1	IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
2	IN AND FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO
3	HONORABLE MARLA J. MILLER, JUDGE PRESIDING
4	DEPARTMENT NO. 302
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7	PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
8	Plaintiff,
9	vs. No. CGC-12-526741
10	DELTA AIRLINES, INC.,
11	Defendant. /
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13	
14	Reporter's transcript of proceedings
	date of
15	May 9, 2013
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19	APPEARANCES
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21	For the Plaintiff:
22	ADAM MILLER, Deputy Attorney General
23	For the Defendant: DAVID SCHINDLER, Esq.
24	DILVID SCHIMPHHI, H34.
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28	Reported by: Anthony C. Vaughn - CSR No. 6185

1 May 9, 2013 A.M. Session 2 ---000---THE COURT: Line 12, People of the State of 3 California versus Delta Airlines, demurrer to complaint. 4 5 Your appearances. MR. MILLER: Adam Miller, supervising deputy attorney 6 7 general. THE COURT: Mr. Miller -- no relation to me -- good 9 morning. Can you use the microphone, please. 10 MR. MILLER: Sure. Adam Miller. MR. SCHINDLER: Good morning, Your Honor, David 11 12 Schindler for Latham and Watkins on behalf of defendant Delta Airlines. 13 14 THE COURT: Good morning to both of you. 15 I'm going to make a disclosure. Sometimes I fly Delta Airlines, and I'm a member of the Delta Club. I 16 17 don't have very many miles, but I'm a member of the Delta 18 Airlines frequent fliers. 19 I've never logged into the app. I actually don't 20 have too many apps. I've never looked at the Delta 21 Airlines app. This would not affect my ability to be fair 2.2 and impartial. 23 Anybody have any questions you want to ask me? 24 MR. MILLER: No, Your Honor. 25 MR. SCHINDLER: On behalf of my client we're pleased 26 to hear you fly Delta, but other than that, no. 27 THE COURT: I've read all of your papers, and I don't

have a tentative, but I hope that you got my questions.

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1 MR. MILLER: Yes, Your Honor, we did.

THE COURT: So I will let the plaintiff begin; it's your demurrer.

MR. MILLER: I'm sorry, the defendant.

THE COURT: I'm sorry, the defendant, pardon me.

I'll let the defendant begin because it's your papers.

MR. SCHINDLER: Your Honor, first let me see if I can address some of your questions with respect to the status of the appeal in the National Federation case.

It was argued --

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THE COURT: Can you make sure that the microphone is on?

There you go.

MR. SCHINDLER: I'll even speak up. Can you hear me okay?

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. SCHINDLER: With respect to the National Federation case, you asked about the status. The case was argued before the Ninth Circuit on November 8th, 2012 and taken under submission at that point, and there has not been a ruling as of today.

The balance of your questions, I think, Your Honor, sort of all live in the preemption realm and fundamentally you're asking the question that in our briefs we took on, that in this context where you have not just a state law, as you ask in question 4, but you have state action in the form of the state attorney general seeking in the context

to regulate ways in which Delta communicates with its customers in the form of Business and Professions Code kind of prosecution. That is absolutely and fundamentally preempted.

You asked in question 4 whether a state law designed to prevent unfair competent --

COURT REPORTER: I'm sorry.

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THE COURT: Can you speak up and slow down.

MR. SCHINDLER: Your fourth question, Your Honor, was whether a state law designed to prevent unfair competition and which regulates an airlines's communication with consumers can be construed as not "not relating to prices, routes or services" under the ADA.

THE COURT: And ADA is the Airline Deregulation Act.

MR. SCHINDLER: That's correct, Your Honor.

I think the simple answer to that question is there really is no construction here where it would not be deemed to be preempted under the ADA.

And I think in addition to that, if you look not just at Wolens, Morales and Rowe, the Supreme Court cases, but focus even Tanen, the California Court of Appeal case, there is a very bright line that all these cases strike between a state action where you have the state attorney general seeking to act, which really goes directly to this concept of the patchwork regulation.

And ironically, Your Honor, you asked as well what is the significance of the Department of Transportation of the United States filing a statement of interest in the National Federation case. And I should note that they also filed an amicus brief in the Ninth Circuit in the context of the argument that took place in the Ninth Circuit, and it mirrors in large part the statement of interest that was filed below.

The significance of that, Your Honor, really speaks to the notion that the Department of Transportation really is charged with regulating in this space. And even just to give you a sense of what's going on as recently -- and I provided to this to Miller just a few minute ago because in light of your questions last night when I got here, there is a publication in the national register of a hearing that is taking place on May 21st, 2013 -- this is simply a notice in the federal register that the Department of Transportation published -- of a meeting that speaks specifically to the exact issues that we're talking about here. The question of the consumer privacy. Among the things to be addressed are what information is collected and by whom, who retains information, et cetera.

Again, this is not dispositive of -- the fact of a meeting of -- public meeting is not dispositive of the issue, but it speaks to the question you asked. To the extent that the United States and the Department of Transportation has effectively weighed into the fray consistent with what the Supreme Court has said, consistent with what the California Court of Appeal has said, that's the significance of the statement of interest and the amicus brief filed in National Federation.

If you have specific questions, I'm happy to answer them, but I'm mindful of your time.

THE COURT: Thank you.

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Mr. Miller, good morning.

MR. MILLER: Thank you, Your Honor.

So counsel has raised a particular issue in response to your first question, which I think illustrates the different between some of the other court cases cited by counsel in the demurrer and the case involved here.

You put in your question, question number 4, whether state law --

THE COURT: Slow down, please.

MR. MILLER: Whether a state law designed to prevent unfair competition and which regulates an airline's communication --

THE COURT: Please. I know you're reading from something, you and I know what it says, but if you want a transcript you will need to slow down.

MR. MILLER: I apologize both to you and the court reporter.

Whether a state law designed to prevent unfair competition and which regulates an airline's communication with consumers can be construed as not relating to prices, routes or services under the ADA. And the issue here is a dichotomy between consumers and customers. You'll note that counsel for Delta said this is about communication with our customers, and that is not an issue or that is not the position of the People.

The People's concern is this is communication or collection of PII, personally identifiable information, from California consumers, some of whom, unlike yourself, may not be or ever be customers of Delta.

The Fly Delta app is not only available and downloaded by Delta customers, it is available to anybody in the State of California.

THE COURT: Is that really a difference that makes a difference under the cases law? Let's say, for example, there was a billboard, and it was an airline billboard, and some state, California, decided that it was misleading and they brought a 17200 action because Delta was advertising on Highway 101.

Well, Delta customers might see it. Anybody might see it. Somebody who never flies Delta may see it. But the fact that people who didn't fly Delta might see it, do you think that that would allow the State to try to bring a 17200 action regulating the false advertising on a billboard just because some people saw it who weren't Delta customers?

MR. MILLER: I'm glad Your Honor brought that up, the hypothetical, because it's one that I've considered as well.

You're correct that under Morales if it's purely an unfair advertising claim, then Morales says the Airlines Regulations Act would preempt.

But what if Delta put up a billboard on Highway 01 with obscenity on it, with a naked picture of a woman. Or

if they decided to post a billboard on the side of this building, do you think the City and County of San Francisco would have something to say about?

THE COURT: But the Morales case does -- I think it's Morales that says that we're not saying that there could never be any regulation. But the reason that Morales is saying something like obscenity, and I think they gave some other examples --

MR. MILLER: Prostitution, gambling.

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THE COURT: Yes. The reason they say airlines aren't exempt from prosecution or from state liability for those things has nothing to do with whether they are customers or not. I think they're just trying to show that, as I think one of the cases said, I think the 9th Circuit case, that the airlines have sovereign immunity. I mean there are some things that don't fall within the rationale for deregulation of the airlines.

But I don't know that turns on the fact that it's Delta customers versus the rank and file person. Because it has nothing to do with running an airline.

MR. MILLER: Well, the distinction that Morales brought is that there a line. And Morales says we don't know where it is. They define the edge of that line being prostitution, obscenity and gambling. Other cases mention that as well. Rowe mentions it as well.

THE COURT: But this isn't that. Do you think it is?

MR. MILLER: We think it is.

THE COURT: So you think this case is more like

prostitution, obscenity and gambling than it is the privacy laws or the Consumer Fraud Act in Wolens or the privacy laws in the Jet Blue case, the New York case?

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MR. MILLER: Yes, Your Honor, and that actually references the recent federal rulemaking notice that Mr. Schindler just referred to.

What those cases, the Jet Blue, privacy cases, all talk about -- and related privacy cases -- are information such as passenger name records, PNR. These are records which the airlines are required to collect under federal law, federal regulations. And the issue I believe that is being discussed by the notice, which Mr. Schindler only for the first time gave me --

THE COURT: And which I don't have in front of me.

MR. MILLER: What I'm trying to point out is there are certain privacy issues when the airlines are in possession of legitimately obtained PII. When I book a ticket, when you book a ticket, there are certain concerns that DOT and the federal government have over that PII.

We're not talking about that data. We're talking about an earlier step. We're talking about the step when I have my cell phone in my hand and I download Fly Delta just to see what it is.

THE COURT: Do you have that on your phone?

MR. MILLER: I have Fly Delta conveniently enough.

And of course, my phone is off right now for obvious

reasons. I have the app on my phone. It now knows I'm in

the City of San Francisco. We don't know how granular

that information is because we haven't done discovery yet, but we know we're within San Francisco.

We also know if I park I can put a note in the app that says you are parked here.

And I can also take pictures. Now, counsel, with all respect, is somewhat dismissive of these. They even say in their papers "what, do you think, a Delta employee is going to follow to your car when you return?"

THE COURT: Mr. Miller, isn't the point here not that those things are on the phone, but I thought the whole point of your lawsuit was simply there needs to be a disclosure that those things are on the app.

MR. MILLER: The Supreme Court recently said in the Apple versus Superior Court case earlier this year, Cal OPPA, California Online Privacy Protection Act, Business and Professions Code 22575 through 79, is merely a disclosure regime.

THE COURT: Okay.

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MR. MILLER: There is nothing that we are telling Delta or Fly Delta that they have to do.

THE COURT: Aren't you telling them how they need to communicate information to their customers?

MR. MILLER: No. We're only requiring them to do a notice.

One good question for you to consider is what's actually referred to in the amicus brief and also, I believe also, in the notice of interest that the DOJ filed -- not the DOT, but the DOJ filed in the district court

1 case.

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THE COURT: In the Delta case?

MR. MILLER: The National Federation case.

And that is what is the service that Cal OPPA requires Fly Delta to provide.

THE COURT: I'm sorry?

MR. MILLER: That is what is the service that Cal OPPA requires Fly Delta to provide.

In Rowe, the service was if you're a trucker, you must provide accountability and tracking if you're going to deliver tobacco in the State of New Hampshire. So the issue there was you have to do something more, you have to add a service, you have to actually pay for more drivers, you have to pay for tracking software. Whatever it is.

We are not telling Delta what they can do. They can take that geolocation date, they can take that picture data, they can take whatever they want as long as it's otherwise legal and do what they want. All they have to do is tell consumers they're doing that, and they didn't do that yet.

In fact --

THE COURT: How is that different from the Southwest case, the Tanen case, where you have a gift certificate -- a flight certificate?

MR. MILLER: That's clearly directly related to fares, routes and services.

THE COURT: Will you please slow down. Thank you so much. For the court reporter.

MR. MILLER: That's clearly related to routes, fares or services.

THE COURT: What about these services?

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I'm not taking judicial notice of anything, by the way, in reaching my decision. But let me find the complaint. Just a minute.

Here we have this application that can be used -this is just out of the People's complaint, paragraph 4 -to check in online, to rebook cancelled or missed flights,
to pay for checked baggage, to track checked baggage, to
review reservations for air travel.

This seems to me it's clearly related to -- the restriction or the regulation that you're seeking to impose here is clearly related to a service that the airline provides, and you're requiring them to communicate something in connection with the provision of that service on the Delta app.

MR. MILLER: It's not just related to those specific passenger records that a customer might actually submit to the airline.

I agree to a certain extent the privacy cases that the defendant has cited that you refer to do suggest that once a passenger name record has been established that preemption may occur.

But we're talking about a preliminary step before the consumer has actually become a customer and taken some action to purchase a ticket.

THE COURT: Do you think that the cases, the Supreme

Court cases and the cases that construed that ADA, want you to get into that kind of granular analysis?

I mean what Tanen says -- and I'm reading <u>Tanen</u>

<u>versus Southwest Airline Company</u>, 187 Cal.App.4th, 1156, a

2010 case. It says what is relevant under Wolens and the

other federal cases discussed above "is not whether the

services provided by the airlines are peripheral but

whether the relevant state laws have a direct or

peripheral effect on deregulation."

Even the title of the complaint here is a complaint for violations of Business and Professions Code Section 17200 (unfair competition law). So the enforcement of the particular privacy statute is enforced through the unfair competition law, which is designed to make competition fair, which seems to me to make a pretty darned good case that you're talking about regulating the provisions of a service by an airline in the face of the preemption clause of the ADA.

To me -- and then I'm going to let you talk.

To me, I see a continuum. On the one hand there's prostitution, obscenity and gambling, which it would be hard to say has anything to do with the prices, routes or services of an air carrier.

Then on the another part of the continuum are the common law claims which have been carved out from the preemption. So a tort or a contract. Your sue Delta because they -- I don't know, your luggage got damaged or something that relates to some individual relationship

that you have with Delta. Maybe that's not a good one because that may be too close to the way airlines run. But anyway, when you have a contract claim with Delta, somebody worked for Delta and was terminated or somebody was frequent flyer and was kicked out of the club. I think that's another one of the case that we have where that was allowed to go forward. So those are not preempted.

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But here we're talking about a service, which are all those things that I enumerated in paragraph 4 of the complaint, and the communication to a customer and an action being brought by the State pursuant to a state statute designed to regulate competition or make competition fair.

MR. MILLER: Well, the Business and Professions Code 17200 et seq. is often referred to as the unfair competition law or the Unfair Business Practical Act. Sometimes it's referred to UCL. However it is not just limited to competition issues.

THE COURT: I realize that. But just looking at Tanen. Tanen says here's the test:

First, does the claim derive from the enactment or enforcement of state law. And the answer here has to be yes. Because whether you call it the unfair competition statute or Business and Professions Code 17200 et seq., it clearly derives from the enforcement of a state law, the Cal OPPA and 17200.

Do you disagree with that?

MR. MILLER: Well, I think Tanen also says at page 1166 or 67, the claim must relate to airlines' rates, routes or services.

THE COURT: That's the second prong. But do you agree with me on the first prong that the claim does derive from the enactment or enforcement of a state law?

MR. MILLER: In term of Cal OPPA and UCL?

THE COURT: Yes.

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MR. MILLER: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay. So that's where the argument lies. Do the claims relate to airline price, routes or services, either by expressly referring to them or by having a significant economic effect on them. That's the Tanen test.

MR. MILLER: Right, but under Rowe and Morales, a significant economic effect has to be does the law require the addition of some service that they have to fly another route or they have to change their advertising.

The amount of effort to be expended by Delta to cure this fault, which they've had plenty of time to do, is minimal. In fact, the record shows in a letter from Delta to the attorney general indicating after the 30-day period under Cal OPPA has expired that they didn't think they were required to do so, but they would comply six weeks in the future.

The day after we filed our lawsuit, they provided a notice within the app.

THE COURT: All right, do you have anything further?

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MR. MILLER: That's all right. This is your courtroom.

Do you want me to talk a little bit about the kiosk cases?

THE COURT: Sure.

MR. MILLER: Because there are a number of ways that can be distinguished.

First of all, the statute that is the basis for the Department of Justice filing their notice provides that they can file -- and I believe it's 28 USC 5671. It basically says the United States can file notices in state or federal court about concerns of it.

They haven't done that in our case.

THE COURT: I think Judge Alsop invited them to. That's what I gathered.

MR. MILLER: It hasn't happened here yet.

THE COURT: I'm not going to. And the reason I asked the question was I wondered about to what extent I should take into account that the Justice Department in that case thought that the regulation of the kiosks was preempted.

MR. MILLER: I think the difference is that the kiosk is markedly different from the mobile app that we're talking about here. The kiosk is something fixed. It's kind of like this table: I can't take it with me. I can't put it in my pocket. It doesn't track my location. Obviously it's at the airport.

But these things that we carry around with us all the

time, if you're like me you carry them all the time. They know where you are at all times. And that's not a bad thing. There's a lot of procompetitive and innovative features that companies can enter into. And the State of California is very interested in encouraging businesses to do that. The problem is some people don't want that.

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THE COURT: But at a kiosk you can do a lot of the same things you can do on the mobile app, based on what I read in Judge Alsop's decision and looking simply at the complaint, paragraph 4 in this case. It performs a lot of the same functions.

MR. MILLER: That's correct, but it doesn't have geolocational ability. It can't take your photo. Unlike a kiosk, your mobile device is a platform for many other applications and functionality. It's not portable. It's not always available to the consumer both in the airport or hundred miles away from the airport.

THE COURT: So it provides a service in a different way. Does that mean that it's not preempted?

MR. MILLER: We think it is to the extent we're not talking about an actual passenger transaction. We are talking about a consumer such as yourself who may use Delta, they just download the app and never use it. Or a customer like me, and I will disclose that I have in the past flown Delta as well, but maybe I download Fly Delta and I don't have an interest in buying a ticket. It knows where I am at all times, and this information is not disclosed to the client.

I think the only way that Nation Federation --

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THE COURT: Is it different if I get a free airline travel certificate in the mail from Delta or Southwest and I never use it and it doesn't comply with California law about travel certificates not having expiration dates?

Would Tanen say that just because it came to me as unsolicited mail that it could be regulated whereas it couldn't be regulated if I was a customer of the airline?

MR. MILLER: I don't think that undated certificate is really a question here in this case.

THE COURT: No, but the reason I'm bringing it up is you seem to keep drawing a distinction between the nature of the relationship between the user of the app and Delta. That somebody might download it and never look at it.

How is that different from me receiving an airline travel certificate in the mail unsolicited, and then I later find out it violates California law because it's expired.

MR. MILLER: How about if it has a picture of a naked woman on it?

THE COURT: You see, I don't happen to think those analogies are particularly useful because they're so far afield of what we're talking about. So I'm not going to answer the question. But I don't find it the least bit persuasive.

MR. MILLER: Counsel has mentioned this issue of the concern of the ADA is with patchwork regulation from 50 states. And certainly that's a concern. But the fact is

Delta is already subject to patchwork regulation in all 50 states and throughout the world. In the United States the Congress in '78 when they enact ADA decided they wanted to limit that somewhat. But it's not complete. There is a line, and we do not believe our enforcement of Cal OPPA under the UCL crosses that line.

To the extent that the Court might be inclined to grant the demurrer and permit permission to amend, one suggestion I might make is we typically file UCL claims in the alternative, "unlawful, unfair or fraudulent." To the extent the Court has concern with that kind of broad anti-competitive approach, this case is very simple. They violated Cal OPPA, this is a UCL, it's an unlawful claim, and it could be limited to that.

THE COURT: I'm sorry, I'm not sure I'm following.

How would you propose to amend the complaint to avoid the preemption issue?

It would still be the same Cal OPPA issue but you would recast it differently?

MR. MILLER: Right now it's pled in the alternative as a violation of the UCL, as unlawful, unfair or fraudulent business practice. Instead it would be redrafted as being lawful.

THE COURT: But it would just be under a different prong of the Business and Professions Code?

MR. MILLER: A single prong.

THE COURT: Thank you.

MR. MILLER: The other thing I would just point out

is under Rowe we believe that Cal OPPA as enforced under
our UCL merely affects the non-price aspects of Delta's
airline communication with its consumers.

THE COURT: Thank you very much for your argument.

I'm sorry to ask you so many questions.

Did you have anything else, Mr. Schindler?

MR. SCHINDLER: Only, Your Honor, if you have questions, I'm happy to follow up.

If I could, I want to provide to the clerk for Your Honor the notice of hearing that I referred to earlier.

Can I approach?

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THE COURT: Mr. Miller, do you have any objection to that?

MR. MILLER: I do.

THE COURT: You can make it part of the record to have it on appeal if you want, but I'm not going to consider it.

MR. SCHINDLER: That's fine.

MR. MILLER: The only thing is to the extent that you're inclined to dismiss the demurrer, I just have a revised order which reflects today's date.

THE COURT: Thank you. Why don't we wait on that.

Is the matter submitted?

MR. SCHINDLER: Yes, Your Honor.

MR. MILLER: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: I'm going to grant the demurrer on the preemption grounds without leave to amend. My decision wouldn't be different if it were to be amended simply to

be a complaint under the "unlawful" ground.

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This is an action for civil penalties and injunction for violation of Business and Professions Code 17200. The ADA has a provision that states that a state court may not enact or enforce a law, regulation or other provision having the force and effect of law related to a price, route or service of an air carrier. That's 49 United States Code section 1305(a)(1).

Accepting the allegations in the complaint as true, I find that this preemption provision bars the lawsuit.

In making this rule I'm not taking judicial notice of anything that was submitted by either side in connection with the demurrers. I know there were objections by both sides to each other's submissions, but I don't find it necessary to take judicial notice of anything to make my ruling.

The State is suing Delta for violation of Business and Professions Code 17200 and specifically for failing to comply with the statute governing the online privacy Business and Professions Code 22575 to 22579. This is a consumer protection/right of privacy law. It is not a common law claim, a personal injury action or the enforcement of a contract set by the defendant and an individual or entity. So we have a state law and state action in seeking to enforce it.

I've looked closely at the Supreme Court cases that govern in this area, <u>Morales versus TWA</u>, Wolens and Rowe by analogy. The Court in Morales tells us that the term

"relating to" has a meaning and that the words express a broad preemptive purpose.

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In Morales the ADA preempted states from enforcement of consumer fraud statutes against deceptive airline advertising. Although Morales did carve out an area where state action was considered to be "too tenuous, remote or peripheral" to have preemptive effect and didn't say where that line would be drawn. I do not think on the record before me that the line is drawn to exclude this case from preemption.

In Wolens the Court determined fairly expeditiously that the Illinois Consumer Fraud Act could not be applied to American Airlines in a lawsuit over its frequent flier program. The language of the Illinois Consumer Fraud Act is not all that dissimilar to our state's unfair competition law.

And there are many other cases that are cited in the parties' briefs where statutes like our unfair competition law were found to be preempted when they were a basis to enforce actions against an airline.

All the cases are summarized in <u>Tanen versus</u>

<u>Southwest Airlines Company</u>, which I read. Applying the test in Tanen, this claim does derive from the enactment or enforcement of state law, and I believe that it does relate to airline prices, route or services. In this instance services.

I think that this is -- this case is in effect an attempt to apply a state law designed to prevent unfair

competition which regulates an airline's communication with its consumers, and I think it's preempted.

And in reaching that conclusion I'm persuaded by cases such as Jet Blue -- and I'll get the cite for that.

In Re Jet Blue Airways Corporation Privacy Litigation,

379F Supp.2d, 299, an Eastern District of New York case from 2005 and other such privacy cases in connection with the airlines.

That's my ruling.

I want to thank both counsel for superb briefs and for their great arguments this morning.

MR. SCHINDLER: Thank you. Do we need to prepare an order?

THE COURT: Please.

MR. SCHINDLER: Thank you.

THE COURT: If you want to just say it's sustained without leave to amendment, I can sign that right now.

MR. SCHINDLER: That would be fine with us.

THE COURT: Is that all right with you, Mr. Miller?

MR. MILLER: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Because there was a proposed order.

MR. MILLER: Change the date, Your Honor.

THE COURT: I will.

So this says sustains the demurrer and dismisses the complaint with prejudice.

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## 1 <u>CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER</u> 2 I, Anthony C. Vaughn, Certified Shor

I, Anthony C. Vaughn, Certified Shorthand Reporter, Certificate Number 6185, do hereby certify that I was the Official Court Reporter assigned to the herein captioned case; that I reported in shorthand the proceedings and subsequently caused said shorthand to be prepared into English.

I further certify that the foregoing is a full, true and correct reflection of the proceedings had in the herein-captioned case.

May 14, 2013

Anthony C. Vaughn, CSR