BEFORE THE WORKERS' COMPENSATION COURT STATE OF MONTANA

ROBERT FLYNN,		FILED
Petitioner,		MAR 3 1 2003
-vs- MONTANA STATE FUND,) WCC No. 2000-0222) Work	Office of Cers' compensation judg Helena, montana
Respondent.	}	PY

TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS

Heard at the Office of the Workers' Compensation Court March 4, 2003 10:00 a.m.

JAN 5 2004

Ed Smith CLERK OF THE SUPREME COURT STATE OF MONTANA

SHERRON K. WALSTAD, COURT REPORTER Lesofski & Walstad Court Reporting 21 North Last Chance Gulch, Suite 201, Placer Center Helena, Montana 59601 (406) 443-2010

TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS

	Pag	e 1
1	WORKERS' COMPENSATION COURT	;
2	STATE OF MONTANA	
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4	ROBERT FLYNN,)	
5	Petitioner,)	
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8	MONTANA STATE FUND,))	
9	Respondent.)	
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14	On the 4th day of March, 2003, beginning at	.
15	10:00 a.m., the above-entitled matter came before	
16	the Honorable Mike McCarter, Judge of the Workers'	
17	Compensation Court, Helena, Montana. The	
18	proceedings were reported by Sherron K. Walstad,	
19	Court Reporter, Notary Public.	
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TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS

Page 2		
1	APPEARANCES	
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3	THE HONORABLE MIKE McCARTER, JUDGE:	
4	WORKERS' COMPENSATION COURT	
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	APPEARING ON BEHALF OF THE PETITIONER:	
9	REX PALMER	
10	Attorney at Law	
11	Attorneys Inc., PC 301 West Spruce	
12	Missoula, Montana 59802	
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15	ADDEADANG ON DELIACE OF MUT DECEONDENIA	
16	APPEARING ON BEHALF OF THE RESPONDENT:	
	THOMAS E. MARTELLO	
17	GREGORY OVERTURF NANCY BUTLER	
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The following proceedings were had:

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THE COURT: This is Robert Flynn versus State Compensation Insurance Fund. This is on remand from the Supreme Court.

Rex, you gave notice of an attorney's lien basically asserting the Common Fund doctrine basis for other claimants who might benefit from this decision. I sort of wanted to meet with you and talk about this a little bit. I've got a couple of concerns.

The first thing is, have you guys talked about this at all?

MR. MARTELLO: Not really.

MR. PALMER: Not really. We had early conversations before we set up the initial phone conference and decided we should start talking about it.

THE COURT: Was the lien just extended to the State Fund?

22 MR. PALMER: Well, I don't think so. I haven't given notice to anybody else other than the 23 notice that's in this. I don't know what status that has, but I would expect it to extend --

that we're talking about here wasn't decided by the Supreme Court. 2

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MR. MARTELLO: Well, and when you look 3 4 at your decision, it's clear that when this issue 5 was being argued, and I can go into the Supreme Court citation on it, too, it says, and this is a 6 quote from your decision, "Claimant is not seeking 7 8 attorney fees for others who may benefit by this 9 decision. Rather, he is seeking attorney fees with 10 respect to his own entitlement."

It's absolutely clear that the only fee that was being sought and the only claim for common fund was the common fund created in Flynn's case itself. It was not for similarly situated people such as like we had in Broeker and Muir and some of these other cases. This is clearly a horse of a different color.

THE COURT: Well, yeah, I mean, the issue -- I understand what the issue is that was litigated on. I guess the question is, once that was litigated and the principle was established, is he now entitled so some sort of Common Fund --MR. MARTELLO: No, he's not. I don't

24 think he is. Number one, it needs to be pled, first of all, as in all other cases that have been

THE COURT: To everybody?

MR. PALMER: -- to everybody, yeah. THE COURT: One of my concerns is, this

case is a little bit different. Maybe I ought to ask the State Fund, Tom or Greg or Nancy, to --

MR. MARTELLO: I'd be happy to. We have grand concerns. We think the lien is invalid, and let me give you a little history why that is.

When you take a look at the petition for hearing that was filed in this case, here's what is alleged. It says that, "Claimant contends that Respondent is responsible for a pro rata share of attorneys' fees incurred to obtain the Social Security benefits."

In the prayer for relief he asks for an order requiring Respondent to pay a pro rata share of attorneys' fees regarding Social Security offset. That's how it's initially pled.

Then when you take a look at the briefs in 20 this case, the issues are, one, whether State Fund should be required to bear a pro rata share of attorney fees incurred by Flynn to establishe his Social Security claim. He argues that the Fund, if you will, is the fund that Flynn established.

THE COURT: Right. I mean, the issue

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pled as a class-type action where you are bringing this on behalf of similarly situated people. That 2

was never done. It's an after-the-fact attempt to 3

file a lien on an action that was not pled as a 5 common fund Muir or Broeker-type action.

THE COURT: We don't have any cases on 6 7 this either, because this is something that's been 8 developed by the Supreme Court anyway. So there aren't any cases on it. I haven't asked either 10 side to brief that, so we'll probably have to brief 11 it. Basically, your position is that you're

12 resisting it because it wasn't pled.

MR. MARTELLO: Two bases; it was not 13 pled, and the decision of the Supreme Court is clear in its indication that the Fund that they're talking about is the fund that's indigenous only to 17 Flynn. So they're not talking about others

18 similarly situated.

19 THE COURT: Right. They didn't address 20 the lien. I know that.

21 MR. MARTELLO: Clearly. And I guess 22 what we'd like to do on this is, obviously, we need

23 to brief this and set forth our positions, you

know, for your determination; but one of the things 24

that runs clear to me in this is that in any case

3 (Pages 3 to 6)

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in which a claim is made for attorneys' fees, this court has generally denied the claim for attorneys' fees unless they're made initially at the time of 3 the pleadings. 4 An after-the-fact attempt to claim 5 attorneys' fees, which is what's being done here, 6 has generally been denied by this Court. 7 THE COURT: Rex, you're probably going 8 9 to want to respond to that. Let me ask another --10 and I'm going to give -- Obviously, we haven't briefed it. I'm just trying to tease out what's at stake here. Obviously, that's one position that 12 you have. 13

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One of my concerns -- Actually, the 15 concern that you just raised wasn't my big one, to be honest with you. I'm not saying you're off base on that. I just hadn't really thought about that, because this Common Fund doctrine basically arises because if somebody else benefits from it, then the attorney who establishes the precedent is supposed to get the fee. I don't know how far the Supreme 21 22 Court is going to extend that, whether they'll extend that and say you have to plead it or you

But that's a big concern that I have, because we're sort of going back in and almost saying that these attorneys didn't do their job because they should have made this claim on behalf of their clients, and I'm wondering if they can do 5 that. Have you given any thought to that at all? 6 MR. PALMER: Yeah, I have. The same 8 thing happened in Muir. You have all of these represented claimants out here whose attorneys were 9

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not pursuing the increase in the benefits. And 10 when Allan McGarvey came in through Muir and persuaded the Supreme Court that that should have 12 been done -- of course, all of those people

13 14 benefited -- I had many, many, many clients, and the letters just came to me, or to my client, and 15 they called me up and said, "What does this mean?" I said, "What it means is that another attorney did 17

some work that helped you out. It doesn't cost any fee for me. He did the work so he gets the fee. It would have never happened but for his work." I 20

had dozens of clients I told that to. 21

MR. MARTELLO: Judge, I have a 22 23 different take on it, though. I think it's clearly different, and I think you enunciated it, and it is this. The difference between Muir, Broeker, and

suppose that's an issue we probably need to talk about.

don't have to, or it just becomes a lien on

everything that's out there once it's done. I

2 The primary concern I had is the fact that 3 attorneys are all involved in these cases. All these claimants had attorneys, and I wanted to ask Rex about that. I have trouble with that kind of a thing in the Gonzales case, Gonzales versus Montana 7 Power; and Professor Patterson had very grave concerns, and I basically validated his concerns about attorneys coming in and basically foisting

represented by attorneys. Obviously, if Social Security benefits are involved and attorneys' fees are payable, all these claimants that you're seeking a Common Fund

themselves on claimants who were already

doctrine for are claimants who are already represented by attorneys. What do I do about that? Don't we have problems with that? Have you

read Gonzales? MR. PALMER: Yeah, I read the case that 20

21 you provided. THE COURT: Okay, I did provide it. I 22

23 forgot I provided that. So I'm still thinking the same today as I was thinking before, I guess, which

is great. That means I'm consistent.

all these others is, clearly, what you're asking

for is an attorney fee out of benefits that the attorneys representing the individual claimants

were involved in -- I mean, the very issue that they were representing them for was the Social

Security entitlement. That's the very heart of 7 what they were representing them for.

So the relationship there that is being claimed or attempted to seek a common fund from is essentially claiming that the attorneys didn't do their job.

THE COURT: What if they were just

representing them with respect to the Social 13 Security proceeding and not with respect to the workers' compensation, and you just calculated -you just took the full offset, and now the Supreme Court is saying, "No, you can't do that. You should have reduced it by whatever fees, the proportion of fees that benefited you"?

MR. MARTELLO: Well, irrespective, they're representing them with regard to the Social Security. The attorney fee that the Court

indicated should be divied up is the attorney fee for Social Security. Really, it becomes divied up,

if you will, because of the workers' compensation

4 (Pages 7 to 10)

Page 13 Page 11 MR. MARTELLO: Well, we haven't looked interplay with it, but it's the very fee that the at it because the position we've taken on this is 2 attorney is representing the client for that the that this decision, like I said, applies to Flynn, claim is being made for. 3 and then going prospectively into the future, it 4 THE COURT: But, for example, Rex could will apply to others based upon the decision, the 5 5 have a client and he represents them in a Social 6 precedent of the decision. Security hearing, and probably has, and hasn't 6 The difficulty that we're having, though, really done anything with respect to the workers' 7 8 Judge, is one of the things that we need to compensation claim. He's been hired to represent 8 determine is, it was remanded for a calculation of the fellow with respect to the Social Security 9 the formula, how we determine what the insurer's 10 10 hearing. share is; and that really preliminarily needs to be When he gets paid, he's entitled to be 11 made before anything can be done as far as future 12 paid directly by the Claimant. That doesn't have 12 13 cases. anything to do with the workers' compensation. All THE COURT: Yeah, we need to take care 14 you do then is the offset gets sent, or the amount of what the offset should be in this particular of the Social Security benefits get sent to you and 15 15 case. You haven't had any discussions on that you determine the offset. 16 16 And what the Supreme Court said in this 17 17 case is that offset should have been reduced by a MR. MARTELLO: No. 18 THE COURT: That's a good idea. We proportionate amount of the attorneys' fees, which 19 should probably address that first so Rex can get means the claimant should be getting greater 20 20 paid, or his client can get back at least what he's benefits. 21 21 22 So in a way, that's a little bit 22 What are your suggestions as far as the 23 different. At least in those cases where attorneys 23 way we proceed here? 24 are only representing with respect to Social MR. MARTELLO: When you look at the 25 Security, that complicates it a bit. Page 14 Page 12 MR. MARTELLO: I would agree. That is Supreme Court decision --THE COURT: I just looked at it. a little different. But the heart of what they're 2 MR. MARTELLO: Here's what it says. getting the attorney fees for is for the attainment 3 "The State Fund should contribute in proportion to of Social Security benefits. 4 the benefits it actually received to the cost of 5 5 THE COURT: Let me ask another 6 the litigation, including reasonable attorneys' question, and this is a frank question, and that 7 fees." is, no matter which way I decide, is this case 8 Now, on first blush I think you could say going to go back up to the Supreme Court? 9 that's, you know, 50/50. But at one time when I MR. OVERTURF: I think that's an 9 was looking at this, I came up with a unknown right now. It's too early to know the 10 10 one-third/two-thirds split, and I don't know --11 direction this is going to go. With the most THE COURT: You're going to pay the expansive position Rex could take saying it applies 12 13 two-thirds (laughter)? to everybody all the way through respectively MR. MARTELLO: We would have paid 14 forever, retroactively, if he takes the most one-third. I think I was thinking in terms of that 15 expansive view, more likely than not, it will go to 15 convoluted formula that came out of subrogation a 16 the Supreme Court. long time ago where the Supreme Court came up with THE COURT: We have a problem if we try 17 17 18 to add in other insurers, for sure. We're sort of 18 this formula for figuring out -working through that in Rausch, Fisch and Frost, THE COURT: Can't we keep this simple? 19 19 MR. MARTELLO: Maybe that's the way we because they had this broad global claim. 20 20 should do it. Like I said, on first blush, I think 21 Well, okay, let me change gears here. 21 it could easily be split, whatever the Court 22 Have we pretty much enunciated the kinds of issues reasonably determines.

I don't know what your thoughts are on it,

Rex, as far as how you think it should be divied

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we have to face? I suppose one more question is,

all, as far as the State Fund is concerned?

how many people are we talking about? Any clue at

Page 17 Page 15 THE COURT: Well, this is the State up. 2 Fund so --2 THE COURT: He thinks two-thirds. MR. PALMER: Yeah, that just came last 3 MR. PALMER: Well, the Social Security 3 Administration determines the amount of the Social weekend. It's just a Social Security offset worksheet. All the fields aren't used right now. 5 Security claimant's award. THE COURT: You're just talking about 6 THE COURT: Right. 6 7 how we would do this. MR. PALMER: Then the insurers use that 7 I need to step back just a little bit. If information to calculate their offset. Now, all 8 8 the Supreme Court has done is to say: You have to 9 we have a \$4,000 attorney fee the claimant has to pay out of his benefits, and the offset is -- 50 go back and factor in attorneys' fees and costs 10 10 percent of the benefits are offset against the because you haven't done that before. 11 State Fund, doesn't that mean that the State Fund So what the Supreme Court decision has 12 done is created a class of claimants who were gets half of the benefit and the claimant gets 13 half? So a 50/50 split really sounds like it ought represented in Social Security hearings who 15 to be the way to go, to be honest with you. prevailed. So what that would do is you take that 16 Now, the Social Security Administration 16 \$2,000, and you'd have to recoup that \$2,000 out of 17 also determines the amount of an award. It's 17 the otherwise amount that would be offset, but that 18 somewhat like Workers' Compensation Court. You comes over time. If you get a lump sum, the start off with a percentage and a cap, okay? The 19 20 problem is they're paying benefits over time, so I percentage and the cap apply in the fee agreements 21 don't know how you figure that out. 21 that you sign. MR. OVERTURF: My understanding of how 22 Then when you're done with the litigation, 22 it works, Judge, is generally when you do a Social you don't collect a fee until you get an order from 23 23 Security hearing, because of the time it takes to the administration saying, "Here's how much you can 24 24 get there and the time the disability arose, by the 25 collect." Page 18 Page 16 time you get the decision, there is a back-due Now, in my case and in most of the ones benefit, and generally that's where your fee comes that I've been familiar with -- Kris Foot does a lot and I talk with these different ones -- we take 3 from. the cap because it avoids a certain amount of work So most of the time there is a lump of 4 money from which the attorney fee can come out of, at the end of justifying hour by hour. Either way, 5 and also probably the State Fund could probably do you have to have it approved by the Judge, but you their reduction right then, because the State Fund just don't have to justify it if you take the cap. usually has a past-due amount on the offset too. In this case, it was \$4,000. That was the 8 MR. MARTELLO: Right. In this case, 9 cap that we accepted. It might have been more 9 10 what was the total amount of the overpayment on the dollars -- Well, it would have been more dollars if we would have taken the other method, but the Flynn case? MR. PALMER: It was \$14,000 or Social Security Administration establishes the 12 award and it establishes the allowable fee. \$16,000. 13 13 MR. MARTELLO: So what you would do, THE COURT: Generally in these Social 14 14 let's say it's \$14,000, just for the sake of 15 Security offset cases, half of what's awarded for 15 argument, then instead of offsetting the entire the Social Security gets offset against the 16 \$14,000, using that, you would just use the lesser workers' compensation benefits. 17 17 number with the \$2,000 excluded, so it would be 18 MR, MARTELLO: Correct. 18 \$12,000, and that's what you would then -- or that 19 MR. PALMER: May I approach? I got 19 would be your overpayment that would be spread this over the weekend. This was another client. 20 out. At least that's the way I think it would 21 This is what they send us when they're done. They plug the numbers into a formula, and the State Fund 22 work. THE COURT: That makes sense. does that worksheet, and all they have to do is add 23 MR. PALMER: In Social Security, there 24 a field that shows attorneys' fees. In this case, 24 is no fee to the attorney except on the past-due 25 it would be --

Page 21 Page 19 beneficiary benefiting from the work that Rex had benefits, so it's a defined amount as soon as the done. order is issued. It's not like workers' THE COURT: I understand that. compensation where we might take a percentage into 3 3 MR. MARTELLO: If you look, though, at the future. So at the time of the order, there is the law governing third-party beneficiaries and a defined amount of attorneys' fees. their rights and duties, we're in a very similar THE COURT: That makes it easier. 6 position to the claimant, and there are duties that MR. PALMER: It makes it quite a bit 7 Rex owes to us in order to protect our interests, easier when we know that there are worksheets and 8 particularly because of the fact that we're paying calculations that the insurers already have in 9 10 an attorney fee. place because they want the offset. All we have to 10 And I'm thinking, I guess, just off the 11 do is get the attorneys' fee amount from the same 11 top of my head, some of the ramifications from that 12 place where they get the award amount and figure 12 down the road could be if the attorney is not that half of that benefited the insurer, but they 13 13 diligently pursuing the claim, the attorney doesn't didn't recognize it before the Court's award, 14 14 obtain the benefits that, as a third-party before the Supreme Court rule, the insurers didn't 15 15 beneficiary, would benefit us also, I think it 16 recognize that 50 percent benefit that they creates some problems that may not be apparent when 17 17 received. you first look at this decision. 18 So it's out of that 50 percent additional 18 THE COURT: All of which are beyond the 19 dollars; and in most cases it will be the \$4,000, 19 scope of this proceeding, and judges always say, "I 20 except now I think it's been raised to \$5,300. But 20 don't have to decide issues not before me." 21 for a period of time, it will have been \$4,000 21 MR. MARTELLO: You don't. caps. Some will be higher and some will be lower, 22 22 MR. OVERTURF: I think it is a factor because there's a percentage cap as well. But when 23 23 in considering whether or not it makes sense that 24 we know what that number is and we say Flynn or 24 this particular case expands beyond the scope of whoever it is went out and got their attorney and

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accomplished this result, it benefited the Fund by two of those \$4,000, and they simply owe a fee on that \$2,000. The claimant, who never would see any of the \$4,000 --

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THE COURT: In almost all of these cases, because of the delay with the proceedings, there will be an overpayment by the State Fund. It will be more than enough to absorb the attorney fees.

MR. MARTELLO: Just as an aside, Judge, because we're talking about what we're going to be paying; of course, we believe it should just be limited to Flynn, but just the principle that was enunciated by the Supreme Court puts us in a third-party beneficiary position which, when you look at it, I think really can create some problems for prospective attorneys who are representing Social Security claimants, because as a third-party beneficiary, we have certain rights, and particularly since we're going to be paying for part of the attorneys' fees, and I don't know --

THE COURT: I'm not tracking you.

Court said is that the State Fund in Flynn is a

third-party beneficiary. We are a third-party

MR. MARTELLO: Well, what the Supreme

Flynn itself. It's one of the arguments we'll make, to limit this decision to this case.

We came here today, I guess, to look at

We came here today, I guess, to look at what kind of issues we have, and I guess seeking some sort of ability to brief the issues. Probably the primary thing for us is, how are we going to figure out what the fee is?

I agree that it seems straightforward to do a 50/50 split. Probably the biggest issue for us is the scope of who this applies to. We will argue fairly strenuously that this should be limited to Flynn himself.

One of the reasons for that is, as you say, whenever you have a decision that creates some sort of a precedent, you can always make the argument that there's some sort of common fund created both backward and forwards.

The question is, where do you draw that line? If it's something as subtle as you've changed the law on how you determine which insurer is liable or, I mean, there's all kinds of decisions that you make throughout the year that set some degree of new precedent that, the Common

Fund taken to its illogical extreme, the attorney bringing that case could always argue that because

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of that change in the law, he should be entitled to a piece of every case forward and back. Where do you draw the lines on that?

THE COURT: Well, that's the problem.
The problem is that the Supreme Court really hasn't drawn that line. It's established the broad rule where you establish a precedent to an additional entitlement to benefits that the insurer was previously denied.

MR. MARTELLO: I think it would have to be pled that way, Judge, because if you allow this to happen after the fact, then what's to prevent someone from filing a lien a year after a decision? Do you see what I mean? I mean, if this thing is filed after the Supreme Court decision, it puts us in an untenable position to try to figure out if -- Like Greg said, just about any decision that comes out of this court has some precedential value, and how do you ferret out: Okay, do we have to start withholding money because a lien may be claimed at some point? It really presents an impossible position for us.

THE COURT: Or even, extending that, what's to stop the attorney from saying it's self-enforceable and mailing out notices of liens?

So, anyway, I'm sort of in this box right
now with respect to all these cases because of the
doctrine, and I guess I just have to work out of
that box as best I can on a case-by-case basis.
This case is a little bit different because it
wasn't pled initially.

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We're actually dealing with two different Common Fund doctrines. We're dealing with the Common Fund doctrine that was established in Muir, and this is a new Common Fund doctrine applied to a specific proceeding, so they're really two different Common Fund doctrines, although you can apply the same logic to the two.

MR. MARTELLO: Well, the other thing that's a little different on this case is I don't really think it involves an interpretation of statute. I think this thing involves essentially an equitable sort of a remedy that was -- I mean, it's something that --

THE COURT: But what difference does that make as far as the Common Fund doctrine, the Muir type of Common Fund doctrine?

MR. MARTELLO: Well, it may well have some very important implications as to whether it runs backwards, retroactivity, I think, and that's

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I don't know what the answers are because the Common Fund doctrine is something that's been -- it's a judicially created animal, and it's been created by the Supreme Court, and I don't have much guidance on it other than the broad statements that they've made.

The pleading issue is one issue, for sure. Then the question of the scope and all that is another issue. Those are two separate and distinct issues. That's why I asked: Is this something that's headed back to the Supreme Court?

One of my problems is, I'm seeing a lot more of these actions, and a lot of these actions where the insurer has interpreted the statute one way and the claimant is asserting it another way, they're going to turn those all into class actions, which I'm turning into Common Fund doctrine actions because I don't do class actions.

If you read my latest decision, I'm trying to avoid the strictures of that rule. Although, I suspect if this Common Fund doctrine were to get dumped, the Supreme Court might say that I have to put things into a class-action context, put the attorney fees in a class action. I can see that as one of the possibilities.

Page 26 something that obviously we'll have to brief; but

what little I know about retroactivity tends to
hinge on whether we're talking about an

4 interpretation of a statute and whether this could 5 be reasonably foreseen. This is a case that really

is built on equitable sorts of remedies that could not have been anticipated.

THE COURT: Well, I don't think this decision was reasonably foreseeable, to be honest with you. There were two descents on it, but it's breaking brand new ground.

Well, let's do this. I think the first thing we need to do is to figure out what's due the claimant, Mr. Flynn. That's the first thing.

The second is, I think, Rex, I need from you some sort of statement, and maybe you can file it, some sort of statement of lien claim that tells me the scope or tells us all the scope of the

19 claim, whether you're seeking it against claimants 20 who have already benefited from Social Security

proceedings, whether you're seeking it just from
the State Fund or from all insurers. If it's all

insurers, we've sort of got another animal there.And then whether or not you're seeking it

And then whether or not you're seeking it prospectively on future proceedings that attorneys

Page 29 Page 27 weeks. may represent. ١ THE COURT: Why don't we put it at a 2 2 MR. PALMER: Is anybody doing that? I month after the statement. Then, Rex, you'll need 3 3 hadn't even thought of that. to respond to that. What do you think you need? 4 THE COURT: I don't know. That's why 4 Do you want a month to respond to that? 5 5 I'm asking. That's why I need you to define your MR. PALMER: Yeah, and if I get it done scope and tell me that. I mean, I'm not aware of 6 6 quicker, I get it done quicker. 7 7 8 THE COURT: Sure. Then five weeks for Anyway, give me a statement that tells me 8 9 a response. I guess in the interim, if anybody 9 the scope of what claims you think you're due fees 10 wants me to do anything else other than just wait 10 for this to come in, you need to tell me that too. MR. OVERTURF: I think that's one 11 11 MR. OVERTURF: We have the same issue 12 difficulty we're going to having. Until we know we're going to face in the Fisch case in that when 13 what Rex is asserting, what he thinks he's entitled we get into these cases, the State Fund has to 14 to, we're not quite sure how we need to respond. figure out what they're going to do in the interim 15 THE COURT: So do those two things 15 16 while we get a decision. first. Why don't we try to do those within the 17 I don't know if there's any direction you next couple weeks. Can you guys put your heads can provide us with on that, but we're going to 18 together and figure out what's due Mr. Flynn within have claimants in between now and whenever we reach 19 19 the next couple weeks? 20 a decision who are getting Social Security, that MR. MARTELLO: Yeah, I think Flynn 20 we're taking offsets, you know. 21 21 shouldn't take long. THE COURT: I think Flynn is easy. 22 I guess it can be remedied after the fact, 22 23 you know, or maybe that's an internal decision we 23 That's the easiest part of this. just have to make. Are we going to not offset a 24 Then, three, why don't I have the State certain amount to be withholding for the attorney Fund file your objections and the grounds for your Page 28 Page 30 fee and then claim an underpayment later if we objections to the lien. I mean, obviously you're prevail? objecting to it, unless you don't want to object to 2 MR. MARTELLO: What would be nice is to 3 3 it. That's okay. You can tell me that too. MR. MARTELLO: To which lien? Once he have a maximum, if you will, that will be claimed, 5 because if we decide we're going to start paying 5 does the statement of the lien? THE COURT: Yeah. And outline with these out, then we can withhold the maximum amount 6 that would be claimed with the proviso that that is 7 some particularity what those grounds are. not any admission that there is an entitlement to Obviously, I hear the pleading argument. It wasn't it, because we don't want to, by any of our pled. It's on remand. It's expanding the scope of 9 actions, create a fund that we don't think is out the proceeding. I hear that one; and then the 10 arguments I've sort of heard in some form, that the 11 there. lien shouldn't be expanded so far to this kind of a 12 THE COURT: I understand that. Let's 12 13 think about this just a little bit. Let's make the case 13 assumption that Rex's Common Law fund extends to 14 Then why don't you go ahead and brief 14 other claimants who have to pay attorneys' fees. that, too, and have Rex file a response to that. 15 15 First, there has to be a determination of the So I need some time frames, objections and 16 briefs. What do you think? Rex will give you his 17 amount of that, and then there has to be a 17 18 determination of what the amount claimed is. 18 lien claim within two weeks, so then who is doing But, secondly, how would that work, you the briefing? Tom or Greg? 19 19 20 know, assuming there was a claim of 25 percent of MR. MARTELLO: Probably both of us, but 20 probably I will be the main person. 21 attorneys' fees? With respect to those claims, if 21 THE COURT: So what do you think? 22 all of these claimants were in overpayment 22 situations, it probably doesn't make a difference. MR. MARTELLO: I'd like to have three 23 23 I assume what you would do is -- Well, how 24 24 weeks after the --25 would you do that? How would you do that, Rex, MS. BUTLER: Probably three or four

Page 31 Page 33 assuming -- Let me ask this to Rex first. If you take that \$2,000 away, then there's 2 Okay. The State Fund share of attorneys' 2 still an overpayment of \$4,000, so the claimant is 3 fees is \$2,000. They got an overpayment of \$6,000, 3 still in a debtor position, as far as future so they're going to credit \$2,000. How would you 4 benefits is concerned, to the State Fund. So if recoup your attorney fee out of the \$2,000 they're 5 you were claiming 25 percent of the \$2,000 that the offsetting against the overpayment? Would you go credit was, then that's going to be \$500 you're collect that from the claimant out of his benefits going to claim that you're owed. How do you that he's getting? See the problem? 8 8 collect that \$2,500 -- I'm sorry, the \$500 when the MR. PALMER: Right. That would be the State Fund is still offsetting -- is still owed 10 most unusual case. Since I've never run into it. 10 money from the claimant? Do you take that out of give me a chance to think about it. I mean, I've 11 the claimant's current benefits or what? How would 12 done Social Security work for years and I haven't 12 that work? 13 run into a situation where there wasn't a back 13 MR. PALMER: It would come out of the 14 payment. 14 offset that the State Fund is taking on a biweekly 15 The reason primarily is because it usually 15 basis, should they be taking it on a biweekly takes a year to get the Social Security 16 16 determination, a year to two years, and workers' 17 17 Presumptively, there's an ongoing amount 18 comp monies come in quicker. I have not run into that they're taking out. They would not be able to 18 19 that take it out of the claimant's share. Let me put it 20 THE COURT: Well, I'm assuming that this way. They're taking it out of the claimant's 21 there is this back payment, so the offset is 21 share anyway on a week-to-week basis. They would greater than what he's due, so there's some 22 22 take a portion of what they're taking out and say, 23 overpayment from the State Fund. So he actually 23 "We're not entitled to keep all of this. We'll 24 owes the State Fund in these cases, and he actually 24 give part of it over here to the attorney that 25 owes them even after they credit the attorneys' created the Fund." Page 32 Page 34 1 fees. MR. MARTELLO: The only way that I 2 So how do we pay attorneys' fees out of could see that it would work, Judge, prospectively 3 that? With your client it's probably -- Well, I is essentially you're making a lien against the don't know what you're going to do with your client 4 attorney who has represented the claimant in the 5 either. 5 Social Security proceeding, because the attorney is 6 MR. PALMER: Well, I wouldn't being paid the money, okay? Let's just use this 7 anticipate having any interaction with the example. Let's say the attorney got the \$4,000. 8 claimants because the information and the money Then what the attorney would have to do is disburse 9 rests with the insurer. the \$2,000 less the claimed attorney lien to his 10 So as the insurer is making the payments, 10 client. Then that money -- that's the only it would be simply a mathematical calculation to 11 practical way I can see -- that money then would 12 determine, once we know the amount of the 12 have to be transmitted to Rex somehow. attorneys' fees, we'll know how much that saved the 13 13 THE COURT: I don't think that's 14 claimant. We'll know the dollars that would have 14 right. I think all we do is give him credit for gone directly to the insurer on a 50-percent offset 15 15 the attorney fee that he paid, which is the \$2,000. 16 are no longer going to go there. So I would not 16 MR. MARTELLO: But the thing of it is, 17 anticipate any contact with the claimants. 17 who has the fund? See, the fund that that would be 18 THE COURT: I know, but come back to my 18 coming out of is the fund of the attorney who is 19 scenario and make sure you understand my scenario. 19 representing the claimant. 20 My scenario is, there is an overpayment as 20 The attorney gets the \$4,000. The State a result of the Social Security offset coming late, 21 21 Fund doesn't get it. The attorney gets the 22 an overpayment of \$6,000. The attorney's fee on 22 \$4,000. The claim that's being made is that the that was \$4,000. Whoever represented him got 23 23 attorney now has to take \$2,000 of that and give 75 24 \$4,000, so the State Fund benefited to the tune of 24 percent -- let's say it's a 25 percent fee -- 75

\$2,000.

25

percent to his client, and then 25 percent to Rex.

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Page 35

Page 37

THE COURT: Well, I mean, technically what should have been done is, theoretically, of the \$4,000, you should pay the attorney \$2,000, in which case the claimant would only have to pay the attorney \$2,000 out of the other portion. Technically, that would be the way it would work.

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The problem is, that hasn't happened so we'd have to go back and we'd have to offset the \$2,000. So he gets the benefit of the \$2,000, but Rex is claiming -- which reduces your offset by \$2,000, but Rex is claiming \$500 is owed to him as an attorney fee out of that reduction. I'm having trouble figuring out how to do that.

MR. OVERTURF: I think it can be done pretty easily. First of all, let's all recognize we're all assuming that the decision expands beyond the scope of Mr. Flynn.

THE COURT: Right.

where you have a \$6,000 overpayment and the attorney fee was \$4,000, so the State Fund essentially owes \$1,500 to the claimant and \$500 to

MR. OVERTURF: Let's take your scenario

Rex, and they still have an overpayment of \$2,000 -- No, they still have an overpayment of \$4,000. It seems like the State Fund, you know,

know, they've reduced their offset. But then as 2 far as Rex goes, you could, for the first three 3 payments or offsets or whatever, it needs to go to Rex until you hit his 500 bucks. 4 5

MR. MARTELLO: Well, there's two different offsets that are occurring on this. You have the offset for the initial overpayment that results because of Social Security entitlement, and that is generally letchered out over a period of time to recover it.

Then you have the ongoing half of the Social Security offset that you would be adjusting the rate based on, but they're two separate things.

MR. PALMER: They show on the worksheet. The break-out is on the worksheet.

THE COURT: Okay. It can be done. It's complicated and messy, is what it is. All

Let's just go with what we've got. Then, I don't know, maybe you'll want to come back and argue this orally when we get fully briefed. So why don't you just let my staff know that and we'll set something up when you're at about that stage.

As far as anything interim, it sounds to me, like most of these cases, there are going to be

Page 36

this puts more of a burden on the State Fund, but it seems like they could still offset enough money to pay Rex.

THE COURT: In other words, pay Rex the \$500 out of that and then just reduce -- well, you could do that. Then you just reduce --

MR. OVERTURF: The offset is going to remain -- That's one other thing I wanted to clarify with you. We're in agreement that the extent of the State Fund's obligation is limited to the attorney fee amount that's determined by the Social Security Administration? If the case was \$4,000 and we agree it's half and half, the State Fund liability is just the \$2,000. There's not some ongoing amount that needs to come out of benefits?

MR. PALMER: Right, because the fee is only awardable, in Social Security cases, it's only awardable based on the past due. So it's a defined amount as we sit here.

MR. OVERTURF: So it seems to me it's fairly straightforward. The offset amount is a set amount. We know that the claimant is going to have to get \$1,500, we know Rex is going to get \$500.

As far as the claimant goes, they just don't, you

overpayments that are going to absorb any attorney fee that would be payable. So I'm not sure we need 3 to do anything out of that.

4 I think most of these are going to be the \$6,000-minus-the-\$2,000 situation, unless there are going to be some where there are no overpayments, 7 and then it would make a difference.

MR. OVERTURF: So we don't need to worry about going forward because the State Fund is still going to have "x" amount of dollars hanging out there --

THE COURT: To offset it against down 13 the road.

MR. OVERTURF: -- down the road; and as long as there is sufficient money there that we could not offset it, to cover what's owed the 17 claimant and Rex, we're okay.

THE COURT: I'm assuming that's the case. If it's not the case, then maybe we need to do something once we know --

21 MR. PALMER: Right. It would be the 22 very narrowest few that would fit into the 23 assumption that you just gave us. By the passage of time, the vast majority of claimants that I think this applies to are going to be people who

11 (Pages 35 to 38)

Page 38

TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS

				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
l		Page 39			Page 41
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25	have long since been shorted their attorneys' fees. They've been given no recognition of it, by the passage of time. All their benefits have come in and the State Fund or the other insurers are simply holding money that, under Flynn, they were not entitled to hold. THE COURT: So you think there's going to be a number of cases in which there is no overpayment on the books? MR. PALMER: Right. MR. MARTELLO: If it's retroactive. MR. OVERTURF: If we're going backwards. THE COURT: What do we need to do now with regard to that? I mean, if we don't have an order to pay those benefits at this point, then nothing will be paid, so there's really nothing to withhold from. I mean, you're not going to be paying that \$2,000 out until you get an order saying you've got to pay the \$2,000 out. It's only at that point that we have to worry about what we do with Rex's \$500. MR. PALMER: And I can say, I have not heard of, nor thought, nor do I intend to pursue anything for claimants whose entitlement becomes		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25	something, let me know. MR. OVERTURF: That clarifies it quite a bit. It limits our issue very much. THE COURT: Okay. Do you want to talk about anything else? Okay, we'll close the hearing. (The hearing concluded at 10:53 a.m.) * * * * * * * *	
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25	established, shall we say, after the date of the Flynn decision. That's not claimants that already had their entitlement, but let's say the day after the decision, the attorney goes out and gets a Social Security award. Then you're going to just treat that right anyway. You're not going to have to worry about holding it back. You know you have to and you're going to, and I'm not going to get anything out of it. THE COURT: Well, that's why you need to make a statement of what the scope of your claim is, because that will take care of that issue. MR. PALMER: If I have made it unclear and you still feel uncertain, call me up and I maybe will clarify it for you and get to your 14 days. I certainly could misstate it. I don't intend to go beyond that date. Or maybe you see something else that, "Do you really intend to go here?" Call me, and maybe I don't. I'll try to formulate it in a way that's clear. MR. MARTELLO: I think once we get a statement like the Court has put forth, then I think we've got something definitive and we can act on it. THE COURT: Then if you think you need	Page 40	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25	CERTIFICATE STATE OF MONTANA COUNTY OF LEWIS AND CLARK I, SHERRON K. WALSTAD, Professional Court Reporter, Notary Public in and for the County of Lewis and Clark, State of Montana, do hereby certify: That the foregoing matter was taken before me at the time and place herein named; that the proceedings were reported and transcribed by me with a computer-aided transcription system, and that the foregoing pages contain a true record of the proceedings to the best of my ability. IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my notarial seal this day of, 2003. SHERRON K. WALSTAD Court Reporter-Notary Public My Commission Expires 11/1/06	Page 42

A	alleged 4:11	argues 4:23	32:22	20:19,25 21:1,16
ability 22:5 42:13	allow 23:11	argument 18:16	avoid 24:20	benefit 3:9 5:8
able 33:18	allowable 16:13	22:16 28:8	avoids 16:4	17:13 18:2 19:16
about 3:11,14,19	almost 9:2 20:5	arguments 22:1	award 15:5,17	21:16 35:9
5:1 6:16,17 7:17	already 8:11,16	28:11	16:13 19:12,14	benefited 9:14
8:2,6,10,17 12:24	19:9 26:20 40:2	arises 7:18	40:5	10:19 19:13 20:1
17:6 20:11 23:17	although 24:20	arose 17:25	awardable 36:18	26:20 32:24
26:2,3 30:13	25:12	aside 20:10	36:19	benefiting 21:1
31:11 37:23 38:9	always 21:20 22:15	asked 6:9 24:10	awarded 16:15	benefits 4:14 7:19
39:21 40:7 41:5	22:25	asking 10:1 27:5	aware 27:6	8:13 9:10 10:2
above-entitled 1:15	amount 11:14,19	asks 4:15	away 33:1	11:15,21 12:4
absolutely 5:11	15:4,17 16:4	asserting 3:8 24:15	a.m 1:15 41:7	14:5 16:17 17:10
absorb 20:8 38:1	17:18 18:8,10	27:13		17:11,20 19:1
	19:1,5,11,12	Assistant 2:18	B	21:15 23:8 31:7
accepted 16:9	29:25 30:6,17,18	assume 30:24	back 9:2 12:8 13:21	33:4,11 36:16
accomplished 20:1	32:12 33:17 36:11	assuming 30:20	15:10 17:8 23:2	39:3,16
act 40:23 action 6:1,4,5 24:24	36:15,20,22,23	31:1,20 35:16	24:11 31:13,21	best 25:4 42:13
1	38:10	38:18	32:18 35:8 37:20	between 9:25 29:19
actions 24:13,13,16	animal 24:3 26:23	assumption 30:14	40:7	beyond 21:19,25
24:17,18 30:10	another 7:9 9:17	38:23	backward 22:17	35:16 40:17
actually 7:14 14:5	12:5 16:20 24:9	attainment 12:3	backwards 25:25	big 7:15 9:1
25:7 31:23,24	24:15 26:23	attempt 6:3 7:5	39:13	biggest 22:9
add 12:18 16:23	answers 24:1	attempted 10:9	back-due 18:1	bit 3:11 4:4 11:22
additional 19:18	anticipate 32:7,17	attorney 2:10 4:22	base 7:16	11:25 17:8 19:7
23:7	anticipated 26:7	5:8,9 7:20 9:17	based 13:5 36:19	25:5 30:13 41:3
address 6:19 13:20	anybody 3:23 27:2	10:2,22,23 11:2	37:13	biweekly 33:14,15
adjusting 37:12	29:9	12:3 17:9 18:5,25	bases 6:13	blush 14:8,21
administration	anything 11:7,13	19:25 20:8 21:10	basically 3:8 6:11	books 39:9
15:4,16,24 16:12	13:12 29:10 37:24	21:13,14 22:24	7:18 8:9,10	both 22:17 28:20
36:12	38:3 39:25 40:9	23:24 24:24 29:25	basis 3:8 25:4	box 2:19 25:1,4
admission 30:8	41:5	31:5 33:24 34:4,5	33:15,16,21	brand 26:11
affixed 42:15	anyway 6:8 25:1	34:7,8,9,15,18,20	bear 4:21	breaking 26:11
after 23:12,13,15	27:8 33:21 40:6	34:21,23 35:3,5	becomes 7:24 10:24	break-out 37:15
28:24 29:3,22	apparent 21:17	35:12,21 36:11	39:25	brief 6:10,10,23
31:25 40:1,3	APPEARING 2:8	38:1 40:4	before 1:15 3:17	22:5 26:1 28:14
after-the-fact 6:3	2:15	attorneys 2:10,18	8:24 13:12 15:11	briefed 7:11 37:21
7:5	applied 25:10	4:13,17 7:1,2,6	19:14,15 21:21	briefing 28:19
against 16:16 17:11	applies 12:12 13:3	8:4,5,10,12,14,17	42:8	briefs 4:19 28:17
26:19 31:6 34:3	22:10 38:25	9:3,9 10:3,10	beginning 1:14	bringing 6:1 22:25
38:12	apply 13:5 15:20	11:19,23 14:6	behalf 2:8,15 6:2	broad 12:20 23:6
ago 14:17	25:13	15:10 16:24 19:5	9:4	24:5
agree 12:1 22:8 36:13	approach 16:19	19:11 20:17,21	being 5:5,12 7:6	Broeker 5:15 9:25
1	approved 16:6	26:25 30:15,21	10:8 11:3 34:6,22	Broeker-type 6:5
agreement 36:9	argue 22:11,25	31:2,25 32:2,13	believe 20:12	bucks 37:4
agreements 15:20 ahead 28:14	37:21	39:1	beneficiaries 21:5	built 26:6
Allan 9:11	argued 5:5	attorney's 3:7	beneficiary 20:15	burden 36:1
Allan 7.11	6 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	,		:
L				AND THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF

DELETE ED A 15	20,20,20,50,400			
BUTLER 2:17	30:20 33:7 34:22	23:18	6:19 7:2,7,8,22	26:9 29:16,20,23
28:25	40:11	coming 8:10 32:21	8:22 9:12 10:12	35:16 40:2,4
<u>C</u>	claimant 4:11 5:7	34:18	10:17,22 11:4,17	decisions 22:22
	11:12,20 17:9,13	Commission 42:21	12:5,8,16,17	define 27:5
C 2:1 42:1,1	20:3 21:7 24:15	common 3:8 5:12	13:14,19 14:1,2	defined 19:1,5
calculate 15:8	26:14 31:7 32:14	5:13,22 6:5 7:18	14:12,17,19,22	36:19
calculated 10:15	33:2,10 34:4,19	8:15 10:9 22:16	15:2,6,9,12,18	definitive 40:23
calculation 13:9	35:4,22 36:23,25	22:23 24:2,17,21	16:14 17:1,6	degree 22:23
32:11	38:17	25:8,9,10,12,21	18:23 19:6,15	delay 20:6
calculations 19:9	claimants 3:9 8:5	25:22 30:14	20:5,14,22,24	denied 7:2,7 23:9
call 40:14,19	8:11,15,16 9:9	comp 31:18	21:3,19 23:4,5,15	descents 26:10
called 9:16	10:3 15:13 20:18	compensation 1:1	23:18,23 24:4,11	determination 6:24
came 1:15 9:11,15	26:19 29:19 30:15	1:17 2:4,18 3:5	24:22 25:20 26:8	30:16,18 31:17
14:10,16,17 17:3	30:22 32:8,17	10:15,25 11:8,13	27:4,15,22 28:6	determine 11:16
22:3	38:24 39:25 40:2	15:18 16:17 19:3	28:22 29:2,8	13:9,10 22:20
cap 15:19,20 16:4,7	claimant's 15:5	complicated 37:17	30:12 31:20 32:18	32:12
16:9 19:23	33:11,19,20	complicates 11:25	34:13 35:1,18	determined 36:11
caps 19:22	claimed 10:9 23:21	computer-aided	36:4 37:16 38:12	determines 14:23
care 13:14 40:12	30:4,7,18 34:9	42:11	38:18 39:7,14	15:4,17
case 4:4,10,20 5:13	claiming 10:10	concern 7:15 8:3	40:10,22,25 41:4	developed 6:8
6:25 8:7,20 11:18	33:5 35:10,11	9:1	42:4,20	difference 9:25
12:7 13:16 16:1,8	claims 27:9 30:21	concerned 12:25	Court's 19:14	25:20 30:23 38:7
16:24 18:9,11	clarifies 41:2	33:4	cover 38:16	different 4:4 5:17
21:25 22:2,25	clarify 36:9 40:15	concerns 3:12 4:3,7	create 20:16 30:10	9:23,24 11:23
23:2 25:5,15 26:5	Clark 42:3,6	7:14 8:9,9	created 5:13 15:13	12:2 16:3 25:5,7
28:13 29:13 31:10	class 15:13 24:16	concluded 41:7	22:17 24:3,4	25:12,15 37:6
35:4 36:12 38:19	24:18,24	conference 3:18	33:25	difficulty 13:7
38:19	class-action 24:23	considering 21:24	creates 21:17 22:14	27:12
cases 5:16,25 6:6,9	class-type 6:1	consistent 8:25	credit 31:4,25 33:6	diligently 21:14
8:4 11:23 13:13	clear 5:4,11 6:15,25	contact 32:17	34:14	direction 12:11
16:15 19:19 20:6	40:20	contain 42:12	current 33:11	29:17
25:2 29:14 31:24	clearly 5:16 6:21	contends 4:11		directly 11:12
36:18 37:25 39:8	9:23 10:1	context 24:23	D	32:15
case-by-case 25:4	client 9:15 11:2,5	contribute 14:4	date 40:1,17	disability 17:25
certain 16:4 20:19	13:21 16:20 32:3	conversations 3:17	day 1:14 40:3 42:15	disburse 34:8
29:25	32:4 34:10,25	convoluted 14:16	days 40:16	discussions 13:16
certainly 40:16	clients 9:5,14,21	Correct 16:18	dealing 25:7,8	distinct 24:10
certify 42:7	close 41:6	cost 9:18 14:5	debtor 33:3	divied 10:23,24
chance 31:11	clue 12:24	costs 15:10	decide 12:7 21:21	14:25
change 12:21 23:1	collect 15:23,25	County 42:3,5	30:5	doctrine 3:8 7:18
changed 22:20	31:7 33:8	couple 3:11 27:17	decided 3:18 5:1	8:16 24:2,17,21
citation 5:6	color 5:17	27:19	decision 3:10 5:4,7	25:3,9,10,21,22
claim 4:23 5:12 7:1	come 18:5 29:11	course 9:13 20:12	5:9 6:14 13:3,5,6	doctrines 25:8,12
7:2,5 9:4 11:3,8	31:18 32:18 33:13	court 1:1,17,19 2:4	14:1 15:12 18:1	doing 27:2 28:18
12:20 21:14 26:17	36:15 37:20 39:3	3:4,6,20 4:1,3,25	21:18 22:2,14	dollars 16:10,10
26:19 28:18 30:1	comes 17:19 18:2	5:2,6,18 6:6,8,14	23:14,15,17 24:19	19:19 32:14 38:10
	COMCS 17.19 10.2	J.2,0,10 0.0,0,14	- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	17.17 32.14 30.10

	1	1	Ta 20.44	I
done 6:3 7:6,25	establishes 7:20	feel 40:14	form 28:11	37:9
9:13 11:7 13:12	16:12,13	fees 4:13,17,22 5:8	formula 13:10	gets 9:19 11:11,14
15:9,11,13,22	even 23:23 27:3	5:9 7:1,3,6 8:14	14:16,18 16:22	16:16 17:13,13
16:21 21:2 29:6,7	31:25	10:18,19 11:19	formulate 40:20	34:20,21 35:9
31:12 35:2,14	every 23:2	12:3 14:7 15:10	forth 6:23 40:22	40:4
37:16	everybody 4:1,2	16:24 19:5 20:9	forward 23:2 38:9	getting 11:20 12:3
down 21:13 38:12	12:13	20:21 24:24 27:9	forwards 22:17	29:20 31:8
38:14	everything 7:25	30:15,21 31:3	four 28:25	give 4:8 7:10 27:8
dozens 9:21	example 11:4 34:7	32:1,2,13 39:2	frames 28:16	28:17 31:11 33:24
draw 22:18 23:3	except 18:25 19:20	fellow 11:9	frank 12:6	34:14,23
drawn 23:6	excluded 18:18	ferret 23:19	from 3:6,9 5:7 7:19	given 3:23 9:6 39:2
due 13:22 26:13	expanded 28:12	few 38:22	10:9 15:23 18:3,5	global 12:20
27:9,18 31:22	expanding 28:9	field 16:24	19:11 21:1,12	go 5:5 12:8,11,15
36:19	expands 21:25	fields 17:5	23:13,24 26:15,20	15:10 17:15 28:14
dumped 24:22	35:16	figure 17:21 19:12	26:21,22 27:10	31:6 32:16 35:8
duties 21:6,7	expansive 12:12,15	22:7 23:16 26:13	31:7,23 33:10	37:3,19 40:17,18
	expect 3:25	27:18 29:15	39:18	goes 36:25 37:2
E	Expires 42:21	figuring 14:18	Frost 12:19	40:4
E 2:1,1,16 42:1,1	extend 3:25 7:22,23	35:13	full 10:16	going 7:8,10,22 9:2
early 3:16 12:10	extended 3:20	file 6:4 26:16 27:25	fully 37:21	12:8,11 13:4
easier 19:6,8	extending 23:23	28:15	fund 1:7 2:18 3:5,8	14:12 20:11,20
easiest 27:23	extends 30:14	filed 4:10 23:15	3:21 4:5,20,23,24	22:6 24:16 27:12
easily 14:22 35:15	extent 36:10	filing 23:13	5:13,13,22 6:5,15	29:13,15,18,24
easy 27:22	extreme 22:24	first 3:13 5:25	6:16 7:18 8:15	30:5 31:4 32:4,16
either 6:7,9 16:5		13:20 14:8,21	10:9 12:25 14:4	33:6,7 36:7,23,24
32:5	F	21:18 26:12,14	16:22 17:2,12,12	37:25 38:1,4,6,9
end 16:5	F 42:1	27:16 30:16 31:1	18:6,7 20:1,7,24	38:10,25 39:7,12
enough 20:8 36:2	face 12:23 29:13	35:15 37:2	22:16,24 24:2,17	39:18 40:5,6,8,8
entire 18:16	fact 8:3 21:9 23:12	Fisch 12:19 29:13	24:21 25:8,9,10	gone 32:15
entitled 5:22 11:11	29:22	fit 38:22	25:12,21,22 26:22	Gonzales 8:7,7,19
23:1 27:13 33:23	factor 15:10 21:23	five 29:8	27:25 29:14 30:10	good 13:19
39:6	fairly 22:11 36:22	Flynn 1:4 3:4 4:22	30:14 31:2,23,24	governing 21:5
entitlement 5:10	familiar 16:2	4:24 6:17 13:3	32:24 33:4,9,14	grand 4:7
10:6 23:8 30:8	far 7:21 12:25	18:11 19:24 20:13	33:25 34:17,17,18	grave 8:8
37:8 39:25 40:3	13:12,23 14:25	20:24 22:1,12	34:21 35:21,25	great 8:25
enunciated 9:24	25:21 28:12 33:3	26:14 27:18,20,22	36:1,14 38:9 39:4	greater 11:20 31:22
12:22 20:14	36:25 37:2,24	35:17 39:5 40:2	Fund's 36:10	Greg 4:5 23:17
equitable 25:18	fee 5:11 7:21 9:19	Flynn's 5:13	future 13:4,12 19:4	28:19
26:6	9:19 10:2,22,23	foisting 8:10	26:25 33:3	GREGORY 2:17
essentially 10:10	11:1 15:20,23	following 3:1		ground 26:11
25:17 34:3 35:22	16:13 17:9 18:2,5	Foot 16:2	G	grounds 27:25 28:7
establish 23:7	18:25 19:11 20:2	foregoing 42:8,12	gave 3:7 38:23	guess 5:20 6:21
establishe 4:22	21:10 22:7 30:1	foreseeable 26:9	gears 12:21	8:24 21:11 22:3,4
established 4:24	31:5 32:22 34:15	foreseen 26:5	General 2:18	25:3 29:9,22
5:21 23:6 25:9	34:24 35:12,21	forever 12:14	generally 7:2,7	guidance 24:5
40:1	36:11,17 38:2	forgot 8:23	16:14 17:23 18:2	guys 3:13 27:17

Н	impossible 23:22	24:10	23:1 30:14	look 4:9,19 5:3
half 16:15 17:13,14	Inc 2:10		least 11:23 13:21	13:25 20:16 21:4
19:13 36:13,13	including 14:6	J	18:21	21:18 22:3
37:11	increase 9:10	job 9:3 10:11	less 34.9	looked 13:1 14:2
hand 42:15	incurred 4:13,22	Judge 1:16 2:3 9:22	lesser 18:17	looking 14:10
	indicated 10:23	13:8 16:6 17:23	let 4:8 7:9 12:5,21	lot 16:3 24:12,13
hanging 38:10	indication 6:15	20:10 23:11 34:2	31:1 33:19 37:22	lower 19:22
happen 23:12	indigenous 6:16	judges 21:20	41:1	lump 17:19 18:4
happened 9:8,20 35:7	individual 10:3	judicially 24:3	letchered 37:9	
	information 15:8	just 3:20 7:11,15,17	letters 9:15	M
happy 4:6	32:8	7:24 9:15 10:12	let's 18:15 26:12	made 7:1,3 9:4 11:3
having 13:7 27:12	initial 3:17 37:7	10:15,16 14:2	30:12,13 34:6,7	13:12 24:6 34:22
32:7 35:12	initially 4:18 7:3	16:7 17:3,4,6,8	34:24 35:15,19	40:13
head 21:12	25:6	18:15,17 20:10,12	37:19 40:3	mailing 23:25
headed 24:11	instead 18:16	20:13 21:11 23:17	Lewis 42:3,6	main 28:21
heads 27:17	Insurance 2:18 3:5	25:3 26:21 29:10	liability 36:14	majority 38:24
hear 28:8,10	insurer 19:13 22:20	29:24 30:13 34:6	liable 22:21	make 22:2,15,22
heard 28:11 39:24	23:8 24:14 32:9	36:5,6,14,25	lien 3:7,20 4:7 6:4	25:21 29:24 30:13
hearing 4:10 11:6	32:10,15	37:19,22 38:23	6:20 7:24 23:13	30:23 32:19 38:7
11:10 17:24 41:6	insurers 12:18 15:7	40:5	23:20 26:17 28:1	40:11
41:7	19:9,15 26:22,23	justify 16:7	28:4,5,12,18 34:3	makes 18:23 19:6,7
hearings 15:14	39:4	justifying 16:5	34:9	21:24
heart 10:6 12:2	insurer's 13:10		liens 23:25	making 32:10 34:3
Helena 1:17 2:19	intend 39:24 40:17	K	like 5:15 6:22 13:3	many 9:14,14,14
helped 9:18	40:18	K 1:18 42:4,19	14:21 15:18 17:14	12:24
hereunto 42:14	interaction 32:7	keep 14:19 33:23	19:2 23:17 28:23	March 1:14
higher 19:22	interests 21:8	kind 8:6 22:4 28:12	35:25 36:2 37:25	MARTELLO 2:16
him 32:23 34:14	interim 29:9,15	kinds 12:22 22:21	40:22	3:15 4:6 5:3,23
35:11	37:24	know 3:24 6:20,24	likely 12:15	6:13,21 9:22
himself 22:12	internal 29:23	7:21 12:10 14:9	limit 22:2	10:20 12:1 13:1
hinge 26:3	interplay 11:1	14:11,24 17:21	limited 20:13 22:12	13:18,25 14:3,14
hired 11:8	interpretation	19:8,24 20:21	36:10	14:20 16:18 18:9
history 4:8	25:16 26:4	24:1 26:2 27:4,12	limits 41:3	18:14 20:10,23
hit 37:4	interpreted 24:14	29:17,21,23 30:20	line 22:19 23:6	21:4,22 23:10
hold 39:6	invalid 4:7	32:4,12,13,14,18	lines 23:3	25:14,23 27:20
holding 39:5 40:7	invalid 4.7	35:25 36:23,24	litigated 5:20,21	28:4,20,23 30:3
honest 7:16 17:15	10:4	37:1,20,22 38:20	litigation 14:6	34:1,16 37:5
26:9	involves 25:16,17	40:7 41:1	15:22	39:11 40:21
Honorable 1:16 2:3	irrespective 10:20	Kris 16:2	little 3:11 4:4,8	mathematical
horse 5:16	issue 4:25 5:4,19,19		11:22 12:2 17:8	32:11
hour 16:5,5	8:1 10:4 22:9	L	25:5,15 26:2	matter 1:15 12:7
T	24:7,7,9 29:12	last 17:3	30:13	42:8
idea 13:19	40:12 41:3	late 32:21	logic 25:13	maximum 30:4,6
illogical 22:24	issued 19:2	later 30:1	long 14:17 27:21	may 5:8 16:19
implications 25:24	issues 4:20 12:22	latest 24:19	38:15 39:1	21:17 23:20 25:23
important 25:24	21:21 22:4,5	laughter 14:13	longer 32:16	27:1
mpv: taut 23.24	21.21 22.7,3	law 2:10 21:5 22:20	TOREGE JE.TO	

39:18	26:11	22:1,13 24:7,12	35:23,24 37:7	payable 8:14 38:2
31:11 35:1 39:15	new 22:23 25:10	12:23 13:8 14:9	32:22 33:2 35:20	39:16,20
means 8:25 9:17	next 27:17,19	24:14,25 27:11	39:9	paying 17:20 20:12
11:20	nice 30:3	28:10 36:8	overpayments 38:1	20:20 21:9 30:5
meet 3:10	notarial 42:15	ones 16:1,3	38:6	39:19
messy 37:17	Notary 1:19 42:5	one-third 14:15	OVERTURF 2:17	payment 31:14,21
method 16:11	nothing 39:17,17	one-third/two-thi	12:9 17:22 21:23	payment 31:14,21 payments 32:10
might 3:9 16:9 19:3	notice 3:7,23,24	14:11	27:11 29:12 35:14	
24:22	notices 23:25	ongoing 33:17	35:19 36:7,21	PC 2:10
Mike 1:16 2:3	number 5:24 18:18	36:15 37:11	38:8,14 39:12	people 5:14 6:2
Missoula 2:11	19:24 39:8	only 5:11,12 6:16	41:2	9:13 12:24 38:25
misstate 40:16	numbers 16:22	11:24 34:1,10	owe 20:2	9:13 12:24 38:23 percent 17:11
money 18:5 23:20		35:4 36:18,18	owed 33:7,9 35:11	19:16,18 30:20
32:8 33:10 34:6	0	39:20	38:16	33:5 34:24,24,25
34:10,11 36:2	object 28:2	orally 37:21	owes 21:8 31:24,25	33:3 34:24,24,25
38:15 39:5	objecting 28:2	order 4:16 15:23	35:22	percentage 15:19
monies 31:18	objections 27:25	19:2,4 21:8 39:16	own 5:10	15:20 19:3,23
Montana 1:2,7,17	28:1,16	39:19		period 19:21 37:9
2:11,19 8:7 42:2,6	obligation 36:10	other 3:9,23 5:16	P	period 19:21 37:9 person 28:21
month 29:3,5	obtain 4:13 21:15	5:25 12:18 16:11	P 2:1,1	persuaded 9:12
more 12:15,23 16:9	obviously 6:22 7:10	24:5 25:14 29:10	pages 42:12	petition 4:9
16:10 20:8 24:13	7:12 8:13 26:1	30:15 35:5 36:4,8	paid 11:11,12	Petition 4.9 Petitioner 1:5 2:8
36:1	28:1,8	39:4	13:21 14:14 34:6	phone 3:17
most 12:11,14 16:1	occurring 37:6	others 5:8 6:17	34:15 39:17	piece 23:2
18:4 19:19 31:10	off 7:16 15:19	10:1 13:5	PALMER 2:9 3:16	place 19:10,12 42:9
37:25 38:4	21:11	otherwise 17:18	3:22 4:2 8:20 9:7	plead 7:23
much 12:22 15:24	offset 4:18 10:16	ought 4:4 17:14	15:3,7 16:19 17:3	pleading 24:7 28:8
24:4 32:13 41:3	11:14,16,18 13:15	out 7:11,25 9:9,18	18:12,24 19:7	pleading 24:7 28:8 pleadings 7:4
Muir 5:15 6:5 9:8	15:8 16:15,16	10:2 14:16,18	27:2 29:6 31:9	pled 4:18 5:24 6:1,4
9:11,25 25:9,22	17:4,10,11,18	17:10,17,21 18:5	32:6 33:13 36:17] *
J.11,4J 4J.7,44	18:8 19:10 29:24	18:21 19:18,25	37:14 38:21 39:10	6:12,14 23:11
N	31:21 32:15,21	·	39:23 40:13	25:6 28:9
N 2:1	33:14 35:8,10	22:7 23:17,18,19 23:25 25:3 26:13	part 20:21 27:23	plug 16:22
named 42:9	36:2,7,22 37:1,7		33:24	point 23:21 39:16
Nancy 2:17 4:5	37:12 38:12,16	27:18 29:15 30:6	particular 13:15	39:21
- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	′ 1	30:10 31:5,7 32:2		portion 33:22 35:5
narrowest 38-22	offsets 29·21 37·3 6 1	22.10 12 10 10 20 1	71.75	
narrowest 38:22 need 6:22 8:1 13:8	offsets 29:21 37:3,6 offsetting 18:16	33:10,13,18,19,20 33:22 34:18 35:5	21:25 particularity 28:7	position 6:11 7:12 12:12 13:2 20:15

21.7.22.16.22				T
21:7 23:16,22	14:4	reason 31:15	25:2 30:21	saved 32:13
33:3	proportionate	reasonable 14:6	respectively 12:13	saying 7:16 9:3
positions 6:23	11:19	reasonably 14:23	respond 7:9 27:14	10:17 12:12 15:24
possibilities 24:25	prospective 20:17	26:5,9	29:4,5	23:24 39:20
Power 8:8	prospectively 13:4	reasons 22:13	Respondent 1:8	says 4:11 5:6 14:3
practical 34:11	26:25 34:2	received 14:5 19:17	2:15 4:12,16	scenario 32:19,19
prayer 4:15	protect 21:8	recognition 39:2	response 28:15	32:20 35:19
precedent 7:20	provide 8:22 29:18	recognize 19:14,16	29:9	scope 21:20,25
13:6 22:15,23	provided 8:21,23	35:15	responsible 4:12	22:10 24:8 26:18
23:7	proviso 30:7	record 42:12	rests 32:9	26:18 27:6,9 28:9
precedential 23:18	Public 1:19 42:5,20	recoup 17:17 31:5	result 20:1 32:21	35:17 40:11
preliminarily	pursue 39:24	recover 37:10	results 37:8	seal 42:15
13:11	pursuing 9:10	reduce 36:5,6	retroactive 39:11	second 26:15
presents 23:21	21:14	reduced 10:18	retroactively 12:14	secondly 30:19
Presumptively	put 24:23,23 27:17	11:18 37:1	retroactivity 25:25	Security 4:14,17,23
33:17	29:2 33:19 40:22	reduces 35:10	26:2	8:13 10:6,14,22
pretty 12:22 35:15	puts 20:14 23:16	reduction 18:7	Rex 2:9 3:7 7:8 8:6	10:24 11:6,9,15
prevail 30:2	36:1	35:12	11:4 12:12 13:20	11:25 12:4 15:3,5
prevailed 15:15	P.O 2:19	regard 10:21 39:15	14:25 21:1,8	15:14,16 16:12,15
prevent 23:12		regarding 4:17	26:15 27:13 28:15	16:16 17:4,24
previously 23:9	Q	relationship 10:8	28:17 29:3 30:25	18:24 20:18 26:20
primarily 31:15	question 5:20 12:6	relief 4:15	31:1 34:12,25	29:20 31:12,16
primary 8:3 22:6	12:6,23 22:18	remain 36:8	35:10,11,23 36:3	32:21 34:5 36:12
principle 5:21	24:8	remand 3:6 28:9	36:4,24 37:2,4	36:18 37:8,12
20:13	quicker 29:7,7	remanded 13:9	38:17	40:5
pro 4:12,16,21	31:18	remedied 29:22	Rex's 30:14 39:22	see 20:3 23:14
probably 6:10 7:8	quite 19:7 27:14	remedies 26:6	right 4:25 6:19	24:24 31:8 34:2
8:1 11:6 13:20	41:2	remedy 25:18	12:10 15:6 17:5	34:11,17 40:17
18:6,6 22:5,9	quote 5:7	reported 1:18	18:7,9 25:1 31:9	seeing 24:12
28:20,21,25 30:23	R	42:10	34:14 35:18 36:17	seek 10:9
32:3	R2:1 42:1	Reporter 1:19 42:5	37:18 38:21 39:10	seeking 5:7,9 8:15
problem 12:17	raised 7:15 19:20	Reporter-Notary	40:6	22:4 26:19,21,24
17:20 23:4,5 31:8	ramifications	42:20	rights 20:19 21:6	seems 22:8 35:25
35:7	21:12	represent 11:8 27:1	road 21:13 38:13	36:2,21
problems 8:18	rata 4:12,16,21	represented 8:12	38:14	self-enforceable
20:16 21:17 24:12	rate 37:13	8:17 9:9 15:14	Robert 1:4 3:4	23:25
proceed 13:24	Rather 5:9	32:23 34:4	rule 19:15 23:6	send 16:21
proceeding 10:14	Rausch 12:19	representing 10:3,5	24:20	sense 18:23 21:24
21:20 25:11 28:10	reach 29:19	10:7,13,21 11:2	run 31:10,13,18	sent 11:14,15
34:5	read 8:19,20 24:19	11:24 20:17 34:19	runs 6:25 25:25	separate 24:9 37:13
proceedings 1:10	really 3:15,16 7:17	represents 11:5	<u>s</u>	set 3:17 6:23 22:23
1:18 3:1 20:6	10:24 11:7 13:11	required 4:21		36:22 37:23 42:14
26:21,25 42:10,13	17:14 20:16 23:5	requiring 4:16	S 2:1	share 4:12,16,21
Professional 42:4	23:21 25:11,16	resisting 6:12	sake 18:15	13:11 31:2 33:19
Professor 8:8	26:5 39:17 40:18	respect 5:10 10:13	same 8:24 9:7	33:21
proportion 10:19	20.5 57.17 70.10	10:14 11:7,9,24	19:11 25:13 29:12	Sherron 1:18 42:4
			·	164 144 247 257

42:19	somewhat 15:18	straightforward	tell 27:6 28:3 29:11	17:19,20,24,25
shorted 39:1	soon 19:1	22:8	tells 26:17,18 27:8	18:1,4 19:4,21
show 37:14	sorry 33:8	strenuously 22:11	tends 26:2	28:16 37:10 38:24
shows 16:24	sort 3:10 5:22 9:2	strictures 24:20	terms 14:15	39:3 42:9
side 6:10	12:18 22:5,15,16	subrogation 14:16	their 9:3,5 10:11	today 8:24 22:3
sign 15:21	25:1,18 26:16,17	subtle 22:19	15:8 18:7 19:25	together 27:18
similar 21:6	26:23 28:11	sufficient 38:15	21:6 37:1 39:1,3	told 9:21
similarly 5:14 6:2	sorts 26:6	suggestions 13:23	40:3	Tom 4:5 28:19
6:18	sought 5:12	sum 17:19	themselves 8:11	top 21:12
simple 14:19	sounds 17:14 37:24	suppose 8:1 12:23	theoretically 35:2	total 18:10
simply 20:2 32:11	Special 2:18	supposed 7:20	thing 3:13 8:7 9:8	tracking 20:22
39:5	specific 25:11	Supreme 3:6 5:2,5	22:6 23:15 25:14	transcribed 42:10
since 20:20 31:10	split 14:11,22 17:14	6:8,14 7:21 9:12	25:17 26:13,14	TRANSCRIPT
39:1	22:9	10:16 11:17 12:8	34:16 36:8	1:10
sit 36:20	spread 18:20	12:16 14:1,17	things 6:24 13:8	transcription 42:11
situated 5:14 6:2	Spruce 2:11	15:9,12 19:15	24:23 27:15 37:13	transmitted 34:12
6:18	staff 37:22	20:14,23 23:5,15	think 3:22 4:7 5:24	treat 40:6
situation 31:13	stage 37:23	24:4,11,22	9:23,24 12:9 14:8	trouble 8:6 35:13
38:5	stake 7:12	sure 12:18 24:8	14:15,21,25 18:21	true 42:12
situations 30:23	start 3:18 15:19	27:14 29:8 32:19	19:20 20:16 21:16	try 12:17 23:16
Social 4:13,17,23	23:20 30:5	38:2	21:23 23:10 25:16	27:16 40:19
8:13 10:5,13,21	State 1:2,7 2:18 3:5	suspect 24:21	25:17,25 26:8,12	trying 7:11 24:19
10:24 11:5,9,15	3:21 4:5,20 12:25	system 42:11	26:15 27:9,11,20	tune 32:24
11:24 12:4 15:3,4	14:4 16:22 17:1		27:22 28:17,22	turn 24:16
15:14,16 16:12,14	17:12,12 18:6,7	T	29:4 30:10,13	turning 24:17
16:16 17:4,23	20:7,24 26:22	T 42:1,1	31:11 34:13,14	two 6:13 20:2 24:9
18:24 20:18 26:20	27:24 29:14 31:2	take 4:9,19 9:23	35:14 38:4,25	25:7,11,13 26:10
29:20 31:12,16	31:23,24 32:24	12:12 13:14 16:3	39:7 40:21,23,25	27:15 28:18 31:17
32:21 34:5 36:12	33:4,9,14 34:20	16:7 17:16 19:3	thinking 8:23,24	37:5,13
36:18 37:8,12	35:21,25 36:1,10	27:21 33:1,10,19	14:15 21:11	two-thirds 14:13
40:5	36:13 38:9 39:4	33:22 34:23 35:19	thinks 15:2 27:13	15:2
some 5:15,22 9:18	42:2,6	40:12	third-party 20:15	type 25:22
19:22,22 20:16	statement 26:16,17	taken 13:2 16:11	20:18,25,25 21:5	
21:12,17 22:5,14	27:8 28:5 29:3	22:24 42:8	21:15	U
22:16,23 23:18,21	40:11,22	takes 12:14 17:24	THOMAS 2:16	uncertain 40:14
25:24 26:16,17	statements 24:5	31:16	though 9:23 13:7	unclear 40:13
28:7,11,16 31:22	status 3:24	taking 29:21 33:14	21:4	under 39:5
36:15 38:6	statute 24:14 25:17	33:15,18,20,22	thought 7:17 9:6	underpayment
somebody 7:19	26:4	talk 3:11 8:1 16:3	27:3 39:24	30:1
somehow 34:12	step 17:8	41:4	thoughts 14:24	understand 5:19
someone 23:13	still 8:23 33:2,3,9,9	talked 3:13	three 27:24 28:23	21:3 30:12 32:19
something 6:7	35:23,24 36:2	talking 3:18 5:1	28:25 37:2	understanding
22:19 24:2,11	38:10 40:14	6:16,17 12:24	through 9:11 12:13	17:22
25:19 26:1 37:23	stop 23:24	17:6 20:11 26:3	12:19	unknown 12:10
38:20 40:18,23	straghtforward	tease 7:11	throughout 22:22	unless 7:3 28:2
41:1	36:22	technically 35:1,6	time 7:3 14:9,17	38:5
	 	•		

	4		<u>,</u>	
untenable 23:16	well 3:22 5:3,18	worksheet 16:23	10:00 1:15	
until 15:23 27:12	10:20 12:21 13:1	17:5 37:15,15	10:53 41:7	
37:4 39:19	15:3 16:10 17:1	worksheets 19:8	11/1/06 42:21	
unusual 31:10	19:23 20:23 23:4	worry 38:9 39:21	14 40:15	
use 15:7 18:17 34:6	25:14,23,23 26:8	40:7	Make the state of	
used 17:5	26:12 30:24 31:20	wouldn't 32:6	2	
using 18:17	32:3,6 35:1 36:5		2000-0222 1:6	
usually 18:8 31:15	37:5 40:10	X	2003 1:14 42:16	
	went 19:25	x 38:10	25 30:20 33:5 34:24	
V	were 1:18 3:1 8:11		34:25	
validated 8:9	9:9 10:4,5,7,12	Y		
value 23:19	15:13 24:21 26:10	yeah 4:2 5:18 8:20	3	
vast 38:24	30:22 33:5 39:5	9:7 13:14 17:3	301 2:11	
versus 3:4 8:7	42:10	27:20 28:6 29:6		
very 8:8 10:4,6	West 2:11	year 22:22 23:13	4	
11:1 21:6 25:24	we'll 6:10 22:1 26:1	31:16,17	4th 1:14	
38:22 41:3	32:13,14 33:23	years 31:12,17	4759 2:19	•
view 12:15	37:22 41:6		5	
vs 1:6	we're 5:1 9:2 12:18	\$		
	13:7 20:11,11,20	\$1,500 35:22 36:24	50 17:10 19:16,18	
W	21:6,9 25:7,8 26:3	\$12,000 18:19	50-percent 32:15	
wait 29:10	27:12,14 29:13,18	\$14,000 18:12,15	50/50 14:9 17:14	
Walstad 1:18 42:4	29:21 30:5 33:23	18:17	22:9	
42:19	35:16 36:9 38:17	\$16,000 18:13	500 37:4	
want 7:9 19:10	39:12	\$2,000 17:17,17	59604-4759 2:19	
28:2 29:5 30:9	we've 13:2 26:23	18:18 20:3 31:3,4	59802 2:11	
37:20 41:4	37:19 40:23	31:5 32:25 33:1,5		
wanted 3:10 8:5	WHEREOF 42:14	34:9,15,23 35:3,5	TE 24.22.24	
36:8	while 29:16	35:9,9,11,23	75 34:23,24	
wants 29:10		36:14 38:5 39:19		
wasn't 5:1 6:12	withhold 30:6	39:20		
7:15 25:6 28:8	39:18	\$2,500 33:8		
31:13	withholding 23:20	\$4,000 16:8 17:9		
way 11:22 12:7,13	29:25	19:19,21 20:2,4		
13:24 14:20 16:5	WITNESS 42:14	32:23,24 33:2		
17:15 18:21 23:11	wondering 9:5	34:7,20,22 35:3	·	
24:15,15 33:20	words 36:4	35:21,24 36:13		
34:1,11 35:6	work 9:18,19,20	\$5,300 19:20		
40:20	16:4 18:22 21:1	\$500 33:6,8 35:11		
WCC 1:6	25:3 30:19 31:12	35:22 36:5,24		
weekend 16:20	33:12 34:2 35:6	39:22		
17:4	workers 1:1,16 2:4	\$6,000 31:3 32:22	·	
weeks 27:17,19	10:15,25 11:7,13	35:20		
·	15:18 16:17 19:2	\$6,000-minus-the		
28:18,24 29:1,8	31:17	38:5		
week-to-week	working 12:19	30.5		
33:21	works 17:23	1		