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8	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA		
9			
10	KELLI EWEN,	Case No. 2:19-cv-03656 FMO(GJSx)	
11	Plaintiff,	JOINT CASE MANAGEMENT	
12	V.	STATEMENT Hagging: August 22, 2010	
13	NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE, et al.,	Hearing: August 22, 2019 Time: 10:00 a.m. Courtroom: 6D	
14	Defendants.	Before: Hon. Fernando M. Olguin	
15	Defendants.		
16	D1 : 100 IV 111 D		
17	Plaintiff Kelli Ewen ("Plaintiff") and Defendants National Hockey League,		
18	NHL Enterprises, L.P., and National Hockey League Board of Governors		
19	(collectively, the "NHL" or "Defendants") submit this Joint Case Management		
20	Conference Statement pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(f), Civil		
21	Local Rule 16 and this Court's Order Setting Scheduling Conference (ECF No. 22).		
22	a. Statement of the Case		
23	<u>Plaintiff's Statement</u>		
24	Todd Ewen played in 518 games over eleven seasons in the NHL. As an		
25	"Enforcer" – a position requiring him to frequently and viciously hit and fight		
26	opponents – Todd participated in 150 career documented fights and suffered		
27	numerous blows to the head. Tragically, seventeen years after retiring, Todd		
28			

committed suicide. Todd's brain was donated for analysis to the Canadian Concussion Centre and neuropathologist Lili Naz-Hazrati, who found no evidence of chronic traumatic encephalopathy ("CTE"). Upon later re-examination, however, neuropathologists from Boston University and the Mayo Clinic confirmed Todd *did* have CTE, an incurable brain disease associated with repeated head injuries. After her analysis of Todd's brain, Dr. Hazrati went on to become one of the NHL's experts in the MDL proceedings. The NHL continues to support Dr. Hazrati's wrongful conclusions regarding Todd even though she and her institution have admitted the conclusions were erroneous.

Kelli Ewen, Todd's wife of 28 years, brings claims against the NHL on behalf of Todd's estate and herself. Kelli asserts the NHL knew of the hazards inherent in its promotion of fighting and violence in the game of professional hockey and knew that the resultant repeated head trauma would cause long term brain damage to its Enforcers. Despite its knowledge, she alleges the NHL fostered an environment that encouraged and pressured players like Todd to fight opponents for entertainment and to increase revenue, also increasing the risk that players developed long-term brain damage, all while downplaying the risks of repeated head trauma. To this day, the NHL carries the dubious distinction of being the last "league of denial" and denies that repeated head trauma poses any risk of permanent brain damage.

Kelli also brings claims for wrongful death and for loss of consortium. Kelli asserts that Todd's severe brain damage precipitating his suicide was the foreseeable consequence of the NHL's encouragement of its players to partake in violent bareknuckle fights and denial (to this day) that head blows in hockey pose any long-term risks. Kelly alleges Todd's suicide was a direct and proximate result of his symptoms of CTE caused by the numerous hits to the head he experienced as an NHL player.

Plaintiff filed this lawsuit more than five years after class actions alleging virtually the same misconduct were filed in 2013 by former NHL players. Those suits were consolidated for pretrial matters in a multi-district litigation proceeding in the U.S. District Court for Minnesota on August 19, 2014 (the "MDL"). Plaintiff's counsel in this case participated as co-lead class counsel in the MDL proceeding and served on plaintiffs' executive committee. On July 13, 2018, the court in the MDL denied plaintiffs' motion for class certification.

Plaintiff's claims fail for multiple reasons. As a threshold matter, Plaintiff's claims center on numerous subjects that have been collectively bargained between the NHL, as bargaining representative of its Member Clubs, and the National Hockey League Players' Association ("NHLPA"), as bargaining representative of all NHL players. These include, but are not limited to, the NHL's playing rules, which are incorporated into the applicable collective bargaining agreements and which Plaintiff alleges did not adequately deter fighting and impacts to players' heads, resulting in the injuries for which Plaintiff seeks recovery, as well as provisions concerning supplemental discipline and player health and safety. Plaintiff's claims, which will require the determination of whether the NHL owed and breached any duty to Todd Ewen, arise under and/or are substantially dependent on interpretations of collective bargaining agreements between the NHL and the NHLPA and are inextricably intertwined with those agreements. Plaintiff's claims are therefore preempted by federal labor law and subject to the grievance provisions of the applicable collective bargaining agreements.

Even if Plaintiff's claims were not preempted by federal labor law, they would fail for additional reasons. First, the NHL respectfully submits that the statute of limitations has run as to each of Plaintiff's claims. Second, Plaintiff cannot establish that the NHL owed or breached any duty to Mr. Ewen, or made any misrepresentation to him. To the contrary, as the record evidence established

during the MDL, the NHL and its Member Clubs—along with the NHLPA—have acted consistently with medical knowledge as it has developed over time with regard to the management and treatment of player injuries, including concussions, as well as the education of players about the risks of head injuries and the importance of reporting any such injury to Member Club medical personnel.

b. Subject Matter Jurisdiction

Plaintiff's Statement

Plaintiff pleaded in her Complaint that this Court had subject matter jurisdiction due to the diversity of the Parties under 28 U.S.C. § 1332, in part by alleging "Plaintiff is a resident of a different state than the Defendant[.]" Plaintiff alleged her state of residence was Missouri while Defendants were headquartered in New York. In its subsequent answer (ECF No. 20), the NHL pled that it is an unincorporated association and that in terms of corporate structure, the association is comprised of its individual teams, and that those teams reside in the states where they play. This includes Missouri and California, which Defendants assert destroys diversity. At the same time, Defendants assert this Court has subject matter jurisdiction due to the fact Defendants intend to raise a defense of complete preemption under § 301 of the Labor Management Relations Act ("LMRA"). 29 U.S.C. § 185. Plaintiff asserts that none of her claims are preempted under the LMRA.

Plaintiff agrees with Defendants that the Court should resolve subject matter jurisdiction through motion practice and that a limited amount of discovery may be necessary to do so. Plaintiff believes the most straightforward means of achieving this is through Rule 12 motion practice, including regarding Defendant's asserted preemption defense, as was done previously in the related MDL proceedings.

The basis for the Court's subject matter jurisdiction is a contested threshold issue that should be resolved by the Court at the outset, as it will dictate the course of the litigation. Contrary to the allegations in the Amended Complaint, there is no diversity jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1332. The NHL is an unincorporated association of 31 Member Clubs (*see* Amended Complaint ¶ 26), and, therefore, has the citizenship of each of those Member Clubs. *See Nelson v. Nat'l Hockey League*, 20 F. Supp. 3d 650, 659 n.1 (N.D. III. 2014) (The NHL "is an unincorporated association and, therefore, is a citizen of every state in which one of its members is a citizen."), *aff'd*, *Boogaard v. Nat'l Hockey League*, 891 F.3d 289, 293 n.4 (7th Cir. 2018), *cert. denied*, 139 S. Ct. 601 (2018). Because one of the Member Clubs (St. Louis Blues Hockey Club, L.P., operating as the St. Louis Blues) is a citizen of Missouri, where Plaintiff alleges citizenship and residency, diversity is lacking. Plaintiff also could not establish diversity by alleging residence and citizenship in California where three Member Clubs (operating as the Anaheim Ducks, Los Angeles Kings and San Jose Sharks) are citizens.

Nevertheless, this Court has federal question jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1331 because the claims in Plaintiff's Amended Complaint arise under the laws of the United States, specifically Section 301 of the Labor Management Relations Act. 29 U.S.C. § 185 ("Section 301"). Section 301 requires the application of federal substantive law and completely preempts and displaces entirely any state law cause of action. It does not matter that a lawsuit—like Plaintiff's suit here—purports to assert tort claims under state law instead of contract claims. *See Boogaard*, 891 F. 3d at 294. If the claims are founded directly on rights created by collective bargaining agreements or are substantially dependent on analysis of a collectively bargained agreement, they are federal claims governed by Section 301. As explained above, among the many reasons that Plaintiff's claims are preempted by

federal labor law is Plaintiff's theory that the NHL's playing rules, which are incorporated into the applicable collective bargaining agreements, did not adequately protect Mr. Ewen from the injuries that are the subject of this litigation. *See Boogaard v. Nat'l Hockey League*, 126 F. Supp. 3d 1010, 1020 (N.D. Ill. 2015) ("[I]t is unlikely that the NHL would have assumed responsibility for 'keeping players reasonably safe' and 'preventing brain trauma' while simultaneously adopting a collective bargaining agreement that prohibited them from taking steps necessary to meet those responsibilities."). The NHL asserts that each of Plaintiff's claims is preempted by federal labor law, but even if only one claim is preempted, the Court will have subject matter jurisdiction over this action if it exercises supplemental jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1367 over any claim that the Court determines is not preempted.

In order to resolve this threshold dispute as to whether and why this Court has subject matter jurisdiction, the NHL respectfully suggests that the Court allow the parties to brief their respective positions. Thus, the NHL proposes that each side submit opening briefs in support of its position on September 23, 2019 and that responsive briefs be due 30 days thereafter, with reply briefs due 14 days thereafter.

The NHL believes that any discovery necessary for the jurisdiction and preemption determinations was completed in the MDL proceeding. However, to the extent the Court determines that any additional discovery is necessary, the parties could focus initial discovery on either issue. After determining he had subject matter jurisdiction, a similar procedure to resolve preemption issues was used by Judge Gary Feinerman of the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Illinois in *Nelson*, *supra*—a litigation in which Plaintiff's counsel also participated—prior to Judge Feinerman holding that most of the plaintiff's tort claims against the NHL, which included factual allegations similar to those in this case, were preempted.

c. Legal Issues

Plaintiff's Statement

This case will present the following key legal issues:

- 1. Whether the NHL owed a duty to protect Todd Ewen from, or warn him of, the sequelae associated with repeated head trauma inherent in the role of Enforcer and if so, whether defendants breached that duty;
- 2. Whether defendants fraudulently concealed the long-term consequences of head trauma in NHL hockey from Todd Ewen;
- 3. To the extent the NHL contends it warned Todd Ewen regarding the risks of repeated head trauma, was any such warning legally sufficient;
 - 4. Whether the NHL's actions and omissions caused injury to Plaintiff;
- 5. If the NHL's actions and omissions caused injury to Plaintiff, what is the measure of compensable damages;
 - 6. Whether defendants wrongfully caused Todd Ewen's death.

NHL's Statement

The principal legal issues in dispute are:

- 1. Whether Plaintiff's claims are preempted by federal labor law;
- 2. Whether Plaintiff's claims are barred by applicable statutes of limitations;
- 3. Whether Plaintiff's negligence-based claims are barred by contributory or comparative negligence and/or assumption of risk;
- 4. Whether Plaintiff can establish that the NHL owed any duty of care or duty to warn Mr. Ewen;
- 5. Whether Plaintiff can establish that the NHL breached any duty owed to Mr. Ewen;
- 6. Whether Plaintiff can establish that the NHL made any fraudulent statement;

1 7. Whether Plaintiff can establish that Mr. Ewen relied on any such fraudulent statement to his detriment; and 2 8. Whether Plaintiff can establish that any alleged misconduct by the 3 4 NHL caused cognizable injury to Plaintiff. d. Parties, Evidence, etc. 5 Plaintiff is Kelli Ewen, on behalf of herself and on behalf of the estate of 6 Todd Ewen, and the Defendants are the National Hockey League, NHL Enterprises, 7 LP, and the National Hockey League Board of Governors. 8 Plaintiff's Statement Regarding Evidence 9 *Key Documents:* 10 Ann C. McKee, M.D., CTE Center Neuropathology Report on Todd 11 1. Ewen (Jun. 28, 2018); 12 Letter from Kevin F. Bieniek, Ph.D. & Dennis W. Dickson, M.D., 2. 13 Mayo Clinic Neuropathology Laboratory, to Ann C. McKee, Professor Neurology 14 and Pathology, Boston University School of Medicine (Jun. 4, 2018); 15 Documents adduced to date in discovery in MDL proceedings showing 3. 16 the NHL's awareness, acceptance, and encouragement of serious, repeated blows to 17 the head in NHL hockey, including in bare knuckle fighting; 18 Documents to be adduced in discovery showing the NHL's awareness, 19 4. 20 acceptance, and encouragement of serious, repeated blows to the head in NHL hockey, including in bare knuckle fighting; 21 5. Expert reports from related MDL proceedings, including from NHL 22 expert Dr. Lili Naz-Hazrati, and who previously and erroneously examined Todd 23 Ewen's brain and concluded he did not suffer from CTE, and from plaintiffs' 24 experts; and, 25 6. Medical and scientific studies and information regarding the 26 27 connection between repeated head trauma and long term neurological issues, including suicide. 28

1 *Key Witnesses*: 1. Ann C. McKee, M.D., Professor of Neurology and Pathology, Boston 2 School of Medicine; 3 4 2. Kelli Ewen, widow of Todd Ewen; 3. NHL personnel, including Commissioner Gary Bettman; and, 5 6 4. NHL team personnel who witnessed or otherwise possess relevant information regarding Todd Ewen's head injuries while an NHL player. 7 NHL's Statement Regarding Evidence 8 Categories of relevant documents that have been or likely will be produced 9 include: 10 Documents related to collective bargaining between the NHL and 1. 11 NHLPA regarding, among other things, player health and safety, playing rules, 12 supplemental discipline and playing environment; 13 Documents related to Mr. Ewen's hockey playing history, both in the 2. 14 NHL and in other amateur and professional leagues; 15 3. Documents related to Mr. Ewen's post-hockey professional career, 16 including income and finance related materials; 17 4. Documents related to Mr. Ewen's medical history, including Dr. Lili 18 Naz-Hazrati's autopsy report, in which she confirmed no pathology consistent with 19 20 CTE, and corroborative reports by other clinicians. (Contrary to Plaintiff's assertion, Dr. Hazrati has not admitted that her conclusions were erroneous.); 21 5. Documents related to Mr. Ewen's knowledge about CTE; 22 Documents related to player education on head hits in hockey by the 23 6. 24 NHLPA and NHL; 7. Documents related to treatment of player concussions by NHL Clubs; 25 8. Documents discussing the state of the science regarding CTE. 26 Potential witnesses likely include: 27

Plaintiff;

1.

2. 1 NHL personnel; 3. Medical professionals who treated or examined Mr. Ewen, including 2 Drs. Hazrati, Ann McKee, Kevin F. Bieniek and Dennis W. Dickson; 3 4 NHL Club doctors, trainers and other personnel who possess relevant information regarding Mr. Ewen's playing or medical history; 5 5. 6 NHLPA personnel; 6. Doctors, trainers and other personnel from other hockey leagues or 7 organizations who possess relevant information regarding Mr. Ewen's playing or 8 medical history; 9 Mr. Ewen's family members; 7. 10 Mr. Ewen's post-hockey career business associates; and 8. 11 9. 12 Experts, including a neuropathologist, neurologist, epidemiologist, a warnings expert and a sports psychologist. 13 Insurance 14 e. Plaintiff's Statement 15 Not applicable. 16 NHL's Statement 17 The NHL asserts that it has insurance coverage that may potentially apply to 18 19 this litigation. On or about April 15, 2014, one of the NHL's insurers commenced 20 an action against the NHL and several insurers concerning insurance coverage for certain concussion-related lawsuits against the NHL. That litigation, captioned TIG 21 Ins. Co. f/k/a Transamerica Ins. Co. v. NHL, et al., Index No. 651162/2014 (N.Y. 22 Sup. Ct., N.Y. Cty.), currently is pending but is stayed. The NHL produced its 23 applicable insurance policies to Plaintiff's counsel in the MDL proceeding. 24 **Magistrate Judge** 25 f. Pursuant to Local Rule 73-2, the parties have filed a statement (ECF No. 17) 26 27 informing the Court that they do not consent to proceed before a magistrate judge.

g. Discovery

Substantial fact and expert discovery has already taken place in the MDL. In addition, the parties to the MDL negotiated various agreements, including a protective order and deposition protocol, that the parties anticipate asking the Court to adopt for use with regard to remaining discovery in this litigation. With these facts in mind, the parties propose the following schedules.

Plaintiff's Statement

Fact Discovery. Plaintiff proposes a fact discovery cutoff date of February 28, 2020. Plaintiff presently anticipates pursuing additional discovery from: (1) Defendants with respect to Todd Ewen and issues related to Todd Ewen's NHL career; (2) third parties, including but not limited to, the individual teams for whom Todd Ewen played, and relevant current and former employees of those teams; and (3) other entities and persons possessing potentially admissible evidence regarding the claims asserted by Plaintiff.

Expert Discovery. Plaintiff proposes the following schedule for expert witness disclosures and discovery:

- 1. Mutual disclosure of expert reports on March 27, 2020
- 2. Deadline for expert discovery, including depositions, on May 29, 2020; and
 - 3. Deadline for rebuttal reports: June 26, 2020.

NHL's Statement

Fact Discovery. The NHL proposes that once the Court determines that it has subject matter jurisdiction, fact discovery should commence and be completed in six months. However, while briefing on jurisdiction is in progress and a decision pending, the parties should serve document requests and interrogatories, and responses thereto. In addition, Plaintiff should provide properly executed medical authorizations so the NHL can proceed with the time-consuming collection of Mr. Ewen's medical records.

1	The NHL agrees with Plaintiff that any remaining discovery pertaining to the		
2	NHL will be specific to Mr. Ewen's case. The NHL anticipates seeking fact		
3	discovery from Plaintiff and the estate of Todd Ewen, neither of which was subject		
4	to discovery in the MDL. The NHL also anticipates seeking additional discovery		
5	from relevant third parties, including, but not limited to: (1) the NHLPA; (2) the		
6	NHL Clubs for which Mr. Ewen played (i.e., the St. Louis Blues, Montreal		
7	Canadiens, Anaheim Ducks and San Jose Sharks), as well as the physicians,		
8	trainers and coaches employed by those Clubs; (3) NHL teammates of Mr. Ewen;		
9	(4) medical professionals and medical centers that provided treatment to Mr. Ewen		
10	(a prerequisite to which is an authorization by Mr. Ewen's estate); (5) Mr. Ewen's		
11	post-hockey career employers and business associates; (6) Mr. Ewen's family		
12	members; (7) the Boston University CTE Center and its personnel who examined		
13	Mr. Ewen's brain and determined that he had CTE; and (8) the Mayo Clinic and its		
14	personnel who examined Mr. Ewen's brain.		
15	Expert Discovery. Consistent with the schedule for expert discovery in the		
16	MDL, the NHL proposes the following schedule for expert disclosures and		
17	discovery:		
18	1. Plaintiff's expert reports disclosed 30 days after the close of fact		
19	discovery;		
20	2. The NHL's expert reports disclosed 60 days thereafter; and		
21	3. Close of expert discovery, including depositions, 30 days after		
22	disclosure of NHL's expert reports.		
23	Rebuttal and sur-rebuttal reports would only be permitted by leave of the		
24	Court.		
25	h. Motions		
26	Plaintiff's Statement		
27	Plaintiff does not anticipate adding other parties or claims or to transfer		
28	venue in this case, but may, if necessary, file an amended pleading.		

The NHL filed its answer to the Amended Complaint on June 28, 2019 (ECF No. 20), which sets forth the NHL's affirmative defenses. Based on current information, the NHL's position is that it is unlikely that it will file any motion seeking to add other parties or claims, or to transfer venue. However, if the Court grants leave for Plaintiff to file another amended complaint, the NHL would respond to the new complaint.

i. Class Certification

This litigation is not a class action.

j. Dispositive Motions

Plaintiff's Statement

Plaintiff proposes that dispositive and *Daubert* motions be filed within 45 days following service of expert rebuttal reports.

NHL's Statement

The NHL proposes that the cut-off date for dispositive motions and *Daubert* motions be 45 days after the completion of expert discovery.

In addition to labor preemption grounds, the NHL anticipates seeking summary judgment, or judgment on the pleadings, on multiple potential grounds, including that: the statute of limitations has run as to each of Plaintiff's claims; Plaintiff cannot establish that the NHL owed or breached any duty; Plaintiff has failed to adequately plead that the NHL made any misrepresentation or that Mr. Ewen relied on any such misrepresentation; and Plaintiff cannot establish that Mr. Ewen's play in the NHL caused him to develop CTE, or that CTE or the NHL caused him to commit suicide.

k. Settlement/Alternative Dispute Resolution

Plaintiff's Statement

The parties have not formally discussed settling this dispute and have not pursued any alternative dispute resolution.

During the MDL proceeding, plaintiffs' counsel and the NHL engaged in extensive settlement discussions, with retired Magistrate Judge Jeffrey Keyes serving as a court-appointed mediator. After very lengthy discussions, the mediation culminated in a settlement agreement, pursuant to which the NHL offered each of the 146 plaintiffs who had filed concussion-related claims and each unfiled claimant (i.e., former players or their estates, including Mr. Ewen's, who had retained counsel but not yet filed claims against the NHL): (1) a base payment of \$22,000; (2) agreed-upon neuropsychological testing; (3) an agreed-upon neurological exam and blood testing (for players with specified neuropsychological testing results); and (4) for such players or the estates of players (such as Mr. Ewen's), eligibility to receive up to an additional \$75,000 pursuant to criteria developed by MDL plaintiffs' counsel and an independent claims administrator. Of the 146 plaintiffs, 140 accepted this settlement offer or voluntarily dismissed their claims; a total of 305 former players or their estates have participated in the settlement or otherwise voluntarily dismissed their claims.

Plaintiff is the only unfiled claimant who chose not to accept the settlement and to proceed with litigation against the NHL. Accordingly, the NHL's position is that any further settlement discussions would be unproductive at this time.

I. Pretrial Conference and Trial

Plaintiff's Statement

Plaintiff proposes a pre-trial conference to occur within 30 days of a ruling on any dispositive motion and for trial to begin within 90 days of the pre-trial conference. If no dispositive motions are filed, plaintiffs proposes that a pre-trial conference occur within 30 days after the disclosures of expert testimony.

The NHL proposes that a pretrial conference be held 30 days after the Court rules on the parties' summary judgment and *Daubert* motions and that trial should commence 90 days thereafter.

m. Trial Estimate

Plaintiff's Statement

Plaintiff anticipates a three-week trial, and that each side will call approximately seven witnesses.

NHL's Statement

The NHL also anticipates a three-week trial, but it expects to call 10-15 witnesses.

n. Trial Counsel

Plaintiff's Statement

Trial counsel for Plaintiffs will be William T. Gibbs of Corboy & Demetrio, Brian C. Gudmundson of Zimmerman Reed, LLP, and Mark O'Mara of O'Mara Law Group.

NHL's Statement

Trial counsel for the NHL will be John Beisner, Jack DiCanio, Shepard Goldfein and Matthew Martino, of Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom, LLP, and Joseph Baumgarten and Adam Lupion, of Proskauer Rose LLP.

o. Independent Expert or Master

The parties expect this action to involve contested scientific issues (including the state of the science surrounding CTE) and expert reports and *Daubert* motions pertaining to those issues, but agree that appointment of a special master or independent expert is unnecessary at this time.

p. Other Issues

Plaintiff anticipates seeking discovery from one or more Canadian citizens and entities, which may require the Court's assistance in management and

1	resolution of attendant issues. Because several case management documents have		
2	already been negotiated (e.g., ESI Protocol) and substantial discovery has already		
3	occurred in the MDL, the parties agree there are no other issues that may impact the		
4	management of these proceedings to raise at this time.		
5	5		
6	Respectfully submitted,		
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