SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

DELAWARE, Plaintiff,

Versus

NO. 145, ORIGINAL

PENNSYLVANIA AND WISCONSIN

ARKANSAS, ET AL, Plaintiffs,

Versus

DELAWARE

NO. 146, ORIGINAL

US Court of Appeals Second Circuit 40 Foley Square, Courtroom 1505 New York, New York 10007

SPECIAL MASTER: PIERRE N. LEVAL

122 East 42nd Street New York, New York 10168

June 5, 2017 1:34 p.m.

Reported By:

Susan Petty

Job no. 18896

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2	Status Conference taken before Susan Petty, a shorthand	t	
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1 2 So let me ask you, as JUDGE LEVAL: 3 you speak during this conference, please begin for the benefit of the court 4 5 reporter and myself by stating your name 6 and who you appear for. 7 The first question I want to ask you 8 as distributed in the agenda for the 9 meeting is, does anybody have any problems 10 with the case management Order Number One? 11 Any issues you want to raise about this? 12 MR. ROSENTHAL: Your Honor, on behalf of the State of Delaware we have no 13 problem with Order Number One. 14 15 Everybody has got to JUDGE LEVAL: tell me if you have no problems. 16 I also 17 want to know if you do have a problem. 18 Now, please stand and identify for 19 starters who will be speaking on behalf of 20 every party who expects to be speaking. 21 You just did so, Mr. Rosenthal. 22 MR. ROSENTHAL: Also my colleague 23 here, Tiffany Moseley will be speaking as well, both of us. 24 25 All right. JUDGE LEVAL: Who else

1 2 expects to be speaking in this conference? 3 MR. HAVERSTICK: Good afternoon, Your Honor, on behalf of the Commonwealth 4 5 of Pennsylvania. My colleague, Josh Voss, will be at points in time also speaking on 6 7 behalf of the Commonwealth. JUDGE LEVAL: Ross? 8 9 MR. HAVERSTICK: Voss, V, as in Victor. 10 11 MR. BRONNI: Good afternoon, Your 12 Honor. Nick Bronni on behalf of the State 13 of Arkansas and the Coalition States along with Counsel for the State of Texas who 14 15 will be doing most of the argument on 16 behalf of the Coalition. 17 MR. DISHER: Good afternoon, Your 18 Honor. My name is Todd Disher with the 19 State of Texas. I'll be talking on behalf of the Coalition States as well as the 20 21 State of Wisconsin today. 22 JUDGE LEVAL: Tell me your name 23 again. 24 MR. DISHER: Todd Disher, 25 D-I-S-H-E-R.

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2	JUDGE LEVAL: All right. The next
3	issue that I put on the agenda I'm
4	sorry.
5	MR. RATO: Your Honor, Michael Rato,
6	R-A-T-O, from McElroy Deutsch. I'm going
7	to be speaking as little as possible, but
8	on behalf of MoneyGram.
9	JUDGE LEVAL: So the first question
10	that occurred to me is that we might
11	restructure the pleadings.
12	In Case Number 145 Delaware is the
13	plaintiff. Pennsylvania and Wisconsin are
14	the defendants. Delaware is the
15	plaintiff, and in the counterclaim, the
16	defendant. But Delaware is also now to
17	Case 146 the defendant and counterclaim
18	Plaintiff and so forth. And it seems to
19	me to be unnecessarily confusing. Did I
20	get that wrong? It doesn't matter. It's
21	confusing whether I got it wrong; or not.
22	All the more so if I did.
23	MR. ROSENTHAL: I think, Your
24	Honor Steve Rosenthal on behalf of the
25	State of Delaware. I think Your Honor has

2 identified something which occurred to me 3 on the train up.

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I would recommend, with the approval of all of the parties, that the State of Delaware is prepared to be designated as the plaintiff in the case and the other States as the defendants.

9 It seems to me that -- obviously 10 we're all counter-claimants to each other, 11 but I think that would be the most elegant 12 way of --

13 Well, that was exactly JUDGE LEVAL: 14 what I was going to suggest. I was going 15 to suggest that Case Number 146 simply no longer be proceeded in; that the pleadings 16 17 be restated or some of them be restated so 18 that Delaware's complaint in 145 would 19 become a complaint against all of the States that are now in this case. 20

21 And that all of those States would 22 counterclaim against Delaware, both sides 23 essentially claiming for for declaratory 24 judgment as to who is entitled to these 25 Escheats.

1 2 And for all purposes from now on, we 3 could call Delaware the plaintiff, and the other States would all be defendants. 4 5 Did I gather from Mr. Rosenthal's 6 statement that everyone has, that you've 7 all discussed that and are agreeable to it? 8 MR. ROSENTHAL: I didn't mean to 9 10 imply that we discussed it, but it was in 11 our order and kind of organized that way. 12 And I thought it was acceptable. 13 JUDGE LEVAL: Well, does anybody 14 have anything to say on the subject; any 15 contrary arguments? Any reason why that 16 would not be a desirable thing to do? 17 MR. DISHER: No, Your Honor. That would be fine with us. 18 JUDGE LEVAL: So there will be, 19 20 then, an amendment to the pleadings. Ιf 21 you will file amended pleadings, if Delaware would amend its pleadings in Case 22 23 Number 145 to name all the States, all the 24 States that have appeared so far in this 25 action as defendants. And then there

1 2 would be a counterclaim by all of those 3 States likewise seeking declaratory relief and damages against Delaware. All right. 4 5 What would be a reasonable date to expect those pleadings to be filed, 6 7 Delaware? My only question is; 8 MR. ROSENTHAL: 9 Do we need to do printed pleadings at this 10 point, Your Honor? 11 JUDGE LEVAL: You are suggesting 12 that they are unnecessary? 13 MR. ROSENTHAL: I'm suggesting that 14 it adds time and expense to the process. 15 And I don't think it's necessary, unless 16 Your Honor or the Supreme Court requires 17 it. 18 JUDGE LEVAL: Maybe you can simply 19 file a stipulation that will say that Delaware's complaint at 145 is hereby 20 21 amended to add as defendants all of those 22 States, and that the other States say that 23 the papers that they had filed in 145 or 24 146 shall be deemed responsive to 25 Delaware's pleading in 145.

MR. ROSENTHAL: My estimate is if we can go by a stipulation that we should be able to reach an agreement on that with the other States within two weeks or so.

6 JUDGE LEVAL: Okay. So you will 7 file that. Thank you.

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8 Now, a further subject that I wanted 9 to discuss, and it doesn't need to be 10 resolved right now, is that this action 11 has a capacity to be unwieldy by virtue of 12 the number of States involved on the other 13 side.

And since your interests seem to be all very precisely aligned, I wonder how necessary it is to have numerous voices speaking on behalf of all the States that are opposing Delaware.

19And there are two different issues:20One is for telephone conferences.

I would hope not to be required to cause all of you to have to travel considerable distances to New York every time there's something that I wanted to discuss with you.

And I will envision that there will be times when it will be useful to have telephone conferences to discuss some matters. But telephone conferences are particularly unwieldy and difficult when there are numerous parties involved.

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8 They are particularly so for the 9 Judge, because when lawyers start talking, 10 a Judge often wants to interrupt to ask a 11 question or to ask for clarification. But 12 when voices are going one way, it is 13 simply impossible for the Judge to do so.

14 So I had hoped that for purposes of 15 these, at least, telephone conferences, we might get down to -- telephone conferences 16 17 at which nothing of great importance would 18 be decided -- that we might be able to 19 have one State speaking for all the rest 20 of them against Delaware in such telephone 21 conferences.

And then the second subject is the same issue for all purposes for actual appearances. And that doesn't need to be decided right now, especially the latter.

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2	Furthermore, whatever is decided, if
3	it were decided to do that, it doesn't
4	need to be irrevocable. So that if one
5	State had yielded to another, the voice to
6	speak for all of the States; and then at a
7	later time that State for whatever reason
8	says, We want to reassert the right to be
9	heard at sessions by your own counsel, you
10	could simply revoke whatever had
11	previously been given and assert that
12	right. So that's something for you to
13	discuss.
14	I think it would be beneficial. I
15	think it would serve the interests of
16	things being done expeditiously.
17	But you can discuss it amongst
18	yourselves, and report to the Court at a
19	later time on what you have decided.
20	Does anybody want to be heard on
21	that right now? Does anybody have
22	anything to say on the subject of whether
23	you think that would not be a good idea or
24	anything to say on that subject? No?
25	Yes?

1 2 (No verbal response.) 3 Another small matter is just for convenience. I know that some of you are 4 5 States, and some of you are Commonwealths. But as far as the Constitution is 6 7 concerned, you are all States. This is an action in the original 8 9 jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, because it is a suit between States. And States 10 11 is the Constitutional term. I would hope 12 we can simply refer to everybody as a 13 State from now on, rather than referring 14 to some as Commonwealths and others as 15 States. 16 So I guess we will proceed to 17 arguments on the motions, and we will 18 first hear Delaware's motion to expand the 19 litigation to cover other similar 20 instruments issued by entities other than 21 MoneyGram. 22 MS. MOSELEY: Good afternoon, Your Tiffany Moseley on behalf of the 23 Honor. State of Delaware. 24 25 Since I find myself going first, I

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1 2 thought it might be helpful to start with 3 just a very brief background. In February of last year 2016, Counsel --4 5 See if you can elevate JUDGE LEVAL: the microphone and speak directly into it. 6 7 MS. MOSELEY: Is that better? JUDGE LEVAL: That is much better. 8 9 MS. MOSELEY: So as I was saying, 10 last February of 2016, Counsel for 11 Pennsylvania initiated a suit against 12 Delaware and MoneyGram in the Middle 13 District of Pennsylvania alleging that 14 Delaware owed Pennsylvania, approximately, 15 \$10 million in unclaimed official checks 16 that had been marketed by MoneyGram and 17 escheated to Delaware as MoneyGram's State 18 of Incorporation. 19 At the time, Delaware challenged the 20 jurisdiction. There was some back and 21 forth. Subsequently Wisconsin filed in 22 the District Court on the same issue 23 alleging the same ground. Which is why 24 the State of Delaware eventually filed the

original action 145 in the Supreme Court

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1 2 to resolve the issue. And so then the 3 other States filed against Delaware seeking to resolve all at once. 4 5 And in the backdrop for this dispute is that there is a longstanding line of 6 7 Supreme Court cases that holds that 8 property which a holder has in which they don't have an address, that that 9 10 un-address, unclaimed property escheats to 11 the holder State of Incorporation. And 12 it's a trilogy of cases commonly referred 13 to as the Texas Trilogy. 14 The second case in the trilogy, 15 which I believe is New York versus 16 Pennsylvania involved the escheat of money 17 orders that were sold by Western Union. 18 And in that case the Supreme Court held 19 that the unclaimed proceeds from money orders escheated to the State of 20 21 Incorporation. That decision was 22 overturned by the Statute that's at issue

24 abandoned money orders and Travelers

in this case; the Federal disposition of

25 Checks.

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2 JUDGE LEVAL: What was the date of 3 the Statute?

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MS. MOSELEY: 1974, Your Honor. 4 So the Statue has been around for a decade. 5 And that happened in the mid-1970's, even 6 7 though the question before Your Honor 8 today is whether the financial products that are marketed under the name official 9 10 checks are subject to the escheat under 11 the Federal Disposition of the Abandoned 12 Money Orders Act.

JUDGE LEVAL: I don't think that's the question; whether instruments that are sold under the name of official checks are -- I don't think -- I mean, it happens that MoneyGram issues these instruments under the name official checks.

But, I mean, they could call them banana rolls if they wanted to. Official checks is not a term that has a clear, understood meaning. The issue before me, as I understand it, is whether the instrument's issued by MoneyGram, whether they are called banana rolls or official

2 checks or whatever they're called, are 3 subject to escheat by Delaware or by the 4 State where the check, where the item was 5 purchased.

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6 MS. MOSELEY: Yes, Your Honor. I 7 don't disagree with that, banana roll or 8 official checks. What I was trying to 9 express is that this is, in fact, an 10 official check, that has a well-understood 11 meaning as a negotiable instrument in the 12 UCC or anywhere.

And so we are left in the situation 13 of having an instrument that's called, of 14 15 having many different instruments that are 16 called official checks. And how do they escheat? Is it under the Texas Trilogy, 17 18 the State of Delaware, The State of 19 Incorporation, or to the State of purchase 20 under the Federal Disposition of the 21 Abandonment of Money Orders and Travelers 22 Checks Act.

I think that that sort of leads you to the question of what instruments are we talking about? What do they look like?

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2	Are they similar to anything that is under
3	the UCC? How do we treat these
4	instruments? And I think that another
5	important question is given that this Act
6	has been in place for over 40 years, how
7	has this
8	JUDGE LEVAL: Could you slow down a
9	little bit? With this sound system, your
10	words tend to all
11	MS. MOSELEY: Oh, I apologize.
12	JUDGE LEVAL: It's not your fault.
13	MS. MOSELEY: I will go slower. I
14	think that it leads to sort of two natural
15	questions; one which Your Honor already
16	posed. And that is what are these
17	instruments? Are they official checks?
18	Are they teller's checks? Are they
19	cashiers checks?
20	How do we view them and what is the
21	understood meaning of what these
22	negotiable instruments? And how does that
23	impact the similarity to a money order or,
24	say, to an executed third-party bank check
25	under the Act for the purpose of escheat?

2	And one of the issues that I think
3	is relevant to that analysis, particularly
4	given that the Act has been in place for
5	40 years, is how States have historically
6	treated these similar written negotiable
7	instruments.

3 JUDGE LEVAL: How has who9 historically treated?

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MS. MOSELEY: The States. 10 How have 11 Delaware, Texas, Arkansas, the States that 12 are a party to this action that are before 13 you, how have they historically treated 14 these negotiable instruments that are 15 similar or possibly dissimilar to money orders for the purse of the escheat? This 16 17 is not a blank canvas. This statute has 18 been in existence for 40 years. And 19 MoneyGram and other entities that sell official checks or banana rolls have been 20 21 escheated 40 years to all the different States. And we believe how these escheats 22 23 have been understood by the States forms the interpretation of the Act that's 24 25 before Your Honor.

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2	And that's directly what Delaware
3	amended its target to do; to say that when
4	we look at all of this we think we should
5	resolve how these similar or dissimilar
6	written negotiable instruments are
7	governed. Is it under the Texas Trilogy,
8	or is it under the Act? And I know
9	JUDGE LEVAL: I don't understand
10	that argument as necessarily supporting
11	your motion to amend the pleadings. I
12	mean, assuming that I were to agree, and
13	I'm not saying I do or I don't. But if it
14	is the case that house States have treated
15	instruments that are like or somewhat
16	unlike these MoneyGram official checks or
17	money orders, if it is relevant how States
18	have treated these and other instruments,
19	if it is relevant to illuminate the
20	question of whether these instruments
21	issued by MoneyGram go to Delaware or to
22	the State where they were purchased,
23	that's an issue that you can enquire into;
24	both on discovery and in argument to the
25	Court.

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2	But it doesn't necessarily follow
3	from that, I don't think the argument you
4	are making supports the argument that the
5	case should be expanded to place in
6	controversy who gets the money, not only
7	from MoneyGram's instruments which are the
8	subject of this suit, but from untold
9	different instruments; some like, some
10	unlike, issued by untold other entities in
11	commerce.
12	I mean, the argument that you're
13	making may make perfect sense, and I can,
14	yes, everything you say is a hundred
15	percent right.
16	But that wouldn't advanced me
17	necessarily one iota toward the
18	conclusion, if the case should now place
19	in controversy between the States untold
20	numbers of different instruments issued by
21	different issuers.
22	MS. MOSELEY: I'm going to try to
23	respond. I think there a couple of
24	different questions you're saying to me.
25	The first one is a very practical one,

1 2 which the other States have raised and 3 which is making the case unreasonable. So I'm sure all the States can stand 4 5 up and say the escheat of negotiable financial instruments happens under the 6 National Association of Unclaimed Property 7 8 Administrator or an acronym called NAUPA, 9 and promulgates the codes. And all the 10 States use these codes for the purpose of 11 classifying escheats. 12 There are 16 codes that apply to 13 written negotiable instruments, and we 14 think half of them are completely 15 inapplicable on its face. 16 JUDGE LEVAL: Completely 17 inapplicable? To this case or vendor 18 MS. MOSELEY: 19 checks or other types of pension checks that you would classify an escheat or 20 21 money order, those items here are not eligible. We think there are between 22 eight and ten that codes that all entities 23 24 are escheated under, and it gets recorded 25 into a database. The vast majority of the

1 2 States use the same database, be it an 3 earlier version or a successor version. So what we're talking about is 4 5 getting a printout of the entities that report under these codes. 6 You can cross 7 compare between the States that are in 8 this case to see if they are reporting to 9 the State of Incorporation that are 10 important under the States. 11 And you would take a sample of 12 exemplars and you would look at them and 13 you would fully resolve the issue of what are these; be it official checks or banana 14 15 rolls or whatever you're going to call 16 them, whether the States are treating them 17 as if they were similar to money orders, 18 or if they are telling, banks and branches 19 from other States to go ahead and escheat on the cashiers checks back to their State 20 21 as the State of Incorporation. 22 And since we are going to be looking

at all of that to the determine -- and I
believe it is targeted. We're talking
about eight to ten codes. If you look at

2 that, one, will we be following the
3 Supreme Court precedent that says that
4 there is a long-standing policy that you
5 look at how the Statute has been
6 interpreted by the agency that's seeking
7 to enforce that statute or they are
8 challenging it.

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And we believe that it's critical 9 10 for this relevant information to interpret the Statute. The purpose of our amendment 11 12 is to say we're looking at all this, and 13 we have all this information. Why would we do this piecemeal? Why would we say 14 15 it's banana rolls, or MoneyGram in this way but not deal with any others? 16

17 And potentially if you follow the 18 litigation related to the official checks or banana rolls issued by the IPS, which 19 20 is actually the company that --21 JUDGE LEVAL: What company? 22 MS. MOSELEY: It's called IPS; 23 Integrated Payroll Systems. And in 24 Paragraph 33 of the Arkansas Complaint --25 and I understand that there is an

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2	agreement that we will all be pleading, so
3	we will have to figure out how to
4	reference all of these. But in their
5	original action 146, Paragraph 33,
6	Arkansas specifically references that
7	there are other entities, other than
8	MoneyGram that issues official checks, or
9	these written instruments that are not
10	categorized in the UCC.
11	And so they know that there are
12	other entities that do this. They know
13	that they are escheated in different
14	States, and States are treating them in
15	different ways.
16	So our amendment isn't I don't
17	think it's speculative. There are other
18	entities that do it. And I think it was
19	definitely contemplated by the parties.
20	It was only as we were reviewing these and
21	going through it that Delaware became
22	concerned that this counterclaim might be
23	compulsory or mandatory counterclaim
24	seeking not to bring an action. We would
25	be actually prohibited from proceeding on

2 the official checks that are issued by the 3 other entities.

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The essential fact is our client
counterclaimed on the original action
saying, How are these negotiable
instruments treated? Are they treated
similar to money orders under the Act? Or
are the States treating them differently?

10 So we are concerned that there would 11 be the compulsory counterclaim. And 12 certainly we feel we have the permissive 13 amendment standard under 15A for amending 14 the pleadings.

I hope I have addressed Your Honor's questions. But that's why I believe that the amendment is directly related to this, and flows from this scope of discovery.

19We don't want to end up in a20situation where we're having to redo and21bring another action to deal with the22escheat of these other written23instruments. Particularly because it can24lead to the decision -- you could have --25one case could have, you know, negotiable

instruments to be determined to be similar
to a money order and maybe in another
proceeding it is not. And the bearer of
the same instrument could be potentially
escheated to different ways. So we think
it's better to fully resolve all of them
before Your Honor.

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9 All right. Thank you. JUDGE LEVAL: 10 MS. MOSELEY: Jut one other quickly, 11 Your Honor. The State of Wisconsin had 12 raised an issue as to whether or not we reached a new standard in order to amend 13 14 our pleadings. In the Supreme Court we 15 know that the case that they cited was Nebraska v. Wyoming. It involved a party 16 17 seeking to amend their pleadings ten years 18 after the case had begun and after the 19 special master had already issued two 20 reports.

21 We would just say that we think that 22 case is relevant to this situation, and 23 that is why we're seeking to amend at the 24 very outset to make sure everything 25 included in the beginning.

2 JUDGE LEVAL: Well, the amending of 3 the case ten years after it began is certainly pertinent to some kinds of 4 5 issues. But the language quoted by your 6 adversaries doesn't depend on the age of 7 the case. It talks about the ordinary 8 principles that govern a lenient approach 9 to amendment of the pleadings and are not 10 necessarily applicable to cases in the original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court 11 12 where, I think, the language is something 13 along the lines of that there's good reason to leave the case in the form that 14 15 the Supreme Court expected it to be in, and raising the issues that the Supreme 16 17 Court had noticed were the issues in the 18 case. 19 It didn't really talk about -- I 20 mean, that the fact that it was ten years 21 old is a very good reason to deny, or 22 could be under some circumstances, a very 23 good reason to deny the amendment of the 24 pleadings. But that wasn't the reason 25 that the Court addressed.

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2 MS. MOSELEY: I believe that in the 3 context in which the Court was addressing the sought amendment -- and I believe when 4 5 Your Honor is saying that whether or not it was contemplated by the Supreme Court 6 7 at this time in granting the original 8 jurisdiction, we would say here given that 9 the Coalition States are suing us 10 specifically carves out in the complaint, 11 and there are a number of other entities 12 that issues these types of money orders 13 that are similar to the types of money --14 I'm sorry -- these types of official 15 checks or banana rolls, that MoneyGram in 16 this case -- we don't believe this is 17 beyond the scope of what is being --18 JUDGE LEVAL: So you have 19 essentially made two different kinds of 20 arguments; at least two. And I want to be 21 sure that you understood what I was saying 22 before. And what I'm saying to you is; one 23 24 of your arguments is that looking at how 25 instruments that are similar and

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2 instrument that are dissimilar have been
3 treated by the various States is relevant
4 to determining how the MoneyGram
5 instruments that are in question should be
6 treated.

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7 And assuming that is a hundred percent correct, it means that you should 8 be able to enquire into how various states 9 have treated other similar and dissimilar 10 11 instruments, for the reason that those 12 pieces of information will be illuminating 13 as to how MoneyGram's instruments should be treated in this case. 14

15 And that can be a perfectly valid 16 proposition and can authorize enquiry on 17 discovery, and submissions of proof that relate to various States' treatment of 18 19 various instruments issued by various 20 companies for what light they shed on how 21 MoneyGram's instruments should be treated 22 in this case.

23 But that doesn't necessarily support 24 the proposition that all such instruments 25 that are out there and have been subject

2 to escheat, whether it's similar or 3 dissimilar should now become part of the 4 this case.

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5 You address that by a different argument, which is; the interest of 6 7 efficiency in litigation argue in favor of having all these things litigated at one 8 9 time together so as not to have to go back 10 and have a new litigation over instruments 11 that are similar to those MoneyGram, as 12 well as over instruments that are 13 different and should be treated 14 differently from the ones that are so far 15 in issue in this litigation. 16 MS. MOSELEY: Yes, Your Honor. 17 Those are very much logically connected. I believe it's in the consideration of 18 19 judicial economy and fairness to take all 20 the issues and resolve them in the same 21 case. 22 JUDGE LEVAL: Okay. 23 MR. DISHER: Good afternoon, Judge 24 Leval. 25 May we have your name JUDGE LEVAL:

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2 and who you represent.

3 MR. DISHER: Todd Disher on behalf of the State of Texas speaking for the 4 coalition of states. 5 6 JUDGE LEVAL: Okay. Thank you. 7 MR. DISHER: The problem with 8 Delaware's attempt to amend its claims is that the attempt doesn't meet even the 9 10 general pleading requirements, let alone 11 the heightened standard that applies to an 12 original action in the United States 13 Supreme Court. 14 Delaware is attempting to bring 15 claims based on unknown companies for an 16 unknown amount based on unspecified 17 negotiable instruments that are unknown in 18 nature. 19 Allowing Delaware to bring such 20 claims would vastly expand the scope of 21 this case that was envisioned originally 22 by the United States Supreme Court which 23 grants us leave to file a bill of 24 complaint. 25 That case that the U.S. Supreme

2 Court looked at and granted was a specific
3 issue with a specific company and a
4 specific type of instrument.

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5 That is not what Delaware is seeking to have in this case. In fact, we don't 6 7 even know the extent of what Delaware is 8 seeking to add to this case, because they 9 still have not identified any instruments 10 that they claim were wrongfully admitted to the Plaintiff's States -- excuse me --11 now the Defendant States in this matter. 12

As the case of Nebraska v. Wyoming cited by Wisconsin's brief makes clear, the normal solicitude for amending pleadings and adding claims simply does not apply to an original action in the highest Court.

Not only can they not meet that heightened standard, but they can't even meet a typical 12(b)(6) motion to dismiss.

In fact, this Court, based on their amended complaint, cannot grant them the relief they are praying for.

They are praying for a declaratory

2 judgment that "These negotiable 3 instruments are not subject to the statute 4 at issue."

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5 The problem with that, Your Honor, is that we don't know what these 6 7 negotiable instruments are, because they have not identified them. 8 They have now 9 had five chances to identify to you, Your 10 Honor, which companies and which negotiable instruments they want to bring 11 into this case. 12

13 They filed their motion to amend 14 their bill of complaint. They filed their 15 motion to amend their counterclaim. They 16 sent you a letter on May 2, 2017.

We filed a joint submission just
last week, and even here today, they still
have not identified which companies and
which negotiable instruments they are
attempting to bring into this case.

They haven't done so because they can't do so. Their attempt here is nothing more than a fishing expedition to determine what else is out there. That is

1 2 not the proper province of an original 3 action in the United States Supreme Court. Moving to their argument about 4 5 efficiency. That is simply not the case Allowing them to amend their claim 6 here. 7 and bring these unspecified claims based 8 on these unspecified negotiable 9 instruments will only unduly complicate 10 this matter without providing any real 11 benefit. 12 It would require the parties in this 13 case to look at all negotiable instruments of all financial institutions across the 14 15 entire country and then, only then, make two determinations based on that universe 16 17 of negotiable instruments. 18 One, were they permitted and to 19 which State? And then two, depending on which State were they remitted to, was it 20 21 proper to remit that instrument to that 22 State? 23 JUDGE LEVAL: Well, so part of the 24 argument that your adversary counsel,

Delaware, is making is that here we have a

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1 2 case in which 30 states are before the Court contesting the right to escheat 3 MoneyGram's instruments. 4 5 Assume hypothetically that there are other instruments that are 6 7 indistinguishable from MoneyGram's 8 instruments, why not wrap them all up in 9 this one case so as not to have a brand 10 new litigation in the original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, after 11 12 this case is all over, over Company X's 13 instruments that are exactly like MoneyGram's? 14 15 They argue that it would be more efficient to have them all wrapped up in 16 17 this case. Of course they go beyond that, 18 and they were also talking about 19 instruments that are different and get the 20 contrary judgment for instruments that are 21 materially different and so forth. 22 How do you answer that argument? 23 MR. DISHER: Yes, Your Honor. Ι 24 answer that in two ways. First, if that 25 was the case, they would provide with

2 specificity in their amended complaint an 3 amended bill of complaint, so we can see 4 exactly what they're asking for. Which is 5 just a standard practice under the Federal 6 Rules of Civil Procedure.

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And, again, with that heightened
burden in the original action, they have
not met that. I've already explained that
to you.

But the second point, is that is not what the Supreme Court granted us permission to do in this case.

14 The Supreme Court envisioned that 15 this case would be based on a narrow issue 16 and a limited set of factual circumstances 17 in simply applying the law as it is to 18 this limited universe of instruments based 19 on this one company.

20JUDGE LEVAL: So one thing I'm21curious about; doesn't the Supreme Court22have discretionary jurisdiction with23respect to original jurisdiction between24issues between States?25If one State sues another, and I see

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2	you filed petitions for I forgot how
3	many a request for a petition to serve
4	a complaint in the original jurisdiction,
5	is that something that the Supreme Court
6	has the right to turn him down? Can the
7	Supreme Court say as per the petition for
8	certiori right, No. We're not hearing
9	that?
10	MR. DISHER: That's a very
11	interesting question that we were actually
12	talking about at breakfast this morning.
13	If you read the Constitution,
14	obviously it does envision original and
15	exclusive jurisdiction in the Supreme
16	Court.
17	However, I know that there are
18	examples in which the Supreme Court has
19	indeed turned down a case between two
20	States, and that's borne out of the case
21	law
22	JUDGE LEVAL: On what grounds? On
23	grounds that obviously on its face there
24	is not merit or on the grounds that we
25	just don't feel like it?
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1 2 MR. DISHER: I don't think it's we don't feel like it. I think it's that the 3 case itself hasn't risen to the 4 5 significance for the Supreme Court to feel like, Yes. That is a case in which we 6 7 will exercise our --8 JUDGE LEVAL: Do you have a citation 9 for a case like that? I believe it is 10 MR. DISHER: 11 discussed in the Nebraska v. Wyoming case 12 to a certain extent. 13 JUDGE LEVAL: So Nebraska v. Wyoming 14 sets forth the proposition that the 15 Supreme Court has some discretion, that 16 the Supreme Court will only accept 17 original jurisdiction cases if they have a 18 significance, that they rise to a 19 significance that makes it worth the 20 Supreme Court's time? 21 MR. DISHER: Yes, Your Honor. There 22 is a sentence to that, and I can read it 23 to Your Honor if you would like. 24 JUDGE LEVAL: Yes, sir. 25 I also have a copy of MR. DISHER:

2 the case if that would help you.

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3 So the Court says; Our requirement that leave be obtained before a complaint 4 5 may be filed in an original action serves an important gatekeeping function. 6 And 7 proposed preceding amendments must be scrutinized closely in the first instance 8 to see whether they would take the 9 10 litigation beyond what was reasonably 11 anticipated we were granted leave to file 12 the initial pleading.

So again the first part of that sentence recognizes that there is a gatekeeping function that the Supreme Court uses.

17 And then I will point the Court to 18 another case; Mississippi v. Louisiana 506 US 73 from 1992 in which the Court sets 19 forth two factors that it looks to in 20 21 determining whether or not to accept an 22 original action. One, the nature of the 23 interests of the complaining State, focusing on the seriousness and the 24 25 dignity of the claim.

1 2 And two, the availability of an 3 ulterior forum in which the issue may be resolved. So, again, that does suggest 4 5 that there is a gatekeeping function on 6 original actions. And Delaware's attempt 7 8 JUDGE LEVAL: Is it just those two? 9 Those two are the only considerations to be taken into account? 10 MR. DISHER: 11 Those are the two 12 factors, and then I believe there are non-exclusive considerations where the 13 Court analyzed it under the two factors. 14 15 Unfortunately, I don't have that citation 16 for you today. But, yes, those two 17 factors. 18 JUDGE LEVAL: So what about an 19 alternative forum? If the Supreme Court 20 were to turn down the case on the grounds 21 of the first factor, it doesn't rise to

do with their dispute.

22

24 MR. DISHER: Your Honor, I believe
25 that -- it may sound harsh -- but I

the dignity or what would the States then

2 believe that there may not be a forum for 3 certain actions. That's why the two 4 factors are both necessary required 5 factors that a case must meet.

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6 Not only can there not be an 7 ulterior forum, but that case has to rise 8 to the level of the Supreme Court sitting 9 in original jurisdiction over that case.

10 In this particular case, Delaware's 11 amorphous claims to pursue discovery 12 against companies and claims that we don't 13 know exist, does not rise to the level of 14 the Supreme Court exercising original 15 jurisdiction over those counterclaims.

Your Honor, I would additionally
turn the Court's attention to MoneyGram's
characterization of the official checks
and the different pleadings that MoneyGram
has filed in this case.

21 MoneyGram itself recognizes that the 22 official checks is a category of 23 documents, a category of instruments that 24 share certain characteristics. And those 25 characteristics that are shared by that

1 2 particular instrument are uniformed across 3 what is called an official check. And those characteristics are the 4 5 terms of the payment, the means of the sale, and the payor or the payee of that 6 7 type of --8 JUDGE LEVAL: You said they are uniformed across what? 9 They are uniformed 10 MR. DISHER: across the instrument that MoneyGram 11 titles official check. And so MoneyGram, 12 13 understanding that in this particular case 14 that the Supreme has granted leave to file 15 this case, will be confined to one 16 particular set of universal documents. JUDGE LEVAL: I don't know whether 17 18 any of you have included in your pleadings 19 a copy of one of these instruments. Ιf 20 you have, I haven't seen it. Do the 21 pleadings include a copy of one of the instruments that's at issue in the case 22 23 issued by MoneyGram? 24 MR. ROSENTHAL: Your Honor, I 25 believe that at one point Pennsylvania did

1 2 include a copy. It may have been in the 3 Federal District Court action. We certainly have one available. 4 5 Does anybody have a JUDGE LEVAL: 6 copy you can --7 MR. ROSENTHAL: We may have. We have done some research into this, and the 8 9 official check is not even MoneyGram's. 10 It's not a single instrument. It comes in 11 many different formats. So no single 12 instrument is going to show you what an 13 official check is. 14 JUDGE LEVAL: All the same, would it 15 be out of order for me to see one of them? 16 MR. ROSENTHAL: No, no, no. We're 17 not objecting to it, but there would be 18 more different and genuinely different 19 formats than the one -- if anyone passes 20 up one, it's not exclusive. That's all, 21 the only point I'm making. 22 JUDGE LEVAL: Anyway, while you're 23 looking, you may proceed with your 24 argument. 25 Thank you, Your Honor. MR. DISHER:

1 2 So, Judge, you are exactly correct when 3 you framed the question in this case. The question is not whether the 4 instrument titled or labeled official 5 check meets the statutory definition or 6 7 falls within the Statute. It's what are 8 the characteristics of this type of 9 document, this universe of negotiable 10 instruments. MoneyGram has acknowledged 11 in their briefing in this case that the label "official check" applies to a 12 13 specific universe of documents that share the shame characteristics. And those are 14 15 the characteristics that Your Honor have 16 to look at to determine whether that 17 category of the documents falls within the 18 statutory framework.

19And so Delaware's attempt to try to20expand that and go beyond just a MoneyGram21official check into a universe of all22financial institutions and all different23negotiable instruments is not what the24Supreme Court envisioned when it granted25leave to file this case.

2 Indeed if Your Honor looked at the 3 various pleadings and letters and filings 4 by Delaware, this is just another attempt 5 in a long line of Delaware attempts to do 6 nothing but delay the Court's ultimate 7 decision in this case.

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8 If the Court will look at the joint 9 filing, Delaware agrees that each case 10 should be bifurcated, but only if there is 11 a joint discovery created for damages and 12 liability.

Your Honor there's no need for bifurcation in this case. Delaware is identifying what the legal issues are at play in this case; identified 19 separate issues for the Court to decide.

However, when you look at those 19 issues, you'll see that 12 of those issues are purely factual matters that will likely be undisputed. And the other seven are framing the one ultimate issue in this case in seven different ways.

24There is one simple question that25this Court has to decide, and that is

1 2 whether the category of negotiable 3 instruments labeled by MoneyGram as official checks falls within the Statute. 4 5 Delaware is doing everything it can to avoid a determination of that question, 6 7 and their motion for leave to amend their claims is the most eqregious example of 8 9 that. 10 MR. HAVERSTICK: Your Honor, Matt 11 Haverstick on behalf of Pennsylvania. We 12 do have a photocopy of the MoneyGram official check and the MoneyGram agent 13 14 check. Unfortunately they are not in 15 That doesn't make a difference, I color. don't believe, but I can hand these up to 16 17 the Court if you wish. 18 All right. JUDGE LEVAL: Has 19 counsel seen it? 20 MR. HAVERSTICK: I imagine so. 21 MR. ROSENTHAL: If you could tell us where these are filed in the pleadings --22 I don't know that 23 MR. HAVERSTICK: 24 they have been filed in the Supreme Court 25 pleadings.

2		MR.	RC	OSENTH	HAL:	So	these	are	just
3	some	thing	gs	that	you	just	found	d in	your
4	file?	?							

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5 MR. HAVERSTICK: I don't know that 6 they were found. Mr. Rato could probably 7 tell us exactly what they are.

MR. ROSENTHAL: Well, we are 8 different from Mr. Rato. And if these 9 have not been filed, I think the better 10 11 course, if Your Honor please, would be 12 maybe to ask the parties in a very short 13 period of time to provide you with copies. 14 Delaware would be happy to provide you 15 with the various copies.

16 JUDGE LEVAL: Good idea. If these 17 have not been previously exchanged with counsel, I won't take notice. But I'll 18 19 ask you to, on notice, to have you submit 20 copies of the instruments that are in 21 question --22 MR. HAVERSTICK: Yes, Your Honor. 23 -- with the complaints JUDGE LEVAL: that have been filed. One thing that I'm 24 25 curious to know is do the instruments that

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2	are issued by the agents of MoneyGram, are
3	they drawn on a bank? And if they are
4	drawn on a bank, is it a bank that is part
5	of the MoneyGram corporation, or is it a
6	bank that is a stranger to MoneyGram?
7	MR. HAVERSTICK: Your Honor,
8	Pennsylvania would like to also be heard
9	on a response to Delaware's motion, and we
10	may be able to answer that very question
11	for you.
12	JUDGE LEVAL: Okay.
13	MR. VOSS: Good afternoon, Your
14	Honor. My name is Joshua Voss. I'm
15	counsel for the Commonwealth of
16	Pennsylvania.
17	To the question you just asked, the
18	agent checks in particular, if you're
19	asking about agent checks, and I can
20	represent to you the exemplar were handed
21	to us by MoneyGram directly.
22	There is a bank involved as the
23	institution from which the funds are
24	housed or the custodian of the funds from
25	which the funds will be drawn, if that

2 answers your question. Perhaps the 3 exemplar will better give guidance on 4 this.

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5 When you're saying JUDGE LEVAL: 6 that MoneyGram's instruments in question, 7 and for clarification am I correct that as I understand it, and, again, this may be 8 9 As I understand it, MoneyGram incorrect. issues two types of instruments, at least 10 11 two types. One is called money orders and 12 they are characteristically in small denominations. And another is called 13 14 official checks, and they are frequently 15 in larger denominations. And if that is correct, so far this litigation concerns 16 17 only the second category, the official 18 checks and not the ones that are called 19 money order; is that right? 20 That's it generally, yes, MR. VOSS: 21 Your Honor. At least it's our 22 understanding of some representations that 23 MoneyGram has made in the Fifth Circuit. 24 The case originated in the tax court.

25 Certainly our review of the record through

2 our third-party auditor suggests that 3 that's the issue.

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I guess, I hesitate to say and give an emphatic yes, because we believe some of these instruments are truly in the nature of the money order.

8 JUDGE LEVAL: What I'm saying 9 doesn't in any way raise any question 10 about whether they are in the nature of a 11 money order.

12 I just was saying that they're 13 called money orders as opposed to chocolate fudge sundaes. Once again, the 14 15 name by which they're called, I was led to understand by something in your pleadings 16 17 that there are two categories of 18 instruments. One is called money orders, 19 and they are for smaller amounts. And I 20 quess they are preprinted in like \$10 or 21 \$15 or something like that amount. And 22 the other is something that's called an official check. And I don't know whether 23 24 they are preprinted in previously fixed 25 amounts, or whether they are done on the

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2	basis of the individual transaction, where
3	the purchaser says, I want one for \$4,326,
4	or what.
5	MR. VOSS: Speaking for the
6	Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, we have
7	identified 151,022 individual instruments.
8	We understand those all to be of the
9	official check category and not the
10	stamped-on-the-front-money-order category.
11	So perhaps that answers your
12	question. To the extent that you see two
13	categories of instruments they sell, we
14	are in the second category.
15	JUDGE LEVAL: We are what?
16	MR. VOSS: We are in the second
17	category. We're looking at the official
18	check category of MoneyGram marketing.
19	JUDGE LEVAL: So this suit, the
20	pleadings in this suit do not address the
21	money order category.
22	MR. VOSS: Certainly not for the
23	Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. I can't
24	speak for the Coalition States, but our
25	pleadings are limited to that second

2 category of MoneyGram instruments,
3 official checks.

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MR. DISHER: Your Honor, just to 4 5 follow up on that, as far as the Coalition States is concerned, that is correct. 6 7 This case deals with official checks and 8 not money orders. And that's because 9 money orders have been remitted to the 10 plaintiff States, or the Defendant States, 11 excuse me, under the Statutes.

12So, yes. This just deals with what13is labeled as official checks.

14JUDGE LEVAL: And do they say, Pay15to the order of?

MR. VOSS: I would be glad to hand these up.

18JUDGE LEVAL: I'm not asking you to19hand up anything. I'm asking you just to20look --

21 MR. VOSS: So I'm looking at the 22 official check provided to us by MoneyGram 23 Payment Systems. It says pay to the order 24 of. And this one is an agent check, or at 25 least that's how they market it. But

1 2 that's -- so the issue is official checks, 3 and there are many branches under that So another branch is the so-called 4 tree. 5 agent checks, which are species of the 6 official check, and these say pay to the 7 order of as well, yes, Your Honor. 8 JUDGE LEVAL: And do they refer to a 9 bank that is not MoneyGram? 10 MR. VOSS: Well, MoneyGram is not a 11 bank. So the bank on this agent check 12 that I'm looking at, the drawee is 13 D-O-K-F-N-A of the City of Oklahoma. Ι 14 probably mispronounced it. This is an 15 official check. The drawee is that same bank in Oklahoma, again issued by 16 17 MoneyGram Payment Systems. 18 Certainly Mr. Rato has some views as 19 well for MoneyGram. But on the face of 20 these instruments, yes. The answer is 21 You can draw them on a bank. yes. 22 MR. DISHER: And, Your Honor, just 23 to be crystal clear on one thing, while 24 this, from the Plaintiff States, while 25 this only deals with official checks, one

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1 2 of our arguments may very well be that 3 official checks are indeed money orders. So I just want to make that clear 4 5 that we are not saying that we -- we're 6 not saying that we are in no way dealing 7 with money orders, because we may be 8 making that argument as this case 9 proceeds. 10 But in terms of what MoneyGram 11 markets these two instruments as, you are 12 absolutely correct that we are only 13 dealing with instruments marketed as official checks. 14 15 MR. HAVERSTICK: So initially we had two points, and I'll raise the third based 16 17 on an argument you heard from Delaware. 18 But the first point is specifically this; 19 limiting the case to just the MoneyGram 20 instruments make sense to us for this 21 reason. 22 Above all else, we need to know what 23 does the Statute say. Are there similar 24 instruments in third-party bank checks, is

really how this case largely is going to

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2 go. What do those phrases mean as a 3 matter of law?

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It's almost entirely independent of
what MoneyGram markets themselves. The
Statutes means whatever the Statute means,
regardless of whether it's banana
wrappers, money orders, or whatever else,
MoneyGram, or anybody else in the universe
sells.

JUDGE LEVAL: Money order -- I misspoke a moment ago. Money order, unlike an official check, is a term used by the Statute. The Statute addresses money orders and travelers checks or other similar written instruments.

17 I suppose, I mean, it's kind of an 18 interesting issue of statutory 19 interpretation of whether something is or 20 is not a money order governed by the 21 Statute. It probably depends on factors 22 other than whether the person who issued 23 it wrote money order on it, or not. MR. HAVERSTICK: I think that's 24 25 If you look at the UCC definition right.

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2	of a check, it lists what can be a check
3	and the note at the bottom under
4	Pennsylvania's UCC and Delaware's UCC says
5	an instrument can be a check, even if it's
6	stamped with anything else such as money
7	order.
8	So even the UCC recognizes that the
9	label you put on it is largely immaterial.
10	Now, the phrase as used in the
11	Statute obviously has to have some defined
12	qualities that are going to go with it.
13	And we trust that Your Honor one day can
14	be called upon to define those
15	characteristics and say; What's a money
16	order? What's a travelers check? What is
17	a similar instrument? What is a
18	third-party bank check?
19	We submit that all those questions
20	can be answered indeed even without
21	looking at one of these MoneyGram
22	instruments. Those are questions of law.
23	They're not questions of fact.
24	Once we have the rules of the road,
25	we can drive our car for all the other

1	
2	entities if we even need to. But really
3	that threshold determination is what we're
4	looking for here. So for Ms. Moseley to
5	ask you to look at two or three or hundred
6	more entities to figure out as a matter of
7	law what Congress meant in 1973 when this
8	was introduced in 1974 when it was
9	enacted, I think is a bit of a
10	misdirection. Giving it more of a
11	liability phrase, quite frankly, than the
12	law. So that's our first point.
13	The second point is, and we made
14	this in our brief. And this may really
15	put some meat on the bones of the case.
16	We took a look at some public filings in
17	the State of Delaware, and we were drawn
18	to the office of the State Bank
19	commission, and I have copies as well for
20	counsel.
21	In his annual report for yearend
22	2015 he discussed financial institutions
23	in the State. And what we are struck by
24	is that there is a category of financial
25	institutions in the State that are
1	

2 licensed.

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3	These licensed entities are licensed
4	checks sellers, and money transmitters.
5	MR. ROSENTHAL: Your Honor, I'm
6	going to object to this line of argument.
7	None of this was presaged to Delaware. We
8	were never shown these documents. No one
9	ever raised with us that anything was
10	going to be brought up here like this.
11	It was outside of the pleadings.
12	Outside of what was produced to us, and
13	this is highly unfair to the opposing
14	party, especially if you're intending to
15	hand these materials up to the Court.
16	JUDGE LEVAL: Well, we are not in
17	jury proceedings. If you persuade me as
18	to the irrelevance, I will disregard it.
19	On the other hand, if I'm persuaded that
20	it is relevant, I will look at it. I
21	don't see any problem with it being handed
22	up subject to your situation or your
23	objection.
24	MR. HAVERSTICK: If it would please
25	the Court, I would like to hand these up,
I	

1 2 so we have a little better understanding. 3 JUDGE LEVAL: I take it there is no objection to their authenticity, that they 4 5 are what they purport to be? 6 MR. HAVERSTICK: Perhaps the State 7 of Delaware will object, but it's off Delaware's own website of the office of 8 the State Commissioner. But I trust that 9 10 what they represent to the public, albeit 11 to the public of Pennsylvania, is indeed 12 true and authentic. 13 But I guess I would defer to Delaware as to whether there is an 14 15 objection to Your Honor being further 16 informed on such issues. 17 MR. ROSENTHAL: We have no doubt that if it was one of our fellow States 18 that presented the document, it's 19 20 presented in good faith or is authentic. 21 That's not the subject of our concern. 22 It's simply that we have not had a chance 23 to look at it and respond knowingly to it. JUDGE LEVAL: You'll have the 24 25 opportunity to respond.

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2	MR. ROSENTHAL: Okay. Thank you,
3	Your Honor.
4	JUDGE LEVAL: Do you have two of
5	them for us?
6	MR. HAVERSTICK: If Your Honor is
7	ready for me to proceed?
8	JUDGE LEVAL: Yes.
9	MR. HAVERSTICK: So what we have are
10	two reports. What we've learned is that
11	the State of Delaware has licensed
12	entities known as check sellers and money
13	transmitters. What struck us about this
14	report is MoneyGram is among the 105
15	licensed entities. What also struck us
16	about this is in Delaware's responses it
17	mentioned IPS. IPS is on this list as
18	well.
19	Into that one entity, candidly,
20	we're going to have to look at all 105 of
21	these to find out how many of them are the
22	check sellers or pure money transmitter.
23	What are they selling? Where are they
24	initiating? This case will expand, just
25	on the IPS MoneyGram site into at least

1 2 105 entities. 3 So what are the other entities mentioned which is found in the second 4 5 report is PNC Bank, NA? PNC Bank is listed by the Office of the State Bank 6 7 Commissioner as among seven national banks --8 JUDGE LEVAL: What am I looking at 9 here? 10 11 MR. HAVERSTICK: I would direct the 12 Court's attention to Page 12 of the middle 13 of report. 14 JUDGE LEVAL: Yes. 15 MR. HAVERSTICK: So this is for 16 yearend 2015. There were 12 State 17 chartered banks, seven national banks, 12 18 out-of-State banks of Delaware Branches, which totaled to 31 banks. 19 20 PNC Banks, which was mentioned in Delaware's pleading, is one of the seven 21 22 national banks. So let's just start with If we're going to look at PNC, 23 this. we're not looking at one more bank. We're 24 25 looking at seven more banks.

2 And we have no reason to believe 3 that we shouldn't also look at the State 4 charter and the out-of-State bank of 5 Delaware branches. Now we're up to 130 6 entities.

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7 If we're going to go down this path and start looking at these other entities 8 9 that may or may not have instruments that 10 may or may not have gone to these respective States, let's multiply that 11 12 times 50, and ten years from now we will 13 maybe be out of this phase of the 14 litigation.

But returning to our first point, we think it's entirely unnecessary. We've got 130 banks. Even MoneyGram isn't going to assist anybody in answering the threshold questions, which are; What did Congress mean? What sets the rule of the road?

22 My last point is that Delaware 23 mentioned that the States have applied 24 these NAUPA, the unclaimed property codes. 25 And they're going to tell us that's what

2 Congress of 1974 meant. Candidly we think 3 that's a misdirect. Whatever Congress 4 meant, Congress meant.

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5 I'm not going to stand up here and explain the codes. They were fronted to 6 7 us in the middle district. We thought about them a little bit before this case 8 9 got to the Supreme Court. It's our 10 understanding that the entities that 11 escheat to the State apply codes 12 themselves. So I'm not entirely sure how 13 or what codes are applied to these 14 instruments.

15 When Senator Scott of Pennsylvania 16 in 1973 ran, and he stood up on the floor 17 of Congress and said, it's unfair for one 18 State to get the check proceeds from 49 others, I'm not sure that this targeted 19 20 discovery on the unclaimed property code 21 is going to tell us what he meant and what his colleagues meant when he signed this 22 23 in the law in 1974.

24JUDGE LEVAL: I'm curious about one25thing. I understand from Pennsylvania's

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2	brief that, as you were just mentioning
3	right now, that Pennsylvania introduced
4	this legislation precisely for the purpose
5	of stopping escheats of more or less this
6	nature from going to Delaware so that they
7	would go to Pennsylvania when the
8	transaction, went the purchase of the
9	instruments happened in Pennsylvania.
10	Right?
11	MR. HAVERSTICK: That is correct,
12	with the slight distinction at that time
13	that New York was sort of the State that
14	was the beneficiary of the majority of the
15	funds. But other than that
16	JUDGE LEVAL: It was New York that
17	was getting a lot of the escheats by
18	virtue of being the State of
19	Incorporation?
20	MR. HAVERSTICK: That's correct. It
21	was Senator Scott, and also the senators
22	from the Texas. It was their opportunity
23	to overturn Pennsylvania versus New York
24	1972 Supreme Court's decision. That's
25	what they were trying to do, trying to
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2	equitably redistribute these funds.
3	JUDGE LEVAL: I see. So what has
4	been the, to the extent that you know,
5	what has been the history of the
6	escheating of these MoneyGram official
7	checks since the time of the passage of
8	the Statute?
9	MR. HAVERSTICK: So that is
10	something of an unresolved issue. We
11	don't know when MoneyGram started
12	marketing this product against I
13	referenced a bit ago that tax claim court
14	case that went up to the Fifth Circuit.
15	And there is an affidavit filed by
16	MoneyGram that said they've been in the
17	business of selling the stamped money
18	orders to 711, money orders to Walmart,
19	money orders since 1940. We don't have a
20	clue of when they started dealing in
21	official checks. We couldn't tell you.
22	We employed a third-party auditor to
23	go to MoneyGram and look their
24	instruments, look at the ones that were
25	purchased in Pennsylvania and the report

2 back covered a period of, I believe, it's 3 2003 to 2009. So we at least have that 4 period of time that we are looking at for 5 these instruments.

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I don't know how much longer before 6 7 that selling them. I can tell you 8 MoneyGram had a predecessor, and MoneyGram as they exist now has a corporate history 9 10 that involves a sort of change over merger 11 that's beyond the understanding. But 12 certainly there has been some history. Ι 13 don't know what the point of origin is. Ι 14 don't get the sense that it's 1965 here, 15 which was the retroactive date of the Disposition Act. But as I stated here, I 16 17 don't know when we started marketing this 18 product. 19 All right. Thank you. JUDGE LEVAL:

20 MR. HAVERSTICK: So I have a 21 question for Delaware. There's a paragraph 22 from your, I think it's your proposed 23 amended pleading which says: On 24 information and belief other companies 25 have erroneously applied 12 U.S.C Section

2 25031, and it wrongly escheated unclaimed
3 negotiable instruments to Pennsylvania,
4 Wisconsin, Arkansas, et al., based on the
5 State of purchase of the negotiable
6 instruments.

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7 These certain other unclaimed 8 negotiable instruments, including but not 9 limited to official checks, which were 10 issued by companies other than MoneyGram 11 do not fall within the definition of 12 12 USC 2503.

Now, you say on information and
belief, other companies have erroneously
applied and wrongly escheated. What was
that information and belief based on?
MS. MOSELEY: To begin with, Your
Honor, the first party to actually

19 introduce other entities that market 20 official checks was actually the State of 21 Pennsylvania.

In their pleadings, the Middle District of Pennsylvania, they brought in an integrated payment system, which is referred to as IPS, and PNC as examples of

2 companies they believe who escheated 3 instruments incorrectly.

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4 MR. HAVERSTICK: Your Honor, that's 5 not true.

6 MS. MOSELEY: And the State of 7 Arkansas in their complaint they reference 8 the same thing. We reference the same IPS 9 to show that there are other entities that 10 market these.

And so the state of Delaware is not the first party in this action to bring in the concept that the official check is a product that encompasses many different types of checks that are marketed by other entities other than MoneyGram.

17 And I think the net result of what I 18 heard, I believe I heard the other States 19 arguing that this case should be limited 20 to reviewing and potential distribution of 21 escheats proceeds from a single entity 22 which currently escheats as Delaware. But 23 that Delaware can't possibly bring another 24 case to see if the escheat proceeds from 25 other entities at issue in this case

2 should be perhaps redistributed to
3 Delaware or other States. Because that
4 wouldn't rise to the level of cases the
5 Supreme Court might grant.

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6 Which is exactly why we believe this 7 is a claim that is a compulsory 8 counterclaim.

9 The essential facts are interlinked 10 that the discovery necessary for the 11 original claim and our counterclaim are 12 the same. And in the interest of judicial 13 economy and fairness, all of these 14 decisions should be entered in this case.

15 We would also note, and I apologize, but we're seeing this for the first time. 16 17 By quickly looking through all of the 18 entities that Pennsylvania thinks is going 19 to get blown out to, I see on here a 20 subsidiary of Air B&B, a subsidiary of 21 Amazon, and it goes on. We don't look at 22 all these different subsidiaries. Thev 23 all escheat under one big corporate 24 entity. This is not off some huge, long 25 list. This is not the way it works.

2 The information goes into a database 3 using the codes, and that's what we're 4 professing we use, the entities or States 5 that are actually receiving these escheat 6 proceeds.

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7 And I should say, Your Honor, NAUPA 8 actually even has a code that I believe 9 all other official checks, I believe it's 10 NAUPA Code 15. So it's a code that even 11 is official and captures some of them and 12 calls them official checks. They have 13 cashiers checks and other types of checks listed under that code. 14

15 We've spoken with an expert on UCC. He reviewed a few examples of the 16 17 MoneyGram checks that Pennsylvania has 18 provided in the Middle District case. And 19 in the examples that he reviewed there were teller's checks under the definition 20 21 of the UCC. There was a cashiers check 22 under the definition of the UCC. There were some instruments that didn't fall 23 24 under any definition of the UCC. And this 25 was, I believe, in six or seven examples

1 2 taken from the MoneyGram or check. 3 So this notion that there is somehow a limited universe that can easily be done 4 5 in the abstract of legal proposition to determine whether these instruments are 6 7 similar to a money order, I don't believe it's a fact. 8 9 And I would note in 1973, this 10 legislation's specific reaction to money 11 order, and if you look at 2501 via 12 statement of purpose and congressional 13 findings and the declaration of statements 14 of purpose, 2501 references exclusively 15 money order and travelers checks. 16 All five sections in 2501, one 17 through five all reference money orders 18 and travelers checks. It's only in 2503 19 that the language comes into play. 20 And so as to what Congress meant in 21 1973, we have 44 years of practice. These States actually accepted escheat funds. 22 And the fact that in 2006 the State of 23

24 Ohio was included in --

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JUDGE LEVAL: I'm sorry. 44 Of who

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accepting these escheat funds?

MS. MOSELEY: All of the different
States that are before Your Honor have
been receiving escheats under these NAUPA
codes related to this checks, one of which
is an official check code.

8 We have 44 years of practice as to 9 how they handled handled escheats. And 10 Ohio --

JUDGE LEVAL: You're saying those are escheats that should have been going to you?

MS. MOSELEY: We're saying that's the purpose of discovery. We have the Statute that specifically references money orders and travelers checks with one exception for third-party bank checks and a similar instrument.

20 We have 44 years of practice of how 21 the agency has been challenging the 22 escheat of money orders and MoneyGram 23 official checks to Delaware under the 24 Statute.

25

We have 44 years of practice of how

2 they have been interpreting that Statute 3 for their own incorporated banks.

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We believe that is directly
relevant, and the Supreme Court said that
is directly relevant under the bank court
case I cited earlier.

8 We would note that Ohio, which is 9 one of the States in the coalition, 10 actually asked MoneyGram about this in 11 2006. There was an exchange of letters 12 between the State of Ohio and MoneyGram 13 about the escheat of their official check 14 product.

MoneyGram responded to Ohio that it MoneyGram responded to Ohio that it was a third party bank check and therefore was excluded from the escheat States of our incorporation. That was over a decade ago. And now Ohio is saying that was wrong, and it should come back to us.

They didn't follow up. They didn't change nothing. It is not a secret what MoneyGram has been doing. And now they are saying before you this case should deal exclusively with MoneyGram

2 instruments that are escheated to 3 Delaware.

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And by the way, Delaware can't
possibly seek to look at the other
instruments or entities other than
MoneyGram for the purpose of the escheat.

8 JUDGE LEVAL: All right. That's 9 another issue that's been raised by the 10 motions is the propriety of bifurcation 11 both with respect to the judgments and 12 with respect to discovery.

And I would like to hear from you,
first, with respect to judgments. I think
these are different issues.

16 It's my understanding, first of all, 17 that all parties are agreed that it would be desirable to have a bifurcation with 18 19 respect to judgement so that there would 20 be a first stage of judgment presumably 21 rendered on a summary judgment on 22 reciprocal summary judgment motions. 23 Both sides claiming that with

24 respect to their claims for declaratory 25 relief, that the instruments in question

2 in this case either are or are not within 3 the scope of the statute. Is that 4 correct?

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5 MR. DISHER: Yes, Your Honor. Todd 6 Disher from Texas. That is correct. It's 7 the position of the Defendant States --8 I'm going to have to train myself to get 9 that right.

It's the Defendant States' position 10 11 that this case should first proceed on the 12 legal question of whether this type of instrument falls within the Statute. Get 13 a decision on that, and then have a 14 15 separate portion of the proceeding where we deal with each State's claim against 16 17 Delaware, assuming that liability is determined in our favor. 18

19 MR. HAVERSTICK: Pennsylvania shares 20 in that view, Your Honor, that the 21 necessary predicate, before we can sort 22 out any of the particulars, is to define 23 what Congress meant by the term 24 "third-party bank check." What Congress 25 means by a similar written instrument, 2 money order, travel checks, we also have 3 to determine that.

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4 Only after this Court decides those 5 foundational issues could we move onto a 6 next stage where we compare your hallmarks 7 of what each of those things mean against 8 eight particular instruments. For 9 instance, like in this case, the MoneyGram 10 official check.

11 MR. ROSENTHAL: Stated the way they 12 have stated it, we do not have an 13 agreement. We believe that when they said there would be division between liability 14 15 and damages, that did not -- that was not something we were inclined to oppose. 16 But 17 what they have defined is something very 18 different, which is that somehow there's a 19 belief that there is a legal issue, that 20 Your Honor could impose precise legal 21 issue that off of top of your head and 22 just by looking at some supposed 23 legislative materials, Your Honor is going 24 to be able to define what is a money 25 order, what is a simple instrument, and

Page 78 1 2 what is a third-party bank check. And 3 therefore come up with a legal judgment. And that there would be a second 4 5 phase of the case where you would look at various instruments and determine whether 6 7 that complies with legal --8 JUDGE LEVAL: You, like your 9 adversaries, contemplate moving for 10 summary judgment as a matter of law on a 11 declaratory judgment that the instruments 12 issued by MoneyGram either go pursuant to 13 the Statute or go pursuant to the Supreme 14 Court code. Isn't that correct? 15 MR. ROSENTHAL: We would anticipate 16 getting a definition, not just with 17 MoneyGram, but for related --18 JUDGE LEVAL: But you had filed a suit that addresses MoneyGram. 19 And one of 20 the issues that we are discussing is 21 whether to grant your motion to expand the 22 subject matter of the suit to other 23 instruments not issued by MoneyGram. But so far as the case before me 24 25 right now is a case that disputes the

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2	escheats of MoneyGram's so called
3	efficient checks. And I understood from
4	your findings that you anticipate moving
5	for summary judgment saying that those go
6	to Delaware.
7	MR. ROSENTHAL: I do. But I'm
8	trying to make a distinction which is
9	contrary to the distinction that's drawn.
10	I do agree that we should have
11	liability. Liability is not purely a
12	legal issue. It will require the
13	ascertainment of facts. It requires the
14	ascertainment of testimony and also
15	perhaps legal
16	JUDGE LEVAL: I didn't understand
17	anybody to say otherwise.
18	MR. ROSENTHAL: Well, if we do not
19	have a misunderstanding on that issue, I
20	think in fairness, Your Honor, I was
21	listening. I think the other side
22	contemplates that this will be parsed
23	into in fact, I remember Mr. Haverstick
24	saying we will go through this legal
25	issue, and then we will compare particular

2 instruments to see whether they fall under 3 that category. That will be a second phase. 4 No. 5 The instruments would be part of Phase I, liability. We would come out of 6 7 this with the determination, in our view, 8 when Your Honor renders your judgment in a 9 statement saying, with knowledge of what 10 the panoply of instruments consist of, are 11 those within the Statute or without the 12 Statute? If that's what we are talking 13 about, then we agree. JUDGE LEVAL: "Panoply of 14 15 instruments" what are you envisioning as falling within the "panoply of 16 17 instruments" as the case is currently? 18 MR. ROSENTHAL: As the case is 19 currently, panoply is what has been labeled official check. But the official 20 21 check has been applied to what we viewed 22 to be a number of different underlying 23 instruments. Some are like, for example, tellers checks; some are like cashiers 24 25 checks.

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Page 81 1 2 JUDGE LEVAL: Are you saying 3 official checks of MoneyGram? MR. ROSENTHAL: Of MoneyGram. 4 It's 5 not just a single instrument of MoneyGram. So when I say panoply, I'm not saying 6 7 anything outside the scope of what we originally pleaded. 8 9 JUDGE LEVAL: Right. And if we are all on 10 MR. ROSENTHAL: the same wavelength here, by liability 11 12 meaning a determination of which of those 13 instruments fall in one category, and 14 which of those instruments fall in another 15 category, then we have a union --16 JUDGE LEVAL: You're saying that the 17 instruments issued by MoneyGram, which 18 everybody knows and everybody agrees are the subject of the case as it now stands, 19 20 without reaching Delaware's motion to 21 expand the pleadings, you're saying that 22 those are not just a single category of instruments, but there are lots of 23 24 different categories? 25 MR. ROSENTHAL: There are not the

1 2 1,000 different sleuth of instruments that 3 the other side indicated. They are a discrete number which this Court can 4 5 easily get its hand around. But if the answer is at the end of 6 7 the liability this Court says I have 8 interpreted the Statute in such a way that 9 these instruments fall on this category. 10 These instruments fall on this category. 11 And maybe there's a third category. Then 12 we are in agreement. 13 But if what the other side is talking about is that there really is kind 14 15 of an abstract legal determination made 16 based on known facts. Based on no 17 testimony --JUDGE LEVAL: Can I ask them? 18 19 MR. ROSENTHAL: Yes, Judge. 20 JUDGE LEVAL: Are you contemplating 21 a judgement based on no facts and no 22 instruments and no -- what were the other 23 things you said? No evidence? 24 MR. ROSENTHAL: No, no, Judge --25 I didn't understand JUDGE LEVAL:

2 that you were.

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MR. DISHER: Your Honor, no. We are
not contemplating that at this time, Your
Honor.

Motions for summary 6 JUDGE LEVAL: 7 judgment as opposed to motions under 12(B)(6) generally do involve facts and 8 generally do involve considerable factual 9 If there are material factual 10 issues. 11 issues in dispute, it generally means that summary judgment can't be granted. 12 But when material factual issues are not in 13 dispute, judgement can be rendered as a 14 matter of law. 15

16 And I certainly was not, and didn't 17 understand counsel for the other States to 18 be arguing otherwise.

19I was simply asking whether there is20anybody who disagrees with the proposition21that after you have done the discovery22that is appropriate to determine as a23matter of law whether, however many24different instruments MoneyGram issues25under this category's name of official

2 checks, however many there may be, those 3 will be adjudicated, if possible under a 4 summary judgment; a summary declaratory 5 judgment without reaching the issue of who 6 has to pay who how much money.

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7 MR. ROSENTHAL: Your Honor, one 8 would predetermine this discussion. With 9 that understood, we have no objection on 10 the part of Delaware. That was not 11 precisely what I heard, but the way Your 12 Honor has stated it is perfectly 13 acceptable to us.

Now, one thing that 14 JUDGE LEVAL: 15 may result in some kind of dispute is that Delaware has been saying in this argument 16 17 that in order to adjudicate how the 18 various MoneyGram instruments that may be 19 in dispute, that are in dispute in this 20 case are adjudicated, it's necessary to 21 look at how various states escheat 22 instruments issued by other companies. And I don't know whether the other 23 24 side -- I suspect you disagree with that; 25 is that right?

2 MR. DISHER: That is correct, Your 3 Honor.

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JUDGE LEVAL: Well, I'm not going to adjudicate that now. As a logical proposition I'm not sure that there may not be some relevance to such evidence.

8 So I'm not going to make any ruling 9 on it at present, but I may have to do it 10 later if you have a dispute about 11 Delaware's discovery directions.

Now, another issue about bifurcation hat we have not only addressed, but haven't ruled on is the bifurcation of discovery.

16 Because Delaware has been arguing --17 and correct me if I'm mistaken. But I 18 understood Delaware's argument to be that even though Delaware agrees that there 19 should be a summary judgment with respect 20 21 to the instruments that are the subject of 22 the dispute, declaratory judgment as to whether they go under the Statute or fall 23 24 under the exception, Delaware has argued 25 in its papers that before reaching that

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2	summary judgment, the discovery should be
3	wide open without restriction on the
4	subject, that discovery should address
5	issues of ultimate liability without
6	restriction. Is that Delaware's position?
7	MR. ROSENTHAL: The position you
8	stated is accurate, but I think needs to
9	be put in context. Our position really is
10	that in seeking the discovery on
11	liability, Your Honor, which are included
12	these NAUPA reports, we will necessarily
13	be getting the numbers as well. It's part
14	and parcel of the same documents.
15	And what we think is, rather than go
16	to the States, rather than go to the third
17	parties to get the information first of
18	all try to separate off the numbers from
19	the substance we go once and ask them
20	for their documents which will include the
21	numbers.
22	The purpose is not for damages
23	purposes, but we don't want to be faced
24	with the argument that we will only
25	provide you part of a document, or you

2 can't get this discovery because it goes3 to damages.

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What we would like to do is go once to everybody. Get the relevant documents, which are not -- this is not massive discovery we are talking about. This is not a large-scale discovery as you would imagine. And we would be using those documents for liability purposes.

If the case goes no further, we are not going to be doing number calculations.

But then if we get to the point where we get to numbers, damages, amounts that need to be placed back and forth, we revisit the same document and use them for number purposes.

18 So we don't view this as wide open 19 discovery. We just simply want to do it 20 one time and one time only. When we go to 21 them, we want to get the NAUPA reports 22 from them. And those will necessarily 23 include the numbers. When we go to 24 MoneyGram, or IPS, or PNC, or whatever 25 other individuals we identified, we only

1 2 want to come to them on one occasion. 3 Give them one set of documents. And, obviously, Your Honor, if 4 5 either side, us or the other side, start to view this as being unreasonable that 6 7 we're going beyond what we represent here, that's a matter to be revisited. 8 9 But our argument is basically in 10 terms of just efficiency in terms of the 11 practicalities, the documents we went are 12 a discrete set, and they necessarily 13 include the numbers along with matters we 14 view as liability. 15 Are you saying that JUDGE LEVAL: the numbers are already part of the 16 17 documents that you seek? 18 MR. ROSENTHAL: Yes. The documents 19 we anticipate getting -- well, the NAUPA 20 reports, when we ask for the NAUPA 21 reports, they're going to include the 22 classifications that people place.

And so in order to answer the liability question, you also get the numbers as part and parcel of the same

1 2 thing. Because did they file for cashiers 3 checks? Did they file for official checks? How did people report them? 4 5 JUDGE LEVAL: What is the word you used? 6 7 MR. ROSENTHAL: I keep using the 8 word N-A-U-P-A. JUDGE LEVAL: And that stands for? 9 10 MR. ROSENTHAL: That stands for the 11 National Association of Unclaimed Property 12 Administrators. They have a common forum 13 that is used throughout the States for the 14 reporting of unclaimed property. 15 And what we will be seeking in 16 discovery is the reports that report in a 17 very small number of categories, that 18 would be potentially relevant to the 19 issue, whether framed in the narrow way or 20 a broad way. But it would include 21 official checks, tellers checks, cashiers 22 checks --23 Those reports are JUDGE LEVAL: 24 filed by each State? So each State has 25 such a report?

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2	MR. ROSENTHAL: The reports they're
3	blank forms. When you are the holder of
4	unclaimed property and you submit the
5	report required by State law, you
6	generally submit a report on a NAUPA form.
7	Is it every State? I think it's
8	most every State. And they go into a
9	database with most States, they're are
10	actually compatible databases that the
11	various States have. And that's going to
12	be an important subject for our discovery.
13	JUDGE LEVAL: Those are not public
14	documents?
15	MR. ROSENTHAL: I don't know whether
16	we could get them by
17	JUDGE LEVAL: They're not simply
18	filed and, say, available to the public?
19	MR. ROSENTHAL: Are they available?
20	I don't know the status of that in every
21	State.
22	JUDGE LEVAL: Does Delaware have
23	such a system?
24	MR. HAVERSTICK: Your Honor, I think
25	there's a misunderstanding.

Page 91 1 2 MR. ROSENTHAL: Please don't 3 interrupt me. I beg your pardon, 4 MR. HAVERSTICK: 5 Your Honor. I'm actually trying to help I think these are holder reports. 6 you. 7 Meaning they're not held by a State. They're held by the MoneyGrams of the 8 9 world. So if I'm right, a four-year report is not going to do anybody any 10 11 qood. 12 MS. MOSELEY: The reports are 13 prepared by holders and filed with the 14 So they are actually on file with State. 15 the State. 16 MR. ROSENTHAL: They are filed on 17 the States, and I'm informed that these 18 are non-publicly disclosed, because, for 19 example, the State of Delaware keeps confidential under State law the 20 21 identities and the amounts paid by 22 individual holders to the State. It's a 23 confidentiality statute. 24 Obviously if it's confidentiality, 25 for those States that are in competition

1 2 with each other, they can be kept highly 3 confidential, if that's the necessity. But the point we are making is and 4 5 the reason we took the position we took is we're not opposed, Your Honor, to a 6 7 division between liability and damages. 8 Indeed we think that's probably the 9 wise way to go. But we are opposing today 10 going to everybody twice and basically getting documents, the same documents with 11 12 would contain both numbers. And through 13 those numbers present to us and to you, Your Honor, how States and our holders are 14 15 reporting with respect to particular instruments under their understanding of 16 17 the Statute. Thank you, Your Honor. 18 MR. DISHER: Few things, Your Honor. 19 First, that position is different than the 20 position that they took in their joint commission that was filed last week.

22 In the joint commission they called 23 for a single unified discovery process. 24 They don't try to define what the first 25 phase of discovery would look like. They

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1 2 say it's all wrapped up together so that 3 we can do it all at the same time. If that's the case, there is simply 4 5 no reason to bifurcate. Because the point of bifurcation is we have a limited 6 7 discovery period and window on the 8 characteristics of these negotiable 9 instruments, which MoneyGram itself 10 recognizes is just based on a few distinct 11 facts that probably will be undisputed; 12 who is the holder? Who is the payee? Who 13 is the payee? Things of that nature. 14 And all of that can be obtained 15 through MoneyGram. And if there's any differences between individual types of 16 official checks, all of that information 17 18 is housed with MoneyGram. And I would ask 19 you to look at the briefings they have filed in this case, because MoneyGram 20 21 itself has never tried to distinguish 22 between more than one type of negotiable instrument that falls within the official 23 24 check category. 25 So discovery for this liability

2 phase can be very limited and very quick.
3 We just need to know a few key
4 characteristics about what the negotiable
5 instruments are and what they do, that
6 MoneyGram label as official checks.

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7 And if Delaware really agreed with 8 us on that point, they wouldn't be asking 9 for the 17 months of discovery that they 10 are asking for in the joint commission 11 that was filed last week.

12 We think we can do that in four 13 months at most. Because, again, it's just 14 discrete factual questions that play into 15 the larger legal issue. And all of these facts can be attained through MoneyGram. 16 17 And MoneyGram has represented that it is 18 willing to help us obtain that fact, those 19 facts, and help us with any report and 20 analyses that we need done.

21 So we think discovery in the first 22 phase can be done quickly, as long as it 23 is truly limited to the ultimate liability 24 question in this case.

JUDGE LEVAL: All right.

1 2 MR. VOSS: Your Honor, If I may --3 again, Joshua Voss for the State of Pennsylvania. I just want to make a 4 5 specific distinction that I think is important to understand the issues. 6 7 Whatever instrument it is; an 8 official check, a money order, a valuable 9 napkin, if you know where the owner of 10 that lives, it goes to that State. 11 So you can have an official check 12 that's going to Pennsylvania, because you know it's better to submit in Norristown. 13 14 So of course it's going to be reported in 15 Pennsylvania, regardless of what an 16 official check is. 17 So it's important to know that of 18 our 151,022 instruments that we're trying 19 to get back from Delaware, those are 20 audited, owner unknown instruments, which 21 puts them in the Statute. 22 The rule is it remains. If you know 23 who owns it, it escheats or it goes into 24 the custody of that State. 25 So this is a bit more of a buck shot

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2 proposal than Delaware is letting on. We 3 audited MoneyGram's filings and determined 4 these are the owner unknown. They should 5 be coming to us under the Statute. It's a 6 fine point. It's a distinct point, but we 7 thought it worth making.

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8 MR. ROSENTHAL: If I can just take 9 one moment to respond. That was a good 10 point, but it wasn't relevant to the issue 11 in front of you.

Yes of course there are owner unknown. The question is: Of those 14 105,000, how much of them fall within the Disposition Act, and how many do not?

16 That's the issue in front of you.
17 The issue is how do you parse one from the
18 other?

19The only additional point I want to20make is that this is not on effort to try21to even delay this or unreasonably expand22this in a way that will not lead to a23comprehensive result.

We, Delaware, more than, we suspect,the other side want a resolution.

2 We know as a practical matter, Your 3 Honor, that you will not have the facts 4 you need, the practical information you 5 need by doing some truncated discovery 6 which is artificially limited the way the 7 Plaintiffs suggest.

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8 Let me recommend, Your Honor, that 9 instead of trying to determine liability 10 and trying to determine legal issues 11 before the discovery takes place, which is 12 what really the other side wants to do, they have this legal construct. They say, 13 Please accept our legal construct, and 14 15 here is what the discovery will be.

We've gone into it by saying, We want to have the discovery so that both sides are going to be able to argue the legal issues of effectively. And we have not tried to impose our legal construct on anyone's discovery. And that's exactly what they're trying to do.

23 We would ask Your Honor that on this 24 issue of the discovery, that Your Honor 25 set a period of time for the discovery.

Let it play out a little bit. Your Honor, I am confident from your experience, will be able to keep adequate control of the parties. And if this thing, which we do not believe will ever take place, somehow metastasizes in an unexpected way, you can call us back.

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9 But for Your Honor to accept their 10 construct, impose it on discovery, and 11 leave us filing motions with facts we 12 believe are irrelevant, undiscovered, and 13 un-presented, seems to us to be 14 undercutting the entire process.

15 Therefore we would ask that Your 16 Honor leave this an open-ended discovery 17 period. We're not asking for 17 months of 18 discovery. We're asking that the factual 19 period be a period of a year, because we 20 know, as a practical matter, how long it 21 takes.

You can agree or disagree, but we know the four months they are saying for fact discovery won't even begin to permit us to get the discovery we are seeking.

2 Thank you.

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JUDGE LEVAL: Well, let's proceed
now to hear argument on Pennsylvania's
motion to implead MoneyGram.

6 MR. HAVERSTICK: Thank you, Your 7 Honor. Matthew Haverstick again for the 8 State of Pennsylvania.

9 Your Honor, I feel compelled to, 10 before I get to the motion Pennsylvania 11 made regarding MoneyGram, to remind the 12 Court, and I think something I heard from 13 you earlier on -- we're not asking you to 14 draft a construct on anyone. Delaware has 15 sued Pennsylvania and Wisconsin over the MoneyGram product; not the MoneyGram, the 16 17 NPS, the PNC bank, not all the other 18 things out there that they could find by 19 doing discovery. That's their lawsuit. 20 They sued Pennsylvania.

And we know the discrete numbers of things that we're talking about when we talk about this MoneyGram issue. We know what they are. And they know what they are. They sued us over it.

2	So I understand and trust that the
3	Court will set an appropriate discovery
4	schedule. But the idea that it should be
5	open-ended and free form just seems so out
6	of whack with the complaint they filed
7	against Pennsylvania, which was not
8	open-ended and free form. It was quite
9	discrete; it was quite tight.

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I will attempt to be -- we have been 10 11 here for a bit, and I imagine Your Honor 12 is probably sick of hearing all this 13 I will try to make my argument drone. 14 brief with respect to the inclusion of 15 MoneyGram in the case, because I actually 16 think it is a rather simple issue and a 17 very practical one, Your Honor.

18 Pennsylvania believes that should it 19 prevail, it may not be able to obtain the relief that it would otherwise be entitled 20 21 to if MoneyGram is not made a party to 22 Defendants, at least until such time as 23 the Court determines whether Pennsylvania 24 and the other States must proceed against 25 MoneyGram to recover outstanding sums or

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must, or may recover those.

3 JUDGE LEVAL: Why would you say you would not be able to get relief if 4 5 MoneyGram is not in the case? MR. HAVERSTICK: 6 Here's why I 7 venture to guess that of my colleagues 8 sitting to my right representing Delaware 9 and MoneyGram, neither of them today 10 stipulate that for the 10 million odd 11 dollars that MoneyGram already escheated 12 to Pennsylvania, that should Pennsylvania 13 prevail on that piece, I'll call it the 14 back rent, that either of those parties 15 will obligate itself today to pay us the 16 back rent. 17 I would expect that they would both 18 say, No. We are not agreeing to that. 19 Maybe we will, and maybe we won't. Maybe 20 we have to, and maybe we don't. 21 I can tell as Pennsylvania has pled 22 in the third-party complaint, there 23 certainly is an argument that under NAUPA 24 and Pennsylvania State Law, and indeed 25 Delaware State Law, our actions run as to

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2 the whole, which is MoneyGram.

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3 If Pennsylvania were to recover or to capture money that is supposed to be 4 5 escheated to Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania is required to proceed against the holder. 6 7 Now, we have plead in the alternate in our action, and we may have a direct 8 9 cause of action against Delaware. But, 10 candidly, the Court hasn't addressed which 11 legal theory --12 JUDGE LEVAL: Let me just interrupt 13 Go ahead. Go ahead. you. No. MR. HAVERSTICK: So we believe that 14 15 to recover we must recover first from 16 MoneyGram as the holder, and then 17 MoneyGram receives indemnification from Delaware under Delaware's indemnification 18 19 statute, which requires Delaware to indemnify a holder, if that holder is 20 21 required to move money already escheated 22 to Delaware to another State. 23 Delaware, in other words, does not directly reimburse the state. If Delaware 24 25 wrongfully escheats money, it's required

2 to indemnify the holder, and then
3 presumably the holder pays it over to the
4 State demanding the money.

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5 Again, at this early stage pleadings 6 for the back rent, we don't know yet who 7 is obligated or who will accept an 8 obligation to physically remit the money 9 to Pennsylvania, whether indemnity is 10 required or not. But that is only part of 11 our concern, Your Honor.

12 There are two other facets to the 13 case, as the Court knows, that need to be 14 considered. The first is that MoneyGram 15 is right now retaining funds that should be escheated somewhere; Pennsylvania, 16 17 Delaware, or Mars. I mean, you're going to figure it out. But MoneyGram has that 18 19 money, and has agreed for now to not 20 escheat it anywhere, pending the outcome 21 of this litigation. 22 And furthermore, presumably some day

23 this Court will arrive at a legal 24 conclusion about whether MoneyGram should 25 be escheating money so that in the year

'21, '22, well hopefully not that long.
But down the road Delaware and MoneyGram
and Pennsylvania and all the other
Coalition States will know where MoneyGram
should be sending the money.

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7 And that's all well and good. But 8 unless MoneyGram is a party to this 9 action, the Court doesn't have any legal 10 ability to compel MoneyGram to do 11 anything.

12 So while MoneyGram today and 13 MoneyGram's counsel today may agree with 14 everyone in the courtroom, then yes, once 15 you've decided where the money should be 16 escheated, Delaware will follow that rule 17 absolutely. There is no way we're going 18 to be coming back in here with serial 19 litigation to compel them to do that.

20 Similarly, if the Court decides that 21 MoneyGram -- when a Court decides what 22 state MoneyGram should be escheating to, 23 the only way to guarantee to all of us in 24 the courtroom today that MoneyGram will be 25 finally, definitively obligated to do that 1

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is if MoneyGram is a party.

Now, there's been concern raised
about the due process rights of MoneyGram,
and we certainly acknowledge those
concerns. Indeed we embrace, and that's
the reason we believe MoneyGram needs to
be a party.

9 The one and only way, in our view, 10 that MoneyGram may insulate itself from the possibility, the prospect of having to 11 12 pay twice on these instruments as to 13 Pennsylvania, is if it's here in a chair 14 as a party, and at the end of the case if 15 Pennsylvania prevails and ordered to make sure MoneyGram doesn't pay twice. 16

Here's a hypothetical. If MoneyGram
is not a party to the case, at the end of
the case, the Court made determine
Delaware should not have that initial ten
million dollars escheated to Delaware.
And Pennsylvania you're owed.
Delaware may take the position,

Well, we're not paying Pennsylvania. Youhave to go sue MoneyGram. And then we

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2	have a serial litigation problem.
3	We also potentially have a problem
4	with if there's litigation as between
5	Delaware and MoneyGram and Pennsylvania
6	and MoneyGram somewhere else, that there
7	may be a determination that MoneyGram was
8	supposed to pay Pennsylvania. And
9	somewhere else there may be a
10	determination that MoneyGram was supposed
11	to pay Pennsylvania, and it's a
12	possibility of a double pay.
13	That goes away if MoneyGram is here
14	today and stays here today at the table.
15	And while we recognize that there's
16	a due process right not to pay twice,
17	MoneyGram does not have a due process
18	right to not be named as a defendant,
19	especially when we believe it's a
20	potentially necessary party. And we are
21	in the stage of litigation where we don't
22	know whether the Court will require
23	MoneyGram to repay Pennsylvania and then
24	be indemnified by Delaware. Or whether
25	there will be some other methods to move

2 the money around.

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3 So we don't think at this point in 4 time it's especially onerous. It's 5 certainly consistent with due process for 6 MoneyGram to stay as a party opponent, at 7 least at this time.

8 JUDGE LEVAL: Thank you. Before I 9 hear from MoneyGram, what is the position 10 of Delaware with respect to in the event 11 that this Court, and by this Court, I mean 12 in this instance the Supreme Court, 13 determines on a recommended judgment --14 with or without my recommendation, if the 15 Supreme Court determines that Delaware 16 receives escheats that should have gone to 17 other states, is Delaware not ready to 18 turn what it got over to the other States? 19 MR. ROSENTHAL: Of course not, Your 20 I mean, we are a Sovereign State Honor. 21 we will honor, of course, any judgment 22 entered by the Supreme Court. If the 23 Supreme Court says at the end of the day that we owe Mr. Haverstick's client 24 25 \$10 million, we will pay \$10 million.

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2	And let me point out, Your Honor, we
3	have taken no position on the motion here.
4	But in the past, it is my understanding,
5	and I'm certainly open to correction on
6	any side, that in the Three Trilogy cases,
7	judgments were entered by the Supreme
8	Court that operated among the States.
9	There was certainly underlying money
10	in Pennsylvania. We know there was
11	Western Union money orders.
12	I can't tell you, Your Honor,
13	whether Western Union was a party and made
14	subject to a decree. But the judgments in
15	the case operated intrastate between the
16	States.
17	So, Your Honor, no Sovereign State
18	is going to come in front of a Supreme
19	Court, at least, in this day and age,
20	certainly, certainly not Delaware, and say
21	we're not going to honor a decree.
22	JUDGE LEVAL: So another question I
23	have is: How does an escheat work? Does
24	a State demand escheat, or is it that the
25	holder of the unclaimed property is simply

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2	expected on its own to render the
3	unclaimed property to the appropriate
4	State?
5	MR. ROSENTHAL: Well, I think
6	there's an expectation and an
7	understanding as to how these escheat
8	rules are supposed to function.
9	In practice, and I've seen it with
10	respect to MoneyGram, there is uncertainty
11	about where the funds should go.
12	MoneyGram indeed earlier requested
13	Delaware an opinion. Should I send it to
14	you? Should I send it somewhere else?
15	Delaware said, Send it to us.
16	Your Honor, what I think I heard
17	was
18	JUDGE LEVAL: Delaware said send it
19	to Delaware?
20	MR. ROSENTHAL: Right, correct.
21	What I think I heard from counsel is that
22	Delaware has committed itself to
23	satisfying a judgment directly to the
24	Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and all the
25	other States if we all prevail. If

that's if that's my understanding, and
that's part of what Delaware is prepared
to stipulate today, that's great.
However, it doesn't solve entirely
the problem, because we still have the
matter of the money that MoneyGram is
holding onto right now that continues to
accrue, and potentially escheats
somewhere. Plus requiring, indeed
ordering, MoneyGram to in years' future
obey whatever decree or order this Court
comes up with.
So, again, I appreciate Counsel's
candor, and I think that's very helpful if
that's what truly was meant in assuaging
perhaps some of the concerns that
Pennsylvania and the Coalition States have
about their ability to get relief or
remedy along with judgment.
But, again, it's partially complete.
And it doesn't solve the problems with
MoneyGram, at least at this stage of the
action, needing to be in the case.
JUDGE LEVAL: Well, let's hear from

2 MoneyGram.

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3	MS. MOSELEY: Your Honor, just
4	quickly in answer to your question,
5	escheats are very much like income tax.
6	JUDGE LEVAL: What's that?
7	MS. MOSELEY: Escheats are very much
8	like income tax, Judge. You are expected
9	to comply with the law and file the
10	report. States maintain the right to
11	honor on the compliance, and that's very
12	much similar.
13	MR. RATO: Good afternoon, Your
14	Honor. Michael Rato for MoneyGram. I
15	just want to address briefly the motion
16	that has MoneyGram as a party.
17	Essentially, as various parties have
18	pointed out at various times, the case
19	involves a legal issue over which State
20	has the right to get certain money that
21	originated with MoneyGram or originated
22	with MoneyGram's customers.
23	That is not property in which
24	MoneyGram has claimed any interest. Once
25	it becomes escheat, we are not trying to

2 keep the money.

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We are not, other than as an intellectual exercise, taking a position and do not intend to take a position on which State has priority to take these funds.

8 It is our view that we will 9 essentially wait for the Court to make a 10 determination, and we will obviously 11 follow that determination.

12 To the extent that there's any 13 concern of the property that originated 14 with MoneyGram, again, the past and the 15 ongoing, let me address them separately.

16 With respect to the property that is 17 currently in MoneyGram's possession that is undergoing; either is becoming dormant 18 or has become dormant that is still in 19 20 MoneyGram's possession, MoneyGram does not 21 need to be subjected to the jurisdiction 22 of the Court when it has agreed and will 23 agree to voluntarily turn over that 24 property to any entity in which the 25 Plaintiff and Defendant States agree.

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2	We have made that offer several
3	times. We are not trying to keep the
4	property. We are not tying to take any
5	benefit from it. We are waiting for the
6	States to agree on where we can send it
7	while they resolve the dispute.
8	JUDGE LEVAL: Have you ceased to
9	make escheat payments?
10	MR. RATO: Your Honor, we have not
11	entirely.
12	JUDGE LEVAL: With respect to
13	official checks.
14	MR. RATO: Certainly there are
15	other well, yes. With respect to
16	official checks for the most part we have.
17	The distinction is that there is
18	property that is escheatable to Delaware,
19	and given that Delaware has a shorter
20	dormancy period than that of some other
21	States for which MoneyGram has received,
22	in addition to the statutory
23	indemnification, contractual
24	indemnification from the State of Delaware
25	for those funds.

2 We have asked the various States for 3 extensions to not have to report that fund, not report those funds and not be 4 5 penalized. And some States have granted them, and ultimately in our last request 6 7 to Delaware, they did not grant that extension. And so we were forced to turn 8 over the funds. And we did so. 9 10 Going forward however, again, as soon as an entity tells us, or the parties 11 12 agree on where we can send those funds and 13 not be penalized by any States, we will do 14 so. And that offer stands. 15 That doesn't 16 require us to be a party. We will 17 voluntarily submit the property to the 18 jurisdiction of the Court. So that we are taken out of the middle of this. 19 20 It is MoneyGram's desire to simply 21 not be caught and threatened with 22 penalties and interests by the complaining States or by the complainant and Defendant 23 24 States.

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JUDGE LEVAL: You say that you have

2 expressed willingness to pay the money to
3 wherever the Court says you can?

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MR. RATO: Correct. And what we 4 5 offered in particular, Your Honor, was if there were a, for example, a financial 6 7 institution, a third-party agent, some 8 entity that the States collectively; 9 Delaware, the Coalition, Pennsylvania, 10 Wisconsin could agree, we could just 11 report and remit the property every year 12 going forward while this litigation 13 proceeds. We would be pleased to do so. 14 Pleased is an understatement.

15 I was going to ask JUDGE LEVAL: 16 about that. One of the things that was in 17 dispute in your papers was MoneyGram said 18 in its argument against being in the 19 pleading is that this litigation involves 20 only money that had previously been paid 21 by you to Delaware. And Pennsylvania 22 answered that that was not true.

And that looking at the last, I
think it's the last paragraph of
Pennsylvania's prayer for relief in its

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2	proposed complaint against MoneyGram,
3	addresses the issue of funds that have not
4	been paid to Delaware. I forget exactly
5	how you put it or how Pennsylvania put it.
6	But MoneyGram is proposing this, as
7	I understand it, to pay the funds that
8	have not previously been paid to Delaware
9	into an escrow fund?
10	MR. RATO: Absolutely, Your Honor.
11	JUDGE LEVAL: So what's wrong with
12	that as far as Pennsylvania is concerned?
13	With respect to the money that was
14	not sent to Delaware, what's wrong with
15	that, having MoneyGram pay it into an
16	escrow fund to be distributed in
17	accordance with the judgment of the
18	Supreme Court?
19	MR. HAVERSTICK: Well, it might be,
20	Your Honor. But it's news to me that's
21	less than five minutes old that MoneyGram
22	continues to remit unclaimed property
23	that, I think, potentially could be
24	subject to this litigation to Delaware
25	apparently in some sort of In terrorem

1 2 threat by Delaware. I find that --JUDGE LEVAL: 3 Is that correct? MR. RATO: Your Honor, the way --4 5 let's take a step back. You asked about how the unclaimed property, unclaimed 6 7 property loss operated on a holder. 8 As someone representing a holder 9 here, I can explain that. Essentially in 10 almost every State, with the exception of 11 Mississippi, who I think is here; maybe 12 you are. 13 There's an annual reporting 14 deadline. And so on X date when property 15 becomes due to a particular State, you 16 file an annual report, and you remit the 17 property; without being demanded, without

18 being asked.

19The States do, of course, retain the20right to perform an audit. Since the21litigation has started, it had been22MoneyGram's practice to go to Delaware and23Pennsylvania and some of the other States24involved to seek an extension of the25reporting deadline. Again, those reports

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2	are due essentially every year.
3	When those reporting deadlines come
4	up, we ask for extensions. We say,
5	listen. We understand that there is a
6	dispute. We will escheat everything out
7	for this year, but we would like to hold
8	back the official checks, understanding
9	that there's a dispute.
10	The last time that we attempted
11	to well, when asked for that final
12	extension from the State Of Delaware,
13	instead we were told that Delaware would
14	enter into an agreement whereby they would
15	expressly provide us with indemnification.
16	Thus far, which is one of the
17	reasons we think it would be unduly
18	burdensome to the litigation to add us, to
19	add that additional indemnification issue.
20	And so in that regard we escheated
21	the funds that were then due to Delaware
22	in exchange, or at their direction in lieu
23	of an extension.
24	But money will continue to accrue.
25	Essentially daily there are annual

reporting deadlines, but the money will
continue to accrue as this litigation goes
on. And, again, we would be thrilled to
place it somewhere where there's not going
to be any dispute by any parties over who
is entitled to these funds.
MoneyGram, at the point where the
funds become escheatable to the State,
MoneyGram understands that they do not
have the right to hold the funds.
We are not trying to, we have never
tried to, we continue not to try to.
So we are left in a situation which
we have been left in now for several years
where we are stuck between different
States telling us what to do about the
same pot of money.
Your Honor, please understand that

part of the concern for MoneyGram is there
are, in addition to reporting obligations,
there are penalties and statutory
interests.
And when I say interests, I don't
mean 2 percent over liable. I mean

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2	statutory interests of 10, 12, 15 percent
3	that could be assessed on the holder for
4	reporting property late.
5	We don't want to be in a situation
6	where we get, where MoneyGram gets
7	hammered with those interests and
8	penalties without the benefit of
9	indemnification because the State doesn't
10	like where we send the property.
11	So we would certainly be open,
12	without having the need to be a party, to
13	placing the funds wherever it was amenable
14	to the Court.
15	MR. HAVERSTICK: Your Honor, that
16	offer is laudable, but it's, according to
17	Mr. Rato, the same offer that he made some
18	time ago when Pennsylvania at least had an
19	understanding that no more funds, pending
20	the disposition of this lawsuit, be
21	escheated anywhere. Now, we learn today
22	that that's not actually what's happening.
23	So I believe I may be forgiven for
24	suggesting that we should verify. And how
25	do we verify? We keep MoneyGram in the

case so that no one State in that period where we are doing the litigation, no one State can strong-arm MoneyGram into ostensibly setting aside the money, but maybe not all. Maybe some of it will go there.

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8 Mr. Rato makes a great point about 9 penalties, Your Honor. And it's another 10 reason MoneyGram needs to be in this case. 11 He's absolutely correct.

12 Many states, Delaware presumably, I 13 know I speak for Pennsylvania when I say 14 Pennsylvania does, indeed do have, penalty 15 provisions for failing to remit money in a 16 timely way.

17 If it is determined down the line 18 that MoneyGram improperly somehow 19 escheated the money to Delaware when it 20 knew or should have known it was supposed 21 to go to Pennsylvania, that may be a basis for which Pennsylvania can recover 22 23 penalties as to MoneyGram. Certainly 24 Delaware, I doubt, has agreed to indemnify 25 MoneyGram for penalties and fees that are

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2	statutory. I don't know that. But maybe
3	Mr. Rato can enlighten us.
4	However, if you determine that
5	MoneyGram should all along have been
6	remitting funds to Pennsylvania, including
7	the back fee apparently, when not all that
8	long ago then I can recover against
9	MoneyGram only. I presumably cannot
10	recover against Delaware. Finally, Your
11	Honor
12	JUDGE LEVAL: Isn't there a Supreme
13	Court precedent to the fact that a holder
14	should be held harmless when caught
15	between the claims of the escheat claimed?
16	MR. ROSENTHAL: There are three,
17	Your Honor. And the best way to hold
18	MoneyGram harmless is to keep MoneyGram in
19	the case so that you, when you decide
20	where money should be going, can make
21	certain that there is no inconsistent
22	judgment as to MoneyGram's obligations,
23	Delaware's, Pennsylvania's, or any of the
24	Coalition States.
25	What we risk otherwise is potential
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2 serial litigation where you may decide 3 something, but three years down the road 4 if, for instance, there's litigation over 5 penalties, there could be potential --

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JUDGE LEVAL: I'm a little bit 6 7 puzzled by MoneyGram's position. I don't 8 purport to understand each party's point 9 of view, but I could think of arguments 10 why MoneyGram should want to be in this 11 case so that the Supreme Court could 12 ensure that it not be caught between the 13 claims of different States, which might not be the case if Pennsylvania or any 14 15 other case sued MoneyGram in its own courts saying, You owe us this amount of 16 17 money plus these amount of interests plus 18 these amount of penalties. And if you 19 want to rely on Delaware to indemnify, be 20 our guest, but just give us the money. 21 MR. HAVERSTICK: We agree, Your 22 Honor. We agree with that proposition. 23 JUDGE LEVAL: Yes, you do, but what 24 does MoneyGram think?

MR. RATO: We certainly understand

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2	that position, Your Honor. We don't think
3	or at least we didn't think that that was
4	necessary in light of the three Supreme
5	Court cases that have all said very
6	clearly that it's a violation of the
7	holder's due process right to be held
8	liable twice for the same property.
9	Pennsylvania's amended complaint
10	THE COURT: How does that protect
11	you if you are separated for a time and
12	not paying anybody, but saying we will pay
13	whoever we are told eventually to pay.
14	And then whatever State is determined to
15	be entitled to that payments says to us,
16	Okay. Pay us. And what's more, you owe
17	us this much interest and this much
18	penalties.
19	You're not being held by two
20	different States. You're just being held
21	to one State with interest and penalties
22	amounts because you didn't pay on time.
23	MR. RATO: Well, Your Honor, the
24	interest and penalties only have arisen as
25	the matter of not paying, again, on time.

2 To the extent that property -- so we have 3 the distinction that I made before between 4 past due property and property that 5 continues to become due.

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6 Property that continues to become 7 due honestly to the extent that the States 8 demands the property, and we are left with 9 no choice but to escheat it, it would be 10 irresponsible for us to not escheat it, 11 understanding that we certainly don't --

JUDGE LEVAL: Which states? You have two states. If you're looking at a State to demand the property, you've got at least two States saying that they want the property.

17 MR. RATO: Correct. But --18 JUDGE LEVAL: So if you're not 19 paying anybody, how does that protect you 20 from -- if you're not paying anybody, how 21 does that protect you from interests and 22 penalties? 23 MR. RATO: That's correct, Your

24 Honor. And that's why our practice has
25 been to seek extensions and wavers of

1 2 those interests and penalties from the 3 States --JUDGE LEVAL: But those have been 4 5 denied. 6 MR. RATO: I'm sorry? 7 JUDGE LEVAL: But those have been denied. 8 9 They were the last time MR. RATO: 10 I mean, they had been granted around. prior to that. But the main issue that we 11 12 have with being a party, and again, the 13 things that proposes to bring us in, is 14 Pennsylvania's proposed third-party 15 complaint against MoneyGram. 16 That proposed complaint in 17 Paragraph 42 acknowledges that 18 historically, MoneyGram sent to Delaware 19 the sum of \$10.3 million, and I'm rounding 20 In the three prayers for relief in up. 21 Pennsylvania's amended complaint, in 22 Counts A, B, and C, each one of them 23 requests or suggests, seeks a declaration 24 that MoneyGram is liable to Pennsylvania 25 for the sum of \$10.3 million. In other

2 words, the exact same money that
3 Pennsylvania's complaint alleges has been
4 turned over to MoneyGram.

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5 To us, those counts in the complaint 6 are absolutely foreclosed by Standard Oil 7 versus New Jersey; Western Union versus 8 Pennsylvania; and Texas versus New Jersey. 9 Because they are expressly asking the 10 Court for the declaration that we turn 11 over property that has already been turned 12 over to another State.

13 When MoneyGram has official checks 14 that are outstanding and unpaid, they are 15 held in an operating account. They are not commingling with MoneyGram's income. 16 17 They are held waiting to be paid out. 18 When those funds are escheated, they are 19 taken out of that operating account, and 20 they are turned over the State.

The \$10.3 million that got escheated to Delaware came out of those funds. The \$10.3 million that Pennsylvania seeks acknowledging and, in fact, alleging in their complaint, has already been turned

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2	over to Delaware can't come out of those
3	operating funds. We're certainly not
4	going to take funds from other official
5	check payees to pay unclaimed funds to
6	Pennsylvania. So where does it come from?
7	It comes from MoneyGram's operation.
8	It comes from MoneyGram's business. It
9	comes from MoneyGram's shareholders.
10	That's when MoneyGram has a due process
11	right to not pay the state property fund.
12	MR. HAVERSTICK: Your Honor, I will
13	add and then sit down, unless you have any
14	more questions for me.
15	We don't say MoneyGram has to pay
16	twice. What we specifically say, and it's
17	in our reply. We argue that because of
18	the statutory scheme, Pennsylvania's and
19	Delaware's, it may be that the only way
20	that the Court can make Pennsylvania whole
21	is to order Delaware to indemnify
22	MoneyGram. And then MoneyGram turn around
23	and mechanically send that money to
24	Pennsylvania.
25	It's not a question. It's never

2 been a question that MoneyGram would be 3 responsible to pay \$20 million as opposed 4 to \$10 million.

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5 It's simply a function of how we 6 think the statutory scheme may work. And 7 the only way and best way to work all of 8 these issues out is for MoneyGram to be 9 heard to argue on its own behalf; to 10 remind the Court and tell the Court when 11 it thinks the Court's gone far enough or 12 too far; to ask for the Court's assistance 13 if MoneyGram is in a position where one 14 State grants waivers and does not require 15 remittance of another and requires 16 remittance of escrow or escheatable funds, 17 and another State is forcing MoneyGram to 18 turn that money over, the best place 19 MoneyGram could be is in this courtroom. 20 Thank you, Your Honor. 21 MR. RATO: Your Honor, if I may 22 respond. Well, it's really a comment. 23 It's not an argument against Mr. 24 Haverstick and what Mr. Haverstick just 25 said.

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2	JUDGE LEVAL: Let me ask a question.
3	If I deny Pennsylvania's motion to include
4	MoneyGram in this case, is Pennsylvania
5	then planning to sue MoneyGram in
6	Pennsylvania courts with the ultimate
7	result of that case to abide the Supreme
8	Court's judgment in this case?
9	MR. HAVERSTICK: We may have to
10	mechanically. We don't know. There's a
11	statutory scheme that Pennsylvania, under
12	the Disposition Act, is required, we
13	believe may be required to follow. Which
14	means we can't collect from another
15	Sovereign State. We can only collect from
16	the holder. That's the language.
17	JUDGE LEVAL: Contrary to your own
18	law?
19	MR. HAVERSTICK: But it makes sense
20	in context of Delaware's indemnity.
21	Because Delaware's Indemnity Law makes it
22	plain that in a situation like that, where
23	we have to go after a holder, Delaware
24	turns around and it indemnifies the holder
25	dollar for dollar for every amount of

1 2 money that MoneyGram made wrongfully and 3 escheated to Delaware. So in that context it made sense. 4 5 You are contemplating JUDGE LEVAL: 6 that if the Supreme Court decides that 7 payments were made by MoneyGram to Delaware which should have gone to 8 9 Pennsylvania, you're contemplating that 10 you might not be able to receive those 11 from Delaware? 12 GLASSES: Delaware very well could 13 take the position that under its statutory 14 scheme and under Pennsylvania statutory 15 scheme, Delaware can't make a direct 16 payment to Pennsylvania to reimburse 17 Pennsylvania for wrongfully escheated funds. 18 19 Delaware's indemnity statute does 20 not speak to Delaware correcting an error 21 made by MoneyGram and where it escheated 22 money by Delaware directly paying the

23 State to which the money should have gone 24 in the first instance.

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It only speaks to indemnify

1 2 MoneyGram for any money MoneyGram 3 wrongfully escheated to Delaware, and then turns around and has to escheat back to 4 5 where it went in the first place. I suppose the point I'm trying to 6 7 make, Your Honor, is that we're in kind of 8 virgin territory here. And we're not 9 quite sure as an operational matter how 10 this is going to work at the end, if 11 Pennsylvania and the Coalition States 12 prevail. 13 But since we can't say for sure that we're wrong that we have to collect from 14 15 MoneyGram, who in turn collects from Delaware, then I think it's appropriate 16 until we sort them out, to keep MoneyGram 17 18 in the case so we don't have to think 19 about; do we go into Pennsylvania State 20 Court? Do we sue on Delaware? 21 JUDGE LEVAL: How long has MoneyGram 22 been making payments to Delaware? 23 Well, historically, Your MR. RATO: 24 Honor, MoneyGram has escheated unclaimed 25 official checks to Delaware.

2 JUDGE LEVAL: That goes back how 3 far?

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MR. RATO: It only goes back, I
believe, to 1991. Prior to that time,
MoneyGram's predecessor company, Travelers
Express, was incorporated in Minnesota and
escheated those funds to Minnesota.

9 JUDGE LEVAL: So the \$10 million 10 this is all the money that you've paid, 11 that you've escheated to Delaware since 12 you became a Delaware corporation as 13 opposed to a Minnesota corporation?

14MR. RATO: No. The \$10.2 million15was the amount that added some of the16confusion -- to take a step back.

17 The thing that brought this entire 18 case to fruition was an audit, and 19 unclaimed property audit of MoneyGram was 20 conducted by the several States in 2012, 21 maybe 2011.

It was started by an outside auditing firm. That outside auditing firm came in, did a review of all of MoneyGram's official checks, did a review

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2	of all checks that were escheated. The
3	\$10.2 million was the number of
4	Pennsylvania purchased official checks
5	that had been escheated to Delaware as of
6	the conclusion of that audit. Which this
7	predated this litigation probably by a
8	year-and-a-half. So the amount would be
9	higher at this point.
10	JUDGE LEVAL: Higher by virtue of
11	MR. RATO: More time every year.
12	JUDGE LEVAL: It goes back to the
13	beginning of the time that you were
14	incorporated in Delaware?
15	MR. RATO: It actually goes back
16	further than that. I don't know that the
17	number that they pled, whether that was
18	Pennsylvania purchased official checks
19	that MoneyGram escheated to a State of
20	incorporation, which was Delaware for most
21	of the audit period, but Minnesota for
22	three years of the audit period, or
23	whether it was just Delaware. I don't
24	know the answer to that question, but I
25	could find out.

1 2 I would simply also note, Your 3 Honor, just to be candid about the scheduling, that if MoneyGram is brought 4 5 in as a party, MoneyGram will, I think, necessarily, unless some kind of 6 7 stipulation will be reached, need to bring its claim for indemnification from 8 Delaware as well as its claim that no 9 10 penalties and interest should be assessed 11 by Pennsylvania as part of its defense. 12 JUDGE LEVAL: Another question. Are these official checks drawn on a bank? 13 14 MR. RATO: They are, Your Honor. 15 They are -- well, MoneyGram is the -- a 16 couple of different things. I'll take a 17 step back. 18 MoneyGram sells various different 19 items. It does sell a product that 20 MoneyGram refers to as a retail money 21 order that gets escheated to the State of 22 purchase. 23 That's completely -- my 24 understanding of it is that is completely 25 separate from any amount claimed by

2 anybody in this lawsuit.

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3 Then we have the official check problem. There's more than one variety of 4 5 MoneyGram official checks. As Your Honor pointed out, it is not a name. 6 It is the 7 name MoneyGram calls it. It is not a specific UCC instrument. 8 There are more than one types of 9 10 official check. However, there are, I 11 would say, only a few types of official 12 checks. There are primarily two. 13 One that is referred to as an 14 official check, teller's check. One that 15 is referred to as an official check, 16 agented item. 17 JUDGE LEVAL: What was the second 18 one? 19 MR. RATO: An agent item. Generally the distinction between the two is whether 20 21 or not the signature on the check is 22 MoneyGram as issuer, as it is with a 23 teller check, or by the financial 24 institution as agent for MoneyGram on the 25 agented item.

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	2	I don't know that those distinctions
	3	make any difference to any State's claim
	4	here. But just to sort of note, you know,
	5	what the reality is between the position
	6	that it's one thing or it's all these
	7	things, it's really very few things that
	8	are largely the same.
	9	JUDGE LEVAL: Is it that one
	10	category of them, the instrument is signed
	11	by
	12	MR. RATO: It's listed as being
	13	issued by MoneyGram.
	14	JUDGE LEVAL: Issued by MoneyGram.
	15	MR. RATO: And then the other is
	16	issued by whatever the financial
	17	institution seller is as agent for
	18	MoneyGram.
	19	JUDGE LEVAL: So I suppose it
	20	follows that the ones that are signed,
	21	what are called teller checks, that are
	22	signed by an officer of MoneyGram were
	23	previously prepared and fixed
	24	denominations?
	25	MR. RATO: It's not fixed
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2	denominations. I believe they're,
3	previously MoneyGram was given
4	authorization for the execution of those
5	items. The checks are drawn on a
6	MoneyGram-owned bank account. It is not a
7	MoneyGram Moneygram is not a financial
8	institution.
9	Well, depending on what the State's
10	definition of what a financial institution
11	is. MoneyGram is not a bank. MoneyGram
12	is not a State, Your Honor.
13	JUDGE LEVAL: But they are drawn on
14	an account in a bank?
15	MR. RATO: In a bank, yes. So
16	MoneyGram may have a bank account at
17	R-A-K-F Bank in Oklahoma City. And that
18	bank account is used for the clearance of
19	official checks. So the financial
20	institution seller, you go into a bank.
21	You say, I would like you may say to
22	the teller, I would like a teller's check
23	because you're going to put a down payment
24	on a house. And so you get a check from
25	the bank for \$50,000.

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2	That bank, that check may very well
3	be a MoneyGram official check. That check
4	is drawn on a MoneyGram-owned bank
5	account. The check is not necessarily,
6	unless it it could be, but it's not
7	necessarily drawn on a bank account at the
8	financial institution where you purchased
9	it. It's possible, but that's not the
10	they usually come from one of a few bank
11	accounts.
12	And the items are generally in a
13	higher dollar amount than a retail money
14	order, which has a limited denomination
15	that it can be.
16	JUDGE LEVAL: So the money orders,
17	are they drawn on an account at a bank?
18	MR. RATO: I believe they are, Your
19	Honor. I could check that. I don't know
20	off the top of my head, but, yes. I
21	believe they are.
22	They would have to be drawn on
23	the for clearance purposes they would
24	need to cleared somewhere. And I believe
25	they are still drawn on a bank.

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2 The distinction with money orders, 3 and when I say "distinction," again, I'm not trying to take a position on what any 4 5 of the States want to characterize the items are. I'm simply noting that 6 7 MoneyGram has a product that MoneyGram 8 calls a MoneyGram. Whether that means it 9 is for everybody's purposes here, I don't 10 But they have an item that is know. 11 called a money order that is traditionally 12 sold at supermarkets and convenience 13 stores and things like that, that is generally sold in smaller dollar amounts; 14 15 a thousand dollars or less, I believe. And those look much more like what 16 17 one would normally think of when one 18 thought of a money order. 19 JUDGE LEVAL: So the question for 20 Pennsylvania is; If these are checks drawn 21 on a bank, why aren't they third-party 22 bank checks? That's not what we 23 MR. HAVERSTICK: 24 believe the definition of a third-party 25 bank check is, Your Honor.

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By that, again, understanding what MoneyGram just said, then MoneyGram is a third-party bank check.

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5 The money has to be somewhere. I 6 mean, the way the money is warehoused by 7 MoneyGram, which is not the bank, is 8 identical presumably for a money order and 9 an official check.

So I think the nomenclature being 10 11 used, and the fact that the money is 12 warehoused to the bank is required because 13 MoneyGram itself is not a bank. It has to 14 park its money somewhere so they can pay 15 out. By that's different than a third-party bank check, because it 16 17 operates in our view, and it's the case in 18 chief, differently than the money order, 19 and differently than an official check, 20 which are demanding instruments in a way 21 that we believe the third-party bank check 22 is not.

23 MR. DISHER: And, Your Honor, if I 24 may add to that briefly, because that 25 really goes to the heart of the case. We

2 think after the appropriate limited
3 discovery on MoneyGram, we will be able to
4 show that there is very little practical
5 difference between what is a money order
6 and what is an official check.

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Labels aside and as a practical
matter, they have a very similar effect.
And money orders are obviously within the
terms of the Statutes.

And, again, this is getting to the 11 12 heart of the case, which, of course, will brief out in full. But when it all boils 13 14 down, and the labels are all taken apart, 15 we will show that what MoneyGram labels official check is effectively either a 16 17 money order or a simpler instrument. And 18 so that's the answer to your question of 19 why is it not a third-party bank check. 20 But, again, we will brief in full at the 21 appropriate time. 22 MS. MOSELEY: Your Honor, we are

23 going to have to object to the definition 24 of the third-party bank check that 25 Pennsylvania sets forth in a 24-page

Page 143 1 2 branch memorandum. We haven't been able 3 to fully digest it yet. MR. HAVERSTICK: I bet you, Your 4 5 Honor, this is the first time you've ever been in an oral argument where people 6 7 objected so often. I didn't think we were 8 trying the case yet. I mean, we can. JUDGE LEVAL: Let's take a 9 fifteen-minute recess. 10 11 (Whereupon, a brief recess was 12 held.) 13 JUDGE LEVAL: All right. I will take those issues under advisement. 14 And 15 so the only items remaining on the agenda 16 is the case management plan and time for 17 submission of proposals; timing issues and the other issues. 18 Now, I suppose you will tell me that 19 some of those can't be answered without 20 21 knowing what my ruling will be as to these 22 motions. But does anybody have anything to say on those timing submission and 23 24 proposals? 25 Your Honor, Todd Disher MR. DISHER:

2	for Texas. I think you're exactly right
3	It will depend on your rulings on the
4	other issues.

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5 One of the things I'll say on the 6 case management claims in terms of 7 scheduling is obviously what we learned 8 today, that money is going from MoneyGram 9 to Delaware. That was not our 10 understanding.

And so just as the Defendant States are concerned, we're going to have to look at that issue and see if we can take any type of immediate action now knowing what we know now. So that may be an issue that comes up.

MR. RATO: Your Honor, if I may. We
are willing to drop our opposition to the
motion to be added as a party.

20 JUDGE LEVAL: Drop your opposition 21 to what?

22 MR. RATO: To be added as a party. 23 So that at least we can have us all here. 24 If we're ordered to implead, we're happy 25 to implead with the understanding, and as

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2	I understand it, that's it's documented we
3	do not intend to take any position as to
4	which State is correct.
5	We don't intend to make a decision
6	on what State has entitlement, but we do
7	want to make sure that we are protected to
8	the fullest extent possible from any
9	liability or for escheating funds from one
10	place to someplace else.
11	JUDGE LEVAL: I was about to rule in
12	your favor. I take it you still want to
13	drop your opposition?
14	MR. RATO: I do, Your Honor. You
15	all heard that.
16	JUDGE LEVAL: All right. So
17	anything further to be said on the case
18	management plan?
19	MR. ROSENTHAL: State of Delaware.
20	I don't disagree with my colleague. Maybe
21	what we could propose is that once Your
22	Honor has issued a ruling that we produce
23	the plan within 30 days, some specified
24	period of time, and we would then proceed
25	accordingly:

1 2 JUDGE LEVAL: All right. Anyone has 3 anything to add, any other issues that anyone would like to discuss? 4 5 (No verbal response.) Then we will adjourn. 6 JUDGE LEVAL: 7 And have you had a chance in the recess to discuss the issue I raised near the 8 9 beginning about having somebody representing all of the opposing States, 10 11 the other States at law? 12 MR. VOSS: We have not. At least, 13 Pennsylvania has not had an opportunity to 14 do with the Coalition States yet, but we 15 will do so. 16 MR. DISHER: We have in our 17 Coalition, separate and apart from 18 Pennsylvania and Wisconsin, we have 27 States. So we need to talk to them about 19 20 that issue. 21 JUDGE LEVAL: Yes, of course. 22 MR. HAVERSTICK: Your Honor, and I 23 will add that it's very easy for 24 Pennsylvania to appear live. In the event 25 if we do, it would be some smaller subset

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1 2 of the States to speak on behalf of. 3 JUDGE LEVAL: Okay. MR. RATO: Your Honor if we could 4 5 have 21 days to file an answer? We have 6 not answered. 7 JUDGE LEVAL: Right. So, yes. 8 21 days to file an answer. Thank you. 9 Wait now. Just a second. I have 10 some other concerns about the issue of 11 MoneyGram being added for all purposes to 12 this case; which are that it puts the 13 Supreme Court in a position of needing to 14 decide, it puts the ultimate decider, and 15 I don't know whether in this case that's me or the Supreme Court, but I think it's 16 17 probably the Supreme Court, of needing to decide various issues of State Law; 18 19 Pennsylvania Law and Delaware Law. 20 Not for purposes of deciding the 21 issue, not for purposes of deciding the 22 matter that's properly before the Supreme 23 Court, which is to say who is entitled to 24 escheat these unclaimed MoneyGram 25 But for deciding the issues instruments.

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2	of MoneyGram's liability, and I'm not
3	altogether sure that it's appropriate for
4	MoneyGram to be added, for all purposes,
5	as a party to the case.
6	For that reason I'm inclined to
7	think that I'm not sure that it's
8	appropriate to add MoneyGram. This is the
9	first time I have had a case within the
10	original jurisdiction of the Supreme
11	Court. I understand Pennsylvania's
12	concerns about being sure that it gets
13	complete recovery.
14	Nonetheless, I'm not altogether
15	certain that that justifies your petition
16	to implead MoneyGram.
17	MR. HAVERSTICK: Well, Your Honor,
18	if I may
19	JUDGE LEVAL: There are other
20	methods of giving you protection, at least
21	a degree of protection such as requiring
22	MoneyGram to put money into escrow. And I
23	just perhaps need to think more about it,
24	and I'm taken by surprise by MoneyGram's
25	change of position.

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2	Part of my reason for having been
3	inclined to rule in its favor was that its
4	precedence in the case brings into the
5	case a bunch of issues that are just not
6	issues that are in the Supreme Court's
7	purview and not issues that the Supreme
8	has reason to be concerned about.
9	MR. HAVERSTICK: With respect, Your
10	Honor, the Supreme Court has long
11	recognized that in escheat cases, the
12	interest of parties outside of the States
13	are properly heard and can be heard within
14	the same jurisdiction.
15	JUDGE LEVAL: Can be
16	MR. HAVERSTICK: And indeed may be
17	if that individual, a non-State individual
18	party is going to be subjected to
19	potential conflicting obligations as a
20	result the Supreme Court's opinions.
21	So to the extent that the Court's
22	concern is resolving issues of State Law
23	with respect to either Delaware's
24	indemnity of MoneyGram or perhaps
25	Pennsylvania State's requirement to

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2	recover from MoneyGram first and then be
3	indemnified, I would posit consistent with
4	Delaware's due process rights to not pay
5	twice that issue, that those coagulation
6	issues regarding how payment functions in
7	the real world so that the winning States
8	have a right to recover actual money and
9	theoretic money and have to litigate all
10	over the place.
11	The only way to protect Delaware's
12	due process rights is for Delaware to be
13	included in this action on its issues.
14	MS. MOSELEY: MoneyGram.
15	MR. HAVERSTICK: MoneyGram. I beg
16	your pardon.
17	Now, if the Court's concern is the
18	money veering off and the correlating
19	issues about penalties and fines and
20	things like that, I hadn't thought of that
21	until now. Frankly, we were presented
22	with the facts or circumstance today that
23	made me think a little more about that.
24	That may be something that we can
25	cleave off. I don't purport to say that

2 we must litigate all of the issues 3 Pennsylvania might have with respect to MoneyGram in this forum. But I think the 4 5 one we have to, to make sure everybody's rights are protected, Delaware's, 6 7 Pennsylvania's, the Coalition States, and 8 perhaps most of all MoneyGram's, is at the 9 end of this when you work out the very now 10 limited factual issues in front of you, 11 who is owed what? And who is paying who? 12 All the potential payors, at least for now 13 have to be inside this jurisdiction. 14 MR. ROSENTHAL: Your Honor, let me 15 underscore what I said earlier, because I don't think it's been properly heard by 16 17 Pennsylvania, because it brings up 18 indemnity. 19 The State of Pennsylvania, I'm 20 informed by the Attorney General that we 21 have a history of paying over to other States claims that, unclaimed property 22 23 that has been wrongfully paid to Delaware 24 and should be paid to some other State. 25 We obviously have a disagreement

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2 here. But no one ever contends, and we 3 certainly are not in front of Your Honor or in front of the US Supreme Court are 4 5 going to contend that if the Supreme Court 6 holds that we owe money, that the money 7 that went to us should go to someplace 8 else, that we are not going to honor that. 9 We have a history of honoring other 10 requests without a judgment. We certainly 11 will honor it when the Supreme Court makes 12 a judgment in this respect. So I'm not 13 sure -- I have great doubts that Your 14 Honor or the Supreme Court is going to rule on issues on Delaware Law, on 15 indemnities, and Pennsylvania's duties and 16 17 how they go about getting unclaimed 18 property. But at least the reason we came 19 here was to get a disposition by the Court 20 of the ultimate rights here. 21 And we have no position about 22 whether MoneyGram should be in, but if the 23 only reason they're in is because of some 24 doubt here that we will honor a decree, 25 that should not be a reason to do it.

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2 MR. DISHER: And Your Honor, on 3 behalf of the 27 States and Wisconsin, we 4 are currently talking with MoneyGram about 5 ways to ensure that they abide by the 6 judgment, are bound by the judgment. And 7 perhaps some type of stipulation.

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8 So I just want to be clear that 9 that's kind of the purpose that we're 10 taking. And we're currently discussing 11 with MoneyGram exactly how to accomplish 12 that.

13 MR. HAVERSTICK: And Pennsylvania's 14 concern, of course, as I articulated, is 15 that may not be under our law, sufficient 16 protection. It may or may not be. That's 17 ultimately for you to decide.

18 Again, if I'm hearing Delaware 19 correctly, Your Honor, and the Court can 20 fashion an appropriate order, or perhaps 21 we can fashion an appropriate stipulation 22 about Delaware's obligation to satisfy a 23 judgment to all of the States who may recover immediately and without recourse 24 25 to MoneyGram or anywhere else that they

2 That if it's determined that the agree. 3 money was wrongfully escheated to Delaware, Delaware will turn around and 4 write checks to all of the effective 5 States, then we may be on to something. 6 7 I still have serious concerns about MoneyGram escheating money that's 8 9 presently under dispute to Delaware in 10 derogation of demands made on it by all 11 the other States. I think we need to do 12 something about that, regardless of 13 MoneyGram's party to that. But perhaps 14 that's something that you can work out in 15 the stipulation. 16 MR. ROSENTHAL: Your Honor there's 17 not going to be a stipulation. We have 18 represented to you, and we represent to 19 the Court that we will honor a decree 20 entered in this case. We are not going to 21 be entering into agreements on merits issues before this case is resolved. 22 And 23 we don't believe there is any need to do 24 so. 25 JUDGE LEVAL: So what is Delaware's

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2	position? I take it that Delaware's
3	position, as you stated, and what you
4	stated was if the judgment of the Supreme
5	Court tells us we owe money to other
6	States, we will pay?
7	MR. ROSENTHAL: Absolutely, Your
8	Honor.
9	JUDGE LEVAL: I take it that that is
10	true, that that would apply as well to an
11	aspect of that judgment, the Supreme Court
12	judgment, including an interest factor,
13	and you would honor that as well.
14	MR. ROSENTHAL: Yes. Although we
15	don't necessarily agree there would be an
16	interest factor involved here.
17	I mean but the bottom line is
18	whatever the Supreme Court ultimately
19	rules after it hears the merits, the
20	States of Delaware as we believe
21	JUDGE LEVAL: Well, why would there
22	not be an interest factor, if not for the
23	simple fact that for X years, Delaware has
24	held money that should have gone to
25	another State?

–	
2	Why would there not be? And I don't
3	mean by that, interest pursuant to
4	Pennsylvania's statute. I mean, interest
5	pursuant to a Supreme Court's judgment
6	that this is an appropriate interest
7	payment for one who has held another
8	party's money for X period of time?
9	MR. ROSENTHAL: Your Honor, to be
10	very frank with you, I have not thought
11	about interest at all. I'm not aware of
12	whether the Supreme Court in the past has
13	attached interest. My vague understanding
14	is that there hasn't been interest factors
15	involved.
16	I don't know what the law would be.
17	I'm not Delaware is taking a position
18	on that issue, but I did not want to be
19	understood as agreeing
20	JUDGE LEVAL: But you're not saying,
21	are you, that if the Supreme Court says,
22	You owe interest, you are going to refuse
23	to pay it?
24	MR. ROSENTHAL: No. Of course not,
25	Your Honor. My point is whatever the

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2	Supreme Court orders as a result of the
3	disposition of this case and I assume
4	you will ask the same question of the
5	other side as well that if a resolution
6	indicates to the contrary that maybe some
7	money is owed to us. That the bottom line
8	is that every State will honor the
9	Supreme's Court's decrees as we always
10	have.
11	JUDGE LEVAL: I would have thought
12	that that is an unnecessary thing to say
13	that all States will abide by the judgment
14	that the Supreme Court makes. Which
15	doesn't mean that the States cannot argue
16	to this Special Master or to the Supreme
17	Court that certain aspects of the judgment
18	are inappropriate and shouldn't be
19	entered.
20	MR. HAVERSTICK: Your Honor, I
21	appreciate the words of Counsel. And I
22	certainly
23	JUDGE LEVAL: It does seem and I
24	will add one more thing. It does seem to
25	me that a party in a position of

2 MoneyGram, that with respect to funds that 3 you have previously paid to State A, which are subsequently determined by the Supreme 4 5 Court to have been payable instead to 6 State B, that MoneyGram owes State B 7 interest, much less penalties on those 8 funds for the period in which they were 9 not in MoneyGram's hands, but in the hands 10 of State A.

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11 That would seem to be subjecting 12 MoneyGram to a form of double liability, because it wouldn't have been liable for 13 14 interest if it had made the payment to the 15 State B instead of State A. And it didn't have the use of the money during the 16 17 period in which it went to the wrong 18 State.

MR. HAVERSTICK: But it did have the choice as to which Sovereignty from which to escheat funds. And if it turns out that MoneyGram made the wrong choice, there may be consequences to MoneyGram under all --JUDGE LEVAL: Just a question about

1 2 Did I understand you correctly that that. 3 as to payments made by MoneyGram to Delaware after, after Pennsylvania and 4 5 perhaps some other states as well 6 expressed to MoneyGram you should be 7 paying us and not Delaware, that MoneyGram received a contractual commitment from 8 9 Delaware to indemnify you for -- is that 10 correct? 11 MR. RATO: That is correct, Your 12 Honor. 13 JUDGE LEVAL: So you're saying that with respect to such funds, Delaware has 14 15 guaranteed contractually that whatever you 16 pay to Pennsylvania will be reimbursed? 17 MR. RATO: That's the understanding. 18 MR. HAVERSTICK: Your Honor, I want 19 to with certainty understand, and I 20 appreciate Counsel's words, as I said. 21 But I am leery of reluctance by 22 Counsel to enter into a stipulation 23 agreeing to terms of payment to the affected States should Delaware lose and 24 25 the other States prevail.

2 JUDGE LEVAL: Say that again. I'm 3 sorry.

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MR. HAVERSTICK: Here's my concern, 4 5 You Honor. I will be quite blunt about I think I was before, and frankly the 6 it. 7 purpose, one of the purposes we've brought MoneyGram in the case, and I'm not saying 8 it's exacerbated now that we found out 9 10 that contrary to our collective 11 understanding that MoneyGram would not be 12 remitting monies to Delaware. Delaware 13 would be strong-arming MoneyGram to do so, 14 and money continues to flow to Delaware 15 that is the subject of this dispute. 16 So I think I can be forgiven for 17 being a little bit suspicious of our 18 friends in Delaware that they will honor 19 their obligations in a manner that is consistent with -- if the Court decides. 20 21 JUDGE LEVAL: Do you think that 22 Delaware is just not going to honor a 23 judgment of the Supreme Court? 24 MR. HAVERSTICK: I want to guard 25 against it, and get appropriate

2 protections. And that's the reason why I
3 want MoneyGram in the case.

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After litigating for several years, 4 5 I do not want to find Pennsylvania in a position or indeed any of our Coalition 6 7 States in a position where Delaware 8 agrees, yes. We will honor a judgment in 9 the Supreme Court. We will not hang MoneyGram, and MoneyGram is not a party so 10 11 you will have to chase MoneyGram to get 12 your money, or something like that, that 13 none of us in this room have thought yet. Because we haven't gotten that far down 14 15 the road.

If we get to a point in time where 16 17 mutually, and I think that includes the 18 Court, we understand precisely how the 19 obligations as between the States will 20 work in a very practical way, not in a 21 femoral or in an academic way, but in a 22 very unique way, because we are talking 23 about taxpayer money. We are talking 24 about tax payer funds. Ultimately, the 25 end result is it's taxpayers' funds. And

2 taxpayers are funding this litigation. 3 It's important to the treasurer of Pennsylvania to understand, not only what 4 5 his rights are and his obligations are, it's important for him to execute his 6 7 duties faithfully by understanding if he is right in his articulation of his right 8 to receive that money, that Pennsylvania 9 10 promptly will recover the money they are 11 owed.

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12 He does not want to litigate for 13 years and years and years to chase a paper 14 judgment. If we can mutually come to an 15 understanding about, and, as I said, in a meaningful, operational real world way, 16 17 just as we would if we were trying the 18 case in front of a jury, understand how 19 the money flow would work.

I can be comfortable with it. I can be comfortable with representations from counsel. But I don't have that yet, Your Honor.

24And in fairness to all of us in the25room, including counseling, I don't know

2 if we've all thought through how it might 3 work.

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And that's the reason we wanted MoneyGram in the case; not to belittle MoneyGram, not to bully MoneyGram, and certainly not to make the case more complicated. To the contrary.

9 So we know that at the end of it we 10 can be comfortable that whatever judgment 11 you reach and the Supreme Court reaches 12 will be able to be effectively and 13 meaningfully enforced without years of 14 more costly taxing payer litigation.

15 JUDGE LEVAL: I meant to ask this earlier; does any of you know whether 16 17 under the practices of the Supreme Court 18 with respect to original jurisdiction and 19 litigation, does the possibility exist if 20 we reach the point where I would render a 21 proposed declaratory judgment on a summary 22 judgment basis, where I would say that 23 either Delaware or other States are the ones entitled to receive the escheat with 24 25 respect to these so-called official checks

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2	of MoneyGram, is there a procedure whereby
3	that judgment, that proposed judgment can
4	be submitted as a partial summary judgment
5	for review by the Supreme Court in the
6	manner in which in a case in ordinary
7	Court jurisdiction there might be an
8	interlocutory or partially interlocutory
9	appeal in the judgment of the District
10	Court on the merits before reaching the
11	particulars of liability?
12	MR. ROSENTHAL: Your Honor, I don't
13	have a precise answer. But my past
14	reading of past cases, and I was actually
15	involved in one many years ago, one
16	multi-state case, is that generally
17	speaking, the Court wants final ruling on
18	the whole case. Whether if you decided
19	that you thought it was in the best
20	interest to render a decision on the
21	liability, and then have the parties take
22	exceptions to that. And then deal with
23	them separately.
24	I'm not sure you are prohibited from
25	doing that. The order you received said

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2 issue orders as you see fit. Reports as 3 you see fit.

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But it may be worthwhile the parties booking at past precedence to see whether what you are suggesting has occurred in the past and what the Supreme Court has said about it.

9 MR. DISHER: Your Honor, I don't 10 have a definitive answer for you, but I 11 would direct the Court to FRCP 54 B 12 regarding judgments on a part of the case 13 as well as Supreme Court Rule 17.2, which 14 essentially directs that an original 15 action FRCP is followed.

16 So I don't have any case law support 17 for that right now, but under the Supreme 18 Court rule in conjunction with FRCP, it 19 seems like that is a possibility that 20 could happen. 21 JUDGE LEVAL: Well, 54B is the 22 vehicle for appeal from a partial 23 judgment. 24 MR. DISHER: Sure. 25 And what does the JUDGE LEVAL:

1 2 Supreme Court Rule, 17.2? 3 MR. DISHER: 17.2. Essentially just saying that FRCP applies to an original 4 action. 5 Generally speaking. 6 MR. ROSENTHAL: 7 MR. DISHER: Yes. MR. ROSENTHAL: The precise question 8 9 you answered, I think, would benefit from 10 a little research from the parties. 11 JUDGE LEVAL: Yes, yes, yes. I 12 wondered if anybody had any experience 13 with that or knowledge at the present. 14 All right. 15 So perhaps you should discuss 16 further amongst yourselves and MoneyGram 17 whether some kind of arrangement can be 18 made that would adequately protect States 19 in the Defendant category, Defendant counterclaim category without making 20 21 MoneyGram a party to the case at least at 22 this time. And let me know about that 23 within a week. All right. Thank you. 24 MR. HAVERSTICK: We will take a copy 25 of the transcript.

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2	MR. DISHER: We will take a copy of	
3	the transcript.	
4	-000-	
5	(Whereupon, the conference was	
6	concluded at 4:41 p.m.)	
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2	CERTIFICATE	
3	I, Susan Petty, a reporter and Notary	
4	Public within and for the State of	
5	New York, do hereby certify:	
6	That the witness(es) whose testimony is	
7	hereinbefore set forth was duly sworn by me,	
8	and the foregoing transcript is a true record	
9	of the testimony given by such witness(es).	
10	I further certify that I am not related	
11	to any of the parties to this action by blood	
12	or marriage, and that I am in no way interested	
13	in the outcome of this matter.	
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16		
17	Susan Petty	
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