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1	IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
2	FOR THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF GEORGIA
3	MACON DIVISION
4	GREG KILGORE, ET AL, :
5	PLAINTIFF : Case No. 5:14-CV-7(MTT)
6	v. : October 15, 2014
7	: Macon, Georgia ACADEMY LTD, :
8	DEFENDANT. :
9	EVIDENTIARY HEARING
10	BEFORE THE HONORABLE MARC T. TREADWELL
11	UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE, PRESIDING
12	<u>APPEARANCES</u> :
13	FOR THE PLAINTIFF: CRAIG N. COWART ATTORNEY AT LAW
14	P.O. BOX 4364 MACON, GA 31208
15	FOR THE DEFENDANT: MARY M. KATZ
16	CHAMBLESS, HIGDON, RICHARDSON, KATZ & GRIGGS, LLP
17	3920 ARKWRIGHT ROAD, SUITE 405 P.O. BOX 18086
18	MACON, GEORGIA 31209-8086
19	ALSO PRESENT FOR THE DEFENDANT: WADE TURNER
20	CHRISTOPHER DOVE TOM ANDERSON
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23	SALLY L. GRAY, CCR, RPR, USCR
24	P.O. BOX 875 MACON, GA 31202-0875
25	(478-752-3497)

## 1 PROCEEDINGS 2 October 15, 2014 3 THE COURT: Good afternoon. Mr. Cowart, for 4 the plaintiff, Ms. Katz, and you have with you? 5 MS. KATZ: I have with me Wade Turner who is 6 the executive vice president and general counsel of 7 Academy Limited. And I'd also like to introduce to the 8 Court Tom Anderson, who is the associate general counsel 9 for Academy, and next to him is Christopher Dove, who is 10 with a firm in Houston, Locke Lord, LLP that has done some work on this matter, as well as other matters for 11 12 Academy, all lawyers. Mr. Turner --13 THE COURT: All right. Give me their names 14 again. 15 MS. KATZ: Wade Turner. 16 THE COURT: Okay. I've got Mr. Turner. 17 MS. KATZ: He is also a member of the State Bar 18 of Georgia. Tom Anderson, associate general counsel for 19 Academy. And Christopher Dove, who is with the firm Lock 20 -- L-O-C-K-E -- Lord in Houston. 21 THE COURT: So Mr, Karfis is not with us? 22 MS. KATZ: No. We didn't feel that it was 23 necessary because Mr. Turner can address, we think, 24 anything that the Court needs to know. 25 THE COURT: Okay. Thank you. I know we set

this up as an evidentiary hearing. I don't think it, at least initially, necessary to take testimony. I do have a number of questions that maybe Mr. Turner can answer, and if we need help from Mr. Anderson or Mr. Dove, that's certainly fine as well. I want to begin by asking some questions about some of the pleadings in this case, and I had some things marked as exhibits. So if you could, Ava, hand out the first of those, please.

Exhibit 1 is Mr. Cowart's motion to dismiss which was filed after the defendant responded to interrogatories, the obvious purpose of which were to elicit facts necessary to establish diversity jurisdiction. That, of course, was prompted -- those interrogatories were prompted by the show-cause order that I entered when we noted that Academy was an LLC, I believe. In any event, its -- the members of the LLC or limited partnership, as the case may be, had not been identified.

Mr. Cowart got the interrogatory responses and realized that they weren't sufficient and being concerned about the potential running of the statute of limitations, he wanted to dismiss the case. I've only got, I think, one question about this document. And I thought Mr. Karfis was going to be here, so we may or may not be able to get an answer to this question. But the

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question is this. The information contained in the interrogatory response, where did it come from? You can sit, Mr. Turner.

MR. TURNER: Your Honor, I have reviewed all the materials in the case and I've discussed all these with Mel. So I think I can answer all the questions for you, and I'm going to attempt to do so. Just to clarify, the show-cause order was issued July 2nd, 2014, and then plaintiff's submitted their second set of interrogatories on August 11th. About August 11 or 13th or 14th, Mel contacted internal counsel from my office, who is a paralegal and also an attorney, to talk about our corporate structure, and they explained some of the issues I think Mel attempted to explain to you, that we simply have trouble since we're owned by all LLCs going up the chain high enough to be able to establish who all the individual members or corporations might be. From that point on 8/15, Mel had engaged plaintiff's counsel, and they're welcome to speak to that too, in conversations explaining the issues to him. So Mel didn't wait until the interrogatory answers were filed. He was already discussing the issues with plaintiff's counsel. When it got around to responding to the interrogatories, Mel believed and thought that they both agreed that the case would just go back to state court

because Academy couldn't help him establish diversity jurisdiction, and so Mel simply took our corporate disclosure statement and popped it into the interrogatory response, thinking that that just simply showed all that Academy knew and that plaintiff in his motion to dismiss would take that and say, hey, look, Academy can't show diversity, therefore we need to go back to state court. So he wasn't intending to mislead. He put truthful information, he just wasn't as complete as he should have been.

THE COURT: Okay. And then Exhibit 2 was filed after our telephone conference. It is titled: Academy's Response to the Court's Order Dated September 17, 2014. And as this pleading recognizes I had ordered Academy to provide what I thought was the proper response to the jurisdictional questions. And I suggested to them that that response would be more in line with the defendant's notice of removal in Bouvier, B-O-U-V-I-E-R. And this pleading acknowledges that. And also acknowledges that Academy just -- well, it states that Academy could not get information beyond a certain point with regard to the members of various LLCs or limited partnerships.

I want to look at page nine, though, the subsection titled: Academy's Removal in Bouvier Was Erroneous but Unintentional. The first sentence there acknowledges

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that Bouvier was removed on May 14, 2013, and the second sentence says that: At the time of the Bouvier removal the law regarding pleading ownership of limited liability corporations for jurisdictional purposes was less well known and Academy erroneously believed that the citizenship of a limited liability company was the same as a corporation and depended on place of incorporation and principal place of business. I'm not sure that I understood -- understand what Academy meant in that sentence. Mr. Turner, can you elaborate on that?

MR. TURNER: Sure. So, up until August of 2011 Academy was owned in its chain of ownership by a company. So before August 2011 we never had a problem establishing diversity jurisdiction because there was always a company in the chain and that company always had a place of business and a place of incorporation. Things were easy. In August 2011 Academy was purchased by KKR. If you're familiar with KKR; it's a big fund out of New York. buy and own a number of different companies in all different sectors of the economy. When they bought us as a part of the entire transaction, our corporate structure changed, and then we became essentially all LLCs up to the very top of the ownership of our chain, and that is what's at the top of the ownership where the ownership becomes KKR. So from that point on, from August 2011, we

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didn't have the information in order to establish diversity jurisdiction. What we didn't know is the correct pleading rule. We didn't know at that time that you had to plead an LLC differently than a corporation. And not only when I say we didn't know, but Academy has at any time, you know, in upwards of 300 cases pending. We handle those cases through two different insurance carriers and their claims handlers. We give those cases to insurance carriers. They hire counsel based on our criteria that we've set up. My expectation is that all those counsel know the pleading rules and know how to handle the cases and so once they're passed along to those counsel, a notice of removal would be not something that Academy approved. And so what we found, and looking back from this case, was that we had a lot of our counsel that simply didn't know this rule as well, and although we had provided them with our correct, new corporate ownership structure post the KKR transaction, a lot of our counsel continued plead us for diversity purposes as if we were a company. And so we found that error, and I think you've seen in our supplemental response in about -- I think it was about 6, 7, 8 cases between August of 2011 and September of 2013. September of 2013 is important because we had a case known as Wise that's listed in our supplemental response. It actually got all

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the way up to my level on the question of diversity jurisdiction, and the reason Mr. Dove is here today is Mr. Dove is the lawyer that I had look at the issue. Because I was a litigator myself, I have been in federal court many times, and I didn't know the rule myself, which is embarrassing to me. So I ask Chris to take a look at the rule and tell me the proper pleading rule. What he found is that the law is clear on this point, that an LLC is not pled like a corporation, that you do need to, indeed, track all of its members and individuals back in the chain, but that it wasn't widely known or practiced, and that he found some law with regard -- in other words, it showed in the Fifth Circuit and other circuits that up to 70 or 80 percent of the cases continued to be mis-pled. Well, that was, you know, nice to know, but the point for us was that we were doing it wrong. And so from that point on, I put out a mandate to all of our outside counsel to, one, not remove any more cases on diversity grounds because we simply couldn't meet the standard to establish diversity jurisdiction, and that, two, please review all your pending cases and make sure that we don't any jurisdictional problems that exist. And the word we got in September 2013 was that we were all clear. And so from that point on we didn't remove any more cases. The ones that we had removed, we

thought all were settled and were over with. 1 2 THE COURT: Who did? 3 MR. TURNER: Academy did. THE COURT: All right. So I think I understand 4 that statement, and then, I guess it follows that, as 5 6 your lawyer said on the next page with regard to Bouvier, 7 that: Neither Academy, plaintiffs, nor the Eastern 8 District realized that Academy's jurisdictional 9 allegations had been insufficient to establish diversity. 10 That was certainly true as to Academy, you're telling me? 11 MR. TURNER: That's true, as to Academy 12 absolutely. And, you know, my -- counsel would know, and 13 my outside didn't know, and we didn't have a case where either the plaintiffs or the district court had raised 14 15 the issue before either. It was just, you know, the 16 pleadings made it through without challenge, which, you 17 know, I still find it a bit odd, but I guess with the 18 advent of LLCs structures it may have been a new kind of 19 thing to partitioners. 20 THE COURT: All right. And then if you look at 21 Exhibit 4, that follows, I believe, along the same line 22 that you were just explaining. This is a document 23 entitled Supplemental Responses by Academy filed in this 24 court on October 8, 2014, and the first thing -- you're

familiar with this pleading?

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1 MR. TURNER: Yes, I am. 2 THE COURT: And this pleading, first, seems to 3 break down the discussion by three time periods, the 4 first being the period before the October transaction --5 or, pardon me, it was August of 2011, I think. 6 right? 7 MR. TURNER: That's correct, August 2011. 8 THE COURT: Then there was the period between 9 the time of that transaction and the time when Academy 10 discovered that the diversity pleadings -- pleading rules for corporations did not apply to LLCs, right? 11 12 MR. TURNER: That's the September of 2013, 13 that's correct. THE COURT: And then the third time period is 14 15 the time period since then. And that's elaborated on at 16 page four of this pleading, if you look at the top. pages aren't numbered, but the ECF number is at the top. 17 18 And this explains in the second paragraph, I think this 19 is what you were just telling me, that: Academy discovered the insufficiency of its post-acquisition 20 21 pleadings in August of 2013 when the Middle District of 22 Louisiana noted the shallow detail in Academy's diversity 23 allegations. And that was the Wise case. 24 MR. TURNER: That's correct. THE COURT: The paragraph goes on to say that: 25

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      Academy discovered for the first time in the Wise case
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      that case law does not treat LLCs the same as
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      corporations. Is that right?
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                MR. TURNER: That's correct.
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                THE COURT: Then in the next paragraph I see
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      that Academy then investigated -- and by that, I guess
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      you mean after August 2013?
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                MR. TURNER: That's correct, after
      September 2013.
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                THE COURT: "After August 2013 Academy then
      investigated the jurisdictional facts of its extensive
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      ownership structure and discovered that it had no access
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      to citizenship information about many of Allstar LLC's
      indirect owners." Is that right?
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                MR. TURNER:
                             That's correct.
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                THE COURT: And then over on the next page, the
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      end of that paragraph, you say -- Academy says:
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      Academy's knowledge after an exhaustive search, Academy's
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      counsel have not attempted to invoke diversity
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      jurisdiction since Academy made this discovery. And,
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      again, that would have been in August of 2013; is that
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      right?
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                MR. TURNER:
                             That's correct.
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                THE COURT: And by invoking diversity
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      jurisdiction, I assume you mean that Academy has not
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      removed a case to federal court or filed a case in
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      federal court on the basis of diversity jurisdiction
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      since August 2013?
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                MR. TURNER: That's correct.
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                THE COURT: And then you go on to identify
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      several cases that fall within that second time period,
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      that is, the time period between the transaction in 2011
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      and the discovery of the problem in August 2013.
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                MR. TURNER: That's correct.
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                THE COURT: I've looked at some of those cases.
      And let me ask y'all to look at Exhibits 5 and 6, first.
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      Exhibit 5 is the docket sheet in Loland versus Academy, a
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      Louisiana company, LLC, a case from the Western District
      of Louisiana. And it's one case that was identified in
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      Exhibit 4; is that right? I think it's the first case --
      yeah, page two of Exhibit 4. It's one of the cases in
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      the first time period.
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                MR. TURNER: Oh, okay.
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                THE COURT: Is that right?
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                MR. TURNER: Yes, it is.
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                THE COURT: Okay. Now, of course, as you've
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      said, at the time this case was filed Academy's ownership
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      structure would have been different; is that correct?
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                MR. TURNER: That's correct.
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                THE COURT: And this case was removed.
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      apparently involved a minor settlement. And look down at
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      docket entry 19, if you would, please. That's an
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      electronic order, and it begins by noting that "pending
      before the Court is a joint motion to approve minor
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      settlement." Do you see that?
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                MR. TURNER: I do, Your Honor.
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                THE COURT: And then the electronic order goes
      further and says: "It is further ordered that the
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      defendant shall file documentation necessary for the
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      court to determine the citizenship of every one of the
      members of the limited liability companies and limited
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      liability partnerships within ten days for the court to
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      ascertain that diversity jurisdiction exists." And it
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      cites the Harvey v. Grey Wolf Drilling Company case.
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      You're familiar with that case?
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                MR. TURNER: I am familiar with the case, yes,
17
      Your Honor.
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                THE COURT: That's the 2008 case that, at least
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      in the Fifth Circuit, made the law clear, right?
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                MR. TURNER: Yes, sir.
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                THE COURT: And so you recognize there, I
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      assume, that the court was instructing Academy in October
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      of 2011 that it needed to identify limited partnerships
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      and limited liability companies so that the court could
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      determine whether there was diversity jurisdiction; is
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      that right?
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                MR. TURNER: That's correct.
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                THE COURT: All right. Were you familiar with
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      this case?
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                MR. TURNER: No, I was not.
                THE COURT: All right. Then look at Exhibit 6.
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 7
      And this is titled: Notice of Citizenship of Parties For
      Purposes of Establishing Subject Matter Jurisdiction.
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 9
      you see that?
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                MR. TURNER: I do, Your Honor.
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                THE COURT: And, of course, this was at the
12
      time when you told me earlier that Academy was under the
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      impression that LLCs were treated the same as
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      corporations for purposes of establishing diversity
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      jurisdiction?
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                MR. TURNER: That's correct.
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                THE COURT: But you recognize that this
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      district judge told Academy something different than
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      that?
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                MR. TURNER: Yes, sir, I do.
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                THE COURT: And then in this pleading the
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      lawyer, who is Spencer Edwards with the Hudgins law firm
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      and Jean-Paul -- or Jean-Paul Robert, with his own law
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      firm, I guess. Well, actually I think he must have
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      represented the plaintiff. Let's look back at the docket
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      sheet and see exactly who was representing -- looks like
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      Academy was represented by Robicheaux and Collins.
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      you familiar with that firm?
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                MR. TURNER: I am roughly familiar with it.
      have, like I said, an extensive list, but --
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 6
                THE COURT: And then the Hudgins law firm.
                MR. TURNER: I am not familiar with that law
 7
      firm.
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                            But in any event, if you look back
                THE COURT:
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      at Exhibit 6, in compliance with the court's order, we
      see that Academy disclosed its corporate structure at
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      that time, that is, October of 2011; is that right?
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                MR. TURNER: That's correct.
                THE COURT: But we know it wasn't the corporate
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      structure at the time of removal because there's no
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      corporation in this corporate structure.
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                MR. TURNER:
                             That's right. That's correct.
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                            So some lawyer on behalf of Academy
                THE COURT:
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      had to get this information. Do you know where he got it
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      from?
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                MR. TURNER: We provided, at the time of the
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      transaction, all of our lawyers that work for us across
23
      the spectrum, with a new corporate organizational chart
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      that goes up to the chart that you see that we filed in
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      our original response, as well as a corporate disclosure
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statement so that all of our counsel had that as part of their Academy materials, including, you know, other materials related to Academy. So that's where he got it from. All right. So, are you telling me, THE COURT: then, that when Academy transmitted that information to its lawyers that Academy instructed its lawyers that the identity of its members, of one of these LLCs, is proprietary and confidential? MR. TURNER: Yes. THE COURT: But it goes on, this pleading does, to disclose that "those members are a citizen of the state of New York and two family trusts formed under the state of Texas and two additional corporations under the laws of the state of Delaware." Right?

MR. TURNER: That's what this says, yes.

THE COURT: So essentially the information provided by Academy back in October of 2011 in response to a question about the jurisdiction or the citizenship of these LLCs and LLPs was the same as what it has told this court, not the same entities, but the structure was the same. They identified the LLPs or LLCs down to a point and then said the remaining members were proprietary and confidential.

MR. TURNER: Well, we --

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THE COURT: First, is that correct?

MR. TURNER: Yes. I want to make sure I get your whole question. First, that chart and information was sent to all of our counsel at the time of the transaction as a matter of course. It wasn't sent in response to this particular jurisdictional inquiry, to this particular attorney. So this attorney would have been handling the case around August 2011 and he would have gotten a set of material that would have been our new organizational chart, an explanation of the transaction, and what's happened: Hey, we've been purchased by KKR. This is what the new organizational chart looks like. This is what the new corporate disclosure statement looks like. KKR had some very specific language it wanted to use for that because they wanted to call us an affiliate -- or owned by an affiliate of KKR because we're not a direct subsidiary of the KKR that's traded on the exchange. And so they would have gotten that information and that's where this attorney would have gotten the information from. So it wasn't in response to an inquiry, and until you showed me this, I never knew that this particular attorney handled this jurisdictional issue in this case.

THE COURT: Okay. Ms. Katz, make a note. I want to see that document.

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                MS. KATZ:
                           The document whereby Academy
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      informed its counsel across the country?
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                THE COURT: Of its new corporate structure,
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      that apparently this lawyer took and put in his notice
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      filed in the Western District of Louisiana in October of
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      2011. Next let's look at the Compango case,
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      C-O-M-P-A-N-G-O. And that exhibit I believe is
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      Exhibit 7. And specifically Exhibit 7 is notice of
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      removal filed on September 30, 2011. So this notice
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      would have been filed after the change in Academy's
      ownership structure; is that correct?
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                MR. TURNER: That's correct.
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                THE COURT: But obviously long before August
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      2013 when you tell me Academy discovered that pleading
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      LLCs for purposes of jurisdiction was not the same as
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      pleading corporations?
                MR. TURNER: That's correct.
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                THE COURT: This was filed by a lawyer by the
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      name of James Garner. I see his name a lot in the firm
      of Sher, Garner, Cahill, Richter, Klein & Hilbert. You
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      know Mr. Garner?
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22
                MR. TURNER: I do know Mr. Garner.
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                THE COURT: Is he regular counsel?
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                MR. TURNER: He has handled several cases for
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      us in Louisiana, and I talked to him specifically about
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this matter because he has a number of different cases
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      where jurisdiction was handled incorrectly. So I went
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      through each of the cases with Mr. Garner and
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      investigated why those were pled as they were.
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                THE COURT: All right. Well, I might come back
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      to you and talk about your conversations with Mr. Gardner
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      after we see some of the things he's done. The notice of
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      removal at paragraph three on page three addresses the
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      diversity citizenship issue. I won't read this
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      paragraph. It's the same concept, but it's very much
      different specific information as we saw in the Loland
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      case. Do you recognize that?
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                MR. TURNER: I'll have to read through it, Your
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      Honor, if it's --
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                THE COURT: Please do.
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                MR. TURNER: Okay. Your Honor, there are some
      minor differences, but I think the basic corporate
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      structure is the same.
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                THE COURT: Is there any mention of proprietary
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      or confidential information here?
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                MR. TURNER: Not in the -- is it Compango?
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                THE COURT:
                           Compango.
23
                MR. TURNER: -- Compango file. It's Exhibit 7.
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      No, there's not any mention of confidentiality in
25
      Exhibit 7.
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                THE COURT: Where did Mr. Garner get this
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      information?
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                MR. TURNER:
                             That would have been from the same
 4
      structural chart that we provided him.
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                THE COURT: But it's different.
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                MR. TURNER: Different in what sense? It's
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      different -- the only thing that -- from time to time the
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      chart did change. The changes didn't affect our
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      jurisdictional analysis here, but from time to time, for
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      example, the Gotchmans, who hold two different of the
      ownership interests, changed -- they were originally held
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      by individuals. They put it subsequently in trust. Each
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      time we'd get a new change in the chart, we would sent
      out a new chart to our counsel.
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                THE COURT: So between the Loland filing on
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      October 19, 2011 and the notice of removal filed in
17
      Compango on September 30, 2011, there was some change
18
      lawyers were notified of?
19
                MR. TURNER: I'll have to look back. We have
20
      sent out organizational charts several times with minor
21
      changes in our structure, including the adding of
22
      different companies in between. So it just depends on
23
      what time and what chart they were working off of. But
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      the charts are all -- basically have the same structure.
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      In other words, from the time in September until now,
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      it's all LLC base. You'll find no companies or
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      individuals in there. But the individual entities of the
 3
      chart may change.
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                THE COURT: Well, you'll agree with me, I
      assume -- let me be sure -- that what we see here by Mr.
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 6
      Garner in Compango is a lawyer attempting to allege the
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      citizenship of the various LLCs and limited liability
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      partnerships to establish diversity jurisdiction.
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                MR. TURNER: That's correct.
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                THE COURT: But you tell me that Academy until
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      August of 2013 thought that to establish diversity
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      jurisdiction for an LLC you treated an LLC the same as a
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      corporation.
                MR. TURNER:
                             That's correct. At this time we
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      wouldn't have reviewed these pleadings from a lawyer that
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      was handling these cases, but I will acknowledge and
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      fairly and freely before the Court that it is not
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      surprising. We have found ourselves that many of our
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      lawyers are doing it incorrectly and many of our lawyers
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      are pleading jurisdictional facts that either didn't
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      represent our organization or represented our
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      organization, but incorrectly pled diversity for purposes
23
      of jurisdiction.
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                THE COURT: Okay. Let's look next at Buggage,
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      and that's Exhibit 8 that we'll pass out. Buggage v.
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Academy Limited, another case removed by Mr. Garner a few weeks later on December 28, 2011. And Exhibit 8 is another notice of removal, and in paragraph four, towards the end of page three, Mr. Garner again attempts to state Academy's ownership structure, but this, too, is different than what we've seen in the previous two cases in a couple of respects. One is, now he is saying that the identity of New Academy Holding Company's LLCs is proprietary and confidential, but he does identify that its members are an individual citizen of the state of New York and two family trusts formed under the law of Texas and two additional corporations formed under the laws of the state of Delaware. Do you see that?

MR. TURNER: I do.

**THE COURT:** Do you know where he got this information from?

MR. TURNER: It would have been from the same place, Your Honor. It would have been from our original information that was sent. I think that he -- well, let me be clear. When I say he, Jim Garner is only one of several attorneys in that firm that handled cases for us. So I can't speak to who actually drafted this pleading, but it would have had to have come from the basic information that we gave them about the transaction and about our corporate structure. It's possible, and I

certainly can't discount the possibility that Mr. Garner, or whatever counsel, called one of our claims handlers or got ahold of one of our paralegals and asked about the structure, but it certainly didn't get raised as a jurisdictional question that we needed to research into, or in a way that I -- for example, if I would have read the pleading myself, I wouldn't have picked up on the error until I was aware of it -- until September 2013. Because I would have read the pleading, and although I would have picked up on any structural issues in the pleading itself that were not reflective of our corporate chart, I wouldn't have picked up on the fact that it's not simply pleading LLCs properly for the purpose of diversity jurisdiction.

THE COURT: All right. The next case you list is Tipton versus Academy Limited. That's Exhibit 9 and 10. Exhibit 9, is the notice of removal. At page four, paragraph ten, Academy alleges that "it is a foreign corporation organized and existing under the laws of the state of Texas with its principal place of business in Texas." And the citation is the complaint at paragraph two. We know that the information contained in paragraph ten was not correct.

MR. TURNER: That's correct.

THE COURT: Clearly, even though the plaintiff

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1
      might have alleged that Academy was a corporation,
 2
      Academy knew that it was not an corporation.
 3
                MR. TURNER: It was an LLC, that's correct.
 4
                THE COURT: And this case, again, is in a time
 5
      period when you say it should not have been removed; is
 6
      that right?
 7
                MR. TURNER: That's correct.
 8
                THE COURT: And then Exhibit 10, that case was
      remanded because of something that we sometimes see in
 9
10
      our court, and that is, the plaintiff agreed to limit any
      recovery to $75,000. Is that right?
11
12
                MR. TURNER: That's correct.
13
                THE COURT: So we have there a case improperly
      removed and then an order limiting the plaintiff to the
14
15
      recovery of $75,000. Is that right?
16
                MR. TURNER: That's correct.
                THE COURT: Then, the next case is McElwain,
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18
      M-C-E-L-W-A-I-N, v. Academy. It's a case in the Southern
19
      District of Mississippi. I want to show you Exhibit 11,
20
      which is the notice of removal. In paragraph six at page
21
      two, Academy alleges that it's a Texas corporation with
22
      principal place of business in Texas. That, of course,
23
      is not true?
                MR. TURNER: That is incorrect.
24
25
                THE COURT: It wasn't true at the time?
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                MR. TURNER: That's correct.
 2
                THE COURT: And Exhibit 12 tells us that on
 3
      May 1, 2013 judgment was entered on a jury verdict.
 4
                MR. TURNER: That's correct.
                THE COURT: So the case was removed to federal
 5
 6
      court, got tried in federal court, and the plaintiff
 7
      lost.
                MR. TURNER: That's correct.
 8
 9
                THE COURT: Has Academy notified the
10
      plaintiff's lawyer of what happened?
                MR. TURNER: Not in this case, no.
11
12
                THE COURT: Why not?
13
                MR. TURNER: We just haven't done it yet.
                THE COURT: It's a case that never should have
14
15
      been in federal court, right?
16
                MR. TURNER: That's correct.
17
                THE COURT: Has Academy looked at the
18
      consequences of what happens in a situation like this,
19
      where a case gets tried over which there is no
20
      jurisdiction?
21
                MR. TURNER: We have. Once the order is final,
22
      it's final for all purposes, even if subject matter
23
      jurisdiction is incorrect. We haven't gotten around,
24
      though, to looking at possible solutions for cases that
25
      have settled. We focused first on the Judge's questions
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here, your questions here, and on making sure that the cases that were still pending were immediately taken care So that's what we spent our time on between the time that we filed our response and now. And that is the filing notice in Cleland, which I think you saw with the Fifth Circuit, notifying counsel in Sketchers that that case is improperly before the court under diversity jurisdiction. Those two particular, and notifying all of our counsel by letter -- and I'm happy to share that with you as well -- of this problem and making it 100 percent clear that no cases should be removed or to stay in federal court under diversity and explained why. But I do fully concede, Your Honor -- and we saw this when you raised this issue and we went back and inventoried all of our cases and looked at this. I fully see exactly what you're saying, and I recognize the issue. There are several cases in here that were removed improperly by Academy because we simply didn't know the law. I do not -- and I will submit to you, and wholeheartedly stand behind it, that there was nothing intentional that we meant to do. My direction to all my outside counsel is to follow the law, and I expect all of them to know the law, but we have some counsel that didn't know the law and that either pled jurisdiction incorrectly, pled our corporate structure incorrectly and were all removed

cases. And so we're going to have several of those in here, and I fully concede that, Your Honor. That was a mistake on our part, and we fully -- we have it corrected now, but we have those cases that are out there.

Exhibit 13, which is a notice of removal, again filed by Mr. Garner or his firm, in the case of Spurgeon versus Academy in the Middle District of Louisiana. And the allegations of citizenship of Academy are found in paragraph four. And, again, I won't go through the details of it. Again, it's slightly different. It does conclude that the identity of the members of New Academy Holding Company are proprietary and confidential. Is that correct?

MR. TURNER: That's correct.

THE COURT: Then, I'm going to skip an exhibit because it involves a case in which a co-defendant removed, and I'm not particularly interested in that at this point. Exhibit 15, which is a notice of removal in Adams versus Academy, again, filed by Mr. Garner or his firm. And the allegations of citizenship are found in paragraph four at page three, and they're very similar. And, by the way, this was on September 25, 2012. It tells us that the identity of New Academy Holding Company's members is proprietary and confidential; is

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      that right?
 2
                             I'm looking it, Your Honor.
                MR. TURNER:
 3
      Mine's cut off. As I read this, it says defendant
 4
      Horton, which is the -- got it. I'm sorry, Your Honor, I
 5
      only have two pages of the exhibit. Let me see, I have
 6
      the third page now. Okay. It is the same pleading with
 7
      a few minor changes that Mr. Garner has used in several
 8
      of these.
 9
                           Next, let's look at Armstrong
                THE COURT:
10
      versus Academy, another case removed by Mr. Garner or his
      firm, this one on November 26, 2012, and the notice of
11
      removal is Exhibit 16. The allegations of citizenship
12
13
      are found at exhibit -- pardon me, at paragraph four, and
      it says that: Defendant Academy Limited's sole general
14
15
      partner is Academy Managing Company, LLC, and Defendant
16
      Academy Limited's sole limited partner is Associated
17
      Investors, LLC, and the sole member of both Academy
18
      Managing Company, LLC and Associated Investors, LLC is
19
      New Academy Holding Company, LLC. Do you see that?
20
                MR. TURNER:
                             I do.
                THE COURT: One difference here is that there's
21
22
      not the additional language telling us who the members of
23
      New Academy Holding Company are. Do you see that?
24
                MR. TURNER: That's correct.
25
                THE COURT: Do you know why that is?
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                MR. TURNER: I do not.
 2
                THE COURT: Did you ask Mr. Garner about that?
 3
                MR. TURNER: I did not ask him about specific
      pleadings like that. No, I did not.
 4
 5
                THE COURT:
                           All right. And then let's go in
 6
      the same case to Exhibit 17 and 18 and 19. Do you have
 7
      17 there?
 8
                MR. TURNER: I do.
 9
                THE COURT: That's an order entered in
10
      Armstrong on April 16, 2013. And the relevant language
      is in paragraph four. The judge says that "a party
11
12
      invoking diversity jurisdiction must properly allege the
13
      citizenship of an LLC." Do you see that?
14
                MR. TURNER: I do.
15
                THE COURT: "The citizenship of a limited
      liability company for diversity purposes is determined by
16
      the citizenship of its members." Do you see that?
17
18
                MR. TURNER: I do.
19
                THE COURT: "The citizenship of all of the
20
      members of a limited liability company must be properly
21
      alleged." Do you see that?
22
                MR. TURNER: I do.
23
                THE COURT: And then it goes on to explain and
24
      to cite the Harvey v. Grey Wolf Drilling Company. Do you
      see that case?
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                MR. TURNER: I do.
 2
                THE COURT: So here we see in April of 2013 a
 3
      judge telling Academy, again, and citing Harvey v. Grey
 4
      Wolf Drilling Company, again, that you've got to identify
      all of the members of your LLCs and LLPs.
 5
 6
                MR. TURNER: That's correct.
 7
                THE COURT: That was before the issue came up
      in the Wise case?
 8
 9
                MR. TURNER: That is correct.
10
                THE COURT: Then Academy responded to that, and
      that's Exhibit 18 on May 10, 2013, filed by Mr. Garner,
11
12
      signed by Mr. Garner, in which he says that Academy
13
      maintains that there is complete diversity of
14
      citizenship. Do you see that?
15
                MR. TURNER: I do.
16
                THE COURT: Did you have any discussion with
      Mr. Garner about this case?
17
18
                MR. TURNER: Not at the time, no.
                                                   I didn't see
19
      these until I did the research for the issues in this
20
      court.
              I did talk to Mr. Garner about the whole set of
21
      issues, particularly in response to this case, and my
22
      question directly to him was: How did you not know at
23
      that point because you also handled the Wise case, which
24
      was still going on, and you had other cases that were
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      pending in federal court? And he not have a good
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response. He said something along the lines of, you know, I've been pleading jurisdiction in federal court for 20 years, and I've been doing it for Academy for 15, and I thought this was correct, and I thought I was doing the right thing. And in this case, in particular, on Armstrong, he said we were really close to settlement so we just decided not to get into the jurisdictional issues and go back to state court. That was the explanation.

**THE COURT:** Really?

MR. TURNER: I do -- and, look, I mean, I gotta be honest with you, I'm not very happy with Mr. Garner and his firm. I think they owe some responsibility here, and I'm going to address that with them on a going-forward basis. But you can see on our whole docket of 300 or so cases that the handful of cases is a centered around one firm and one set of lawyers. Now, in their defense, when I gave my mandate in September 2013 not to remove any more cases, to check your dockets and make sure, they claimed not to have gotten that notice, and there might be a reason for that. The lawyer -- one of the lawyers in Mr. Garner's firm who used to do work for us on some of these cases was a lawyer that we removed for performance on other issues. So it's not surprising to me that we would come up with these issues in that firm given that we had to remove a lawyer for

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performance. But they are centered around one firm, and other that, other than apologizing for our lack of oversight, up until September 2013 this is just simply not something that we would have reviewed at the company level, just believing that all of our counsel know how to correctly pled jurisdiction and how to properly remove cases. And so the September date I keep keying on is because from the September date on, I believe that we have looked at and reviewed with the exception of the two that we have, Cleland and Sketches, that we can talk about, all of the notices of removal that our counsel was going to file. In fact, as we counted, we had at least ten different discussions with ten different outside counsel since September 2013 where our outside counsel wanted to remove a case in a specific jurisdiction, but came to us for permission to do that, and we said, look, you can't do that, and we explained to them why, and then they went back in state court. So that is the mode of practice now. It's just that we did not see these and would not have seen these types of pleadings before that date. Just to finish up with the THE COURT:

THE COURT: Just to finish up with the

Armstrong case, look at Exhibit 19 where we have the

magistrate judge's report where he makes its clear --

MR. TURNER: Crystal clear.

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THE COURT: -- that no subject matter
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 2
      jurisdiction and cites Harvey v. Grey Wolf Drilling
 3
      Company.
 4
                MR. TURNER: Crystal clear. I read the
      magistrate's report for the first time when you raised
 5
 6
      these issues, and it's clear from the original order.
 7
      It's crystal from the magistrate court. It's crystal
      clear from the law. There's no question that this should
 8
 9
      have been back in state court.
10
                THE COURT: And this order is dated June 21,
      2013, and you say Mr. Garner or his firm just didn't
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12
      inform in-house counsel about this?
13
                MR. TURNER: They didn't see it as an issue.
      Either they were confused or otherwise, but they didn't
14
15
      see it as issue that needed our attention.
                                                  They just
16
      continued to plead the jurisdictional facts that they
17
      had, and, you know, they didn't plead them correctly and
18
      didn't seek diversity correctly.
19
                THE COURT: All right. Let's look then --
20
                MR. TURNER: And if I may, Your Honor, Ms. Katz
21
      just wanted me to emphasize, and I think I've said this,
22
      but I want to be clear. The autonomy of our outside
23
      counsel is very important because we have so many cases.
24
      And so when we manage outside counsel, they go through an
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      insurance carrier and a claims handler. So all
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decisions, particularly at this level, are handled
directly by the lawyer autonomously or through the claims
handler before they get back to Academy. We would only
opine on a case like this -- unless it's a major case
with a major injury -- for maybe a final settlement
approval of a dollar amount or any major strategic, you
know, life-changing decision in the case. Otherwise
matters like this are left to our outside counsel, which,
again, I can't stress enough, you know, my expectation is
that they do know the law, and they follow it.
          THE COURT: All right. Let's look at
Exhibit 22 then, which the Bouvier case, which we've
mentioned briefly already, filed -- or removed to Eastern
District of Louisiana by Mr. Garner or his firm on
May 14, 2013. And the jurisdictional allegations are
found in paragraph four. Again, it's back -- I think we
might have seen this particular version before, but it's
a version that stops at New Academy Holding Company
without identifying the members of New Academy or saying
that their identity is privileged or proprietary or
confidential. Do you see that?
          MR. TURNER: That's correct.
          THE COURT: Did you ask Mr. Garner why one time
we'd see it one way and one time we'd see it another way?
          MR. TURNER: He said he had different counsel
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      working on different cases, and they -- although they had
 2
      the same information, they didn't have a consistent
 3
      pleading between them, and that included the counsel,
 4
      like I said, we did remove for other performance-related
      issues.
 5
 6
                THE COURT: Then let's look at Exhibit 23,
 7
      another case from Mr. Garner removed on July 2, 2013.
 8
      Now, clearly this case was removed after Mr. Garner at
      least, or his firm, knew beyond any dispute that they
 9
10
      could not remove Academy.
                MR. TURNER: That's correct. Although I don't
11
12
      know if it was the same lawyers, but, yeah, but the firm,
      for sure.
13
14
                THE COURT: Then, that brings us to the Wise
15
             I've got Exhibits 24 through 29. The Wise case
      was removed on August 29. This case was removed in the
16
      Middle District of Louisiana by another firm other than
17
18
      Mr. Garner's, Duplass, Zwain, Bourgeois, Pfister, and
19
      Weinstock. Do you know this firm?
20
                MR. TURNER: I do.
21
                THE COURT: And how do you know this firm?
22
                            This case actually started out
                MR. TURNER:
23
      with Jim Garner's firm. In fact, I don't know until I
24
      read this if they've got some of the jurisdictional --
25
      but the file was transferred to the Duplass firm in part
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      because of the performance issues that I've identified
 2
      for the Court. We were changes cases and changing
 3
      counsel.
 4
                THE COURT: Okay. Has Mr. Garner's firm
      represented Academy at all since August of 2013?
 5
 6
                MR. TURNER: Not any new cases.
 7
      continued to maintain the old cases that they have.
 8
      was not at a certain point.
 9
                THE COURT: So the situation here is, this was
10
      a case that the removal petition was filed by the Duplass
      firm, so I assume that the transition from the Garner
11
12
      firm, at least as to this case, had already happened.
13
                MR. TURNER: Yes, I believe that's correct.
14
                THE COURT: Exhibit 24 is just a docket sheet.
15
      Exhibit 25 is the notice of removal, and the allegations
16
      of Academy's citizenships are in 12, 13, and 14. Do you
      see that?
17
18
                MR. TURNER: I do.
19
                THE COURT: Do you know where this brand-new
20
      firm got the information that it needed to establish the
      citizenship of Academy's members?
21
22
                             The Duplass firm was a firm that
                MR. TURNER:
23
      we used before, and they have prosecuted other cases for
24
      us. So they would gotten our org chart and our corporate
25
      information in the same fashion that every other firm
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1
      would have.
 2
                THE COURT: Now, this time, in this case, if
      you look at Exhibit 26, and the magistrate judge noted
 3
      the problem and ordered Academy to amend its notice of
 4
      removal, the problem being Academy had not identified the
 5
 6
      citizenship of all the LLPs or LLCs; is that correct?
 7
                MR. TURNER: That's correct.
                THE COURT: Again, citing in footnote two the
 8
      Grey Wolf Drilling case, and ordered the Academy to
 9
10
      provide that information within 14 days.
                MR. TURNER: That's correct.
11
12
                THE COURT: And then Exhibit 27, the Duplass
13
      firm wanted an extension of time to provide that
14
      information. Do you see that?
15
                MR. TURNER: I do.
16
                THE COURT: And it said that "in response to
      the order, Academy --" This is the request for
17
18
      extension. "immediately began undertaking the process to
19
      provide the information required by this honorable
20
      court's order." Do know if that's a true statement?
21
                MR. TURNER: That is true.
22
                THE COURT: How do you know that's a true
23
      statement?
24
                MR. TURNER: Going back and investigating the
25
      Wise case at the time, when we got this issue from the
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      district court, we went to KKR, our owner, and raised the
 2
      issue with them, and said, hey, look, we have to be able
 3
      to identify your partners and members up the chain in
 4
      order for us to establish diversity in federal court, can
 5
      you help us out? And so we put in a request to them, and
 6
      they said, well, we're going to take a look at it and see
 7
      what we can do, but it's going to take some time.
                THE COURT: When you say "we," was there a
 8
 9
      particular in-house lawyer working on this issue at the
10
      time?
                MR. TURNER: For Academy or for KKR?
11
12
                THE COURT: Academy.
13
                MR. TURNER: At this time I believe Rene
14
      Casares was onboard. He's a new lawyer with us, but
15
      check me on that -- Tom, am I correct?
                MR. ANDERSON: As of July 2013?
16
17
                MR. TURNER: Yes.
                           This was September 2013.
18
                THE COURT:
19
                MR. ANDERSON: He would have started.
                                                        Не
20
      started in August.
21
                MR. TURNER: So this would have been one of the
22
      first task he had. So we had an in-house lawyer. So an
23
      issue was raised to us from the Duplass firm, Rene
24
      Casares took a lead on trying to work with KKR through
25
      their law firm, Linklaters, to see if we could meet the
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Court's requirement regarding proper pleading of jurisdiction, and that means going up the chain and identifying their ownership until we got back to corporations or individuals.

THE COURT: The next sentence in that paragraph says: "As no federal court has to date ruled that the information regarding its citizenship initially provided by Academy Limited in its notice of removal is in some manner insufficient for the purposes of addressing diversity jurisdiction, Academy had to begin the process in this matter for the first very first time. There is no previously compiled information upon which Academy can draw."

Now, the first part of that sentence, it goes on for awhile, is not true, is it? That is, it had been ruled at least one time. It had been called to Academy's attention more than one time that its allegations of diversity were not sufficient.

MR. TURNER: It had been called to different Academy counsel, for sure. I agree with you a hundred percent there. It had not been called to my attention or Rene Casares's attention or the Duplass law firm's attention.

THE COURT: Well, where did Duplass get that information? How could they -- did they just make that

sentence up?

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MR. TURNER: Well, he asked us have we ever dealt with this issue before, and we said, no, this is the first time we've ever seen this, and it was, literally. I was surprised at the rule myself, and I just remember being surprised and talking with my colleague, Mr. Dove about it because I had no idea you pleaded LLC that way. So from Academy's legal office's perspective this was the first time that we had dealt with the issue, even though it's possible that our paralegals or somebody else might have given corporate information along the way, neither the Garner firm or any of the other firms that were in some of these mixes raised the issue of, hey, your corporate structure causes us with problems with pleading federal diversity jurisdiction. And so I fully concede and realize that many of my -- not many. The Garner firm certainly had notice of this issue, and they should have advised us of it. But I don't think they realized the magnitude of the issue, and they didn't bring it up.

THE COURT: Well, the Court sure did, and apparently this judge took the time to do a little bit of research.

MR. TURNER: Yes, he did.

THE COURT: And Exhibit 28 kind of called the

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1
      Duplass firm out, didn't they -- didn't he?
 2
                MR. TURNER: He did, yes, sir. You're
 3
      absolutely right.
 4
                THE COURT: Did you know about this?
                MR. TURNER: I didn't know about this -- this
 5
 6
      particular notice, I didn't see. But I do know at the
 7
      time that we were looking at the issue, and we were
 8
      trying to work with KKR to see if KKR would give us the
 9
      information we needed to reply. And so that wasn't an
10
      overnight exercise. It took a lot of back and forth with
      KKR and lot of no's, I guess, from KKR about their
11
12
      inability to provide with us further information, but we
13
      were trying to get it for the court, and we thought --
14
      when this initially came up, we thought we could get it.
15
      We didn't think KKR's structure was that complicated, but
16
      we didn't have any visibility into it. All I knew was
      there was Allstar, LLC there. I thought for sure they
17
18
      could give us information that would allow us to
19
      establish jurisdiction. When they finally came back and
20
      said they could not, then that's when, hey, we realized
21
      that we couldn't meet the removal requirements in the
22
      case, and we couldn't remove any more cases to federal
23
      court.
24
                THE COURT: All right. So at this point, if I
25
      understand what you're saying that, it was clear to you
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      and Academy's in-house lawyers that it could not invoke
 2
      the diversity jurisdiction of federal courts. And "by
      this time," I mean late August, early September of 2013?
 3
                MR. TURNER: That's correct.
 4
                THE COURT: The next case I want to talk about
 5
      is the Eddie Cleland case, Exhibit 20 and 22. This is a
 6
 7
      case removed on January 18, 2013. The notice of removal
      has been marked as Exhibit 20. Do you have that?
 8
 9
                MR. TURNER: I do.
10
                THE COURT: And the jurisdictional allegations
      as to Academy are found in paragraph 12. Do you see
11
12
      that?
                MR. TURNER: I do.
13
                THE COURT: It simply states that: Academy is
14
15
      a limited partnership, the limited partner of Academy is
16
      Associated Investors, LLC, the general partner is Academy
      Managing Company, both of which are Texas LLCs. That's
17
18
      right?
19
                MR. TURNER: That's correct.
20
                THE COURT: That's clearly insufficient
21
      pleading.
22
                MR. TURNER: That is insufficient, you're
23
      right.
24
                THE COURT: Have you asked Locke Lord their
      state of knowledge as to Grey Wolf?
25
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MR. TURNER: I did. And I have somebody that
 1
 2
      can speak to their knowledge. Mr. Dove? Mr. Dove
 3
      handled the Cleland case on appeal, and so if you'd like,
 4
      he can speak to it as well.
 5
                THE COURT:
                           Handled the case on appeal?
 6
                MR. DOVE:
                           Yes, Your Honor.
 7
                THE COURT:
                           All right.
 8
                MR. DOVE: May I sit?
 9
                THE COURT: You may.
10
                MR. DOVE:
                           Thank you, Your Honor.
                THE COURT: Were you responsible for this
11
12
      removal pleading?
13
                MR. DOVE: I was not.
                THE COURT: Who was at Locke Lord?
14
15
                           It was supervised by my partner,
                MR. DOVE:
16
      Hannah Norvelle. It was actually done by local counsel
17
      in Mississippi, but our name is on it.
18
                THE COURT:
                           Do you know what investigation was
19
      made with regard to establishing the citizenship or the
20
      residency of the various LLPs holding an interest, or
21
      LLCs, in Academy?
22
                           In speaking with Ms. Norvelle, I
                MR. DOVE:
23
      understand that she was under the same mistaken belief
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      that the rest of us were at the time, that by stating
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      what was stated there, it would sufficiently describe
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      what was necessary to plead jurisdiction for an LLC.
 2
      Obviously, that is incorrect.
 3
                THE COURT: Is that Locke Lord's understanding
      of the law as of January 2013?
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                MR. DOVE: It is no longer, sir.
 6
                THE COURT: In the Cleland case there was a
 7
      motion to dismiss, and it was granted?
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                MR. DOVE: That's correct, Your Honor.
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                THE COURT: Dismissal on the merits?
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                MR. DOVE: It was, in part, a dismissal on the
11
      merits, in part --
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                THE COURT: With prejudice.
13
                MR. DOVE:
                           In part a dismissal with prejudice
14
      and part not.
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                THE COURT: And it gets appealed to the Fifth
      Circuit.
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17
                MR. DOVE: That's correct, Your Honor.
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                THE COURT: Who's representing Academy at that
      point?
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20
                MR. DOVE: It was -- I worked on the briefing,
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      along with one of our associates, and with some review by
22
      Ms. Norvelle, but not much.
23
                THE COURT: Who argued it?
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                MR. DOVE: I did, Your Honor.
25
                THE COURT: Now, Mr. Turner tells me that
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      Academy had this revelation in August of 2013 that it
 2
      could not be in federal court on the basis of
      jurisdiction. When did you have -- or you tell me you've
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 4
      had that revelation. When did you have the revelation?
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                MR. DOVE: I want to be very careful on how I
 6
      answer Your Honor's question.
 7
                THE COURT: You better be.
                           I knew about the Fifth Circuit's
 8
                MR. DOVE:
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      holding in 2008 at the time that Academy discovered it in
10
      September 2013. At that time I did not know about
      Academy's larger ownership structure. What I understood
11
12
      was Academy would have to go through an investigation if
13
      it wanted to assert diversity jurisdiction.
                THE COURT: Well, Mr. Turner tells me, again,
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15
      that they had this great revelation in September of 2013.
16
      Mr. Garner got the revelation several times before that.
17
      But let's stick with what Mr. Turner tells me, that in
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      August 2013 Academy's in-house lawyers now know that they
19
      can't be in federal court. Did Academy communicate to
20
      that to Locke Lord?
21
                MR. DOVE: No, Your Honor. They communicated
22
      to us their ownership structure, the various qualities
23
      that they had there, but to my knowledge they did not
24
      communicate that. I think one distinction here that is
25
      important. Cleland is a very different case than the
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other cases on this list. The other cases are essentially slip-and-fall, direct liability cases, these sort of matters, which would go from Academy through their claims handler and through their insurance coverage, and so on. In employment cases -- this was an employment discrimination case -- it my understanding at least that Academy does not go through its insurance carrier, but has hired Locke Lord in the past to represent them on these employment matters. It may be that notice that was given through the methods of notifying their outside counsel through the claims handlers was not provided to us in that manner.

MR. TURNER: And let me just further add, Your Honor. So, in September of 2013 when we discovered the issue, we canvassed all of our cases. We did not uncover Cleland just because of the odd timing. It had issued a final order in that case in the lower court in August, and it simply dropped off of the list that we tracked in-house, and it wasn't on the list in September when we went through and canvassed the cases, and then it reappeared after the notice of appeal. And so we just missed that window when we were looking at cases. We should have discovered it after the fact, we certainly discovered it when we raised the issue here, but it was missed on our part. I wanted to clear up that. It was

not something that we intended to do, but because of the time gap in there, it wasn't on the list that we canvassed, and we canvassed a lot of cases in 2013 to make sure that we were in the right pleading format for the ones that we could verify in-house, as well as notify our claims handlers and other lawyers to check their own dockets outside.

THE COURT: How did the Kilgore case slip through that careful screening process?

MR. TURNER: Let me see which one Kilgore is.

THE COURT: That's the case we're here on.

MR. TURNER: Ah, Kilgore — there's two
reasons. One, Kilgore was an oddball to us because we
rarely get cases filed against us in federal court, and
so most of the cases we deal with are cases in state
court and our counsel come to us asking for removal. And
so it just was unclear exactly what was going on. And
the other thing is that Mel, unfortunately or not
fortunately, either way, but Mel is a specialist, so when
we sent him a notice to all of our counsel that handle
cases for our insurance carrier, Mel simply didn't get
that notice because Mel is called in for tree stands or
stand cases, which this is one of them, and so Mel was
called in as a specialist because of the nature of the
product defect, and he didn't get the notice. Between

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that and the unique nature of the case, we missed it. You know, going back on this, this was a very easy thing, and we shouldn't have been in court now because should have in our answer said, hey, we can't help you here on diversity here, plaintiff, and from there we could have had quick discussions and ended the matter very quickly. So no doubt, we did not serve Mel here well because we didn't educate him well enough. And because of that --I'll just mention the other piece of this I'm not sure you're aware of. But we have offered and plaintiffs have already accepted our offer to pay their attorney's fees for this entire mess. And so we're going to compensate the plaintiff for their attorney's fees from the point that this became an issue until now so that they're not out of pocket anything for having to even be here today. THE COURT: All right. Back to Cleland. According to the docket sheet, the case is -- or final judgment is entered on August 26, 2013, but there was considerable post-judgment activity. And then, as we see, the case goes to the Fifth Circuit and gets argued. And tell me -- or maybe you didn't tell me, Mr. Dove, how Academy lawyers in Cleland learned that it could not be in federal court?

MR. DOVE: We learned about the deficiency in the Cleland case because of this Court's inquiry. When

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we began look at these cases to make sure we had identified all the situations in which diversity had been improperly invoked, Cleland was one of the ones that came up. I was shocked to find this out because, of course, I'd been associated with the case and had not realized that there was a deficient diversity allegation in it. Even though I knew the rule, I did not -- it did not occur to me. It's not excusable, but I can explain where I think my error was made. What happened in that case was there was considerable fighting over whether an individual was fraudulently joined. There was a dispute over that. The fraudulent joinder was held to be correct, meaning that the individual should not have been there, and the court agreed to hang on to diversity jurisdiction. The plaintiff did not then challenge that finding on appeal, did not challenge jurisdiction in any way. And as a result it did not occur to me to go back and reinvestigate whether Academy had properly pleaded diversity jurisdiction in its original pleading or whether it was still correct at that time. As I say, it's not an excuse, but it is an explanation, Your Honor. THE COURT: All right. Then you filed in the Fifth Circuit on October 7, 2014, a notice regarding subject matter jurisdiction. Is that correct? MR. DOVE: That's correct, Your Honor.

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                THE COURT: You begin by saying: "It has
 2
      recently come to the attention of Academy that its notice
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      of removal in this case did not fully demonstrate the
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      existence of diversity." And I guess what you mean by
      that is, it came to your attention?
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                MR. DOVE:
                           It came to -- well, it is true that
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      it came to my attention, and I believe it's true that it
      came to Academy's attention. As Mr. Turner said, we
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 9
      weren't thinking about the Cleland case until this Court
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      said, what's going on here? Do you have cases where this
      slipped through the rail? And as a result of that, it
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      did come to our attention that the Cleland jurisdictional
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      allegations were insufficient.
                THE COURT: Well, I want to make sure I
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      understand because Mr. Turner has made it very clear that
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      as of September 2013 even Academy's in-house lawyers knew
      that it could not be in federal court based on diversity
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18
      jurisdiction. You heard him say that, right?
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                          Yes, Your Honor.
                MR. DOVE:
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                THE COURT: Your case was in federal court?
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                MR. DOVE: Yes, Your Honor.
22
                           Were you communicating with
                THE COURT:
23
      Academy's lawyers about the case?
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                MR. DOVE:
                           I was not at that point, Your Honor.
      To the extent that this -- the question of jurisdiction
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      never came up. What had happened was the appeal was
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      filed, we received the plaintiff's brief. One of our
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      associates began working on a draft of a brief. I worked
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      on the brief. We sent it to Academy for review. Some of
      their internal paralegals looked at it --
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 6
                THE COURT: Which brief was that?
 7
                MR. DOVE: This was the response brief in the
 8
      Cleland case, Your Honor.
 9
                THE COURT: I mean, at what level?
10
                MR. DOVE: At the Fifth Circuit level. I only
      began looking at it after the response briefs -- at the
11
12
      response briefs stage in the Fifth Circuit.
13
                THE COURT: All right. Well, let's talk about
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      that point. Do you think that the Academy lawyers know
      that the Fifth Circuit is a federal court?
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                MR. DOVE: Yes, Your Honor.
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                THE COURT: And you sent them the brief?
18
                          Yes, Your Honor.
                MR. DOVE:
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                THE COURT: It said this is filed in the Fifth
20
      Circuit Court of Appeals?
21
                MR. DOVE: Yes, Your Honor.
22
                           And you know that Academy knew at
23
      that time that it could not be in federal court, right?
24
                MR. DOVE: That is what they said, Your Honor,
25
      yes.
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THE COURT: So based upon many discussions you've had with Academy lawyers, do you have any explanation for how they didn't realize that they had a case improperly in federal court?

MR. DOVE: I can't speak to that, Your Honor, because none of my conversations with Academy addressed the question of jurisdiction or diversity jurisdiction.

THE COURT: Well, can you, Mr. Turner?

MR. TURNER: Well, a lot of our -- we have a lot of -- we have a history of a lot of federal cases in employment law because a lot of the cases raise federal questions, you know, through different actions -- yeah, Title VII. So it's not unusual for us to get a brief that is in federal court. And so I think the real miss here that when we canvassed in cases in September of 2013, we simply didn't pick up the Cleland case because it was in between that order and appeal, and it had just fallen off the reports that we were using to canvas all of our cases. And we did a pretty extensive canvas, so, you know, to miss that case was -- it was a mistake, but I think that's where the miss occurred. Once the miss occurred, when we got the brief back, unless you were, you know, really looking for that jurisdictional issue, you know, our attorneys were probably were focused on just simply the issues on appeal and weren't cognizant of

the fact that that might be there on diversity grounds as opposed to a federal question.

THE COURT: All right. Getting back to your pleading, Mr. Dove, at page two, that first full paragraph. This is Exhibit 21. It says: "This issue was not previously explored by either of the parties or by the district court, so Academy has brought it to the court's attention as soon as it realized the problem."

Now, I assume that what you really meant there was as soon as you realized the problem?

MR. DOVE: Again, Your Honor, that is true. As soon as I discovered the problem, I wanted to make sure we brought it to the court's attention, but this was the result of a process where, as relates to the Cleland case, we all, to my knowledge in my discussions with Academy internally, all of us came to the realization that Cleland had slipped through the cracks at the same time as a result of Your Honor's inquiries into diversity jurisdiction.

THE COURT: Well, my point is that -- I understand what you're saying, whether or not it's plausible is another question. But you did not tell the Fifth Circuit that Academy had known at least since August 2013 that it could not be in federal court on the basis of diversity jurisdiction, did you?

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MR. DOVE: Your Honor, that may not be in this
disclosure, but if that is absent, it was a -- what's
causing me to pause is I know that there is a discussion
of how Academy came to realize this, on page four. And
this is, again, why I'm hesitating. On page four we say:
"Academy discovered for the first that a limited
liability company is not treated as a corporation for
purposes of citizenship." You're right. At that point
we did not add the disclosure that at that time Academy
came to the realization that it could not invoke
diversity jurisdiction ever.
          THE COURT: Then at page three, the first
paragraph there: "At the time of those disclosures --
and that would be the notice of removal you're talking
about; is that correct?
         MR. DOVE: That's correct, and the corporate
disclosure statement.
          THE COURT: You say "Academy's outside
counsel--" You're talking about Locke Lord?
          MR. DOVE: That's correct.
          THE COURT: -- "believed that they sufficiently
demonstrated that Academy was a citizen of Texas and no
other state because they believed that the citizenship of
an LLC could be pleaded in the same fashion as
corporation."
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                MR. DOVE:
                           That is correct, Your Honor.
 2
                THE COURT: Meaning that for a corporation you
 3
      simply allege the state of the corporation and --
 4
                MR. DOVE: The principal place of business,
      right.
 5
 6
                THE COURT: -- the principal place of business.
 7
      But in the removal pleadings that's not what your
 8
      partners alleged, is it? It did allege to a point the
      members of Academy's -- the limited partnership.
 9
10
                MR. DOVE: That's correct, Your Honor.
                THE COURT: It didn't plead it as a
11
12
      corporation, just to say the state where it was formed
13
      and its principal place of business, it went on to state
14
      the limited partners, at least to a degree.
15
                MR. DOVE:
                           That's true, Your Honor. And I
16
      would like to make one distinction if I can. It's never
17
      been in doubt to anyone that when one faces a partnership
18
      you must plead the citizenship of every partner.
19
      distinction is the confusion that we had over what one
20
      does with an LLC. So because we were dealing with
21
      Academy as a Texas limited partnership, we knew that
22
      would not be sufficient. So you go on, and you say, but
23
      it's two partners, and there were only two, are both
24
      Texas LLCs.
25
                THE COURT: So you don't plead it as a
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      corporation. You plead it as a partnership.
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                MR. DOVE: We did, and then we followed up by
 3
      pleading what we thought was the correct standard for an
 4
      LLC, Your Honor.
 5
                THE COURT: Then at page four you say: "Recent
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      litigation made Academy realize that it should ensure
 7
      that are there no pending cases in which its outside
 8
      counsel had insufficiently alleged a basis for
 9
      jurisdiction." You drop a footnote there which says:
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      "Academy denied the existence of diversity in that case
      which the district court questioned because Academy's
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12
      former practice was to allege diversity in some
13
      circumstances." What are you talking about there?
                           I'm talking about this very matter,
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                MR. DOVE:
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      Your Honor, the fact that because Your Honor had called
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      to Academy's attention the Bouvier case and said, why
      have you not pleaded this like you pleaded Bouvier, why
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18
      are you denying jurisdiction here, whereas -- because
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      it's been filed against you -- whereas in another case
      you allege diversity, which was a fair question.
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21
                THE COURT: Any particular reason why you
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      didn't cite this case?
23
                MR. DOVE: None, Your Honor. I'm not intending
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      to hide it. That's why I wanted to disclose it to the
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      Court. It wasn't -- I certainly didn't want to leave the
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      indication that somehow we had just had it dawn on us.
 2
      wanted to make sure it was clear that it was litigation
 3
      that brought it to our attention.
 4
                THE COURT: And at page five you say: "Academy
      is mindful that it has the duty to inform the courts
 5
 6
      without delay of any issue that may potentially affect
 7
      their subject matter jurisdiction." And certainly that
 8
      is a duty that Academy has. No question about that, is
      there?
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                MR. DOVE: No question about it, Your Honor.
                THE COURT: And I guess your position is that
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      you promptly, on behalf of Academy and your firm,
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      notified the Fifth Circuit when it came to your attention
      because of this litigation?
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                MR. DOVE: That's correct, Your Honor.
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                THE COURT:
                           But, of course, you know now that
      Academy had known about this issue since at least August
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18
      and September of 2013?
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                MR. DOVE: That is correct, Your Honor.
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                THE COURT: Do you think your disclosure --
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      well, let me -- since you filed this on October 7th, have
22
      you heard from the Fifth Circuit?
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                MR. DOVE: No, we have not, Your Honor. I
24
      wouldn't have expected to hear because we are still
      within the time period for the plaintiff's counsel to
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file a response if he wants to. He has told me that he
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      does not intend to respond -- or rather to oppose, which
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      is technically what the question is. I have not heard
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      from them yet.
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                THE COURT: Have you informed plaintiff's
 6
      counsel of this case?
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                MR. DOVE: Yes. We have informed the
      plaintiff's counsel of the fact that this arose because
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 9
      of other litigation we were dealing with. I didn't give
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      the case number and name, but I told him that we had --
      basically before I filed it, I walked through what we
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12
      were saying, explained that because of this litigation
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      we'd gone back, we checked, and we found that in this
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      case our allegations were incorrect and that we were
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      going to file something urging the Fifth Circuit to
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      remand back to state court. He was rather shocked.
                THE COURT: Well, I would imagine so. Perhaps
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      it's bittersweet. On the one hand, it means the judgment
19
      in favor of Academy goes away, I presume; is that
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      correct?
21
                MR. DOVE:
                           That's correct, Your Honor.
22
                THE COURT: But on the other hand, he's been
23
      litigating in federal court where he shouldn't have been
24
      for two or three years, right?
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                MR. DOVE: That's correct, Your Honor.
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                THE COURT: Was there any discussion about
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      sanctions?
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                MR. DOVE: No, Your Honor.
                THE COURT: What about the case that was tried
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      to a verdict, Mr. Turner, are you telling me that nobody
 6
      has contacted that plaintiff's lawyer to say, hey, this
 7
      was all a mistake?
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                MR. TURNER: We have not yet, no, Your Honor.
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                THE COURT: Do you think that would be a good
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      idea?
                MR. TURNER: We're intending to look at all the
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      cases that were settled during that time period. We just
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      hadn't gotten to the point of --
                THE COURT: It may be the case where Academy
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      got from the plaintiff a stipulation and a judgment to
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      limit his recovery to 75,000?
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                MR. TURNER: We were looking at all of them,
      the cases on that list, Your Honor, of what the next step
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19
      on each one would be.
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                THE COURT: This is only a suggestion from me,
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      Mr. Dove. Well, it's not even a suggestion. I'll call
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      it an observation. If I were in your shoes, I would want
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      the Fifth Circuit to hear more about this from me instead
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      of somebody else. It's up to you. Mr. Cowart, I heard
      earlier that there's been some discussion with you about
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compensating you for your time and expense as a result of this issue; is that correct?

MR. COWART: That is correct, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Well, I think that under the circumstances, given the plaintiff's predicament here, that the Court must dismiss this case for lack of subject matter jurisdiction. The Court retains jurisdiction of the case for purposes of sanctions. I want to review what I've heard here today, as well as these various notices that Mr. Turner says that he's been sending to outside counsel over these years and give careful consideration to every bit of information you want to suggest. I find it difficult to believe that this "it's somebody else's fault," some other Academy lawyer's fault is a good explanation for what's happened here. not a final conclusion. At the most, it's irresponsible even if, in fact, Academy was ignorant of what was going on its behalf by its various lawyers, including a well-known firm, Locke Lord, perhaps that's conceivable. But that an issue of this significance didn't rise to a level of being noticed other than the way it was. Clearly there was notice to Academy's outside counsel of this issue as early as October 2011, almost immediately after the change in corporate structure. And if it's a sufficient response for a corporation or an LLC to simply

say, well, our lawyers knew that, we didn't know that, so there's no fault on our part, then that's discomforting.

MS. KATZ: May I say something briefly? I don't think that Academy is saying that it has no fault in the matter. I think that Academy acknowledges that there was an oversight problem with respect perhaps to direction to its outside counsel and what reporting duties it had or what supervision should have been undertaken by Academy directly. So I don't think that Academy is saying we have absolutely no responsibility, no fault in the matter. I think that, in fact, it does acknowledge some deficiencies in the way that its independent outside counsel operated and reported.

MR. TURNER: And let me be even blunter than that. We made several mistakes here, take full responsibility for them. I do personally take full responsibility for them. I'm the general counsel. This is under my charge, and I take this very seriously. When I saw this, that's why I'm here today, Your Honor, I didn't send somebody else to be here. That's why I personally reviewed every pleading in this book. First, we made a mistake because didn't know the rule ourselves. We should have known the pleadings -- I was a litigator for a decade, I should have known the pleading rule myself, and that's our fault. We should have known the

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rule ourselves and not just depended on outside counsel to know all the rules. Second, we should have had better oversight of our cases to the extent that we reviewed oversight of pleadings where we were moving from court to That's not to much to ask. Moving from one court to another is a bigger decision, and it shouldn't be left up to outside counsel. We should have the opportunity to review that, and we failed to do that. The third thing is that when we did figure out the rule properly in September, we canvassed our cases as best we could, but we didn't do a complete enough job. We missed a couple of cases that we should have found or we wouldn't have the problem in Cleland. And, fourth, we should have made sure that counsel like Mel, and in this case, were fully aware of our corporate structure, and we should have done that at the time of the transaction and not just given people a corporate organizational chart. We should have given them a lot more instructions on how to plead us, and that was insufficient as well. So there's a lot responsibility here. We accept it all, and we'll accept any judgment you come up with on this, Your Honor, but we certainly have failed, and my job is to acknowledge those failures and make sure they don't happen again, and they're not going to happen again.

THE COURT: Well, Mr. Turner, I appreciate

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That's absolutely the correct thing to say, and I that. don't doubt its sincerity as this point, but as I think you've acknowledged from what you just said even negligent conduct of this nature merits some sanction. But I want to hear whatever else Academy wants to submit. I think it will be important to see what communications Academy did have with its outside lawyers to deal with this issue. Obviously, I'm not concerned with these other cases, except I'm taking you at your word that you're going to notify the plaintiff's counsel in these I think they need to know. You've got a minor settlement out there which may not be a problem because at the time that case was removed -- and I haven't researched this issue, but from what you've told me, at the time that that case was removed that there was a proper corporate structure that would allow Academy to be in federal court, but from what I see on the docket you've got a court order approving a minor settlement. don't know what impact this issue has on this. was tried to a verdict. What's -- apparently you've researched it some and think that you're okay in that regard. I don't know if the plaintiff's lawyer is going to agree with that. MR. TURNER: And let be clear, we didn't research that -- we don't want to do anything that

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doesn't follow the law, and I believe, in fairness, we settle the majority of our cases because we believed in that, and folks that sue us are also our customers, and we're very cognizant of that. And so our plan is to notify everybody that's on that list and to see what to do from there. I'm still unclear -- I just don't know what happens from there. I've never been involved in the circumstance before, but I want to be sure everyone is treated fairly. So everybody will be notified. have discussions with them on what the damage, if you will, might have been, but in no way, and I hope you see that, if nothing else, from everything that we showed that -- I hope you see that there wasn't a negative intent there, that we weren't trying to manipulate the pleadings in a way to show KKR's structure in some cases and not show it in others and do things like that, but this truly was a mistake because I certainly don't want to get an unfair advantage over any litigant. And I just simply want to be in the court that I can be in, litigating to the fairness of the courts, and, you know, get to the conclusion that's fair for all. So we'll notify everybody that's on that list, and we'll have discussions with them all and see what we can do. THE COURT: Well, I hear what you're saying, but it's no secret that many defendants view the ability

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to remove to federal court as a powerful weapon.
you've got to do is look at federal court dockets and
look up Wal-Mart. Ms. Katz knows, I've represented
K-Mart and believe me, removal is a powerful weapon.
Whether or not plaintiffs overestimate the power of that
weapon is another question. I think they do.
perceive it to be a powerful weapon, hence you have
people stipulating to limit their damages so they can get
out of federal court. So it's very easy to take a less
generous view of what has happened here, that recognizing
that it had a powerful weapon, like the Wal-Marts and the
K-Marts, Academy's lawyers didn't want to give up that
weapon. Mr. Garner sure didn't want to give up that
weapon. Even in the face of clear notice to his firm
that he couldn't remove, he kept doing it. I know you
disavow any knowledge of or responsibility of what Mr.
Garner knew or did or his firm knew or did, but they were
              So I appreciate what you're saying, I
your lawyers.
appreciate the way you've come in here and address these
issues, but there's another view that a reasonable
observer could take to what has happened here.
          MR. TURNER: I understand.
          THE COURT: Ms. Katz, anything further at this
point?
          MS. KATZ: No, Your Honor, except we need a
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      time frame for which to submit this.
                THE COURT: What do you want?
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                MS. KATZ: Ten days?
                MR. TURNER: Ten days is fine, sure.
 4
 5
                THE COURT:
                           That's plenty. Why don't you take
 6
      two weeks?
 7
                MS. KATZ:
                           Thank you.
                THE COURT: That will make it easier to
 8
 9
      calculate. Mr. Cowart, anything further from you?
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                MR. TURNER: Nothing, Your Honor.
                THE COURT: All right, then, thank you all.
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12
      We're adjourned.
13
                  CERTIFICATE OF OFFICIAL REPORTER
14
15
             I, Sally L. Gray, Federal Official Court Reporter,
             in and for the United States District Court for
16
             the Middle District of Georgia, do hereby certify
             that pursuant to Section 753, Title 28, United
             States Code that the foregoing is a true and
17
             correct transcript of the stenographically
             reported proceedings held in the above-entitled
18
             matter and that the transcript page format is in
19
             conformance with the regulations of the Judicial
             Conference of the United States, dated this 20th
20
             day of October 2014.
21
                        /s/ SALLY L. GRAY
                        SALLY L. GRAY, CCR, RPR
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