DELAWARE, Plaintiff,
Versus NO. 145, ORIGINAL

PENNSYLVANIA AND WISCONSIN
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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

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JUDGE LEVAL: So let me ask you, as you speak during this conference, please begin for the benefit of the court reporter and myself by stating your name and who you appear for.

The first question I want to ask you as distributed in the agenda for the meeting is, does anybody have any problems with the case management Order Number One? Any issues you want to raise about this?

MR. ROSENTHAL: Your Honor, on
behalf of the State of Delaware we have no problem with Order Number One.

JUDGE LEVAL: Everybody has got to tell me if you have no problems. I also want to know if you do have a problem.

Now, please stand and identify for starters who will be speaking on behalf of every party who expects to be speaking. You just did so, Mr. Rosenthal.

MR. ROSENTHAL: Also my colleague here, Tiffany Moseley will be speaking as well, both of us.

JUDGE LEVAL: All right. Who else

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expects to be speaking in this conference?
MR. HAVERSTICK: Good afternoon, Your Honor, on behalf of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. My colleague, Josh Voss, will be at points in time also speaking on behalf of the Commonwealth.

JUDGE LEVAL: Ross?
MR. HAVERSTICK: Voss, V, as in Victor.

MR. BRONNI: Good afternoon, Your Honor. Nick Bronni on behalf of the State of Arkansas and the Coalition States along with Counsel for the State of Texas who will be doing most of the argument on behalf of the Coalition.

MR. DISHER: Good afternoon, Your Honor. My name is Todd Disher with the State of Texas. I'll be talking on behalf of the Coalition States as well as the State of Wisconsin today.

JUDGE LEVAL: Tell me your name again.

MR. DISHER: Todd Disher,
D-I-S-H-E-R.

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JUDGE LEVAL: All right. The next issue that I put on the agenda -- I'm sorry.

MR. RATO: Your Honor, Michael Rato, R-A-T-O, from McElroy Deutsch. I'm going to be speaking as little as possible, but on behalf of MoneyGram.

JUDGE LEVAL: So the first question that occurred to me is that we might restructure the pleadings.

In Case Number 145 Delaware is the plaintiff. Pennsylvania and Wisconsin are the defendants. Delaware is the plaintiff, and in the counterclaim, the defendant. But Delaware is also -- now to Case 146 -- the defendant and counterclaim Plaintiff and so forth. And it seems to me to be unnecessarily confusing. Did I get that wrong? It doesn't matter. It's confusing whether I got it wrong; or not. All the more so if I did.

MR. ROSENTHAL: I think, Your
Honor -- Steve Rosenthal on behalf of the State of Delaware. I think Your Honor has
identified something which occurred to me on the train up.

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.

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

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

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

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And for all purposes from now on, we could call Delaware the plaintiff, and the other States would all be defendants.

Did I gather from Mr. Rosenthal's statement that everyone has, that you've all discussed that and are agreeable to it?

MR. ROSENTHAL: I didn't mean to imply that we discussed it, but it was in our order and kind of organized that way. And I thought it was acceptable.

JUDGE LEVAL: Well, does anybody have anything to say on the subject; any contrary arguments? Any reason why that would not be a desirable thing to do?

MR. DISHER: No, Your Honor. That would be fine with us.

JUDGE LEVAL: So there will be, then, an amendment to the pleadings. If you will file amended pleadings, if Delaware would amend its pleadings in Case Number 145 to name all the States, all the States that have appeared so far in this action as defendants. And then there
would be a counterclaim by all of those States likewise seeking declaratory relief and damages against Delaware. All right.

What would be a reasonable date to expect those pleadings to be filed, Delaware?

MR. ROSENTHAL: My only question is; Do we need to do printed pleadings at this point, Your Honor?

JUDGE LEVAL: You are suggesting that they are unnecessary?

MR. ROSENTHAL: I'm suggesting that it adds time and expense to the process. And I don't think it's necessary, unless Your Honor or the Supreme Court requires it.

JUDGE LEVAL: Maybe you can simply file a stipulation that will say that Delaware's complaint at 145 is hereby amended to add as defendants all of those States, and that the other States say that the papers that they had filed in 145 or 146 shall be deemed responsive to 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.

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

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

And there are two different issues: One 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.

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

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

Furthermore, whatever is decided, if it were decided to do that, it doesn't need to be irrevocable. So that if one State had yielded to another, the voice to speak for all of the States; and then at a later time that State for whatever reason says, We want to reassert the right to be heard at sessions by your own counsel, you could simply revoke whatever had previously been given and assert that right. So that's something for you to discuss.

I think it would be beneficial. I think it would serve the interests of things being done expeditiously.

But you can discuss it amongst yourselves, and report to the Court at a later time on what you have decided.

Does anybody want to be heard on that right now? Does anybody have anything to say on the subject of whether you think that would not be a good idea or anything to say on that subject? No?

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Yes?
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(No verbal response.)
Another small matter is just for convenience. I know that some of you are States, and some of you are Commonwealths. But as far as the Constitution is concerned, you are all States.

This is an action in the original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, because it is a suit between States. And States is the Constitutional term. I would hope we can simply refer to everybody as a State from now on, rather than referring to some as Commonwealths and others as States.

So I guess we will proceed to arguments on the motions, and we will first hear Delaware's motion to expand the litigation to cover other similar instruments issued by entities other than MoneyGram.

MS. MOSELEY: Good afternoon, Your Honor. Tiffany Moseley on behalf of the State of Delaware.

Since I find myself going first, I

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thought it might be helpful to start with just a very brief background. In February of last year 2016, Counsel --

JUDGE LEVAL: See if you can elevate the microphone and speak directly into it.

MS. MOSELEY: Is that better?
JUDGE LEVAL: That is much better.
MS. MOSELEY: So as $I$ was saying, last February of 2016, Counsel for Pennsylvania initiated a suit against Delaware and MoneyGram in the Middle District of Pennsylvania alleging that Delaware owed Pennsylvania, approximately, \$10 million in unclaimed official checks that had been marketed by MoneyGram and escheated to Delaware as MoneyGram's State of Incorporation.

At the time, Delaware challenged the jurisdiction. There was some back and forth. Subsequently Wisconsin filed in the District Court on the same issue alleging the same ground. Which is why the State of Delaware eventually filed the original action 145 in the Supreme Court
to resolve the issue. And so then the other States filed against Delaware seeking to resolve all at once.

And in the backdrop for this dispute is that there is a longstanding line of Supreme Court cases that holds that property which a holder has in which they don't have an address, that that un-address, unclaimed property escheats to the holder State of Incorporation. And it's a trilogy of cases commonly referred to as the Texas Trilogy.

The second case in the trilogy, which I believe is New York versus Pennsylvania involved the escheat of money orders that were sold by Western Union. And in that case the Supreme Court held that the unclaimed proceeds from money orders escheated to the state of Incorporation. That decision was overturned by the Statute that's at issue in this case; the Federal disposition of abandoned money orders and Travelers Checks.

JUDGE LEVAL: What was the date of the Statute?

MS. MOSELEY: 1974, Your Honor. So the Statue has been around for a decade. And that happened in the mid-1970's, even though the question before Your Honor today is whether the financial products that are marketed under the name official checks are subject to the escheat under the Federal Disposition of the Abandoned 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
checks or whatever they're called, are subject to escheat by Delaware or by the State where the check, where the item was purchased.

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

And so we are left in the situation of having an instrument that's called, of having many different instruments that are called official checks. And how do they escheat? Is it under the Texas Trilogy, the State of Delaware, The State of Incorporation, or to the State of purchase under the Federal Disposition of the Abandonment of Money Orders and Travelers 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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Are they similar to anything that is under the UCC? How do we treat these
instruments? And I think that another
important question is given that this Act has been in place for over 40 years, how has this --

JUDGE LEVAL: Could you slow down a little bit? With this sound system, your words tend to all --

MS. MOSELEY: Oh, I apologize.
JUDGE LEVAL: It's not your fault.
MS. MOSELEY: I will go slower. I
think that it leads to sort of two natural
questions; one which Your Honor already
posed. And that is what are these
instruments? Are they official checks?
Are they teller's checks? Are they
cashiers checks?
How do we view them and what is the understood meaning of what these negotiable instruments? And how does that impact the similarity to a money order or, say, to an executed third-party bank check under the Act for the purpose of escheat?

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

JUDGE LEVAL: How has who historically treated?

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

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

But it doesn't necessarily follow from that, $I$ don't think the argument you are making supports the argument that the case should be expanded to place in controversy who gets the money, not only from MoneyGram's instruments which are the subject of this suit, but from untold different instruments; some like, some unlike, issued by untold other entities in commerce.

I mean, the argument that you're making may make perfect sense, and I can, yes, everything you say is a hundred percent right.

But that wouldn't advanced me necessarily one iota toward the conclusion, if the case should now place in controversy between the States untold numbers of different instruments issued by different issuers.

MS. MOSELEY: I'm going to try to
respond. I think there a couple of different questions you're saying to me. The first one is a very practical one,
which the other States have raised and which is making the case unreasonable. So I'm sure all the States can stand up and say the escheat of negotiable financial instruments happens under the National Association of Unclaimed Property Administrator or an acronym called NAUPA, and promulgates the codes. And all the States use these codes for the purpose of classifying escheats.

There are 16 codes that apply to written negotiable instruments, and we think half of them are completely inapplicable on its face. JUDGE LEVAL: Completely
inapplicable? MS. MOSELEY: To this case or vendor checks or other types of pension checks that you would classify an escheat or money order, those items here are not eligible. We think there are between eight and ten that codes that all entities are escheated under, and it gets recorded into a database. The vast majority of the

States use the same database, be it an earlier version or a successor version.

So what we're talking about is getting a printout of the entities that report under these codes. You can cross compare between the States that are in this case to see if they are reporting to the State of Incorporation that are important under the States.

And you would take a sample of exemplars and you would look at them and you would fully resolve the issue of what are these; be it official checks or banana rolls or whatever you're going to call them, whether the States are treating them as if they were similar to money orders, or if they are telling, banks and branches from other States to go ahead and escheat on the cashiers checks back to their State as the State of Incorporation.

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

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

And potentially if you follow the litigation related to the official checks or banana rolls issued by the IPS, which is actually the company that --

JUDGE LEVAL: What company?
MS. MOSELEY: It's called IPS;
Integrated Payroll Systems. And in
Paragraph 33 of the Arkansas Complaint -and I understand that there is an
agreement that we will all be pleading, so we will have to figure out how to reference all of these. But in their original action 146, Paragraph 33, Arkansas specifically references that there are other entities, other than MoneyGram that issues official checks, or these written instruments that are not categorized in the UCC.

And so they know that there are other entities that do this. They know that they are escheated in different States, and States are treating them in different ways.

So our amendment isn't -- I don't think it's speculative. There are other entities that do it. And I think it was definitely contemplated by the parties. It was only as we were reviewing these and going through it that Delaware became concerned that this counterclaim might be compulsory or mandatory counterclaim seeking not to bring an action. We would be actually prohibited from proceeding on
the official checks that are issued by the other entities.

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?

So we are concerned that there would be the compulsory counterclaim. And certainly we feel we have the permissive amendment standard under 15A for amending 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. We don't want to end up in a situation where we're having to redo and bring another action to deal with the escheat of these other written instruments. Particularly because it can lead to the decision -- you could have -one 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.

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

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

JUDGE LEVAL: Well, the amending of the case ten years after it began is certainly pertinent to some kinds of issues. But the language quoted by your adversaries doesn't depend on the age of the case. It talks about the ordinary principles that govern a lenient approach to amendment of the pleadings and are not necessarily applicable to cases in the original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court where, I think, the language is something along the lines of that there's good reason to leave the case in the form that the Supreme Court expected it to be in, and raising the issues that the Supreme Court had noticed were the issues in the case.

It didn't really talk about -- I
mean, that the fact that it was ten years old is a very good reason to deny, or could be under some circumstances, a very good reason to deny the amendment of the pleadings. But that wasn't the reason that the Court addressed.

MS. MOSELEY: I believe that in the context in which the Court was addressing the sought amendment -- and I believe when Your Honor is saying that whether or not it was contemplated by the Supreme Court at this time in granting the original jurisdiction, we would say here given that the Coalition States are suing us specifically carves out in the complaint, and there are a number of other entities that issues these types of money orders that are similar to the types of money -I'm sorry -- these types of official checks or banana rolls, that MoneyGram in this case -- we don't believe this is beyond the scope of what is being --

JUDGE LEVAL: So you have essentially made two different kinds of arguments; at least two. And I want to be sure that you understood what $I$ was saying before.

And what I'm saying to you is; one of your arguments is that looking at how instruments that are similar and
instrument that are dissimilar have been treated by the various States is relevant to determining how the MoneyGram instruments that are in question should be treated.

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

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

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

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

You address that by a different argument, which is; the interest of efficiency in litigation argue in favor of having all these things litigated at one time together so as not to have to go back and have a new litigation over instruments that are similar to those MoneyGram, as well as over instruments that are different and should be treated differently from the ones that are so far in issue in this litigation.

MS. MOSELEY: Yes, Your Honor.
Those are very much logically connected.
I believe it's in the consideration of judicial economy and fairness to take all the issues and resolve them in the same case.

JUDGE LEVAL: Okay.
MR. DISHER: Good afternoon, Judge
Leval.
JUDGE LEVAL: May we have your name

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and who you represent.
MR. DISHER: Todd Disher on behalf of the State of Texas speaking for the coalition of states.

JUDGE LEVAL: Okay. Thank you.
MR. DISHER: The problem with
Delaware's attempt to amend its claims is that the attempt doesn't meet even the general pleading requirements, let alone the heightened standard that applies to an original action in the United States Supreme Court.

Delaware is attempting to bring claims based on unknown companies for an unknown amount based on unspecified negotiable instruments that are unknown in nature.

Allowing Delaware to bring such claims would vastly expand the scope of this case that was envisioned originally by the United States Supreme Court which grants us leave to file a bill of complaint.

That case that the U.S. Supreme

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

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

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 $12(\mathrm{~b})(6)$ motion to dismiss. In fact, this Court, based on their amended complaint, cannot grant them the relief they are praying for.

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                                They are praying for a declaratory
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judgment that "These negotiable instruments are not subject to the statute at issue."

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

They filed their motion to amend their bill of complaint. They filed their motion to amend their counterclaim. They 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

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not the proper province of an original action in the United States Supreme Court. Moving to their argument about efficiency. That is simply not the case here. Allowing them to amend their claim and bring these unspecified claims based on these unspecified negotiable instruments will only unduly complicate this matter without providing any real benefit.

It would require the parties in this case to look at all negotiable instruments of all financial institutions across the entire country and then, only then, make two determinations based on that universe of negotiable instruments.

One, were they permitted and to
which State? And then two, depending on which State were they remitted to, was it proper to remit that instrument to that State?

JUDGE LEVAL: Well, so part of the argument that your adversary counsel, Delaware, is making is that here we have a
case in which 30 states are before the Court contesting the right to escheat MoneyGram's instruments. Assume hypothetically that there are other instruments that are indistinguishable from MoneyGram's instruments, why not wrap them all up in this one case so as not to have a brand new litigation in the original
jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, after this case is all over, over Company X's instruments that are exactly like MoneyGram's?

They argue that it would be more efficient to have them all wrapped up in this case. Of course they go beyond that, and they were also talking about instruments that are different and get the contrary judgment for instruments that are materially different and so forth.

How do you answer that argument? MR. DISHER: Yes, Your Honor. I answer that in two ways. First, if that was the case, they would provide with
specificity in their amended complaint an amended bill of complaint, so we can see exactly what they're asking for. Which is just a standard practice under the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

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.

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

JUDGE LEVAL: So one thing I'm curious about; doesn't the Supreme Court have discretionary jurisdiction with respect to original jurisdiction between issues between States?

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    If one State sues another, and I see
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you filed petitions for -- I forgot how many -- a request for a petition to serve a complaint in the original jurisdiction, is that something that the Supreme Court has the right to turn him down? Can the Supreme Court say as per the petition for certiori right, No. We're not hearing that?
MR. DISHER: That's a very
interesting question that we were actually
talking about at breakfast this morning.
If you read the Constitution,
obviously it does envision original and
exclusive jurisdiction in the Supreme
Court.

However, I know that there are examples in which the Supreme Court has indeed turned down a case between two States, and that's borne out of the case law --

JUDGE LEVAL: On what grounds? On grounds that obviously on its face there is not merit or on the grounds that we just don't feel like it?

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MR. DISHER: I don't think it's we don't feel like it. I think it's that the case itself hasn't risen to the significance for the Supreme Court to feel like, Yes. That is a case in which we will exercise our --

JUDGE LEVAL: Do you have a citation for a case like that?

MR. DISHER: I believe it is discussed in the Nebraska v. Wyoming case to a certain extent.

JUDGE LEVAL: So Nebraska v. Wyoming
sets forth the proposition that the Supreme Court has some discretion, that the Supreme Court will only accept original jurisdiction cases if they have a significance, that they rise to a significance that makes it worth the Supreme Court's time?

MR. DISHER: Yes, Your Honor. There is a sentence to that, and I can read it to Your Honor if you would like.

JUDGE LEVAL: Yes, sir.
MR. DISHER: I also have a copy of

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the case if that would help you.
So the Court says; Our requirement that leave be obtained before a complaint may be filed in an original action serves an important gatekeeping function. And proposed preceding amendments must be scrutinized closely in the first instance to see whether they would take the litigation beyond what was reasonably anticipated we were granted leave to file the initial pleading.

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

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

And two, the availability of an ulterior forum in which the issue may be resolved. So, again, that does suggest that there is a gatekeeping function on original actions. And Delaware's attempt --

JUDGE LEVAL: Is it just those two? Those two are the only considerations to be taken into account?

MR. DISHER: Those are the two factors, and then $I$ believe there are non-exclusive considerations where the Court analyzed it under the two factors. Unfortunately, I don't have that citation for you today. But, yes, those two factors.

JUDGE LEVAL: So what about an alternative forum? If the Supreme Court were to turn down the case on the grounds of the first factor, it doesn't rise to the dignity or what would the States then do with their dispute.

MR. DISHER: Your Honor, I believe that -- it may sound harsh -- but I
believe that there may not be a forum for certain actions. That's why the two factors are both necessary required factors that a case must meet.

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

In this particular case, Delaware's amorphous claims to pursue discovery against companies and claims that we don't know exist, does not rise to the level of the Supreme Court exercising original 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.

MoneyGram itself recognizes that the official checks is a category of documents, a category of instruments that share certain characteristics. And those characteristics that are shared by that
particular instrument are uniformed across what is called an official check.

And those characteristics are the terms of the payment, the means of the sale, and the payor or the payee of that type of --

JUDGE LEVAL: You said they are uniformed across what?

MR. DISHER: They are uniformed across the instrument that MoneyGram titles official check. And so MoneyGram, understanding that in this particular case that the Supreme has granted leave to file this case, will be confined to one particular set of universal documents.

JUDGE LEVAL: I don't know whether any of you have included in your pleadings a copy of one of these instruments. If you have, I haven't seen it. Do the pleadings include a copy of one of the instruments that's at issue in the case issued by MoneyGram?

MR. ROSENTHAL: Your Honor, I believe that at one point Pennsylvania did
include a copy. It may have been in the Federal District Court action. We certainly have one available.

JUDGE LEVAL: Does anybody have a copy you can --

MR. ROSENTHAL: We may have. We have done some research into this, and the Official check is not even MoneyGram's. It's not a single instrument. It comes in many different formats. So no single instrument is going to show you what an official check is.

JUDGE LEVAL: All the same, would it be out of order for me to see one of them?

MR. ROSENTHAL: No, no, no. We're not objecting to it, but there would be more different and genuinely different formats than the one -- if anyone passes up one, it's not exclusive. That's all, the only point I'm making.

JUDGE LEVAL: Anyway, while you're looking, you may proceed with your argument.

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    MR. DISHER: Thank you, Your Honor.
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So, Judge, you are exactly correct when you framed the question in this case. The question is not whether the instrument titled or labeled official check meets the statutory definition or falls within the Statute. It's what are the characteristics of this type of document, this universe of negotiable instruments. MoneyGram has acknowledged in their briefing in this case that the label "official check" applies to a specific universe of documents that share the shame characteristics. And those are the characteristics that Your Honor have to look at to determine whether that category of the documents falls within the statutory framework.

And so Delaware's attempt to try to expand that and go beyond just a MoneyGram official check into a universe of all financial institutions and all different negotiable instruments is not what the Supreme Court envisioned when it granted leave to file this case.

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

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

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

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whether the category of negotiable
instruments labeled by MoneyGram as official checks falls within the Statute.

Delaware is doing everything it can to avoid a determination of that question, and their motion for leave to amend their claims is the most egregious example of that.

MR. HAVERSTICK: Your Honor, Matt Haverstick on behalf of Pennsylvania. We do have a photocopy of the MoneyGram official check and the MoneyGram agent check. Unfortunately they are not in color. That doesn't make a difference, I don't believe, but $I$ can hand these up to the Court if you wish.

JUDGE LEVAL: All right. Has counsel seen it?

MR. HAVERSTICK: I imagine so.
MR. ROSENTHAL: If you could tell us where these are filed in the pleadings -MR. HAVERSTICK: I don't know that they have been filed in the Supreme Court pleadings.

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MR. ROSENTHAL: So these are just some things that you just found in your file?

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

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

JUDGE LEVAL: Good idea. If these have not been previously exchanged with counsel, $I$ won't take notice. But I'll ask you to, on notice, to have you submit copies of the instruments that are in question --

MR. HAVERSTICK: Yes, Your Honor.
JUDGE LEVAL: -- with the complaints
that have been filed. One thing that I'm curious to know is do the instruments that
are issued by the agents of MoneyGram, are they drawn on a bank? And if they are drawn on a bank, is it a bank that is part of the MoneyGram corporation, or is it a bank that is a stranger to MoneyGram?

MR. HAVERSTICK: Your Honor, Pennsylvania would like to also be heard on a response to Delaware's motion, and we may be able to answer that very question for you.

JUDGE LEVAL: Okay.
MR. VOSS: Good afternoon, Your
Honor. My name is Joshua Voss. I'm
counsel for the Commonwealth of
Pennsylvania.
To the question you just asked, the agent checks in particular, if you're asking about agent checks, and I can represent to you the exemplar were handed to us by MoneyGram directly.

There is a bank involved as the institution from which the funds are housed or the custodian of the funds from which the funds will be drawn, if that
answers your question. Perhaps the exemplar will better give guidance on this.

JUDGE LEVAL: When you're saying that MoneyGram's instruments in question, and for clarification am I correct that as I understand it, and, again, this may be incorrect. As I understand it, MoneyGram issues two types of instruments, at least two types. One is called money orders and they are characteristically in small denominations. And another is called official checks, and they are frequently in larger denominations. And if that is correct, so far this litigation concerns only the second category, the official checks and not the ones that are called money order; is that right?

MR. VOSS: That's it generally, yes,
Your Honor. At least it's our
understanding of some representations that
MoneyGram has made in the Fifth Circuit.
The case originated in the tax court.
Certainly our review of the record through
our third-party auditor suggests that that's the issue.

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.

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

I just was saying that they're called money orders as opposed to chocolate fudge sundaes. Once again, the name by which they're called, I was led to understand by something in your pleadings that there are two categories of instruments. One is called money orders, and they are for smaller amounts. And I guess they are preprinted in like $\$ 10$ or $\$ 15$ or something like that amount. And the other is something that's called an official check. And I don't know whether they are preprinted in previously fixed amounts, or whether they are done on the
basis of the individual transaction, where the purchaser says, I want one for $\$ 4,326$, or what.

MR. VOSS: Speaking for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, we have identified 151,022 individual instruments. We understand those all to be of the official check category and not the stamped-on-the-front-money-order category.

So perhaps that answers your question. To the extent that you see two categories of instruments they sell, we are in the second category.

JUDGE LEVAL: We are what?
MR. VOSS: We are in the second category. We're looking at the official check category of MoneyGram marketing.

JUDGE LEVAL: So this suit, the pleadings in this suit do not address the money order category.

MR. VOSS: Certainly not for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. I can't speak for the Coalition States, but our pleadings are limited to that second
category of MoneyGram instruments, official checks.

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

So, yes. This just deals with what is labeled as official checks.

JUDGE LEVAL: And do they say, Pay to the order of?

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

JUDGE LEVAL: I'm not asking you to hand up anything. I'm asking you just to look --

MR. VOSS: So I'm looking at the official check provided to us by MoneyGram Payment Systems. It says pay to the order of. And this one is an agent check, or at least that's how they market it. But
that's -- so the issue is official checks, and there are many branches under that tree. So another branch is the so-called agent checks, which are species of the official check, and these say pay to the order of as well, yes, Your Honor. JUDGE LEVAL: And do they refer to a bank that is not MoneyGram? MR. VOSS: Well, MoneyGram is not a bank. So the bank on this agent check that I'm looking at, the drawee is D-O-K-F-N-A of the City of Oklahoma. I probably mispronounced it. This is an official check. The drawee is that same bank in Oklahoma, again issued by MoneyGram Payment Systems.

Certainly Mr. Rato has some views as well for MoneyGram. But on the face of these instruments, yes. The answer is yes. You can draw them on a bank. MR. DISHER: And, Your Honor, just to be crystal clear on one thing, while this, from the Plaintiff States, while this only deals with official checks, one
of our arguments may very well be that official checks are indeed money orders.

So I just want to make that clear that we are not saying that we -- we're not saying that we are in no way dealing with money orders, because we may be making that argument as this case proceeds.

But in terms of what MoneyGram markets these two instruments as, you are absolutely correct that we are only dealing with instruments marketed as official checks.

MR. HAVERSTICK: So initially we had two points, and I'll raise the third based on an argument you heard from Delaware. But the first point is specifically this; limiting the case to just the MoneyGram instruments make sense to us for this reason.

Above all else, we need to know what does the Statute say. Are there similar instruments in third-party bank checks, is really how this case largely is going to
go. What do those phrases mean as a matter of law?

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.

I suppose, $I$ mean, it's kind of an interesting issue of statutory interpretation of whether something is or is not a money order governed by the Statute. It probably depends on factors other than whether the person who issued it wrote money order on it, or not.

MR. HAVERSTICK: I think that's
right. If you look at the UCC definition

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of a check, it lists what can be a check and the note at the bottom under Pennsylvania's UCC and Delaware's UCC says an instrument can be a check, even if it's stamped with anything else such as money order.

So even the UCC recognizes that the label you put on it is largely immaterial.

Now, the phrase as used in the Statute obviously has to have some defined qualities that are going to go with it.

And we trust that Your Honor one day can be called upon to define those characteristics and say; What's a money order? What's a travelers check? What is a similar instrument? What is a third-party bank check?

We submit that all those questions can be answered indeed even without looking at one of these MoneyGram instruments. Those are questions of law. They're not questions of fact.

Once we have the rules of the road, we can drive our car for all the other
entities if we even need to. But really
that threshold determination is what we're looking for here. So for Ms. Moseley to ask you to look at two or three or hundred more entities to figure out as a matter of law what Congress meant in 1973 when this was introduced in 1974 when it was enacted, $I$ think is a bit of a misdirection. Giving it more of a liability phrase, quite frankly, than the law. So that's our first point.

The second point is, and we made this in our brief. And this may really put some meat on the bones of the case. We took a look at some public filings in the State of Delaware, and we were drawn to the office of the State Bank commission, and I have copies as well for counsel.

In his annual report for yearend 2015 he discussed financial institutions in the State. And what we are struck by is that there is a category of financial institutions in the State that are
licensed.
These licensed entities are licensed checks sellers, and money transmitters.

MR. ROSENTHAL: Your Honor, I'm going to object to this line of argument. None of this was presaged to Delaware. We were never shown these documents. No one ever raised with us that anything was going to be brought up here like this.

It was outside of the pleadings. Outside of what was produced to us, and this is highly unfair to the opposing party, especially if you're intending to hand these materials up to the court.

JUDGE LEVAL: Well, we are not in jury proceedings. If you persuade me as to the irrelevance, $I$ will disregard it. On the other hand, if I'm persuaded that it is relevant, I will look at it. I don't see any problem with it being handed up subject to your situation or your objection.

MR. HAVERSTICK: If it would please the Court, I would like to hand these up,
so we have a little better understanding. JUDGE LEVAL: I take it there is no objection to their authenticity, that they are what they purport to be?

MR. HAVERSTICK: Perhaps the State of Delaware will object, but it's off Delaware's own website of the office of the State Commissioner. But I trust that what they represent to the public, albeit to the public of Pennsylvania, is indeed true and authentic.

But I guess I would defer to
Delaware as to whether there is an
objection to Your Honor being further informed on such issues.

MR. ROSENTHAL: We have no doubt that if it was one of our fellow States that presented the document, it's presented in good faith or is authentic. That's not the subject of our concern. It's simply that we have not had a chance to look at it and respond knowingly to it. JUDGE LEVAL: You'll have the opportunity to respond.

MR. ROSENTHAL: Okay. Thank you, Your Honor.

JUDGE LEVAL: Do you have two of them for us?

MR. HAVERSTICK: If Your Honor is ready for me to proceed?

JUDGE LEVAL: Yes.
MR. HAVERSTICK: So what we have are two reports. What we've learned is that the State of Delaware has licensed entities known as check sellers and money transmitters. What struck us about this report is MoneyGram is among the 105 licensed entities. What also struck us about this is in Delaware's responses it mentioned IPS. IPS is on this list as well.

Into that one entity, candidly, we're going to have to look at all 105 of these to find out how many of them are the check sellers or pure money transmitter. What are they selling? Where are they initiating? This case will expand, just on the IPS MoneyGram site into at least

105 entities.
So what are the other entities mentioned which is found in the second report is PNC Bank, NA? PNC Bank is listed by the Office of the State Bank Commissioner as among seven national banks --

JUDGE LEVAL: What am I looking at here?

MR. HAVERSTICK: I would direct the Court's attention to Page 12 of the middle of report.

JUDGE LEVAL: Yes.
MR. HAVERSTICK: So this is for yearend 2015. There were 12 State chartered banks, seven national banks, 12 out-of-State banks of Delaware Branches, which totaled to 31 banks.

PNC Banks, which was mentioned in Delaware's pleading, is one of the seven national banks. So let's just start with this. If we're going to look at PNC, we're not looking at one more bank. We're looking at seven more banks.

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

If we're going to go down this path and start looking at these other entities that may or may not have instruments that may or may not have gone to these respective States, let's multiply that times 50, and ten years from now we will maybe be out of this phase of the 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?

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

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

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

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

JUDGE LEVAL: I'm curious about one thing. I understand from Pennsylvania's

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brief that, as you were just mentioning right now, that Pennsylvania introduced this legislation precisely for the purpose of stopping escheats of more or less this nature from going to Delaware so that they would go to Pennsylvania when the transaction, went the purchase of the instruments happened in Pennsylvania. Right?

MR. HAVERSTICK: That is correct, with the slight distinction at that time that New York was sort of the State that was the beneficiary of the majority of the funds. But other than that --

JUDGE LEVAL: It was New York that was getting a lot of the escheats by virtue of being the State of Incorporation?

MR. HAVERSTICK: That's correct. It was Senator Scott, and also the senators from the Texas. It was their opportunity to overturn Pennsylvania versus New York 1972 Supreme Court's decision. That's what they were trying to do, trying to
equitably redistribute these funds.
JUDGE LEVAL: I see. So what has been the, to the extent that you know, what has been the history of the escheating of these MoneyGram official checks since the time of the passage of the Statute?

MR. HAVERSTICK: So that is something of an unresolved issue. We don't know when MoneyGram started marketing this product against -- I referenced a bit ago that tax claim court case that went up to the Fifth Circuit. And there is an affidavit filed by MoneyGram that said they've been in the business of selling the stamped money orders to 711, money orders to Walmart, money orders since 1940. We don't have a clue of when they started dealing in official checks. We couldn't tell you. We employed a third-party auditor to go to MoneyGram and look their instruments, look at the ones that were purchased in Pennsylvania and the report

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

I don't know how much longer before that selling them. I can tell you MoneyGram had a predecessor, and MoneyGram as they exist now has a corporate history that involves a sort of change over merger that's beyond the understanding. But certainly there has been some history. I don't know what the point of origin is. I don't get the sense that it's 1965 here, which was the retroactive date of the Disposition Act. But as I stated here, I don't know when we started marketing this product.

JUDGE LEVAL: All right. Thank you. MR. HAVERSTICK: So I have a question for Delaware. There's a paragraph
from your, I think it's your proposed amended pleading which says: On
information and belief other companies have erroneously applied 12 U.S.C Section

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

These certain other unclaimed negotiable instruments, including but not limited to official checks, which were issued by companies other than MoneyGram do not fall within the definition of 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 introduce other entities that market official checks was actually the State of 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
companies they believe who escheated instruments incorrectly.

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

MS. MOSELEY: And the State of Arkansas in their complaint they reference the same thing. We reference the same IPS to show that there are other entities that 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.

And I think the net result of what I heard, I believe I heard the other States arguing that this case should be limited to reviewing and potential distribution of escheats proceeds from a single entity which currently escheats as Delaware. But that Delaware can't possibly bring another case to see if the escheat proceeds from other entities at issue in this case
should be perhaps redistributed to Delaware or other States. Because that wouldn't rise to the level of cases the Supreme Court might grant.

Which is exactly why we believe this
is a claim that is a compulsory
counterclaim.
The essential facts are interlinked that the discovery necessary for the original claim and our counterclaim are the same. And in the interest of judicial economy and fairness, all of these decisions should be entered in this case. We would also note, and I apologize, but we're seeing this for the first time. By quickly looking through all of the entities that Pennsylvania thinks is going to get blown out to, $I$ see on here a subsidiary of Air $B \& B$, a subsidiary of Amazon, and it goes on. We don't look at all these different subsidiaries. They all escheat under one big corporate entity. This is not off some huge, long list. This is not the way it works.

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

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

We've spoken with an expert on UCC. He reviewed a few examples of the MoneyGram checks that Pennsylvania has provided in the Middle District case. And in the examples that he reviewed there were teller's checks under the definition of the UCC. There was a cashiers check under the definition of the UCC. There were some instruments that didn't fall under any definition of the UCC. And this was, I believe, in six or seven examples
taken from the MoneyGram or check.
So this notion that there is somehow a limited universe that can easily be done in the abstract of legal proposition to determine whether these instruments are similar to a money order, I don't believe it's a fact.

And I would note in 1973, this legislation's specific reaction to money order, and if you look at 2501 via statement of purpose and congressional findings and the declaration of statements of purpose, 2501 references exclusively money order and travelers checks.

All five sections in 2501, one through five all reference money orders and travelers checks. It's only in 2503 that the language comes into play. And so as to what Congress meant in 1973, we have 44 years of practice. These States actually accepted escheat funds. And the fact that in 2006 the State of Ohio was included in --

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.

We have 44 years of practice as to how they handled handled escheats. And 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.

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

We have 44 years of practice of how

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they have been interpreting that Statute for their own incorporated banks. We believe that is directly relevant, and the Supreme Court said that is directly relevant under the bank court case I cited earlier.

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

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

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instruments that are escheated to Delaware.

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.

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

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

It's my understanding, first of all, that all parties are agreed that it would be desirable to have a bifurcation with respect to judgement so that there would be a first stage of judgment presumably rendered on a summary judgment on reciprocal summary judgment motions.

Both sides claiming that with
respect to their claims for declaratory
relief, that the instruments in question

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

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

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

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

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

MR. ROSENTHAL: Stated the way they have stated it, we do not have an agreement. We believe that when they said there would be division between liability and damages, that did not -- that was not something we were inclined to oppose. But what they have defined is something very different, which is that somehow there's a belief that there is a legal issue, that Your Honor could impose precise legal issue that off of top of your head and just by looking at some supposed legislative materials, Your Honor is going to be able to define what is a money order, what is a simple instrument, and
what is a third-party bank check. And therefore come up with a legal judgment.

And that there would be a second phase of the case where you would look at various instruments and determine whether that complies with legal --

JUDGE LEVAL: You, like your adversaries, contemplate moving for summary judgment as a matter of law on a declaratory judgment that the instruments issued by MoneyGram either go pursuant to the Statute or go pursuant to the Supreme Court code. Isn't that correct?

MR. ROSENTHAL: We would anticipate getting a definition, not just with MoneyGram, but for related --

JUDGE LEVAL: But you had filed a suit that addresses MoneyGram. And one of the issues that we are discussing is whether to grant your motion to expand the subject matter of the suit to other instruments not issued by MoneyGram.

But so far as the case before me right now is a case that disputes the
escheats of MoneyGram's so called efficient checks. And I understood from your findings that you anticipate moving for summary judgment saying that those go to Delaware.

MR. ROSENTHAL: I do. But I'm trying to make a distinction which is contrary to the distinction that's drawn.

I do agree that we should have liability. Liability is not purely a legal issue. It will require the ascertainment of facts. It requires the ascertainment of testimony and also perhaps legal --

JUDGE LEVAL: I didn't understand anybody to say otherwise.

MR. ROSENTHAL: Well, if we do not have a misunderstanding on that issue, I think in fairness, Your Honor, I was listening. I think the other side contemplates that this will be parsed into -- in fact, I remember Mr. Haverstick saying we will go through this legal issue, and then we will compare particular
instruments to see whether they fall under that category. That will be a second phase. No.

The instruments would be part of Phase I, liability. We would come out of this with the determination, in our view, when Your Honor renders your judgment in a statement saying, with knowledge of what the panoply of instruments consist of, are those within the Statute or without the Statute? If that's what we are talking about, then we agree.

JUDGE LEVAL: "Panoply of
instruments" what are you envisioning as falling within the "panoply of instruments" as the case is currently?

MR. ROSENTHAL: As the case is
currently, panoply is what has been labeled official check. But the official check has been applied to what we viewed to be a number of different underlying instruments. Some are like, for example, tellers checks; some are like cashiers checks.

JUDGE LEVAL: Are you saying official checks of MoneyGram?

MR. ROSENTHAL: Of MoneyGram. It's not just a single instrument of MoneyGram. So when I say panoply, I'm not saying anything outside the scope of what we originally pleaded.

JUDGE LEVAL: Right.
MR. ROSENTHAL: And if we are all on the same wavelength here, by liability meaning a determination of which of those instruments fall in one category, and which of those instruments fall in another category, then we have a union --

JUDGE LEVAL: You're saying that the instruments issued by MoneyGram, which everybody knows and everybody agrees are the subject of the case as it now stands, without reaching Delaware's motion to expand the pleadings, you're saying that those are not just a single category of instruments, but there are lots of different categories?

MR. ROSENTHAL: There are not the

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1,000 different sleuth of instruments that the other side indicated. They are a discrete number which this Court can easily get its hand around.

But if the answer is at the end of the liability this Court says I have interpreted the Statute in such a way that
these instruments fall on this category.
These instruments fall on this category.
And maybe there's a third category. Then we are in agreement.

But if what the other side is talking about is that there really is kind of an abstract legal determination made based on known facts. Based on no testimony --

JUDGE LEVAL: Can I ask them?
MR. ROSENTHAL: Yes, Judge.
JUDGE LEVAL: Are you contemplating
a judgement based on no facts and no instruments and no -- what were the other
things you said? No evidence?
MR. ROSENTHAL: No, no, Judge --
JUDGE LEVAL: I didn't understand

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

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

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

I was simply asking whether there is anybody who disagrees with the proposition that after you have done the discovery that is appropriate to determine as a matter of law whether, however many different instruments MoneyGram issues under this category's name of official
checks, however many there may be, those will be adjudicated, if possible under a summary judgment; a summary declaratory judgment without reaching the issue of who has to pay who how much money. MR. ROSENTHAL: Your Honor, one would predetermine this discussion. With that understood, we have no objection on the part of Delaware. That was not precisely what I heard, but the way Your Honor has stated it is perfectly acceptable to us.

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

MR. DISHER: That is correct, Your Honor.

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.

So I'm not going to make any ruling on it at present, but I may have to do it later if you have a dispute about

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

Because Delaware has been arguing -and correct me if I'm mistaken. But I understood Delaware's argument to be that even though Delaware agrees that there should be a summary judgment with respect to the instruments that are the subject of the dispute, declaratory judgment as to whether they go under the Statute or fall under the exception, Delaware has argued in its papers that before reaching that
summary judgment, the discovery should be wide open without restriction on the subject, that discovery should address issues of ultimate liability without restriction. Is that Delaware's position?

MR. ROSENTHAL: The position you stated is accurate, but I think needs to be put in context. Our position really is that in seeking the discovery on liability, Your Honor, which are included these NAUPA reports, we will necessarily be getting the numbers as well. It's part and parcel of the same documents.

And what we think is, rather than go to the States, rather than go to the third parties to get the information -- first of all try to separate off the numbers from the substance -- we go once and ask them for their documents which will include the numbers.

The purpose is not for damages purposes, but we don't want to be faced with the argument that we will only provide you part of a document, or you

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can't get this discovery because it goes to damages.

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.

So we don't view this as wide open discovery. We just simply want to do it one time and one time only. When we go to them, we want to get the NAUPA reports from them. And those will necessarily include the numbers. When we go to MoneyGram, or IPS, or PNC, or whatever other individuals we identified, we only
want to come to them on one occasion. Give them one set of documents.

And, obviously, Your Honor, if either side, us or the other side, start to view this as being unreasonable that we're going beyond what we represent here, that's a matter to be revisited.

But our argument is basically in terms of just efficiency in terms of the practicalities, the documents we went are a discrete set, and they necessarily include the numbers along with matters we view as liability.

JUDGE LEVAL: Are you saying that the numbers are already part of the documents that you seek?

MR. ROSENTHAL: Yes. The documents we anticipate getting -- well, the NAUPA reports, when we ask for the NAUPA reports, they're going to include the 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
thing. Because did they file for cashiers checks? Did they file for official checks? How did people report them?

JUDGE LEVAL: What is the word you used?

MR. ROSENTHAL: I keep using the word $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{A}-\mathrm{U}-\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{A}$.

JUDGE LEVAL: And that stands for?
MR. ROSENTHAL: That stands for the National Association of Unclaimed Property Administrators. They have a common forum that is used throughout the States for the reporting of unclaimed property.

And what we will be seeking in discovery is the reports that report in a very small number of categories, that would be potentially relevant to the issue, whether framed in the narrow way or a broad way. But it would include official checks, tellers checks, cashiers checks --

JUDGE LEVAL: Those reports are filed by each State? So each State has such a report?

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MR. ROSENTHAL: The reports they're blank forms. When you are the holder of unclaimed property and you submit the report required by State law, you generally submit a report on a NAUPA form.

Is it every State? I think it's most every State. And they go into a database with most States, they're are actually compatible databases that the various States have. And that's going to be an important subject for our discovery.

JUDGE LEVAL: Those are not public documents?

MR. ROSENTHAL: I don't know whether we could get them by --

JUDGE LEVAL: They're not simply filed and, say, available to the public?

MR. ROSENTHAL: Are they available?
I don't know the status of that in every State.

JUDGE LEVAL: Does Delaware have such a system?

MR. HAVERSTICK: Your Honor, I think there's a misunderstanding.

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MR. ROSENTHAL: Please don't interrupt me. MR. HAVERSTICK: I beg your pardon, Your Honor. I'm actually trying to help you. I think these are holder reports. Meaning they're not held by a state. They're held by the MoneyGrams of the world. So if I'm right, a four-year report is not going to do anybody any good.

MS. MOSELEY: The reports are prepared by holders and filed with the State. So they are actually on file with the State.

MR. ROSENTHAL: They are filed on
the States, and I'm informed that these are non-publicly disclosed, because, for example, the State of Delaware keeps confidential under State law the identities and the amounts paid by individual holders to the state. It's a confidentiality statute.

Obviously if it's confidentiality, for those States that are in competition
with each other, they can be kept highly confidential, if that's the necessity.

But the point we are making is and the reason we took the position we took is we're not opposed, Your Honor, to a division between liability and damages.

Indeed we think that's probably the wise way to go. But we are opposing today going to everybody twice and basically getting documents, the same documents with would contain both numbers. And through those numbers present to us and to you, Your Honor, how States and our holders are reporting with respect to particular instruments under their understanding of the Statute. Thank you, Your Honor.

MR. DISHER: Few things, Your Honor. First, that position is different than the position that they took in their joint commission that was filed last week.

In the joint commission they called for a single unified discovery process. They don't try to define what the first phase of discovery would look like. They
say it's all wrapped up together so that we can do it all at the same time.

If that's the case, there is simply
no reason to bifurcate. Because the point
of bifurcation is we have a limited discovery period and window on the characteristics of these negotiable instruments, which MoneyGram itself recognizes is just based on a few distinct facts that probably will be undisputed; who is the holder? Who is the payee? Who is the payee? Things of that nature.

And all of that can be obtained through MoneyGram. And if there's any differences between individual types of official checks, all of that information is housed with MoneyGram. And I would ask you to look at the briefings they have filed in this case, because MoneyGram itself has never tried to distinguish between more than one type of negotiable instrument that falls within the official check category.

So discovery for this liability

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

And if Delaware really agreed with us on that point, they wouldn't be asking for the 17 months of discovery that they are asking for in the joint commission that was filed last week. We think we can do that in four months at most. Because, again, it's just discrete factual questions that play into the larger legal issue. And all of these facts can be attained through MoneyGram. And MoneyGram has represented that it is willing to help us obtain that fact, those facts, and help us with any report and analyses that we need done.

So we think discovery in the first phase can be done quickly, as long as it is truly limited to the ultimate liability question in this case.
JUDGE LEVAL: All right.

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MR. VOSS: Your Honor, If I may -again, Joshua Voss for the State of Pennsylvania. I just want to make a specific distinction that $I$ think is important to understand the issues.

Whatever instrument it is; an official check, a money order, a valuable napkin, if you know where the owner of that lives, it goes to that state.

So you can have an official check that's going to Pennsylvania, because you know it's better to submit in Norristown. So of course it's going to be reported in Pennsylvania, regardless of what an official check is.

So it's important to know that of our 151,022 instruments that we're trying to get back from Delaware, those are audited, owner unknown instruments, which puts them in the Statute.

The rule is it remains. If you know who owns it, it escheats or it goes into the custody of that state.

So this is a bit more of a buck shot

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

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

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

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

The only additional point $I$ want to make is that this is not on effort to try to even delay this or unreasonably expand this in a way that will not lead to a comprehensive result.

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

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

Let me recommend, Your Honor, that instead of trying to determine liability and trying to determine legal issues before the discovery takes place, which is what really the other side wants to do, they have this legal construct. They say, Please accept our legal construct, and 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.

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

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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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Pennsylvania believes that should it prevail, it may not be able to obtain the relief that it would otherwise be entitled to if MoneyGram is not made a party to Defendants, at least until such time as the Court determines whether Pennsylvania and the other States must proceed against MoneyGram to recover outstanding sums or
must, or may recover those.
JUDGE LEVAL: Why would you say you would not be able to get relief if MoneyGram is not in the case? MR. HAVERSTICK: Here's why I venture to guess that of my colleagues sitting to my right representing Delaware and MoneyGram, neither of them today stipulate that for the 10 million odd dollars that MoneyGram already escheated to Pennsylvania, that should Pennsylvania prevail on that piece, I'll call it the back rent, that either of those parties will obligate itself today to pay us the back rent.

I would expect that they would both say, No. We are not agreeing to that. Maybe we will, and maybe we won't. Maybe we have to, and maybe we don't.

I can tell as Pennsylvania has pled in the third-party complaint, there certainly is an argument that under NAUPA and Pennsylvania State Law, and indeed Delaware State Law, our actions run as to

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the whole, which is MoneyGram.
If Pennsylvania were to recover or to capture money that is supposed to be escheated to Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania is required to proceed against the holder.

Now, we have plead in the alternate in our action, and we may have a direct cause of action against Delaware. But, candidly, the Court hasn't addressed which legal theory --

JUDGE LEVAL: Let me just interrupt you. No. Go ahead. Go ahead.

MR. HAVERSTICK: So we believe that to recover we must recover first from MoneyGram as the holder, and then MoneyGram receives indemnification from Delaware under Delaware's indemnification statute, which requires Delaware to indemnify a holder, if that holder is required to move money already escheated to Delaware to another State.

Delaware, in other words, does not directly reimburse the state. If Delaware wrongfully escheats money, it's required
to indemnify the holder, and then presumably the holder pays it over to the State demanding the money.

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

There are two other facets to the case, as the Court knows, that need to be considered. The first is that MoneyGram is right now retaining funds that should be escheated somewhere; Pennsylvania, Delaware, or Mars. I mean, you're going to figure it out. But MoneyGram has that money, and has agreed for now to not escheat it anywhere, pending the outcome of this litigation.

And furthermore, presumably some day this Court will arrive at a legal conclusion about whether MoneyGram should 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.

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

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

Similarly, if the Court decides that MoneyGram -- when a Court decides what state MoneyGram should be escheating to, the only way to guarantee to all of us in the courtroom today that MoneyGram will be finally, definitively obligated to do that
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.

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

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. You have to go sue MoneyGram. And then we
have a serial litigation problem.
We also potentially have a problem with if there's litigation as between Delaware and MoneyGram and Pennsylvania and MoneyGram somewhere else, that there may be a determination that MoneyGram was supposed to pay Pennsylvania. And somewhere else there may be a determination that MoneyGram was supposed to pay Pennsylvania, and it's a possibility of a double pay.

That goes away if MoneyGram is here today and stays here today at the table. And while we recognize that there's a due process right not to pay twice, MoneyGram does not have a due process right to not be named as a defendant, especially when we believe it's a potentially necessary party. And we are in the stage of litigation where we don't know whether the Court will require MoneyGram to repay Pennsylvania and then be indemnified by Delaware. Or whether there will be some other methods to move
the money around.
So we don't think at this point in time it's especially onerous. It's certainly consistent with due process for MoneyGram to stay as a party opponent, at least at this time.

JUDGE LEVAL: Thank you. Before I hear from MoneyGram, what is the position of Delaware with respect to in the event that this Court, and by this Court, I mean in this instance the Supreme Court, determines on a recommended judgment -with or without my recommendation, if the Supreme Court determines that Delaware receives escheats that should have gone to other states, is Delaware not ready to turn what it got over to the other States?

MR. ROSENTHAL: Of course not, Your
Honor. I mean, we are a Sovereign State we will honor, of course, any judgment entered by the Supreme Court. If the Supreme Court says at the end of the day that we owe Mr. Haverstick's client \$10 million, we will pay $\$ 10$ million.

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And let me point out, Your Honor, we have taken no position on the motion here. But in the past, it is my understanding, and I'm certainly open to correction on any side, that in the Three Trilogy cases, judgments were entered by the Supreme Court that operated among the States. There was certainly underlying money in Pennsylvania. We know there was Western Union money orders.

I can't tell you, Your Honor, whether Western Union was a party and made subject to a decree. But the judgments in the case operated intrastate between the States.

So, Your Honor, no Sovereign State is going to come in front of a Supreme Court, at least, in this day and age, certainly, certainly not Delaware, and say we're not going to honor a decree.

JUDGE LEVAL: So another question I have is: How does an escheat work? Does a State demand escheat, or is it that the holder of the unclaimed property is simply
expected on its own to render the unclaimed property to the appropriate State?

MR. ROSENTHAL: Well, I think
there's an expectation and an understanding as to how these escheat rules are supposed to function.

In practice, and I've seen it with respect to MoneyGram, there is uncertainty about where the funds should go. MoneyGram indeed earlier requested Delaware an opinion. Should I send it to you? Should I send it somewhere else?

Delaware said, Send it to us.
Your Honor, what I think I heard was --

JUDGE LEVAL: Delaware said send it to Delaware?

MR. ROSENTHAL: Right, correct. What I think I heard from counsel is that Delaware has committed itself to satisfying a judgment directly to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and all the other States if we all prevail. If

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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

MoneyGram.
MS. MOSELEY: Your Honor, just quickly in answer to your question, escheats are very much like income tax.

JUDGE LEVAL: What's that?
MS. MOSELEY: Escheats are very much like income tax, Judge. You are expected to comply with the law and file the report. States maintain the right to honor on the compliance, and that's very much similar.

MR. RATO: Good afternoon, Your
Honor. Michael Rato for MoneyGram. I just want to address briefly the motion that has MoneyGram as a party.

Essentially, as various parties have pointed out at various times, the case involves a legal issue over which State has the right to get certain money that originated with MoneyGram or originated with MoneyGram's customers.

That is not property in which MoneyGram has claimed any interest. Once it becomes escheat, we are not trying to
keep the money.
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.

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

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

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

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We have made that offer several times. We are not trying to keep the property. We are not tying to take any benefit from it. We are waiting for the States to agree on where we can send it while they resolve the dispute.

JUDGE LEVAL: Have you ceased to make escheat payments?

MR. RATO: Your Honor, we have not entirely.

JUDGE LEVAL: With respect to official checks.

MR. RATO: Certainly there are other -- well, yes. With respect to official checks for the most part we have.

The distinction is that there is property that is escheatable to Delaware, and given that Delaware has a shorter dormancy period than that of some other States for which MoneyGram has received, in addition to the statutory indemnification, contractual indemnification from the State of Delaware for those funds.

We have asked the various States for extensions to not have to report that fund, not report those funds and not be penalized. And some States have granted them, and ultimately in our last request to Delaware, they did not grant that extension. And so we were forced to turn over the funds. And we did so.

Going forward however, again, as soon as an entity tells us, or the parties agree on where we can send those funds and not be penalized by any States, we will do so.

And that offer stands. That doesn't require us to be a party. We will voluntarily submit the property to the jurisdiction of the Court. So that we are taken out of the middle of this.

It is MoneyGram's desire to simply not be caught and threatened with penalties and interests by the complaining States or by the complainant and Defendant States.

JUDGE LEVAL: You say that you have

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

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

JUDGE LEVAL: I was going to ask about that. One of the things that was in dispute in your papers was MoneyGram said in its argument against being in the pleading is that this litigation involves only money that had previously been paid by you to Delaware. And Pennsylvania 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
proposed complaint against MoneyGram, addresses the issue of funds that have not been paid to Delaware. I forget exactly how you put it or how Pennsylvania put it.

But MoneyGram is proposing this, as I understand it, to pay the funds that have not previously been paid to Delaware into an escrow fund?

MR. RATO: Absolutely, Your Honor.
JUDGE LEVAL: So what's wrong with that as far as Pennsylvania is concerned?

With respect to the money that was not sent to Delaware, what's wrong with that, having MoneyGram pay it into an escrow fund to be distributed in accordance with the judgment of the Supreme Court?

MR. HAVERSTICK: Well, it might be, Your Honor. But it's news to me that's less than five minutes old that MoneyGram continues to remit unclaimed property that, I think, potentially could be subject to this litigation to Delaware apparently in some sort of $\operatorname{In}$ terrorem

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threat by Delaware. I find that --
JUDGE LEVAL: Is that correct?
MR. RATO: Your Honor, the way -let's take a step back. You asked about how the unclaimed property, unclaimed property loss operated on a holder. As someone representing a holder here, I can explain that. Essentially in almost every State, with the exception of Mississippi, who $I$ think is here; maybe you are.

There's an annual reporting
deadline. And so on $X$ date when property becomes due to a particular State, you file an annual report, and you remit the property; without being demanded, without being asked.

The States do, of course, retain the right to perform an audit. Since the litigation has started, it had been MoneyGram's practice to go to Delaware and Pennsylvania and some of the other States involved to seek an extension of the reporting deadline. Again, those reports
are due essentially every year.
When those reporting deadlines come up, we ask for extensions. We say, listen. We understand that there is a dispute. We will escheat everything out for this year, but we would like to hold back the official checks, understanding that there's a dispute.

The last time that we attempted to -- well, when asked for that final extension from the State Of Delaware, instead we were told that Delaware would enter into an agreement whereby they would expressly provide us with indemnification.

Thus far, which is one of the reasons we think it would be unduly burdensome to the litigation to add us, to add that additional indemnification issue.

And so in that regard we escheated the funds that were then due to Delaware in exchange, or at their direction in lieu of an extension.

But money will continue to accrue. 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
statutory interests of $10,12,15$ percent that could be assessed on the holder for reporting property late.

We don't want to be in a situation where we get, where MoneyGram gets hammered with those interests and penalties without the benefit of indemnification because the State doesn't like where we send the property.

So we would certainly be open, without having the need to be a party, to placing the funds wherever it was amenable to the Court.

MR. HAVERSTICK: Your Honor, that offer is laudable, but it's, according to Mr. Rato, the same offer that he made some time ago when Pennsylvania at least had an understanding that no more funds, pending the disposition of this lawsuit, be escheated anywhere. Now, we learn today that that's not actually what's happening.

So I believe I may be forgiven for suggesting that we should verify. And how 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.

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

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

If it is determined down the line that MoneyGram improperly somehow escheated the money to Delaware when it knew or should have known it was supposed to go to Pennsylvania, that may be a basis for which Pennsylvania can recover penalties as to MoneyGram. Certainly Delaware, I doubt, has agreed to indemnify MoneyGram for penalties and fees that are
statutory. I don't know that. But maybe Mr. Rato can enlighten us.

However, if you determine that MoneyGram should all along have been remitting funds to Pennsylvania, including the back fee apparently, when not all that long ago -- then $I$ can recover against MoneyGram only. I presumably cannot recover against Delaware. Finally, Your Honor --

JUDGE LEVAL: Isn't there a Supreme Court precedent to the fact that a holder should be held harmless when caught between the claims of the escheat claimed?

MR. ROSENTHAL: There are three, Your Honor. And the best way to hold MoneyGram harmless is to keep MoneyGram in the case so that you, when you decide where money should be going, can make certain that there is no inconsistent judgment as to MoneyGram's obligations, Delaware's, Pennsylvania's, or any of the Coalition States.

What we risk otherwise is potential
serial litigation where you may decide something, but three years down the road if, for instance, there's litigation over penalties, there could be potential -JUDGE LEVAL: I'm a little bit puzzled by MoneyGram's position. I don't purport to understand each party's point of view, but $I$ could think of arguments why MoneyGram should want to be in this case so that the Supreme Court could ensure that it not be caught between the claims of different States, which might not be the case if Pennsylvania or any other case sued MoneyGram in its own courts saying, You owe us this amount of money plus these amount of interests plus these amount of penalties. And if you want to rely on Delaware to indemnify, be our guest, but just give us the money.

MR. HAVERSTICK: We agree, Your
Honor. We agree with that proposition.
JUDGE LEVAL: Yes, you do, but what does MoneyGram think?

MR. RATO: We certainly understand

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that position, Your Honor. We don't think or at least we didn't think that that was necessary in light of the three Supreme Court cases that have all said very clearly that it's a violation of the holder's due process right to be held liable twice for the same property.

Pennsylvania's amended complaint --
THE COURT: How does that protect you if you are separated for a time and not paying anybody, but saying we will pay whoever we are told eventually to pay. And then whatever State is determined to be entitled to that payments says to us, Okay. Pay us. And what's more, you owe us this much interest and this much penalties.

You're not being held by two different States. You're just being held to one State with interest and penalties amounts because you didn't pay on time.

MR. RATO: Well, Your Honor, the interest and penalties only have arisen as the matter of not paying, again, on time.

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

Property that continues to become due honestly to the extent that the States demands the property, and we are left with no choice but to escheat it, it would be irresponsible for us to not escheat it, 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.

MR. RATO: Correct. But --
JUDGE LEVAL: So if you're not paying anybody, how does that protect you from -- if you're not paying anybody, how does that protect you from interests and penalties?

MR. RATO: That's correct, Your
Honor. And that's why our practice has been to seek extensions and wavers of

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those interests and penalties from the States --

JUDGE LEVAL: But those have been denied.

MR. RATO: I'm sorry?
JUDGE LEVAL: But those have been denied.

MR. RATO: They were the last time around. I mean, they had been granted prior to that. But the main issue that we have with being a party, and again, the things that proposes to bring us in, is Pennsylvania's proposed third-party complaint against MoneyGram.

That proposed complaint in
Paragraph 42 acknowledges that historically, MoneyGram sent to Delaware the sum of $\$ 10.3$ million, and I'm rounding up. In the three prayers for relief in Pennsylvania's amended complaint, in Counts A, B, and C, each one of them requests or suggests, seeks a declaration that MoneyGram is liable to Pennsylvania for the sum of $\$ 10.3$ million. In other
words, the exact same money that Pennsylvania's complaint alleges has been turned over to MoneyGram.

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

When MoneyGram has official checks that are outstanding and unpaid, they are held in an operating account. They are not commingling with MoneyGram's income. They are held waiting to be paid out.

When those funds are escheated, they are taken out of that operating account, and 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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over to Delaware can't come out of those operating funds. We're certainly not going to take funds from other official check payees to pay unclaimed funds to Pennsylvania. So where does it come from? It comes from MoneyGram's operation. It comes from MoneyGram's business. It comes from MoneyGram's shareholders. That's when MoneyGram has a due process right to not pay the state property fund. MR. HAVERSTICK: Your Honor, I will add and then sit down, unless you have any more questions for me. We don't say MoneyGram has to pay twice. What we specifically say, and it's in our reply. We argue that because of the statutory scheme, Pennsylvania's and Delaware's, it may be that the only way that the Court can make Pennsylvania whole is to order Delaware to indemnify MoneyGram. And then MoneyGram turn around and mechanically send that money to Pennsylvania.

It's not a question. It's never

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

It's simply a function of how we think the statutory scheme may work. And the only way and best way to work all of these issues out is for MoneyGram to be heard to argue on its own behalf; to remind the Court and tell the Court when it thinks the Court's gone far enough or too far; to ask for the Court's assistance if MoneyGram is in a position where one State grants waivers and does not require remittance of another and requires remittance of escrow or escheatable funds, and another State is forcing MoneyGram to turn that money over, the best place MoneyGram could be is in this courtroom. Thank you, Your Honor.

MR. RATO: Your Honor, if I may respond. Well, it's really a comment. It's not an argument against Mr. Haverstick and what Mr. Haverstick just said.

JUDGE LEVAL: Let me ask a question. If I deny Pennsylvania's motion to include MoneyGram in this case, is Pennsylvania then planning to sue MoneyGram in Pennsylvania courts with the ultimate result of that case to abide the Supreme Court's judgment in this case?

MR. HAVERSTICK: We may have to mechanically. We don't know. There's a statutory scheme that Pennsylvania, under the Disposition Act, is required, we believe may be required to follow. Which means we can't collect from another Sovereign State. We can only collect from the holder. That's the language.

JUDGE LEVAL: Contrary to your own law?

MR. HAVERSTICK: But it makes sense in context of Delaware's indemnity. Because Delaware's Indemnity Law makes it plain that in a situation like that, where we have to go after a holder, Delaware turns around and it indemnifies the holder dollar for dollar for every amount of
money that MoneyGram made wrongfully and escheated to Delaware. So in that context it made sense.

JUDGE LEVAL: You are contemplating that if the Supreme Court decides that payments were made by MoneyGram to Delaware which should have gone to Pennsylvania, you're contemplating that you might not be able to receive those from Delaware?

GLASSES: Delaware very well could take the position that under its statutory scheme and under Pennsylvania statutory scheme, Delaware can't make a direct payment to Pennsylvania to reimburse Pennsylvania for wrongfully escheated funds.

Delaware's indemnity statute does not speak to Delaware correcting an error made by MoneyGram and where it escheated money by Delaware directly paying the State to which the money should have gone in the first instance.
It only speaks to indemnify

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MoneyGram for any money MoneyGram wrongfully escheated to Delaware, and then turns around and has to escheat back to where it went in the first place.

I suppose the point I'm trying to make, Your Honor, is that we're in kind of virgin territory here. And we're not quite sure as an operational matter how this is going to work at the end, if Pennsylvania and the Coalition States prevail.

But since we can't say for sure that we're wrong that we have to collect from MoneyGram, who in turn collects from Delaware, then $I$ think it's appropriate until we sort them out, to keep MoneyGram in the case so we don't have to think about; do we go into Pennsylvania State Court? Do we sue on Delaware?

JUDGE LEVAL: How long has MoneyGram been making payments to Delaware? MR. RATO: Well, historically, Your Honor, MoneyGram has escheated unclaimed official checks to Delaware.

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JUDGE LEVAL: That goes back how far?

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.

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

MR. RATO: No. The $\$ 10.2$ million was the amount that added some of the confusion -- to take a step back.

The thing that brought this entire case to fruition was an audit, and unclaimed property audit of MoneyGram was conducted by the several States in 2012, 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
of all checks that were escheated. The $\$ 10.2$ million was the number of Pennsylvania purchased official checks that had been escheated to Delaware as of the conclusion of that audit. Which this predated this litigation probably by a year-and-a-half. So the amount would be higher at this point.

JUDGE LEVAL: Higher by virtue of -MR. RATO: More time every year. JUDGE LEVAL: It goes back to the beginning of the time that you were incorporated in Delaware?

MR. RATO: It actually goes back
further than that. I don't know that the number that they pled, whether that was Pennsylvania purchased official checks that MoneyGram escheated to a State of incorporation, which was Delaware for most of the audit period, but Minnesota for three years of the audit period, or whether it was just Delaware. I don't know the answer to that question, but I could find out.

I would simply also note, Your Honor, just to be candid about the scheduling, that if MoneyGram is brought in as a party, MoneyGram will, I think, necessarily, unless some kind of stipulation will be reached, need to bring its claim for indemnification from Delaware as well as its claim that no penalties and interest should be assessed by Pennsylvania as part of its defense.

JUDGE LEVAL: Another question. Are these official checks drawn on a bank?

MR. RATO: They are, Your Honor. They are -- well, MoneyGram is the -- a couple of different things. I'll take a step back.

MoneyGram sells various different items. It does sell a product that MoneyGram refers to as a retail money order that gets escheated to the State of purchase.

That's completely -- my understanding of it is that is completely separate from any amount claimed by
anybody in this lawsuit.
Then we have the official check problem. There's more than one variety of MoneyGram official checks. As Your Honor pointed out, it is not a name. It is the name MoneyGram calls it. It is not a specific UCC instrument.

There are more than one types of official check. However, there are, I would say, only a few types of official checks. There are primarily two.

One that is referred to as an official check, teller's check. One that is referred to as an official check, agented item.

JUDGE LEVAL: What was the second one?

MR. RATO: An agent item. Generally the distinction between the two is whether or not the signature on the check is MoneyGram as issuer, as it is with a teller check, or by the financial institution as agent for MoneyGram on the agented item.

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I don't know that those distinctions make any difference to any State's claim here. But just to sort of note, you know, what the reality is between the position that it's one thing or it's all these things, it's really very few things that are largely the same.

JUDGE LEVAL: Is it that one category of them, the instrument is signed by --

MR. RATO: It's listed as being
issued by MoneyGram.
JUDGE LEVAL: Issued by MoneyGram.
MR. RATO: And then the other is
issued by whatever the financial
institution seller is as agent for MoneyGram.

JUDGE LEVAL: So I suppose it follows that the ones that are signed, what are called teller checks, that are signed by an officer of MoneyGram were previously prepared and fixed denominations?

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MR. RATO: It's not fixed
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denominations. I believe they're, previously MoneyGram was given authorization for the execution of those items. The checks are drawn on a MoneyGram-owned bank account. It is not a MoneyGram -- Moneygram is not a financial institution.

Well, depending on what the State's definition of what a financial institution is. MoneyGram is not a bank. MoneyGram is not a State, Your Honor.

JUDGE LEVAL: But they are drawn on an account in a bank?

MR. RATO: In a bank, yes. So
MoneyGram may have a bank account at
R-A-K-F Bank in Oklahoma City. And that bank account is used for the clearance of official checks. So the financial institution seller, you go into a bank. You say, I would like -- you may say to the teller, I would like a teller's check because you're going to put a down payment on a house. And so you get a check from the bank for $\$ 50,000$.

That bank, that check may very well be a MoneyGram official check. That check is drawn on a MoneyGram-owned bank account. The check is not necessarily, unless it -- it could be, but it's not necessarily drawn on a bank account at the financial institution where you purchased it. It's possible, but that's not the -they usually come from one of a few bank accounts.

And the items are generally in a higher dollar amount than a retail money order, which has a limited denomination that it can be.

JUDGE LEVAL: So the money orders, are they drawn on an account at a bank?

MR. RATO: I believe they are, Your Honor. I could check that. I don't know off the top of my head, but, yes. I believe they are.

They would have to be drawn on
the -- for clearance purposes they would need to cleared somewhere. And I believe they are still drawn on a bank.

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The distinction with money orders, and when $I$ say "distinction," again, I'm not trying to take a position on what any of the States want to characterize the items are. I'm simply noting that MoneyGram has a product that MoneyGram calls a MoneyGram. Whether that means it is for everybody's purposes here, I don't know. But they have an item that is called a money order that is traditionally sold at supermarkets and convenience stores and things like that, that is generally sold in smaller dollar amounts; a thousand dollars or less, I believe.

And those look much more like what one would normally think of when one thought of a money order.

JUDGE LEVAL: So the question for Pennsylvania is; If these are checks drawn on a bank, why aren't they third-party bank checks?

MR. HAVERSTICK: That's not what we believe the definition of a third-party bank check is, Your Honor.

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

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

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

MR. DISHER: And, Your Honor, if I may add to that briefly, because that really goes to the heart of the case. We
think after the appropriate limited
discovery on MoneyGram, we will be able to show that there is very little practical difference between what is a money order and what is an official check.

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 heart of the case, which, of course, will brief out in full. But when it all boils down, and the labels are all taken apart, we will show that what MoneyGram labels official check is effectively either a money order or a simpler instrument. And so that's the answer to your question of why is it not a third-party bank check. But, again, we will brief in full at the appropriate time.

MS. MOSELEY: Your Honor, we are going to have to object to the definition of the third-party bank check that Pennsylvania sets forth in a 24-page

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branch memorandum. We haven't been able to fully digest it yet.

MR. HAVERSTICK: I bet you, Your
Honor, this is the first time you've ever been in an oral argument where people objected so often. I didn't think we were trying the case yet. I mean, we can.

JUDGE LEVAL: Let's take a fifteen-minute recess.
(Whereupon, a brief recess was held.)

JUDGE LEVAL: All right. I will
take those issues under advisement. And so the only items remaining on the agenda is the case management plan and time for submission of proposals; timing issues and the other issues.

Now, I suppose you will tell me that some of those can't be answered without knowing what my ruling will be as to these motions. But does anybody have anything to say on those timing submission and proposals?

MR. DISHER: Your Honor, Todd Disher
for Texas. I think you're exactly right. It will depend on your rulings on the other issues.

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

JUDGE LEVAL: Drop your opposition to what?

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

I understand it, that's it's documented we do not intend to take any position as to which State is correct.

We don't intend to make a decision on what State has entitlement, but we do want to make sure that we are protected to the fullest extent possible from any liability or for escheating funds from one place to someplace else.

JUDGE LEVAL: I was about to rule in your favor. I take it you still want to drop your opposition?

MR. RATO: I do, Your Honor. You all heard that.

JUDGE LEVAL: All right. So anything further to be said on the case management plan? MR. ROSENTHAL: State of Delaware. I don't disagree with my colleague. Maybe what we could propose is that once Your Honor has issued a ruling that we produce the plan within 30 days, some specified period of time, and we would then proceed accordingly:

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JUDGE LEVAL: All right. Anyone has anything to add, any other issues that anyone would like to discuss?
(No verbal response.)
JUDGE LEVAL: Then we will adjourn. And have you had a chance in the recess to discuss the issue $I$ raised near the beginning about having somebody representing all of the opposing States, the other States at law?

MR. VOSS: We have not. At least, Pennsylvania has not had an opportunity to do with the Coalition States yet, but we will do so.

MR. DISHER: We have in our
Coalition, separate and apart from Pennsylvania and Wisconsin, we have 27 States. So we need to talk to them about that issue.

JUDGE LEVAL: Yes, of course.
MR. HAVERSTICK: Your Honor, and I will add that it's very easy for Pennsylvania to appear live. In the event if we do, it would be some smaller subset

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of the States to speak on behalf of.
JUDGE LEVAL: Okay.
MR. RATO: Your Honor if we could have 21 days to file an answer? We have not answered.

JUDGE LEVAL: Right. So, yes. 21 days to file an answer. Thank you. Wait now. Just a second. I have some other concerns about the issue of MoneyGram being added for all purposes to this case; which are that it puts the Supreme Court in a position of needing to decide, it puts the ultimate decider, and I don't know whether in this case that's me or the Supreme Court, but I think it's probably the Supreme Court, of needing to decide various issues of State Law; Pennsylvania Law and Delaware Law.

Not for purposes of deciding the issue, not for purposes of deciding the matter that's properly before the Supreme Court, which is to say who is entitled to escheat these unclaimed MoneyGram instruments. But for deciding the issues

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of MoneyGram's liability, and I'm not altogether sure that it's appropriate for MoneyGram to be added, for all purposes, as a party to the case.

For that reason I'm inclined to
think that I'm not sure that it's appropriate to add MoneyGram. This is the first time $I$ have had a case within the original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. I understand Pennsylvania's concerns about being sure that it gets complete recovery.

Nonetheless, I'm not altogether certain that that justifies your petition to implead MoneyGram.

MR. HAVERSTICK: Well, Your Honor, if $I$ may --

JUDGE LEVAL: There are other methods of giving you protection, at least a degree of protection such as requiring MoneyGram to put money into escrow. And I just perhaps need to think more about it, and I'm taken by surprise by MoneyGram's change of position.

Part of my reason for having been inclined to rule in its favor was that its precedence in the case brings into the case a bunch of issues that are just not issues that are in the Supreme Court's purview and not issues that the Supreme has reason to be concerned about.

MR. HAVERSTICK: With respect, Your
Honor, the Supreme Court has long recognized that in escheat cases, the interest of parties outside of the States are properly heard and can be heard within the same jurisdiction.

JUDGE LEVAL: Can be --
MR. HAVERSTICK: And indeed may be if that individual, a non-State individual party is going to be subjected to potential conflicting obligations as a result the Supreme Court's opinions.

So to the extent that the Court's concern is resolving issues of State Law with respect to either Delaware's indemnity of MoneyGram or perhaps Pennsylvania State's requirement to
recover from MoneyGram first and then be indemnified, I would posit consistent with Delaware's due process rights to not pay twice that issue, that those coagulation issues regarding how payment functions in the real world so that the winning States have a right to recover actual money and theoretic money and have to litigate all over the place.

The only way to protect Delaware's due process rights is for Delaware to be included in this action on its issues.

MS. MOSELEY: MoneyGram.
MR. HAVERSTICK: MoneyGram. I beg your pardon.

Now, if the Court's concern is the money veering off and the correlating issues about penalties and fines and things like that, I hadn't thought of that until now. Frankly, we were presented with the facts or circumstance today that made me think a little more about that.

That may be something that we can cleave off. I don't purport to say that

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we must litigate all of the issues Pennsylvania might have with respect to MoneyGram in this forum. But $I$ think the one we have to, to make sure everybody's rights are protected, Delaware's, Pennsylvania's, the Coalition States, and perhaps most of all MoneyGram's, is at the end of this when you work out the very now limited factual issues in front of you, who is owed what? And who is paying who? All the potential payors, at least for now have to be inside this jurisdiction.

MR. ROSENTHAL: Your Honor, let me underscore what I said earlier, because I don't think it's been properly heard by Pennsylvania, because it brings up indemnity.

The State of Pennsylvania, I'm informed by the Attorney General that we have a history of paying over to other States claims that, unclaimed property that has been wrongfully paid to Delaware and should be paid to some other State.
We obviously have a disagreement
here. But no one ever contends, and we certainly are not in front of Your Honor or in front of the US Supreme Court are going to contend that if the Supreme Court holds that we owe money, that the money that went to us should go to someplace else, that we are not going to honor that. We have a history of honoring other requests without a judgment. We certainly will honor it when the Supreme Court makes a judgment in this respect. So I'm not sure -- I have great doubts that Your Honor or the Supreme Court is going to rule on issues on Delaware Law, on indemnities, and Pennsylvania's duties and how they go about getting unclaimed property. But at least the reason we came here was to get a disposition by the court of the ultimate rights here.

And we have no position about whether MoneyGram should be in, but if the only reason they're in is because of some doubt here that we will honor a decree, that should not be a reason to do it.

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

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

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

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

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agree. That if it's determined that the money was wrongfully escheated to Delaware, Delaware will turn around and write checks to all of the effective States, then we may be on to something. I still have serious concerns about MoneyGram escheating money that's presently under dispute to Delaware in derogation of demands made on it by all the other States. I think we need to do something about that, regardless of MoneyGram's party to that. But perhaps that's something that you can work out in the stipulation.

MR. ROSENTHAL: Your Honor there's not going to be a stipulation. We have represented to you, and we represent to the Court that we will honor a decree entered in this case. We are not going to be entering into agreements on merits issues before this case is resolved. And we don't believe there is any need to do so.

JUDGE LEVAL: So what is Delaware's

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position? I take it that Delaware's position, as you stated, and what you stated was if the judgment of the Supreme Court tells us we owe money to other States, we will pay?

MR. ROSENTHAL: Absolutely, Your Honor.

JUDGE LEVAL: I take it that that is true, that that would apply as well to an aspect of that judgment, the Supreme Court
judgment, including an interest factor,
and you would honor that as well.

MR. ROSENTHAL: Yes. Although we don't necessarily agree there would be an interest factor involved here.

I mean -- but the bottom line is
whatever the Supreme Court ultimately rules after it hears the merits, the States of Delaware as we believe --

JUDGE LEVAL: Well, why would there not be an interest factor, if not for the simple fact that for $X$ years, Delaware has held money that should have gone to another State?

Why would there not be? And I don't mean by that, interest pursuant to Pennsylvania's statute. I mean, interest pursuant to a Supreme Court's judgment that this is an appropriate interest payment for one who has held another party's money for $X$ period of time?

MR. ROSENTHAL: Your Honor, to be very frank with you, I have not thought about interest at all. I'm not aware of whether the Supreme Court in the past has attached interest. My vague understanding is that there hasn't been interest factors involved.

I don't know what the law would be. I'm not -- Delaware is taking a position on that issue, but I did not want to be understood as agreeing --

JUDGE LEVAL: But you're not saying, are you, that if the Supreme Court says, You owe interest, you are going to refuse to pay it?

MR. ROSENTHAL: No. Of course not, Your Honor. My point is whatever the

Supreme Court orders as a result of the disposition of this case -- and I assume you will ask the same question of the other side as well -- that if a resolution indicates to the contrary that maybe some money is owed to us. That the bottom line is that every State will honor the Supreme's Court's decrees as we always have.

JUDGE LEVAL: I would have thought that that is an unnecessary thing to say that all States will abide by the judgment that the Supreme Court makes. Which doesn't mean that the States cannot argue to this Special Master or to the Supreme Court that certain aspects of the judgment are inappropriate and shouldn't be entered.

MR. HAVERSTICK: Your Honor, I appreciate the words of Counsel. And I certainly --

JUDGE LEVAL: It does seem -- and I will add one more thing. It does seem to me that a party in a position of

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

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

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that. Did I understand you correctly that as to payments made by MoneyGram to Delaware after, after Pennsylvania and perhaps some other states as well expressed to MoneyGram you should be paying us and not Delaware, that MoneyGram received a contractual commitment from Delaware to indemnify you for -- is that correct?

MR. RATO: That is correct, Your Honor.

JUDGE LEVAL: So you're saying that with respect to such funds, Delaware has guaranteed contractually that whatever you pay to Pennsylvania will be reimbursed? MR. RATO: That's the understanding. MR. HAVERSTICK: Your Honor, I want to with certainty understand, and I appreciate Counsel's words, as I said.

But I am leery of reluctance by Counsel to enter into a stipulation agreeing to terms of payment to the affected States should Delaware lose and the other States prevail.

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

MR. HAVERSTICK: Here's my concern, You Honor. I will be quite blunt about it. I think I was before, and frankly the purpose, one of the purposes we've brought MoneyGram in the case, and I'm not saying it's exacerbated now that we found out that contrary to our collective understanding that MoneyGram would not be remitting monies to Delaware. Delaware would be strong-arming MoneyGram to do so, and money continues to flow to Delaware that is the subject of this dispute. So I think I can be forgiven for being a little bit suspicious of our friends in Delaware that they will honor their obligations in a manner that is consistent with -- if the Court decides.

JUDGE LEVAL: Do you think that Delaware is just not going to honor a judgment of the Supreme Court?

MR. HAVERSTICK: I want to guard against it, and get appropriate

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

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

If we get to a point in time where mutually, and I think that includes the Court, we understand precisely how the obligations as between the States will work in a very practical way, not in a femoral or in an academic way, but in a very unique way, because we are talking about taxpayer money. We are talking about tax payer funds. Ultimately, the end result is it's taxpayers' funds. And
taxpayers are funding this litigation. It's important to the treasurer of Pennsylvania to understand, not only what his rights are and his obligations are, it's important for him to execute his duties faithfully by understanding if he is right in his articulation of his right to receive that money, that Pennsylvania promptly will recover the money they are owed.

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

And in fairness to all of $u s$ in the room, including counseling, I don't know
if we've all thought through how it might work.

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.

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

JUDGE LEVAL: I meant to ask this earlier; does any of you know whether under the practices of the Supreme Court with respect to original jurisdiction and litigation, does the possibility exist if we reach the point where $I$ would render a proposed declaratory judgment on a summary judgment basis, where $I$ would say that either Delaware or other States are the ones entitled to receive the escheat with respect to these so-called official checks
of MoneyGram, is there a procedure whereby that judgment, that proposed judgment can be submitted as a partial summary judgment for review by the Supreme Court in the manner in which in a case in ordinary Court jurisdiction there might be an interlocutory or partially interlocutory appeal in the judgment of the District Court on the merits before reaching the particulars of liability?

MR. ROSENTHAL: Your Honor, I don't have a precise answer. But my past reading of past cases, and I was actually involved in one many years ago, one multi-state case, is that generally speaking, the Court wants final ruling on the whole case. Whether if you decided that you thought it was in the best interest to render a decision on the liability, and then have the parties take exceptions to that. And then deal with them separately.

I'm not sure you are prohibited from doing that. The order you received said
issue orders as you see fit. Reports as you see fit.

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

MR. DISHER: Your Honor, I don't have a definitive answer for you, but I would direct the Court to FRCP 54 B regarding judgments on a part of the case as well as Supreme Court Rule 17.2, which essentially directs that an original action $\operatorname{FRCP}$ is followed.

So I don't have any case law support for that right now, but under the Supreme Court rule in conjunction with $\operatorname{FRCP}$, it seems like that is a possibility that could happen.

JUDGE LEVAL: Well, 54B is the vehicle for appeal from a partial judgment.

MR. DISHER: Sure.
JUDGE LEVAL: And what does the

Supreme Court Rule, 17.2?
MR. DISHER: 17.2. Essentially just saying that $\operatorname{FRCP}$ applies to an original action.

MR. ROSENTHAL: Generally speaking.
MR. DISHER: Yes.
MR. ROSENTHAL: The precise question you answered, I think, would benefit from a little research from the parties.

JUDGE LEVAL: Yes, yes, yes. I wondered if anybody had any experience with that or knowledge at the present. All right.

So perhaps you should discuss further amongst yourselves and MoneyGram whether some kind of arrangement can be made that would adequately protect States in the Defendant category, Defendant counterclaim category without making MoneyGram a party to the case at least at this time. And let me know about that within a week. All right. Thank you. MR. HAVERSTICK: We will take a copy 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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C ERTIFICATE I, Susan Petty, a reporter and Notary Public within and for the State of New York, do hereby certify:

That the witness(es) whose testimony is hereinbefore set forth was duly sworn by me, and the foregoing transcript is a true record of the testimony given by such witness(es).

I further certify that I am not related to any of the parties to this action by blood or marriage, and that $I$ am in no way interested in the outcome of this matter.

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    Susan Petty
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