED]

Even if that is the case, Ms. Maxwell is entitled to the identity of this health care provider. *Manzo v. Stanley Black & Decker Inc.*, No. CV 13-3963 JFB SIL, 2015 WL 136011, at *2 (E.D.N.Y. Jan. 9, 2015) (identity of non-testifying experts discoverable); *Baki v. B.F. Diamond Constr. Co.*, 71 F.R.D. 179, 181–82 (D. Md. 1976) (same); *Eisai Co. v. Teva Pharm. USA, Inc.*, 247 F.R.D. 440, 441–42 (D.N.J. 2007) (same).

In light of the clearly improper instructions not to answer non-privileged relevant questions, Plaintiff's deposition must be reopened.

III. PLAINTIFF MADE MATERIAL CHANGES TO HER DEPOSITION THAT COMPLETELY CONTRADICT HER SWORN TESTIMONY

The final and perhaps most compelling reason to reopen Plaintiff's deposition is the fact that Plaintiff filed an errata sheet for her deposition in which she materially contradicts her prior sworn testimony. Menninger Decl., Ex. M. A court may reopen a deposition if the changes to the transcript are made without adequate reasons, or if they are so substantial as to render the transcript incomplete or useless. *See Hlinko*, 1997 WL 68563, at *1 (citing *Allen & Co. v. Occidental Petroleum Corp.*, 49 F.R.D. 337, 341 (S.D.N.Y.1970)); *see also Miller*, 2014 WL 4979349, at *2.

Plaintiff's errata changes are astounding, literally reflecting complete contradictions of her actual sworn testimony by changing "yes" answers to "no," and indicating "clarification of answer" as the basis for total revision. A vast majority of the 20 changes regard a very specific date testified to by Plaintiff in her deposition that has a profound impact in this matter, as her attorneys are fully aware. Specifically, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Plaintiff had been well coached on how to answer to the prior perjured testimony, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]. Menninger Decl.,

Ex. D at 26. The question was then posed about [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]. Menninger Decl., Ex. M.

This is not the only substantive and completely contradictory change in the testimony. Plaintiff revised her very clear and distinct answer that [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

The impact of the original (presumably true) testimony is a matter for another motion, as is the effect of the true reasons the changes were made. For purposes of this motion, what is important is that substantive contradictory changes by errata require that, at a minimum, Plaintiff be examined on the revisions.

WHEREFORE, for the foregoing reasons, Ms. Maxwell requests that the Court permit Plaintiff's deposition to be reopened for up to seven additional hours of examination, and order that Plaintiff pay the costs and fees associated with deposition pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 30(d)(2).

Dated: June 20, 2016

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Laura A. Menninger

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I certify that on June 20, 2016, I electronically served this *DEFENDANT'S MOTION TO REOPEN DEPOSITION OF PLAINTIFF VIRGINIA GIUFFRE* via ECF on the following:

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