# Table of Contents

## Volume 1

### CHAPTER 1. HISTORY OF THE ATTORNEY-CLIENT PRIVILEGE

#### I. INTRODUCTION TO THE HISTORY OF THE PRIVILEGE

- § 1:1 Origins of the privilege, generally
- § 1:2 Law of witnesses and emergence of the privilege
- § 1:3 Attorney's privilege emerges, then transforms into client’s privilege
- § 1:4 Barristers, attorneys, and solicitors

#### II. SCOPE OF THE PRIVILEGE

- § 1:5 Introduction
- § 1:6 Bill of discovery's limitation on scope of privilege
- § 1:7 Client’s privilege after *Radcliffe v. Fursman*
- § 1:8 —Exception to bill of discovery
- § 1:9 Attorney's privilege after *Radcliffe v. Fursman*
- § 1:10 —Further retrenchment
- § 1:11 —Subsequent expansion

#### III. THE ATTORNEY-CLIENT PRIVILEGE IN AMERICA

- § 1:12 The privilege in the United States, generally
- § 1:13 The short-lived litigation limitation in America

### CHAPTER 2. GENERAL PRINCIPLES

- § 2:1 Definition and elements
- § 2:2 Absolute protection
- § 2:3 Purpose, rationale, and general construction
- § 2:4 When representation and attorney-client privilege protection begins and ends
§ 2:5 Duration of privilege
§ 2:6 —Exception after death of client for dispute over terms of client’s will
§ 2:7 Source of attorney-client privilege

CHAPTER 3. ATTORNEY
§ 3:1 Generally
§ 3:2 Bar membership
§ 3:3 Agent of attorney
§ 3:4 —Standard of need for assistance
§ 3:5 —Retained by or at direction of attorney and under attorney’s supervision
§ 3:6 —Legal advice or assistance
§ 3:7 —Obligation of attorney’s agents to preserve confidentiality of client’s communications
§ 3:8 Bailee of evidence
§ 3:9 Business associate
§ 3:10 Foreign attorney
§ 3:11 Friend
§ 3:12 Government attorney
§ 3:13 Imposter—Reasonably mistaken belief
§ 3:14 In-house counsel
§ 3:15 Jailhouse lawyer
§ 3:16 Judge
§ 3:17 Law student
§ 3:18 Parent of client
§ 3:19 Patent agents
§ 3:20 —Foreign agents
§ 3:21 Special counsel, monitor, compliance counsel, special master, or investigator
§ 3:22 Tax practitioner (including certified public accountants, enrolled agents and actuaries)
§ 3:23 Trademark agents
§ 3:24 Witness
§ 3:25 Advocate for victim of sexual assault

CHAPTER 4. CLIENT

I. INTRODUCTION
§ 4:1 Generally

xx
II. AGENTS OF CLIENT
§ 4:2 Generally

III. ATTORNEY AS CLIENT
§ 4:3 Generally
§ 4:4 —In-house counsel consulting with outside counsel
§ 4:5 —Attorneys within same firm consulting among themselves

IV. BENEFACtor
§ 4:6 Generally
§ 4:7 —Last link or probative link error

V. CORPORATE STOCKHOLDERS OR SHAREHOLDERS
§ 4:8 Generally

VI. CORPORATIONS
A. INTRODUCTION
§ 4:9 Generally
§ 4:10 Should attorney-client privilege be available to corporations?

B. SCOPE
§ 4:11 To whose communications does privilege extend—Who personifies the corporate client?
§ 4:12 —“Control group” test
§ 4:13 —Problems with “control group” test
§ 4:14 —“Subject matter” test—Alternative to restrictive “control group” test
§ 4:15 Knowledge that legal advice was sought
§ 4:16 Interviewing corporate employees: an ethical restriction
§ 4:17 Applicability of corporate attorney-client privilege to communications with present employees about matters predating their employment
§ 4:18 —Applicability of corporate attorney-client privilege to communications with former employees
§ 4:19 Status of outside agents/independent contractors relative to corporate client’s communications with counsel

§ 4:20 Who may assert corporation’s attorney-client privilege?

§ 4:21 For whom privilege protection exists—The corporate entity, not its agents

§ 4:22 —Joint defense/community of interest strategy

§ 4:23 —Joint client strategy

§ 4:24 Communications between parent and subsidiary corporations

C. WAIVER

§ 4:25 Who may waive corporation’s attorney-client privilege?

§ 4:26 —Corporate officers and directors asserting advice-of-counsel as defense to criminal charge

§ 4:27 —Successors in interest/bankruptcy trustee, succeeding officers, directors, and members of board of directors

VII. GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

§ 4:28 Generally

VIII. INSURANCE COMPANIES

§ 4:29 Generally

IX. JOINT CLIENTS/PARTICIPANTS IN JOINT OR COMMON DEFENSE

A. JOINT CLIENTS

§ 4:30 Generally

§ 4:31 Joint representation required

§ 4:32 Joint representation of corporations and their directors, officers, and employees

§ 4:33 Joint client privilege not applicable when joint clients subsequently become adversaries

§ 4:34 —Exception to joint client privilege does not apply when joint client is called as a witness

xxii
TABLE OF CONTENTS

B. PARTICIPANTS IN JOINT OR COMMON DEFENSE/INDIVIDUALS WITH A COMMUNITY OF INTERESTS

§ 4:35 Generally
§ 4:36 “Community of interests”
§ 4:37 Burden of persuasion
§ 4:38 Focus: why communications were shared, not when generated

X. LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANIES

§ 4:39 Generally

XI. PROSPECTIVE CLIENT

§ 4:40 Generally

XII. SUCCESSORS IN INTEREST

§ 4:41 Generally
§ 4:42 Corporation in bankruptcy
§ 4:43 Subrogee to rights of another

XIII. TESTATOR

§ 4:44 Generally

XIV. TRUSTS

§ 4:45 Generally

XV. UNINCORPORATED ENTITIES

§ 4:46 Generally
§ 4:47 Unincorporated entities existing for and owned by their members—Trade associations and partnerships
§ 4:48 Who is the client?
§ 4:49 —Limited partnerships
§ 4:50 Commencement of attorney-client relationship for partnership entity

XVI. VICTIM

§ 4:51 Generally
XVII. WITNESS

§ 4:52 Generally

CHAPTER 5. COMMUNICATIONS

I. WHAT IS PROTECTED BY THE PRIVILEGE?

§ 5:1 Communications protected, not information

II. WHOSE COMMUNICATIONS ARE PROTECTED?

§ 5:2 Direct protection for client-to-attorney communications; derivative protection for attorney-to-client communications

§ 5:3 Implications of derivative protection—Generally

§ 5:4 —Expanding direct protection to encompass attorney communications

§ 5:5 —Communications from attorney’s agent to attorney or client

§ 5:6 —Extent to which communications from attorney or attorney’s agent must reveal confidential client communications

§ 5:7 —Communications among client’s agents of legal advice given by attorney

§ 5:8 —Attorney’s records or files generally: communications to co-counsel and notes to file

§ 5:9 —Bank records maintained by attorney for client

§ 5:10 —Notes revealing contents of nonprivileged pre-existing documents

§ 5:11 —Must document authored by attorney be communicated to client for protection to apply?

§ 5:12 —Drafts of documents being prepared for dissemination to third parties

§ 5:13 —Discovery from attorney; pre-existing documents communicated to attorney

§ 5:14 Taking derivative protection a step too far; client’s opinions and decisions based on attorney’s advice

§ 5:15 Preparatory communications

§ 5:16 Cooperative communications
III. FORMS OF COMMUNICATION

§ 5:17 Form of communication generally irrelevant to application of the privilege
§ 5:18 Pre-existing documents; copies of business correspondence
§ 5:19 Notes, annotations, marginalia, and interlineations on pre-existing privileged documents
§ 5:20 Fax, e-mail, text, and other telephonic and electronic communications

IV. RELATIONSHIP OF COMMUNICATION TO LEGAL ADVICE SOUGHT

§ 5:21 Communication must in general be necessary to obtain informed legal advice

CHAPTER 6. CONFIDENTIALITY

I. REQUIREMENT OF CONFIDENTIALITY AND ITS PREMISE

§ 6:1 Generally
§ 6:2 Expectation of confidentiality—Communication, not information
§ 6:3 History of confidentiality requirement
§ 6:4 Confidentiality not logical imperative

II. SUBJECTIVE EXPECTATION: CONFIDENTIALITY INTENDED BY CLIENT

§ 6:5 Generally

III. OBJECTIVE REASONABLENESS OF CLIENT’S EXPECTATION OF CONFIDENTIALITY

A. INTRODUCTION

§ 6:6 Generally

B. FACTUAL CIRCUMSTANCES SURROUNDING COMMUNICATION

§ 6:7 Generally
§ 6:8 Employees’ personal expectation of confidentiality in e-mail and digital communications

C. NATURE OF SERVICES SOUGHT BY CLIENT

§ 6:9 Nature dictates whether communication is protected
§ 6:10 Conduit theory
§ 6:11 —Defining nature of services
§ 6:12 —Test of confidentiality & preparation of patent applications
§ 6:13 —Test of confidentiality & preparation of securities registrations, bankruptcy applications and tax returns

D. TYPE OF INFORMATION COMMUNICATED

§ 6:14 Generally
§ 6:15 Identity of attorney or client generally not protected
§ 6:16 —“Legal advice” or “confidential communication” exception
§ 6:17 —“Probative link” or “last link” exception
§ 6:18 Fee information not protected
§ 6:19 Benefactor identity and fee information not protected
§ 6:20 Client’s whereabouts, address and telephone number generally not protected
§ 6:21 Fact of retention & existence of attorney-client relationship not protected
§ 6:22 Subject of consultation or general nature of legal work performed not protected
§ 6:23 Details of meetings or instructions or authority given by the client not protected
§ 6:24 Observations of attorney generally not protected
§ 6:25 —Psychological state of client
§ 6:26 —Signature of client
§ 6:27 —Physical appearance of client
§ 6:28 —Conduct of client toward attorney
§ 6:29 Information about notices of deficiency, court dates, potential penalties and other facts communicated by attorney to client not protected
TABLE OF CONTENTS

§ 6:30 Technical and public information within attorney-client communications not protected

IV. CONFIDENTIALITY MUST BE MAINTAINED AND IS NOT PRESUMED

§ 6:31 Maintenance of confidentiality required
§ 6:32 Presumption of confidentiality

CHAPTER 7. LEGAL ADVICE OR ASSISTANCE

I. PURPOSE OF CONSULTATION: LEGAL ADVICE MUST BE SOUGHT BY CLIENT

§ 7:1 Purpose of consultation: legal advice must be sought by client, generally
§ 7:2 Client intent problems in corporate or business context
§ 7:3 Effect of technology on confidentiality

II. HOW MIXTURE OF LEGAL AND NONLEGAL SERVICES AFFECTS STATUS OF CONFIDENTIAL COMMUNICATIONS

§ 7:4 How mixture of legal and nonlegal services affects status of confidential communications, generally
§ 7:5 Communications serving legal and nonlegal purposes—Which portions of communications will be privileged?

III. PRIMARY PURPOSE OF CONSULTATION

§ 7:6 Primary purpose of consultation, generally
§ 7:7 Focus and implications of primary purpose requirement
§ 7:8 —Focus on means of communication
§ 7:9 —Focus on segregable portions of communications

IV. WHAT CONSTITUTES LEGAL ADVICE OR ASSISTANCE

§ 7:10 What constitutes legal advice or assistance, generally
V. TYPES OF ADVICE OR SERVICES

§ 7:11 Accounting/legal services: lawyer who is accountant

§ 7:12 Custodian or repository of items

§ 7:13 Drafting

§ 7:14 —Press releases

§ 7:15 —Real estate conveyances

§ 7:16 —Wills

§ 7:17 Investigative services

§ 7:18 —Internal investigations of illegal activities

§ 7:19 —Insurance claims investigation

§ 7:20 Legislative services

§ 7:21 Ministerial or support services: lawyer serving as messenger, scrivener, witness, or conduit of information or materials

§ 7:22 Monitoring compliance with consent decrees or final judgments

§ 7:23 Negotiations

§ 7:24 Patent application preparation and prosecution/trademark application and prosecution

§ 7:25 Tax advice and services

§ 7:26 —Tax return preparation: question of confidentiality as well as legal advice

§ 7:27 Other services held not to constitute legal assistance

VI. LEGAL ADVICE REQUIRING SPECIAL EXPERTISE

§ 7:28 Attorney’s lack of special expertise does not defeat privilege protection

VII. PRESUMPTION OF LEGAL ADVICE

§ 7:29 Outside counsel

§ 7:30 In-house counsel

§ 7:31 Business associate

VIII. SELF-INITIATED LEGAL ADVICE: MUST EACH CONSULTATION HAVE BEEN REQUESTED BY CLIENT?

§ 7:32 Generally
IX. CLIENT'S MOTIVATION IN SEEKING LEGAL ADVICE

§ 7:33 Generally

CHAPTER 8. EXCEPTIONS TO THE PRIVILEGE

I. NO “UNAVAILABILITY,” “GOOD CAUSE” OR “NECESSITY” EXCEPTION

§ 8:1 No “unavailability,” “good cause” or “necessity” exception, generally

II. ABUSE OF ATTORNEY-CLIENT RELATIONSHIP: CRIME/FRAUD EXCEPTION

§ 8:2 Rule and its rationale
§ 8:3 Ethical obligation of attorney to disclose anticipated fraud
§ 8:4 Elements of exception/burden of persuasion
§ 8:5 —Whose intent is important?/knowledge of attorney
§ 8:6 —Prima facie standard
§ 8:7 —Satisfying burden of persuasion
§ 8:8 —Evidence that may be considered
§ 8:9 —In camera inspection of contested communication: Must abuse of attorney-client relationship be established by evidence independent of communications in question?
§ 8:10 —In camera examinations and adversarial hearings
§ 8:11 —Consequence of finding
§ 8:12 What wrongs preclude application of privilege?
§ 8:13 —Inequitable conduct/patent law
§ 8:14 “In furtherance”—What relationship must client’s communications have to his wrongful conduct?
§ 8:15 Scope of discovery after demonstration of crime, fraud or tort
§ 8:16 Relationship between wrong for which legal advice was sought and proceedings in which discovery is sought: Dicta of Alexander v. United States
§ 8:17 Timing of client’s acts and consultations with attorney critical to application of exception

III. JOINT CLIENTS
§ 8:18 Joint clients, generally

IV. ACTIONS BY INDIVIDUALS TO WHOM FIDUCIARY DUTY OWED
§ 8:19 Shareholder actions against directors
§ 8:20 Cause to overcome privilege
§ 8:21 —Limitations on applicability of Garner—Must the action be derivative for Garner rule to apply?
§ 8:22 Rejection of Garner balancing approach
§ 8:23 Expanding influence of Garner in stockholder actions
§ 8:24 Beyond stockholder suits—Extension of Garner
§ 8:25 Burden of persuasion
§ 8:26 Director’s counsel versus corporation’s counsel

V. WILL CONTESTS
§ 8:27 Generally

VI. OPEN MEETING/PUBLIC MEETING/SUNSHINE LAWS
§ 8:28 Generally

Volume 2

CHAPTER 9. WAIVER

I. WHO MAY WAIVE?
§ 9:1 The individual client
§ 9:2 —Agent’s implied authority to waive
§ 9:3 Joint clients and participants in common defense
§ 9:4 —Waiver of joint privilege by criminal defendant
§ 9:5 Corporate officers and directors on behalf of corporation

xxx
II. INTENTION, BURDEN, AND DURATION

§ 9:21 Intention to waive
§ 9:22 Burden of persuasion
§ 9:23 Duration of waiver

III. EXPRESS AND IMPLIED WAIVERS

A. IN GENERAL

§ 9:24 Introduction
§ 9:25 Failure to take reasonable precautions to preserve confidentiality
§ 9:26 Scope of waiver

B. INVOLUNTARY DISCLOSURES

§ 9:27 Judicially-compelled disclosures
§ 9:28 Purloined communications

C. VOLUNTARY DISCLOSURE OR USE OF PRIVILEGED COMMUNICATIONS

§ 9:29 Generally
§ 9:30 Selective waiver forbidden upon partial disclosure
§ 9:31 Public or technical information in disclosed communications
§ 9:32 Scope of waiver after voluntary disclosure or use of privileged communications
§ 9:33 Failure to properly object to disclosure of confidential communications
§ 9:34 —Scope of waiver
§ 9:35 Evidentiary use of privileged communications
§ 9:36 —Attorney’s use of information confidentially communicated by client
§ 9:37 —Anticipating evidentiary use for pretrial discovery purposes
§ 9:38 —Scope of waiver
§ 9:39 Refreshing recollection with attorney-client communications
§ 9:40 —While testifying
§ 9:41 —Prior to testifying
§ 9:42 —“Necessary in interest of justice”
§ 9:43 —Scope of waiver
§ 9:44 —Does attorney’s review of privileged documents waive privilege?

IV. INJECTING ATTORNEY-CLIENT COMMUNICATIONS INTO LITIGATION

§ 9:45 Introduction
§ 9:46 Reliance on advice of counsel
§ 9:47 —Mandatory severance required when advice is raised by one client in joint client situation
§ 9:48 —Advice of counsel raised by corporate officers
§ 9:49 —Who may put reliance on advice of counsel in issue or make it relevant to action and thereby waive privilege?
§ 9:50 —Notice of intention to rely on advice of counsel; bifurcation in patent infringement actions
§ 9:51 —Scope of waiver
§ 9:52 Asserting claim or defense that makes attorney-client communications relevant to, but not at issue in, cause of action
§ 9:53 Asserting claim or defense that makes attorney-client communications relevant to, but not issue in, cause of action—Good faith
§ 9:54 —Knowledge, estoppel, and statute of limitations
TABLE OF CONTENTS

§ 9:55 —Scope of waiver
§ 9:56 Attacks on counsel and the self-defense rule
§ 9:57 —Must client initiate charges? Self-defense exception in third-party actions against attorney
§ 9:58 — —Problems created by the expanded self-defense exception; need for substantive and procedural limitations
§ 9:59 — —Expanded self-defense exception raises no serious constitutional issues
§ 9:60 —Will threatened charges against attorney suffice?
§ 9:61 —Scope of waiver
§ 9:62 Action for payment of fees
§ 9:63 Action against client for wrongful discharge
§ 9:64 Misuse of attorney-client relationship or attorney-client privilege
§ 9:65 Cooperation clauses in insurance contracts
§ 9:66 Will contests
§ 9:67 “Claiming under” will, testator, or estate

V. EXCEPTIONS TO WAIVER BY VOLUNTARY DISCLOSURE

§ 9:68 Generally
§ 9:69 Joint clients
§ 9:70 Participants in common defense and individuals with community of interest
§ 9:71 Disclosures with reservations
§ 9:72 Inadvertent disclosures
§ 9:73 —What constitutes inadvertence?
§ 9:74 —What constitutes reasonable steps to prevent disclosure?
§ 9:75 —What constitutes reasonable steps to rectify the error?
§ 9:76 —Inadvertence of counsel
§ 9:77 —Burden of persuasion
§ 9:78 —Scope and effect of inadvertent disclosure doctrine
§ 9:79 —Implications of inadvertent disclosure doctrine

VI. SCOPE OF WAIVER

§ 9:80 Introduction
§ 9:81 Selective waiver and subject matter of waiver
§ 9:82 Scope of waiver of derivative claim
§ 9:83 Defining subject matter of waiver
§ 9:84 Scope of the waiver; whose communications with the client are waived?
§ 9:85 Scope of waiver might not extend beyond disclosed communication
§ 9:86 —Future litigation
§ 9:87 —Disclosure by attorney of materials prepared for client
§ 9:88 —Disclosure by attorney of pre-existing documents communicated by client
§ 9:89 Individuals to whom the waiver runs and who may have access to communications
§ 9:90 Limited waiver
§ 9:91 —Logic of limited waiver
§ 9:92 —Implicit recognition of limited waiver
§ 9:93 ——Disclosures during negotiations
§ 9:94 ——Express reservations accompanying disclosures
§ 9:95 ——Protective orders
§ 9:96 ——Collateral estoppel
§ 9:97 Time-frame of waiver

CHAPTER 10. CONSTITUTIONAL AND EVIDENTIARY ISSUES

I. CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES
§ 10:1 Constitutional issues, generally
§ 10:2 First Amendment right to free speech
§ 10:3 Fourth Amendment protection against unreasonable searches and seizures
§ 10:4 Fifth Amendment privilege against compelled self-incrimination
§ 10:5 Fifth Amendment right to due process
§ 10:6 Sixth Amendment right to effective assistance of counsel
§ 10:7 Sixth Amendment right of the accused to confront the witnesses against him

II. EVIDENTIARY ISSUES
§ 10:8 Inferences from assertion of privilege
TABLE OF CONTENTS

§ 10:9 Inferences from assertion of privilege: An
alternative to negative inference, a crime/fraud/
tort exception to privilege

§ 10:10 Exclusion of derivative evidence: “fruit of the
poisonous tree”

CHAPTER 11. PROCEDURES

I. ASSERTION OF CLAIM

§ 11:1 Standing
§ 11:2 —Intervention
§ 11:3 Objections
§ 11:4 —Form and content of objection
§ 11:5 —Testimony
§ 11:6 —Document production and interrogatory
answers
§ 11:7 —E-mail messages: What is the “document” to be
withheld?

§ 11:8 Index of privilege claims or “privilege log”
§ 11:9 Index of privilege claims—Sample privilege index

II. ESTABLISHING PRIVILEGE CLAIMS

§ 11:10 Burden of persuasion
§ 11:11 Providing evidentiary support for factual
assertions
§ 11:12 Affidavits
§ 11:13 —Sample affidavit

III. RESOLUTION OF PRIVILEGE CLAIMS

§ 11:14 Resolution of privilege claims, generally
§ 11:15 In camera/ex parte inspection of materials
§ 11:16 —Inspection of allegedly privileged documents
§ 11:17 —Constitutionality of ex parte, in camera
inspection
§ 11:18 Hearing
§ 11:19 Grand jury investigations and privileged
documents in the possession of the government
§ 11:20 Masters, reference to
§ 11:21 Redaction—Excising partially privileged
documents
IV. PROTECTIVE ORDERS/CONFIDENTIALITY AGREEMENTS/DISCLOSURES WITH RESERVATIONS

§ 11:22 Protective orders
§ 11:23 —Sample protective order
§ 11:24 —“For attorney’s [or other designated individual’s] eyes only” orders
§ 11:25 Confidentiality agreements/stipulations
§ 11:26 Disclosures with reservations

V. COLLATERAL ESTOPPEL

§ 11:27 Generally

VI. APPELLATE REVIEW

A. DECISIONS OF MAGISTRATE

§ 11:28 Generally

B. DECISIONS OF DISTRICT JUDGE

§ 11:29 Final judgments
§ 11:30 Contempt
§ 11:31 —Civil contempt distinguished from criminal contempt
§ 11:32 Certification of interlocutory appeal
§ 11:33 Mandamus/prohibition
§ 11:34 —Petitioner’s burden
§ 11:35 —No other adequate means of obtaining relief
§ 11:36 Collateral order doctrine
§ 11:37 The Perlman exception
§ 11:38 Standard of review
§ 11:39 Mootness
§ 11:40 Stay of execution

CHAPTER 12. CHOICE OF LAW

I. INTRODUCTION: ATTORNEY-CLIENT PRIVILEGE AND CHOICE OF LAW

§ 12:1 Generally
§ 12:2 Choice of law systems—State law
II. CHOICE OF LAW PRIOR TO ENACTMENT OF THE FEDERAL RULES OF EVIDENCE

§ 12:5 Generally

III. RULE 501 AND CHOICE OF LAW ON PRIVILEGE

§ 12:6 Generally
§ 12:7 Prerequisites to application of Rule 501
§ 12:8 Rule 501 and conflicting federal statutes
§ 12:9 Special Problems of the Federal Circuit
§ 12:10 Federal criminal prosecutions
§ 12:11 — Unanticipated problems
§ 12:12 Civil suits—Rule 501, “pure” federal questions, and federal rules of decision
§ 12:13 — Rule 501, “mixtures” of federal and state claims, and federal rules of decision
§ 12:14 Jurisdiction v. rules of decision—Special cases of bankruptcy and habeas corpus
§ 12:15 — Rule 501 and bankruptcy
§ 12:16 — Rule 501 and habeas corpus
§ 12:17 Civil suits—Rule 501 and diversity cases
§ 12:18 — Which state’s law?
§ 12:19 — Special problem with changes of venue
§ 12:20 Comity
§ 12:21 — Comity and the states
§ 12:22 — Rule 501 and foreign privilege law
§ 12:23 Conflicts between federal courts
§ 12:24 Burden of persuasion

Table of Laws and Rules
Table of Cases
Index